Ch – 5

F. Give reason.

1. In Persian, the sound ‘s’ often became ‘h’, so Sindhu became Hindu/Hind/Hidu.

2. Greek language did not have the ‘h’ sound, so they dropped it from Hindu.

3. Texts like the Mahabharata described regions such as Kashmir, Vanga, Kerala, showing people’s knowledge of local geography.

6. Because the Sindhu (Indus) was a prominent landmark and guide for travellers.

G. Short answer type questions.

1. A large region including present-day India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and sometimes parts of Afghanistan. Defined by shared geography, culture, rivers, and settlements.

4. It Means “Land of the Bharatas.” It Indicates India’s connection to Vedic tribes and historical kings.

5. Meaning of Jambudvipa : “Island of the Jamun tree.” It is a poetic name for the subcontinent, showing early symbolic understanding of India. It appeared in the inscription of Emperor Asoka around 250 BCE

7. • Trade: spices, textiles, precious stones

•Religion: they studied Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism

•Education: centres like Takshashila, Nalanda were famous learning centres

•Adventure and diplomacy

8. Xuanzang : He was a Chinese Buddhist traveller who documented India’s religion, culture, and learning centres.

10. India and Bharat recognize ancient traditions and modern governance. Names show continuity and diverse influences over time.

H. Long answer type questions.

1. Geographical features shaping India:

•Himalayas (north) and oceans (south,east, west) defined natural boundaries.

•Rivers like Sindhu, Ganga supported settlement, agriculture, and trade.

•Mountains, plains, and coastal areas shaped culture and communication.

3. Persians: Hindu/Hind/Hidu

Greeks: Indoi/Indike

Chinese: Yintu/Yindu, Tianzhu

Names reflect travel, trade, and perception of India's geography and culture.

5. It Shows influence of local traditions, foreign interactions, and historical changes. It Highlight cultural unity despite regional diversity.

7. Xuanzang was a Chinese traveller, visited India for Buddhism.He recorded education centres, culture, religion, and geography. He offers insight into India's prominence in ancient times.

8. Sapta Sindhava : river- based settlements

Bharatavarsha: tribal and kingdom identity

It Shows early agriculture, urban planning, and cultural development.