

India that is Bharat

Short answer type questions

Ans.1.

- a) The name 'Hindustan' originated from the Persian influence on India.
- b) The Persians called the **Sindhu River** 'Hindu' and later by adding '**stan**' they formed 'Hindustan'.

Ans.2.

The Sapta Sindhava region is historically significant because:

- a) It is considered as the cradle of early Indian civilisation.
- b) It was a fertile region around important rivers, which helped people grow crops and settle in villages and towns.

Ans. 3.

- a) The Chinese referred to India as Yindu, Yintu or Tianzhu.
- b) Yindu or Yintu are adaptations of the word 'Sindhu', while 'Tianzhu' means heavenly master.

Ans. 4.

- a) The Persians introduced the name Hindustan, which first referred to the land near the Indus River.
- b) During the Mughal period, the term became more widely used for northern India.

Long answer type questions

Ans1.

- a) The Sindhu River was one of the largest rivers of ancient India.
- b) The Indus Valley Civilization developed on its banks.
- c) Persians pronounced "Sindhu" as "Hindu."
- d) Greeks called the land as "Indoi" and later "India".
- e) Thus, the river helped shape the name and identity of ancient India.

Ans 2. Foreign influences that shape the different names of India.

- a) Persians changed Sindhu to Hindu.
- b) Greeks called the land Indoi.
- c) Chinese travellers used the name Yindu.
- d) Europeans continued using the name India.
- e) These names spread because of trade, travel, and cultural contact.

Ans 3. The role of the Mughal era in shaping the identity of India:

- a) The Mughals widely used the name Hindustan.
- b) It referred to much of northern India.
- c) The name became common in administration and literature.
- d) It reflected the region's cultural and political identity.
- e) Bharat, India, and Hindustan have all been used for the country.

Ans 4. The Indian subcontinent was an important region of the world in the past because:

- a) It had fertile land and many rivers.
- b) It was a centre of trade and commerce.
- c) It had rich cultures and great kingdoms.
- d) It made important advances in science and mathematics.
- e) People from many countries visited India for trade and learning.