

- 4 Caliph—A title of the head of the Muslim community, literally meaning 'the successor' or 'vice-regent', first applied to Abu Bakr, as successor of the Prophet Muhammad.
- 5 Feudalism —A political and economic system which came into existence in western Europe during the 'Dark Ages'

II Match the contents of column A with those of column B

A	B
1 Many of our current religious beliefs trace their history	1 brought India into the very close contact with world outside
2 The early part of the medieval period stretches from	2 at Baghdad
3 The coming of people from outside India during the medieval period	3 back to the medieval period
4 Harun-al-Rashid whose court was famous throughout the world was a Caliph	4 the 'Dark Ages'
5 The period in Europe from the fifth to the eleventh centuries is often called	5 the eighth to the thirteenth centuries

III Fill in the blanks with the right word or words from those given in brackets

- 1 With the break-up of the Mughal empire and the coming of the British the _____ century saw many changes (eighth, tenth, eighteenth)
- 2 A major change which took place in _____ during the 'Dark Ages' was the emergence of feudal organization. (Asia, Africa, India, Europe)
- 3 The Byzantine empire had its capital at _____ and had once been the rival of _____. (Constantinople, Anatolia, Baghdad, India, Rome)
4. From the middle of the thirteenth century to the middle of the fourteenth century, the Mongols were ruling in _____. (India, China, Iraq, Turkey)
- 5 After the death of the Prophet, the _____ were ruled by a series of Caliphs. (Indians, Africans, Chinese, Arabs)

IV Answer the following questions

- 1 In what ways did the Arabs extend their power?
- 2 Who were the Mongols? Name the area they invaded.
- 3 Why is the period from the fifth to the eleventh centuries called the 'Dark Ages'?
4. How did the Indians come in contact with the Arabs and the Chinese?