

Ch-12(social and cultural changes)

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The followers of Kabir were known as kabirpanthis.
2. The famous poet who introduced the Qawwali form of singing was Amir Khusro.
3. The birthplace of Guru Nanak is Talwandi in Pakistan.
4. The Tomb of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti is situated in Ajmer.
5. The Rajput princess who was a great devotee of Lord Krishna was Mirabai.

B. Match the following

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| 1. Sant jnaneshwar. | c. Wrote Bhagwat Gita in Marathi |
| 2. Chaitanya. | d. Spread bhakti Movement in Bengal |
| 3. Adi Grantham. | f. The holy book of Sikh |
| 4. Amritsar. | a. Also known as pool Of immortal Nectar |
| 5. Muqaddam. | b. Top of the village administration |
| 6. Padmavat. | e. Malik Muhammad Jayasi |

C. Write T for true and F. For false.

1. False. 2. True. 3. True. 4. False. 5. True

D. Answer the following questions .

1. Describe the 4 groups in medieval society.

Ans. The society consisted of four major groups or classes

* the wealthy and powerful aristocrats comprising the nobles, The Hindu kings and princes and the landlords.

* the prosperous Brahmins and the ulemas formed the second layer.

* officials of the administration , the artisans merchants, domestic servants and slaves in this layer

* the presents formed the last group.

2. What is meant by the Bhakti movement? Name any four bhakti saints.

Ans. Bhakti in Hinduism, a movement emphasizing the mutual intense emotional attachment and love of a devotee toward a personal god and of the god for the devotee. Mirabai, Kabir, Guru Nanak and Namdeva were famous bhakti saints.

3. Who was Chaitanya Mahaprabhu? What were his main teachings?

Ans. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was a Bhakti saint from Bengal and a devotee of Lord Krishna and a Vaishnavite.

Teaching - he rejected the caste system and preached the importance of devotion for the attainment of God. He did not care for rituals for caste distinctions.

4. What were the main teachings of Kabir?

Ans. * Kabir promoted Brotherhood among the people and was against discrimination based on caste or religion.

* he preached that god is one.

*He firmly rejected the religious practices like sacrifices, ritual baths, idol worship .

5. Who was Guru Nanak Dev Ji? What were his main teachings?

Ans. Guru Nanak ji was the founder of Sikhism and is the first of the ten Sikh Gurus.

Teachings -The most famous teachings attributed to Guru Nanak are that there is only one God, and that all human beings can have direct access to God with no need of rituals or priests. His most radical social teachings denounced the caste system and taught that everyone is equal, regardless of caste or gender.

6. Who were the Sufi saints? How did they bring Hindus and Muslims together?

Ans. The Sufi saints were mystics who came from Persia in the 11th century CE. The Sufi saints played an important role in bringing the Muslims and Hindus together, By using the local language of the people, they made religion accessible and meaningful to the common people.

7. Write briefly the effects of the bhakti and Sufi movements.

Ans. The bhakti and Sufi movements had far reaching effects:

* the movements taughts the people the concept of equality Brotherhood and religious tolerance.

* it led simplicity in religious rites and reduced the influence of brahmins.

* almost all the Saints denounced the bonds of casteism.

* as a result of the Sufi saints the Hindus and the Muslims started coming closer to each other which is resulted in the social and cultural Amity between them.

8. In what way is our modern lifestyle similar to the Sultanate and the Mughal period?

Ans. Salwar kameez, kaftans, kurta payjama, biryani and wine are as much a part of our life today as was under the Delhi sultanate. Hindu customs were followed during weddings.

9. Describe the development in the field of language and literature.

Ans. The Sultanate Period led to a great deal of progress in Literature not only in Sanskrit but also in Persian and other regional languages. Amir Khusro was the most notable literary figure of this period.

An outstanding contribution in the sphere of literature during this period was the emergence of a number of regional languages. This period also saw the rise of Urdu which was a mixture of Persian Arabic Hindi and other regional languages.

10. Why did the Buddhists flee to Nepal and Tibet?

Ans. While Nadiya the capital of the Sena dynasty of Bengal was conquered by the Turko- Afghan power in 1202 major centres of Buddhism including the Great University of Nalanda where more than 1, 000 Monk lived and studied was sacked, thousand of these were killed while thousands of fled to Nepal and Tibet.

11. When and why did the Sikhs become a political force?

Ans. Maharaja Ranjit Singh united the Sikh territories and established his capital at Lahore in 1799. Sikhs became a political power when they were antagonised by the Mughal rulers. They came together and fought against Aurangzeb led by Guru Gobind Singh.

E. Photo study questions

1. Golden Temple
2. Amritsar
3. It's a holy place of Sikhs and the holy Adi Granth is kept here.