

HISTORY

Chapter 9: The Making of Regional Culture



Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions :

Question 1. The word Katha is a word of:

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Malayalam
- (c) Tamil

Question 2. Kathakali is the traditional dance of:

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Kerala

Question 3. Kannada is the language of:

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Karnataka

Question 4. Which Purana permitted Brahmanas to eat certain varieties of fish in Bengal?

- (a) Vishnu Purana
- (b) Brihaddharma Purana
- (c) VarahaPurana

Question 5. Bengali as a language originated from:

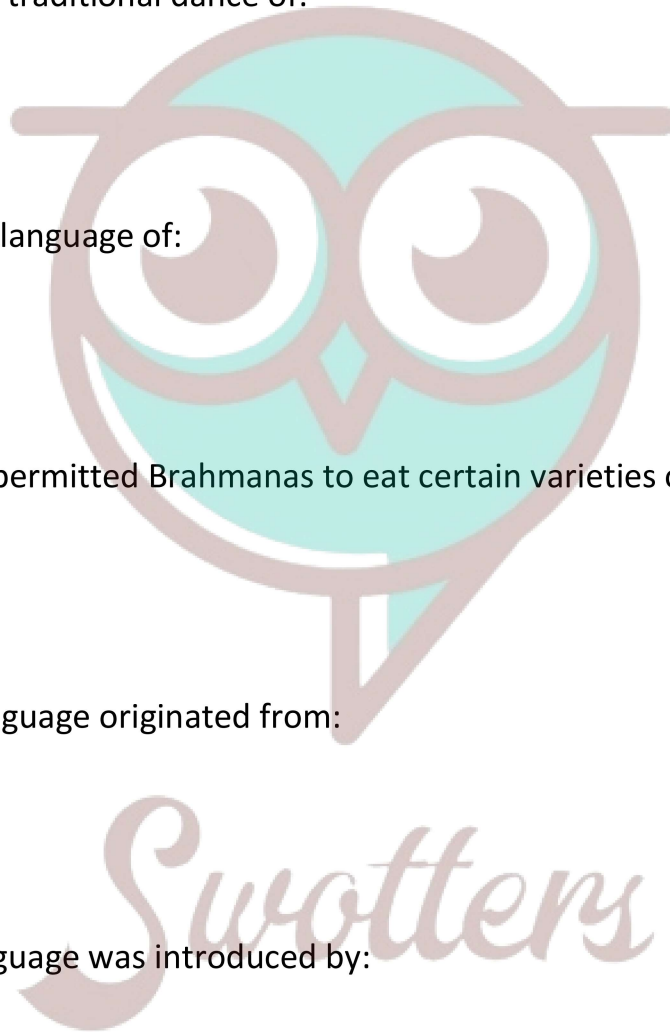
- (a) Sanskrit language
- (b) Malayalam language
- (c) Tamil language

Question 6. Malayalam language was introduced by:

- (a) Chola Empire
- (b) Mughal Empire
- (c) Chera Empire.

Question 7. Radha-Krishan is famous for:

- (a) Katha
- (b) Rasalila
- (c) Kathak



Question 8. Bengali is the language of:

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Assam
- (c) Bihar

Question 9. Jagannatha temple is related to:

- (a) Shankar Bhagwan
- (b) Ma Durga
- (c) Vishnu

Question 10. Ganga dynasty was situated in:

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Rajasthan

Question 11. What was Basohli?

- (a) Small sized painting
- (b) Bold and intense style of miniature painting
- (c) Old and very distinctive
- (d) Traditions

Question 12. Kuchipudi is a classical dance of which state?

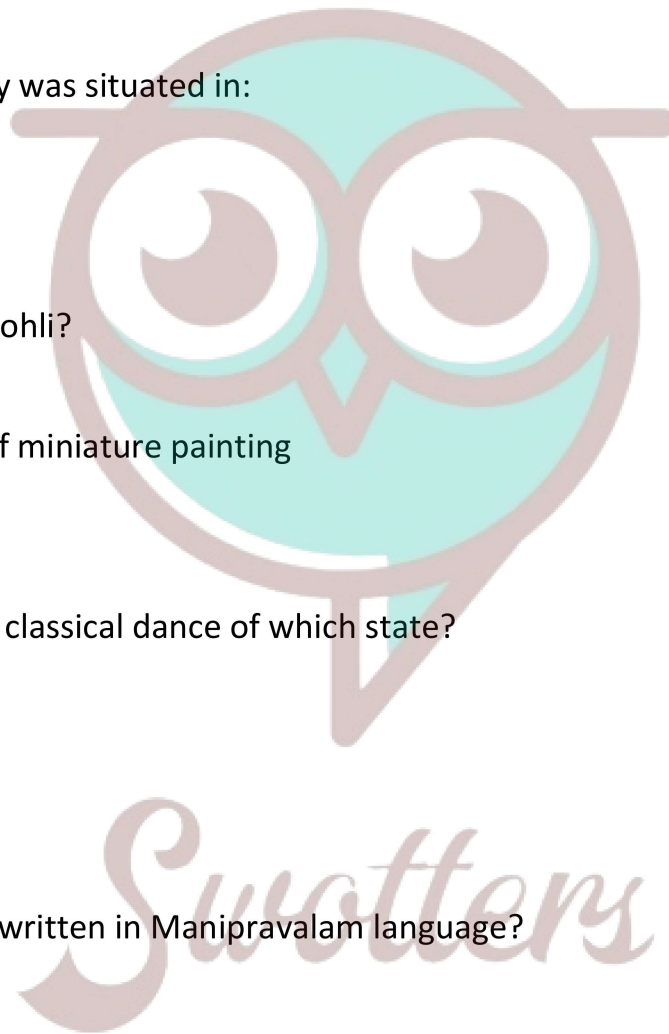
- (a) Kerala
- (b) Orissa
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) West Bengal

Question 13. Name a book written in Manipravalam language?

- (a) Ramayan
- (b) Gita
- (c) Lilatikalam
- (d) None of these

Question 14. What was Manipravalam?

- (a) Statue
- (b) Language
- (c) King



(d) Saint

Question 15. Where is the famous temple of Jagannatha?

(a) Karnataka

(b) Orissa

(c) Kerala

(d) Tamil Nadu

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Bengal is a riverine plain which produces plenty of _____ and _____.
2. The Lilatilakam, dealing with grammar and poetics, was composed in _____.
3. _____ established the kingdom at Mahodayapuram.
4. _____ is a Persian word meaning a spiritual guide.
5. Mangalakavyas literally means _____ poems.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. The region that constitutes most of present-day Rajasthan was called Rajputana by the British.
2. The Brahmins of Bengal were not allowed to eat fish.
3. Jagannatha temple is located in Punjab.
4. Chaitanyadeva was the leader of the Vaishnava bhakti movement.

➤ **Very Short Questions :**

1. Who was Anantavarman?
2. Whom did King Anangabhima III dedicate his kingdom to? What did he proclaim himself?
3. What was called Rajputana by the British?
4. How were the Rajput rulers most distinctive?
5. Define the term Kathak.
6. Who were the Kathaks?
7. Where did Kathak develop?
8. Under whose patronage did kathak grow into a major art form?
9. What are miniatures?
10. What distinguished Kangra painting from the paintings?

➤ **Short Questions :**

1. Where was the Lilatilakam composed?
2. Which region was called the Rajputana?
3. Who were Kathaks?
4. Define classical dances? Name some of the classical dances and their states?
5. What was the style of miniature that developed in Himachal Pradesh?

➤ **Long Questions :**

1. Bengali literature can be divided into how many categories?
2. Explain in brief the gharanas of Kathak dance form.
3. Give a short note on temple construction activity in Bengal?
4. How did miniature painting develop under the Mughal patronage?
5. Write a brief note on early Bengali literature.

ANSWER KEY –

➤ **Multiple Choice Answer :**

1. (a) Sanskrit
2. (c) Kerala
3. (c) Karnataka
4. (b) Brihaddharma Purana
5. (a) Sanskrit language
6. (c) Chera Empire.
7. (c) Kathak
8. (a) Bengal
9. (c) Vishnu
10. (b) Kerala
11. (b) Bold and intense style of miniature painting
12. (c) Andhra Pradesh
13. (c) Lilatikalam
14. (b) Language
15. (b) Orissa

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Rice, fish

2. Manipravalam
3. Cheras
4. Pir
5. auspicious

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

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

➤ **Very Short Answer :**

1. Anantavarman was one of the most important rulers of the Ganga dynasty in the 12th century.
2. King Anangabhima III dedicated his kingdom to Purushottama Jagannath and proclaimed himself as the deputy of the god.
3. In the 19th century, the region that constitutes most of the present-day Rajasthan was called Rajputana by the British.
4. The Rajput rulers were the apostles of bravery. They fought valiantly and often chose death on the battlefield rather than face defeat.
5. The term Kathaks is derived from katha, a word used in Sanskrit and other languages for the story.
6. The kathaks were originally a caste of story-tellers in temples of north India who beautified their performances with gestures and songs.
7. Kathak developed in the courts of Rajasthan (Jaipur) and Lucknow.
8. Kathak grew into a major art form under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Awadh.
9. Miniatures are small-sized paintings, generally done in water colour on cloth or paper.
10. Soft colours including cool blues and greens, and a lyrical treatment of themes distinguished Kangra painting from other paintings.

➤ **Short Answer :**

1. Lilatilakam is a 14th century treatise on grammar and poetics. It was composed in Manipravalam, referring to the two languages, Sanskrit and the regional language.
2. In the nineteenth century, the region that constituted most of the present-day Rajasthan was called Rajputana by the British. This was the area mainly inhabited by

Rajputs.

3. Kathaks were originally a caste of story tellers in the temples of north India. They performed in village squares and temple courtyards. They were mostly specialized in recounting mythological and moral tales from the scriptures, and embellished their recitals with hand gestures and facial expressions.
4. Animism refers to the belief that all natural things, such as plants, animals, rocks, thunder and earthquakes have spirits (beings that cannot be seen) and can influence human events.
5. In the region of Himachal Pradesh by the late seventeenth century, a bold and intense style of miniature painting called Basohli developed. This style of painting is characterized by vigorous use of primary colours and a peculiar facial formula prevalent in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries in the foothills of the Western Himalayas in the Jammu and Punjab States.

➤ Long Answer :

1. **Bengali literature can be divided into two categories:**
 - One category of literature is indebted to Sanskrit. Under this category come the translated Sanskrit epics, the Mangalakavyas (auspicious poems) and bhakti literature such as the biographies of Chaitanya, the leader of the Vaishnavite movement.
 - The second category includes Nath literature such as the songs of Maynamati and Gopichandra stories concerning the worship of Dharma Thakur and tales, folk tales and ballads.
2. After Mughals, several schools or styles known as gharanas like Lucknow gharana, Jaipur gharana, Banaras gharana which helped the artists to take new challenges and obtain their individual mastery. Jaipur gharana include a command of complicated pure dance patterns. Lucknow style is famous for graceful expression of romantic feelings. It is characterized by precise, fine detailed movements and an emphasis on the exposition of thumri, a semi classical style of love song. Pandit Birju Maharaj also belong to Lucknow gharana.
3. Temple building started in the 19th century with the influence of Bhakti saints led by Chaitanya. Temples were constructed by individuals or groups to represent their might of power. Through proclaiming deity they gained wide acceptance of people. Brick and terra cotta temples were built in Bengal during this period. Some of the important temples built during this period are Vishupur(17th century) and Kantaji's temple of Dinajpur(18th century) now in Bangladesh built by low social groups like bell metal workers(kansari) and oil pressers(kolu). Some of these temples are double or four roofed.

4. Miniatures are small-sized paintings, generally done in water colour on cloth or paper. The earliest miniatures were on palm leaves or wood. The Mughal emperors especially Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan patronised highly skilled painters. These painters primarily illustrated manuscripts containing historical accounts and poetry. These were generally painted in brilliant colours and portrayed court scenes, scenes of battle or hunting and other aspects of social life. They were often exchanged as gifts and were viewed only by the emperor and his close associates.
5. **There are two categories of early Bengali literature:**
- The first includes translations of the Sanskrit epics, the Mangalakavyas, auspicious poems, dealing with local deities, and Bhakti literature such as the biographies of Chaitanyadeva, the leader of the Vaishnava Bhakti movement.
 - The second includes Nath literature such as the songs of Maynamati and Gopichandra, stories concerning the worship of Dharma Thakur, and fairy tales, Folk tales and ballads. The texts belonging to the first category are written while those belonging to the second category circulated orally.

