

St.Peter's Sr.Sec.School,Jaora

Class-VII

History

Chapter-8

"Religion and Philosophy in Medieval India"

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. The word 'Sufi' originated from the word suf,which means\_\_\_\_\_

a. Cotton

b. skin

c. wool✓

d. jute

2. The sufi popularized the\_\_\_\_\_form of music.

a. Dhrupad

b. ghazals

c. thumri

d. qawwalis✓

3. The Sufi teacher was known as the\_\_\_\_\_.

a. pir✓

b. saint

c. guru

d. none of these options



4. kabir's verses can be found in the book\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Guru Grabth Sahib✓

b. Sursagar

c. Quran

d. kabir Bajik

5. The practice of having a common kitchen which was started by Guru Nanak was known as\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Karkhanas

b. ibadat khana

c. khanquahs

d. langar✓

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Bhakti movement was started by the Alwars,who were\_\_\_\_\_saints and the Nayanars,who were\_\_\_\_\_saints.

Ans ► Lord Vishnu,Lord Shiva

2. Jnaneshwari,composed by Jnaneshwar,was an interpretation of the\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans ► Bhagvat Gita

3. The Guru of Mira Bai was\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans ► Ravidas

4. The only woman Alwar Saint of India,was\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans ► Andal



3. Answer these questions in brief.

1. Explain the term 'Bhakti'.

Ans ► The term 'bhakti' implies 'devotion'. It is the idea of worship or devotion to a particular deity or any other form of God.

2. Who was Ramanuja ?

Ans ► Ramanuja was a Bhakti saint. He was born in Tamil Nadu in the 11th century. He was deeply influenced by the Alvars.

3. Name three saints from Maharashtra.

Ans ► The three saints from Maharashtra are:-

Tukaram, Namdev and Jnaneshwar.

4. How was Islam introduced to India in the eighth century ?

Ans ► In the eighth century, Islam was introduced to India by Arab traders.

5. Where did Sufi saints live ?

Ans ► The Sufi saints lived in Khanqahs, where people gathered to sing songs, seek advice and receive spiritual guidance.

D. Answer these questions in detail.

1. Draw the comparison between the main principles of the Bhakti and the Sufi movements.

Bhakti Movement	Sufi Movement
The movement largely influenced Hindus	It was followed mainly by Muslims
The Saints of the Bhakti Movement sang Bhajans to worship Gods and Goddesses	Sufi Saints sang Qawwalis – a form of music to inspire religious devotion
From its point of origins in South India, the Bhakti movement swept over East and North India from the 15th century onwards	It spans many continents and cultures.
The Bhakti movement has its origins in eighth-century South India	The Origins of Sufism can be traced to the early days of Islam in seventh-century Arabian Peninsula



Kabir Das, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Nanak, Meerabai,	Hasan of Basra, Amir Khusrau, Moinuddin Chishti
--	--

2. Discuss the main factors that led to the popularity of the Bhakti movement.

Ans ► Bhakti Movement had a huge impact on society especially on the social, religious & cultural life of people. Some of the major factors are:-

- 1) It made religion a more personal affair of the life of people.
- 2) Now even people belonging to lower castes can perform prayers & idol worshipping.
- 3) It made religious rituals more simple & thus the domination of Brahmins on religion was reduced.
- 4) Bhakti movement also inspired the growth of art & culture. Various paintings, poems, Hymns, idols were inspired by the Bhakti Movement.

3. Sikhism is a very practical religion. Explain this.

Ans ► Sikhism is a very practical religion as it based on three principles.

- Naam Japo :- Means meditating in the name of God,
- kirt karo:- Means to earn a living through hard work and honest.
- Vand Chako:- To help needy by sharing one's earning.



#### 4. Explain the teachings of Guru Nanak.

Ans ►

Baba Guru Nanak emphasised the importance of the worship of one God. He insisted that caste, creed or gender was irrelevant for attaining liberation. His idea of liberation was based on the pursuit of active life with a strong sense of social commitment. He used the terms nam, dan and isnan for the essence of his teaching, which actually meant right worship, welfare of others and purity of conduct. He gave importance to right-belief and worship, honest living and helping others. Guru Nanak, thus, promoted the idea of equality.

#### 5. Who were the Nathpanthis, Siddhacharas and Yogis ? what did they stress on ?

Ans ►

The Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis criticised the ritual and other aspects of conventional religion and the social order. They advocated renunciation of the world. To them the path to salvation lay in meditation on the formless Ultimate Reality and the realization of oneness with it. To achieve this they advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like Yogasanas, breathing exercises and meditation.

