St. Peter's Sr. Sec. School Jaora
Class-VII
Chapter-9
History
The coming of regional cultures

A. Fill in the blanks with correct answers.

1. The Malayalam language was influenced by_____.

a. Tamil b Marathi
c. Sanskrit d Telugu

Ans. (c) Sanskrit

2. Carnatic music was associated with_____.

a. South India. b North India
c. Central India. d Western India

Ans.(a) South India

3. The sitar was invented by_____.

a.Tansen. b Ramdas
c. Amir khusrau d Chaitanya

Ans.(c) Amir khusrau

4. The language was administration under Mughals was_____.

a. Urdu. b Arabic

c. Persian d Sanskrit

Ans.(c) Persian

5. The Mughal emperor who did not encouraged paintings was_____.

a. Babur. b shah Jahan

c Humayun. d Aurangzeb

Ans.(d) Aurangzeb

B. Fill in the blanks

1. The capital of the chera kingdom was_____.

Ans. Mahodayapuram.

2. The famous festival celebrated annually in Odisha is_____.

Ans. Rathyatra .

3. The miniature paintings that developed in the Kangra region were known as_____.

Ans. Basholi.

4. An example of art center in Rajasthan was_____,in the medieval period.

Ans. Mewar.

5. A rule that allowed Bengali Brahmins to eat only certain types of fish was mentioned in the_____ Purana.
Ans. Brihad Dharma.

C. Answers these questions in brief.
1. What do you understand by the term Manipravalam?
Ans. Manipravalam means a combination of gem with coral, where the gem refers to Malayalam, and the coral refers to the Sanskrit language.

2. Why was Urdu known as the 'camp language' ?
Ans. The fusion of Hindi and Persian language called Urdu, Which means 'camp'. This new language originated in the camps of the soldiers,and was understood by all.

3. Give one example to prove jahangir's interest in painting.
Ans. Mughal painter drew many scenes from nature ,as the Mughals were nature lovers, jahangir commissioned artists to depicts rare birds and animals in his paintings.

4. Whom do the idols at the jagannath temple represent, and what are these idols made of?
Ans. Lord Vishnu and his brother Balabhadra and sister Subhadra are worshipped in the Jagannath temple and local tribal people make deities from wood.

5. Which famous dance form originated during this period?
Ans. 'Kathak', a famous classical dance form originated during this period.

D. Answers these questions in detail.

1. Discuss the developments in music during the medieval period.

Ans. Music was very popular in medieval period. Both the Rajputs and Cholas were encouraged them. The panels of the tempels projected music performance,music became very popular and musicians were richly rewarded for their performance. Classical music based on the ragas became very popular. In the North classical music was known as Hindustani music, and in South India ,it was called Carnatic music. The music traditions of Central Asia permeated in India through the Turks. The qawwali was made popular by the Sufi saints. Akbars code had the most famous musician, Tansen . Jahangir court had many excellent and talented musicians. Different types of musical forms , like thumri ,khayal and ghazal developed during this period.

2. What changes did Kahthak undergo during the medieval period?

Ans. A classical dance form Kathak originated from the tradition of story telling. The stories that enacted by them were mostly mythological. They picked up theme from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Purans, etc. The most popular theme enacted by the Kathak dancers was the Rasa Leela, which were legends of Radha-Krishna . These dances combined the folk culture with basic movements and gesture of Kathak. The Kathak form underwent a major transformation when it reached Mughal courts. It now developed distinctive styles. Further, it developed into two gharanas, namely the Jaipur and the Lucknow gharanas. After Independence it was recognized as one of six classical dance froms of India.

3. What are the main qualities that are that are projected as part of the Rajasthan tradition and customs?

Ans. Rajasthan, meaning “The Abode of the Rajas,” was formerly called Rajputana, “The Country of the Rajputs” .The Customs and traditions of Rajasthan are the Rajasthani version of these Vedic rites and rituals. Folk music is a vital part of Rajasthani culture. Kathputali, Ghoomar, Tejaji, dance etc. are the examples of the traditional Rajasthani culture. Stories about the Rajputs always revolve arounds qualities like loyalty, chivairy, friendship and love. They fought to protect a women, and to guard their honour. They opted for death in the battle field rather the escaping the challenges of war. The women committed jauhar, when faced with defeat in the hands of enemies.

4. Highlight the main features of Temple architecture in Bengal.

Ans. Important architectural features of the temples of the Bengal are:-

• Four-roofed structure, four triangular roofs were placed on the four walls to move up to converge on a curved line or a point.

• Temples were usually built on a square platform.

• The interior was relatively plain but the outer walls of many temples were decorated with paintings, ornamental tiles or terracotta tablets.

5. Discuss the importance of painting during the medieval period.

Ana. Miniature painting emerged as a powerful movement in Gujarat and Rajasthan and spread to Central, North and Eastern india because of the patronage of Rich Jain merchants. Jaunpur in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bengal in Eastern India were other great centeres of manuscript illustrated with paintings. During the period of Delhi Sultanate, mural painting has been reported from the royal palaces and royal bed-chambers and mosques. During the Sultanate period, we notice the Persian and Arabic influences on Indian painting. We have references of the coming of Persian and Arabic illustrated manuscripts from Iran and the Arab world for the Muslim elites. The art of painting reached its climax during the period of Jahangir who himself was a great painter.