

Chapter 6. The Making of Regional Culture

Very Short Q&A:

Q1: The songs of Maynamati and Gopichandra together makes_____.

Ans: Nath literature

Q2: Who established the kingdom at Mahodayapuram?

Ans: Cheras

Q3: When Lilatilakam was written?

Ans: 14th century

Q4: "Lilatilakam" deals in grammar and _____.

Ans: Poetics

Q5: Name the author of Rasamanjari.

Ans: Bhanudatta

Q6: The kathak caste was traditionally associated in the temples of _____.

Ans: northern India

Q7: Lilatilakam deals with _____ and _____.

Ans: grammar and poetics

Q8: Who was the last Nawab of Awadh?

Ans: Wajid Ali Shah

Q9: The Brahmins of Bengal were allowed to eat fish. True/ False

Ans: True

Q10: The term, Ras-lila was used to describe folk dance. True/False

Ans: False

Q11: Name the painting style that developed in 17th century near the Himalayan foothills.

Ans: Basohli

Q12: The first literary works in Malayalam language resembles with which language?

Ans: Sanskrit language

Q13: Name the state where Jagannatha temple is located.

Ans: Orissa

Q14: State the specialty of Jagannatha temple now a day.

Ans: In present days the Jagannatha temple is popular for its annual Rathayatras.

Q15: State one of the unique features of the Kangra painting.

Ans: lyrical treatment of themes

Q16: Who were Naths?

Ans: ascetics

Q17: Official records were kept in regional language by _____.

Ans: Chera kingdom

Q18: Name the source of inspiration in kangra paintings.

Ans: Vaishnavite tradition

Q19: Name the official language of Bengal suba.

Ans: Persian

Q20: Rajasthan was called Rajputana by the_____.

Ans: British

Q21: Jagannatha temple is located in_____.

Ans: Orissa

Q22: Jagannatha temple was dedicated to God Vishnu. True/ False

Ans: True

Q23: The women of defeated kings sometimes committed _____.

Ans: Jauhar

Q24: Name the dance form popular in the state of Orissa.

Ans: Odissi

Q25: Name the ruler who dedicated his kingdom to the deity and proclaimed himself as the "deputy of God" in the year 1230.

Ans: Anangabhimba III

Q26: _____ are considered as contributors to the distinctive culture of Rajasthan.

Ans: Rajputs

Q27: In Persian language, spiritual guide is known as_____.

Ans: pir

Q28: Name the cultural practices disfavored by the British administrators.

Ans: kathak dance

Q29: Who used to perform Jauhar?

Ans: Women belonging to royal household.

Q30: Name The Mughal capital of Bengal.

Ans: Dhaka

Q31: Who made the wooden image of Lord Jagannath?

Ans: tribal people

Q32: The traditions that inspired the Kangra paintings due to which it developed into miniature paintings were_____.

Ans: Vaishnavite tradition

Q33: Kathak was recognized and was performed in the Court of Mughal Empire. True/False

Ans: True

Q34: When the temple theatre of Kerala was developed?

Ans: ninth century A.D

Q35: Name the place where Malayalam is mostly spoken?

Ans: Kerala

Q36: Why Puri is famous?

Ans: Rathayatra festival.

Q37: What is the meaning of the word 'Mangalakavyas' in Bengali literature?

Ans: auspicious poem.

Q38: Name a Ganga king, who declared himself as the "Deputy" of the god.

Ans: Anangabhimā

Q39: Name the folk play in which the legends of Radha- Krishna were played.

Ans: rasa lila

Q40: Kerala is known for the dance form of_____.

Ans: Kathakali.

Q41: Who was the leader of the Vaishnava bhakti movement in Bengal?

Ans: Chaitanyadeva

Q42: Who wrote the book Rasamanjari?

Ans: Bhanudatta

Q43: In which language Brihaddharma Purana is written?

Ans: Sanskrit

Short Q&A:

Q1: When was the Chera Kingdom established?

Ans: The Chera kingdom Mahodayapuram was established in the ninth century in the south-western part of the peninsula, part of present day Kerala.

Q2: Where was the Lilatilakam composed?

Ans: 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.

Q3: Which region was called the Rajputana?

Ans: 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.

Q4: Who were Kathaks?

Ans: 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.

Q5: How did Kathak reach its present form?

Ans: With the advent of the Mughals, this dance form underwent a radical transformation. Kathak, as we know it today, is the result of the fusion between the Hindu and Muslim cultures. The Persian and Muslim influences altered the dance from a temple ritual to a means of royal entertainment. The emphasis shifted from the religious to the aesthetic. Kathak developed into two traditions called as gharanas for example Rajasthan gharanas, Lucknow gharanas and Benaras gharanas

Q6: Explain the meaning of the term Animism?

Ans: The term "classical" was introduced by Sangeet Natak Academy to denote the Natya Shastra-based performing art styles. The Indian classical dancers use the mudra or hand gestures to narrate a story and to demonstrate certain concepts such as objects, weather and emotion. Facial expressions are as an integral part of many classical dance forms. Some of the classical dances and their states are:

Bharatanatyam - Tamil Nadu

Kathakali - Kerala

Odissi - Orissa

Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh

Manipuri - Manipur

Q7: Define classical dances? Name some of the classical dances and their states?

Ans: 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.

Q8: Write short notes on miniature paintings.

Ans: Miniature paintings are small in size and generally are drawn in water colour on cloth or paper. The earliest miniatures were drawn on palm leaves or wood. Some of the most beautiful miniatures are found in western India and were used to illustrate Buddhist and Jaina texts. Themes used in the miniature paintings were from Indian epics like Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagavata Purana, Rasamanjari as well as ragas of Indian classical music, etc.

Q9: Name the regions that attracted the miniatures.

Ans: After the decline of the Mughal Empire, miniature artists who were patronised by the Mughal emperors moved to the regional courts of Deccan and the Rajput courts of Rajasthan. They depicted the rulers and court scenes and themes from mythology and poetry. The core of miniature painting lies in Rajasthan and can be traced back to its school of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Mughal, Kangra and Mewar. While the Mughal School features muted colours, giving it a shadow and depth, the Rajasthan School uses bold primary colours which give the painting an abstract look.

Q10: What was name of the text that was illustrated in the miniature paintings of Himachal Pradesh?

Ans: The most popular text Rasamanjari written by Bhanudatta was illustrated in the miniature paintings.

Q11: What was the style of miniature that developed in Himachal Pradesh?

Ans: 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

Q12: Bengali literature can be divided into how many categories?

Ans: 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

Q13: What were dochala and chauchala?

Ans: Dochala means two-roofed and chauchala means four-roofed. These were the terms used in the structure of the thatched huts in Bengal

Q14: When was the Chera Kingdom established?

Ans: The Chera kingdom of Mahodayaputram was established in the ninth century in the south-western part of the peninsula, part of present day Kerala. The language of this region was Malayalam

Q15: Where was the Lilatilakam composed?

Ans: Lilatilakam was composed in Manippravalam (literally meaning diamonds and corals). Lilatilakam deals with grammar and poetics.

Q16: Who built Jagannath temple at Puri and which deities are worshipped over there?

Ans: In the 12th century, a ruler of Ganga dynasty Anantavarman erected a temple for Purushottama Jagannatha at Puri. The Jagannath temple at Puri gained great importance and became a centre of pilgrims for both Hindus & Buddhists. The three deities namely Jagannatha, Sudhadra and Balbhadrar represent Buddha, Dharma and Sangha, are worshipped over there.

Q17: Write a short note on Rajput women.

Ans: Rajput women like men were very brave. The practice of 'Sati' or Self-immolation of widows for their husbands who died in battle was started by Rajput women to protect their honor. These women who sacrificed their lives are depicted as great heroines. Rajput cultures have been enriched by heroic deeds of men and women.

Q18: Explain in brief the gharanas of Kathak dance form.

Ans: 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.

Q19: Write short notes on miniature paintings.

Ans: Miniature paintings are small in size and generally are drawn in water colour on cloth or paper executed delicately with brush. Colours for these paintings were derived from minerals, vegetables, stones, shells, gold and silver. The earliest miniatures were drawn on palm leaves, bark of trees or wood. Some of the most beautiful miniatures are found in western India and were used to illustrate Jaina texts.

Q20: What was the Kangara school of painting?

Ans: Nadir Shah invaded India and captured Delhi in 1739. This invasion resulted in the migration of Mughal artists to the hills. They found new school called the Kangara school of painting. They got the inspiration from the Vaishnavite tradition. The famous colours of this were soft colours such as blue and green.

Long Q&A:

Q1: Write a short note on classical dances of India.

Ans: The Sangeet Natak Academy, accords "classical" status to eight dance forms of India. These forms include Bharatanatyam(Tamil Nadu), Odissi(Orissa), Manipuri (Manipur), Kathakali (Kerala), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh), Mohiniaattam, Kathak(Lucknow) and Yakshagana. These dance forms have their own set of rules. Most of these dance forms draw their origin to the Natya Shastra of Bharata Muni of ancient times (400 B.C.E).

Q2: Give a short note on temple construction activity in Bengal?

Ans: 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.