

CLASS : VII

HISTORY

MONTH : NOVEMBER

CHAPTER 6. DEVOTIONAL AND RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.I SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. What is Bhakti and Sufi movements?

Ans:- In the Early medieval Period of Indian history, two parallel movements, in Hinduism and Islam evolved. These movements were called Bhakti and Sufi movements respectively and they reached their peak in 15th and 16th Centuries.

2. Who are Organised Bhakti movement in South India?

Ans:- The Bhakti movement first started in the 7th Century in South India was Organised by Ramanuja for the revival of Hinduism.

3. What was the important Contribution of the Bhakti Saints?

Ans:- * An important Contribution of Bhakti Saints was towards the development of music.

* Jayadeva of Bengal composed the Gita Govinda in Sanskrit, in which each song is composed in a particular raga and tala.

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II LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Explain how the Bhakti movement became popular in South India. [Refer pg No: 77]

(i) Bhakti movement became popular in South India between 7th and 12th Centuries.

(ii) The Nayanars (Saint devoted to Lord Shiva) and Alvars (Saints devoted to Lord Vishnu) led this movement.

(iii) There were 63 Nayanars, who belonged to different backgrounds, such as potters, peasants, hunters, soldiers, Brahmins and Chiefs.

(iv) The Bhakti known among them were Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar and Manikkavasagar. There were two sets of compilations of their songs. Teravaram and Tiruvorakam.

(v) There were 12 Alvars, who came from equally divergent back-grounds, the best-known being Periyalvar, his daughter Andal, Thondaradipodi Alvar and Nammalvar.

Their songs were compiled in the Nalayira Divya Prabandham.