

CLASS VII CHAPTER 7 THE MAKING OF REGIONAL CULTURES

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QUESTION - ANSWER





LET'S RECALL

QUESTION 1. Match the following

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Anantavarnam | - | KERALA |
| 2. Jagannatha | - | BENGAL |
| 3. Mahodayapurma | - | ORISSA |
| 4. Lilatilakam | - | KANGRA |
| 5. Mangalakavya | - | PURI |
| 6. Miniature | - | KERALA |





Answer:

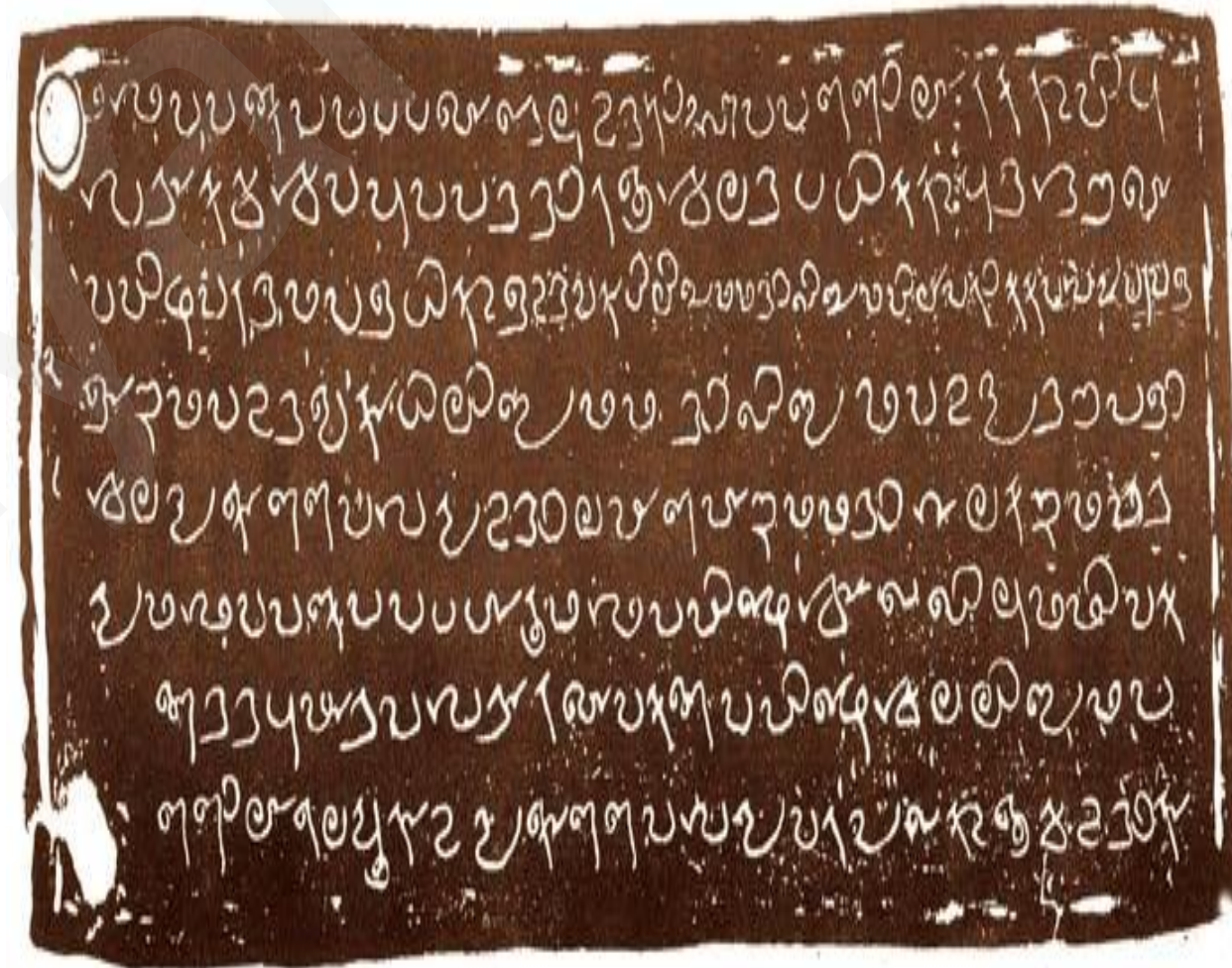
Anantavarnam – **ORISSA**
Jagannatha – **KANGRA**
Mahodayapurma – **KERALA**
Lilatilakam – **KERALA**
Mangalakavya – **BENGAL**
Miniature – **KANGRA**





QUESTION 2. What is Manipravalam? Name a book written in that language.

Answer: Manipravalam is a language. The name of a book written in this language is Lilatilakam.





QUESTION 3. Who were the major patrons of Kathak?

Answer: The Mughals were the major patrons of Kathak.





QUESTION 4. What are the Important architectural features of the temples of Bengal?

Answer: Important architectural features of the temples of Bengal are:

1. Temples began to copy the double-roofed or four-roofed structure of the thatched huts.
2. comparatively more complex four-roofed structure, four triangular roofs placed on the four walls move up to converge on a curved line or a point.

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DO CHALA



CHAUCHALA

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FOUR TRIANGULAR ROOFS



3. Temples were usually built on a square platform.

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

ORNAMENTAL TILES



TERRACOTTA TABLETS



PAINTINGS





LET'S DISCUSS

QUESTION 5. Why did minstrels proclaim the achievements of heroes?

Answer: Minstrels used to recite poems and songs which depicted the stories of the "Rajputs" heroic deeds. By reciting such poems and songs these minstrels inspired others to follow the examples of Rajputs. Ordinary people were also attracted by these stories.



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MINSTRELS



PROFESSIONAL ENTERTAINERS





QUESTION 6. Why do we know much more about the cultural practices of rulers than about those of ordinary people?

Answer: The cultural practices of rulers were carefully preserved in palaces for centuries. Hence we know much more about them. Ordinary men and women also painted on pots, walls, floors, cloth. But they did not survive for long.



PAINTED ON POTS AND WALLS



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FLOORS



CLOTH





QUESTION 7. Why did conquerors try to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri?

Answer: The temple of Jagannatha at Puri gained importance as a centre of pilgrimage. Its authority in social and political matters also increased. Hence, conquerors tried to establish control over the temple. They felt that this would make their rule acceptable to the local people.



JAGANNATHA

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CENTRE OF PILGRIMAGE





QUESTION 8. Why were temples built in Bengal?

Answer: Temple building in Bengal from the late 15th century gained momentum in the 19th century. Individuals or groups built temples to demonstrate their power and affluence. Some of the temples got constructed with the support of several low social groups.



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- ❑ Some families belonging to these social groups availed of the new economic opportunities with the arrival of the European trading companies with the improvement in their social and economic position they also built temples to show their status..



- ❑ The local deities once worshipped in thatched huts in villages were now gained recognition of the Brahmanas. This recognition shifted them from the thatched huts to brick-built temples

