

Chapter 1

New Religious Ideas and Movements

Questions and Answers

I. Choose the correct Answer:

Question 1.

Who of the following composed songs on Krishna putting himself in the place of mother Yashoda?

- a) Poigaiazhwar
- b) Periyazhwar
- c) Nammazhwar
- d) Andal

Answer:

- b) Periyazhwar

Question 2.

Who preached the Advaita philosophy?

- a) Ramanujar
- b) Ramananda
- c) Nammazhwar
- d) Adi Shankara

Answer:

- d) Adi Shankara

Question 3.

Who spread the Bhakthi

- a) Vallabhacharya
- b) Ramanujar
- c) Ramananda
- d) Surdas

Answer:

- c) Ramananda

Question 4.

Who made Chishti order popular in India?

- a) Moinuddin Chishti
- b) Suhrawardi

- c) Amir Khusru
- d) Nizamuddin Auliya

Answer:

- a) Moinuddin Chishti

Question 5.

Who is considered their first guru by the Sikhs?

- a) Lehna
- b) Guru Amir Singh
- c) Guru Nanak
- d) Guru Gobind Singh

Answer:

- c) Guru Nanak

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Periyazhwar was earlier known as

Answer:

Vishnu Chittar

2.is the holy book of the Sikhs.

Answer:

Guru Granth Sahib

3. Meerabai was the disciple of

Answer:

Ravidas

4.philosophy is known as vishistadvaita.

Answer: Ramanuja

5. Gurudwara Darbar Sahib is situated at. in Pakistan.

Answer:

Kartarpur

III. Match the following:

A

B

1. Pahul	a) Kabir
2. Ramcharitmanas	b) Sikhs
3. Srivaishnavism	c) Abdul-Wahid Abu Najib
4. Granthavali	d) Guru Gobind Singh
5. Suhrawardi	e) Tulsidas

Answer:

A	B
1. Pahul	d) Guru Gobind Singh
2. Ramcharitmanas	e) Tulsidas
3. Srivaishnavism	b) Sikhs
4. Granthavali	a) Kabir
5. Suhrawardi	c) Abdul-Wahid Abu Najib

IV. Find out the right pair/pairs:

Question 1.

1. Andal – Srivilliputhur
2. Tukaram – Bengal
3. Chaitanyadeva – Maharashtra
4. Brahma-sutra – Vallabacharya
5. Gurudwaras – Sikhs

Answer:

1. Andal – Srivilliputhur
5. Gurudwaras – Sikhs

Question 2.

Assertion (A) : After Guru Gohind Singh, the holy book Guru Granth Sahib came to be considered the guru.

Reason (R) : Guru Gobind Singh was the compiler of Guru Granth Sahib,

- a) R is not the correct explanation of A
- b) R is the correct explanation of A
- c) A is correct but R is wrong
- d) Both A and R are wrong

Answer:

c) A is correct but R is wrong

Question 3.

Find the odd person out.

Poigai Azhwar, Bhoothathu Azhwar, Periazhwar, Andal, Nammazhwar.

Answer:

Poigai Azhwar, Bhoothathu Azhwar, Periazhwar, **Andal**, Nammazhwar.

V. State true or false:

1. Sufism was responsible for the spread of Islamic culture.

Answer:

False

2. The best known Sufi sage of the early medieval period was Nizamuddin Auliya of the Chishti order.

Answer:

True

3. Guru Nanak is considered the first guru of Sikhs.

Answer:

True

4. Sufis believed that realization of God can be achieved only through passionate devotion to God and intense meditation.

Answer:

True

5. The basic Tamil Saivite sacred canon consists of 12 books.

Answer:

True

VI. Give short answers:

Question 1.

What do you know about Thirumurai?

Answer:

- It is the basic Tamil Saivite sacred canon.
- It consists of 12 books, and 11 of them were assembled by Nambi.
- The 12th book is Sekkizhar's Periyapuram.

Question 2.

How many Nayanmars were there and who were prominent among them?

Answer:

- There are 63 legendary Nayanmars.
- Among them, Gnanasampandar, Appar, and Sundarar (often called "the trio") are worshipped as saints through their images in South Indian temples.

Question 3.

How did Gurunanak help to found Sikhism?

Answer:

- Guru Nanak nominated his disciple Lehna to succeed him as the guru.
- Following this precedent, the successors are named by the incumbent Sikh Guru.

Question 4.

What had Tukaram to do with the Vitthoba temple of Pantharpur?

Answer:

- Tukaram, a 17th-century saint-poet of Maharashtra. .
- It is devoted to Vitthoba, an avatar of Krishna.
- There is a Vitthoba/Panduranga temple at Pantharpur or Pandaripuram in the Sholapur district, Maharashtra.
- What is Chaitanya deva to Bengal is Tukaram to Maharashtra.

Question 5.

Highlight the spiritual ideas of Kabir that appealed to lower classes.

Answer:

1. As a Muslim, Kabir came under the influence of Varanasi – based Saint Ramananda.
2. He accepted some Hindu ideas and tried to reconcile Hinduism and Islam.

3. He opposed discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, and wealth.
4. Kabir believed that God is one with different names and forms.

VII. Answer the following in detail:

Question 1.

Give an account of the contributions of exponents of the Bhakti Movement in the southern as well as northern parts of India.

Answer:

Vaishnavite Saints (12 Azhwars):

Eg: Poigai Azhwar, Bhoothathu Azhwar, and Pei Azhwar.

Saivite Saints (63 Nayanmars):

There are 63 legendary Nayanmars. Among them, Gnanasamandar, Appar, and Sundarar (often called “the trio”) are worshipped as saints through their images in South Indian temples.

Adi Shankara:

- He preached the Advaita philosophy.
- Shankara enthusiastically endeavoured to restore the orthodox Vedic tradition.

Ramanuja:

- Ramanuja, a Vaishnava saint, was the most influential thinker of Vaishnavism.
- In the 16th and 17th centuries, Vaishnavism spread across India.
- He established centres to spread his doctrine of devotion, Srivaishnavism, to God Vishnu and his consort Lakshmi.

Meera Bai:

Meera Bai, the wife of the crown prince of Mewar, was an ardent devotee of Lord Krishna.

Chaitanyadeva:

Chaitanya deva popularised Krishna worship through ecstatic songs.

Tulsidas:

He is retelling of the story of Rama in Hindi.

Question 2.

What is Sufism? How did it find its footing in India?

Answer:

Sufism:

- The word Sufi takes its origin from suf, meaning wool.
- The Sufis wore coarse garments made of wool and hence they were called Sufis.

Sufism in India:

- The advent of Suf in India dates back to the Arab conquest of Sind.
- It gained prominence in the 10th and 11th centuries during the reign of the Delhi Sultans.
- Sufism adopted many native Indian concepts such as yogic postures, music and dance.
- Sufism found adherents among both Muslims and Hindus.
- Sufis in medieval India were divided into three major orders.
- They were Chisti, suhrawardi, and Firdausi.
- Moinuddin Chishti made Chisti order popular in India.
- His resting place is in the Ajmer Sharif Dargah in Ajmer, Rajasthan.

Question 3.

What impact did the Bhakti movement make on Indian society?

Answer:

Impact of the Religious / Bhakti Movement:

- Vedic Hinduism was regenerated and thus saved from the onslaught of Islam.
 - The Islamic tenets – unity of God and universal brotherhood – emphasised by the saints promoted harmony and peace.
 - Bhakti was a movement of the common people; it used the language of the common people for its devotional literature.
 - Bhakti movement opened up space for Indian languages to grow.
 - It stimulated literary activity in regional languages.
 - What sustained Sanskrit, despite its decline during this period, was the support extended by the rulers of Hindu kingdoms.
 - Tamil was the only ancient Indian language remained vibrant during this period.
- Caste system and social disparities came to be criticised.

VIII. HOTS:

Question 1.

Examine the statement that the Bhakti movement saved Vedic Hinduism from

the onslaught of Islam.

Answer:

1. The Bhakthi movement emphasize the mutual emotional attachment and love of a devotee towards a personal God and of God for the devotee.
2. The Nayanmars and the Azhwars composed devotional Lymns in the Tamil Language.
3. These poet-saints criticize caste-based social status and advocate gender equality.
4. In the religious movements of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in Northern India, one has to keep in mind the two very different attitudes towards Islam.

Important Questions and Answers

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

Question 1.

The proposed that the path of bhakti marga is superior to the two other religions.

- a) Ramayanam
- b) Thirukkural
- c) Bhagavad Gita
- d) Nanneri

Answer:

- c) Bhagavad Gita

Question 2.

The Bhakti movement started in Tamil Nadu around century A.D.

- a) Krishna
- b) Vishnu
- c) Sivan
- d) Bhrama

Answer:

- a) Krishna

Question 3.

..... songs were composed in Tamil and other South Indian languages such as Kannada and telugu

- a) Krishna

- b) Vishnu
- c) Sivan
- d) Bhrama

Answer:

- a) Krishna

Question 4.

..... was one and only female Azhwar.

- a) Koshalai
- b) Nachiyar
- c) Thirumozhi
- d) Andal

Answer:

- d) Andal

Question 5.

There are legendary Nayanmars.

- a) 63
- b) 73
- c) 60
- d) 62

Answer:

- a) 63

Question 6.

Among the 12 books of Tirumurai, the book is Sekkizhar's Periyapuranam.

- a) 10th
- b) 12th
- c) 11th
- d) 9th

Answer:

- b) 12th

Question 7.

Adi Shankara masterpiece is the commentary on the

- a) Bhrama thegam
- b) Brahma Vishnu
- c) Bhrama Sutra
- d) Athavaitham

Answer:

c) Bhrama Sutra

Question 8.

.....was a popular centre for Sanskrit learning.

- a) Sri rangam
- b) Kanchipuram
- c) Thirupathi
- d) Ariyakudi

Answer:

b) Kanchipuram

Question 9.

.....gained popularity through her bhajans.

- a) Chaitanya
- b) Meera Bai
- c) Pandaribai
- d) Surthas

Answer:

b) Meera Bai

Question 10.

Meera Bai, wife of the crown prince of

- a) Thakkanam
- b) Kuvaliyar
- c) Mewar
- d) Kaligam

Answer:

c) Mewar

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. were of the view that this type of meditation would enable the devotee to understand the true nature of God.

Answer:

Sufis

2.is based on Vishnu's avatars, particularly Krishna and Rama.

Answer:

Vishnu-bhakti

3. Nammazhwar's fame lies in his.....stanza Thiruvaimozhi.

Answer:

1,102

4. The Thiruppavai and the Nachiyar Thirumozhi are celebrated works.

Answer:

A war

5.is said to have compiled the songs of all of the Nayanmars.

Answer:

Nambi Andar Nambi

6.is a fundamental text of the Vedanta school.

Answer:

Brahma-sutra

7. center of learning were Badrinath, Puri, Dwarka, and Sringeri.

Answer:

Adi Shankara

8., Ramanajun was the most influential thinker.

Answer:

Vaishnava saint

9. Thenkalai Vaishnavism centred on

Answer:

Srirangam

10. In Tulsidas's Hindi retelling of the story of Rama in the.....

Answer:

Ramcharitmanas

11. Chisti, Suhrawardi, and Firdausi were the three important order of

Answer:
Sufis

12.tried to reconcile Hinduism and Islam.

Answer:
Kabir

13. Theand thewere collections of Kabir's verses.

Answer:
Granthavali, Bijak

14. He visited many holy places and finally settled innear Lahore.

Answer:
Kartarpur

15. Guru Nanak preached that

Answer:
God is without form

III. Match the following:

A	B
1. Azhwars	a) Advaita
2. Nayanmars	b) Adira temple
3. Adishankara	c) Vishnu Bhakti
4. Ramanujar	d) 63 members
5. Sufis	e) vishistadvaita

Answer:

A	B
1. Azhwars	c) Vishnu Bhakti
2. Nayanmars	d) 63 members
3. Adishankara	a) Advaita
4. Ramanujar	e) vishistadvaita

IV. Find out the right pair/pairs:**Question 1.**

Find out the right pair/pairs.

1. Nayanmars – Vaishnava – Bhakthi
2. Azhwars – Vaishnava – Bhakthi
3. Thulasithassar – Maharastra

Answer:

1. Nayanmars – Vaishnava – Bhakthi

Question 2.

Assertion (A): Sufism: The word Sufi takes its origin from suf, meaning wool.

Reason (R): The Sufis wore course garments made of wool and hence they were called Sufis.

- a) R is not the correct explanation of A
- b) R is the correct explanation of A
- c) A is correct but R is wrong
- d) Both A and R are wrong

Answer: b) R is the correct explanation of A

Question 3.

Find the odd person out.

Vallabhacharya, Surdas, Meera Bai, Chaitanya Deva, Adi Shankarar ,
Nammazhwar.

Answer:

Vallabhacharya, Surdas, Meera Bai, Chaitanya Deva, **Adi Shankarar**, Nammazhwar.

V. State true or false:

1. Kabir had trusted that Hindu and Islam are a brotherhood.

Answer:

True

2. Poigai Azhwar, Bhoothathu Azhwar, and Pei Azhwar are the three different Azhwars.

Answer:

True

3. There was no Statue Prayer in South India.

Answer:

False

4. North Indians give importance to Divya Prabhatham.

Answer:

False

5. Chaitanyadeva popularised Krishna worship.

Answer:

True

VI. Give short answers:

Question 1.

Write short notes on Andal.

Answer:

- Andal, the only female Azhwar, is another.
- Periyazhwar, who was earlier known as Vishnu Chittar, made lots of songs on Krishna putting himself in the place of mother Yashoda.
- She grew up in the temple town of Srivilliputhur and became known as Andal-she who ruled.

Question 2.

Write a note on Thenkalai and Vadakaiai.

Answer:

- Thenkalai Vaishnavism centred on Srirangam.
- Vadakaiai sect focused on Vedic literature, which is written in Sanskrit.
- The Thenkalai gave importance to Divya Prabandhams, written in Tamil.

Question 3.

Write short notes on Meera Bhai.

Answer:

- Meera Bai, the wife of the crown prince of Mewar, was an ardent devotee of Lord Krishna.
- She was a disciple of Ravidas. Meera Bai gained popularity through her bhajans.

VII. Answer the following in detail:

Question 1.

Explain the teaching of Guru Nanak's

Answer:

- Guru Nanak preached that God is without form and wanted his followers to practice meditation upon the name of God for peace and ultimate salvation.
- Guru Nanak had great contempt for Vedic rituals and caste discrimination. The teachings of Guru Nanak formed the basis of Sikhism, a new religious order, founded in the late 15th century.
- His and his successors' teachings are collected in the Guru Granth Sahib, which is the holy book of the Sikhs.
- Guru Nanak's teachings were spread through the group singing of hymns, called kirtan.
- The devotees gathered in Dharamshala's (rest houses), which became gurudwaras in course of time.