



1. Match the following

Anantavarnam	-	Orissa
Jagannatha	-	Kangra
Mahodayapurma	-	Kerala
Lilatilakam	-	Kerala
Mangalakavya	-	Bengal
Miniature	-	Kangra

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

Answer: Manipravalam is a language. The book written in that language is Lilatilakam.

3. Who were the major patrons of Kathak?

Answer: The Mughals were the major patrons of Kathak.

4. What are the important architectural features of the temples of Bengal?

Answer: Architectural features of the temples of Bengal:

1. Double roofed or dochala, four roofed (chauchala).
2. Comparative more complex-four roofed structures-four triangular roofs placed on four walls moved up to coverage on curved line or a point.
3. Built on a square platform.
4. Interior plain.
5. Outer walls decorated with paintings, ornamental tiles or terracotta tablets.

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.

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

Answer: : We know much more about the cultural practices of rulers than about those of ordinary people because the ordinary people followed the cultural practices adopted

by their kings/emperors. Moreover people had faith in their rulers. They could not adopt other cultural practices which their rulers did not practise.

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.

8. Why were temples built in Bengal?

Answer: Temples were built in Bengal because of the following reasons:

1. Increase in religious faith.
2. Mosques had already been built.
3. Powerful people wanted to demonstrate their power and proclaim their piety.
4. 'Low' people also participated in the temple building.
5. New economic opportunities to people also helped in temple setting up.
6. Support of Brahmanas to get idols placed in temples from huts.