

Ch 9 The Making of Regional Cultures

Let's Recall

Q1 :

Match the following:

Anantavarman Kerala

Jagannatha Bengal

Mahodayapuram Orissa

Lilatilakam Kangra

Mangalakavya Puri

Miniature Kerala

Answer :

Anantavarman Orissa

Jagannatha Puri

Mahodayapuram Kerala

Lilatilakam Kerala

Mangalakavya Bengal

Miniature Kangra

Q2 :

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

Answer :

Manipravalam was a language consisting of Sanskrit and the regional language (Malayalam).
Lilatilakam is a text in Manipravalam.

Q3 :

Who were the major patrons of Kathak?

Answer :

Major patrons of Kathak were the Mughal emperors and the Nawabs of Lucknow, especially Wajid Ali Shah.

Q4 :

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

Answer :

The important architectural features of the temples in Bengal were the double-roof (dochala) and the four-roof (chauchala).

Let's discuss

Q1 :

Why did minstrels proclaim the achievements of heroes?

Answer :

Minstrels proclaimed the achievements of the heroes to preserve their memory and inspire others to follow their example.

Q2 :

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

Answer :

We know more about the cultural practices of rulers than about those of ordinary people because only rulers could afford historians for the purpose of documentation.

Q3 :

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

Answer :

Conquers tried to gain control over the Jagannatha temple at Puri because it would make their rule acceptable to the local people since the temple was important as a place of pilgrimage and was a center of authority in social and political matters.

Q4 :

Why were temples built in Bengal?

Answer :

Temples were built in Bengal to house the local deities who had gained the recognition of the Brahmanas.