

9. Regional Cultures and Customs

Worksheet 1

A Answer the following questions:

1. What were the languages prevalent during the period of the Rajput rulers?

2. What were the regions where miniature painting styles developed?

3. How did Bengali music grow?

4. What form of painting developed in Bengal?

5. What are the various classical dance forms that developed in different states in India?

B Match the names in Column A with their works in Column B:

Column A

1. Bangasena
2. Madhavdas
3. Ishwardas

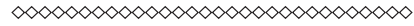
Column B

- (a) Periya Puranam
- (b) Sushruta Shastra
- (c) Sangeet Ratnakar

4. Sekilar
5. Sharangdev

- (d) Bhakti Ratnavali
- (e) Pharsi Prakasha

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET I



- A. 1. Sanskrit was the main language for writing along with Pali and Prakrit. The common people spoke a mixed language called Apabhramsha.
2. Miniature painting styles developed in Rajasthan, Kangra and the Deccan.
 3. Bengali music grew by association with Vaishnava bhakti songs.
 4. The Palas, being Buddhists, patronised paintings based on Mahayana Buddhism.
 5. In the Medieval period, the dance forms that developed were: Bharata Natyam [Tamil Nadu]; Kathakali and Mohiniattam [Kerala]; Kuchipudi [Andhra Pradesh]; Odissi [Odisha]; Manipuri [Manipur]; Kathak [North India].
- B. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (c)

Worksheet 2

- (A) Make a chart in the class showing the different classical dance forms in India.
- (B) On a map of India, mark the three places where miniature painting styles developed: Rajasthan, Kangra and the Deccan; the place where Carnatic music was patronised [Vijayanagar empire]; the place where Buddhist painting was patronised [Pala kingdom]; and the place where Akbar extended patronage to musicians Tansen and Amir Khusrau [Agra and Delhi].



ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 2

- A. This can be done by the class under the supervision of the class teacher.
- B. Refer to an atlas.