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# NCERT Solutions for 7th Class History: chapter 8-Devotional Paths to the Divine



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## NCERT Solutions for 7th Class History: Chapter 8-Devotional Paths to the Divine

Class 7: History Chapter 8 solutions. Complete Class 7 History Chapter 8 Notes.

### NCERT Solutions for 7th Class History: chapter 8-Devotional Paths to the Divine

NCERT 7th History Chapter 8, class 7 History Chapter 8 solutions

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**Let's recall**

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**1. Match the following:**

<b>The Buddha</b>	<b>namghar</b>
<b>Shankaradeva</b>	<b>worship of Vishnu</b>
<b>Nizamuddin Auliya</b>	<b>questioned social differences</b>
<b>Nayanars</b>	<b>Sufi saint</b>
<b>Alvars</b>	<b>worship of Shiva</b>

**Answer**

The Buddha	questioned social differences
Shankaradeva	namghar
Nizamuddin Auliya	Sufi saint
Nayanars	worship of Shiva
Alvars	worship of Vishnu

**2. Fill in the blanks:**

- (a) Shankara was an advocate of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (b) Ramanuja was influenced by the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were advocates of Virashaivism.
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_ was an important centre of the Bhakti tradition in Maharashtra.

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**Answer**

- (a) Shankara was an advocate of advaita.
- (b) Ramanuja was influenced by the Alvars.
- (c) Basavanna, Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi were advocates of Virashaivism.
- (d) Pandharpur was an important centre of the Bhakti tradition in Maharashtra.

**3. Describe the beliefs and practices of the Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis.****Answer****Beliefs and practices of the Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis:**

- (i) They believed in logical arguments.
- (ii) They criticised the rituals and other aspects of conventional religion and the social order.
- (iii) They believed that the path to salvation lay in meditation on the formless Ultimate Reality and the realisation of oneness with it.
- (iv) They advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like yogasanas, breathing exercises and meditation.

**4. What were the major ideas expressed by Kabir? How did he express these?****Answer****The major ideas expressed by Kabir:**

- (i) His teachings were based on a complete, indeed vehement, rejection of the major religious traditions.
- (ii) He openly ridiculed all forms of external worship of both Brahmanical Hinduism and Islam.
- (iii) He believed in a formless Supreme God.
- (iv) He preached that the only path to salvation was through bhakti or devotion.

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He expressed these by the language of his poetry. It was a form of spoken Hindi widely understood by ordinary people. There was also a vast collection of verses called sakhis and pads by him.

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**Let's understand**

**5. What were the major beliefs and practices of the Sufis?**

**Answer**

**Major beliefs and practices of the Sufis:**

- (i) They rejected outward religiosity and emphasised love and devotion to God.
- (ii) They also emphasized compassion towards all fellow human beings.
- (iii) They rejected idol worship and simplified rituals of worship into collective prayers.
- (iv) They believed in monotheism or submission to one God.
- (v) They rejected the elaborate rituals and codes of behaviour demanded by Muslim religious scholars.

**6. Why do you think many teachers rejected prevalent religious beliefs and practices?**

**Answer**

- (i) Many teachers rejected prevalent religious beliefs and practices because it created differences in the society.
- (ii) Those teachings favoured the upper caste people and lower caste people suffered.
- (iii) The idea that all human beings are not equal were prevailing in the society and must be abolished.
- (iv) They believed in equality of God and want to break the evils of the society.
- (v) Bondage can be broken if approached God with devotion.

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## 7. What were the major teachings of Baba Guru Nanak?

### Answer

#### Major teachings of Baba Guru Nanak:

- (i) He emphasized the importance of the worship of one God.
- (ii) He insisted that caste, creed or gender was irrelevant for attaining liberation.
- (iii) The idea of liberation was not that of a state of inert bliss but rather the pursuit of active life with a strong sense of social commitment.
- (iv) He used the terms nam, dan and isnan for the essence of his teaching, which actually meant right worship, welfare of others and purity of conduct.
- (v) He underlined the importance of right belief and worship, honest living, and helping others.

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- Chapter 2: New Kings And Kingdoms
- Chapter 3: The Delhi Sultans
- Chapter 4: The Mughal Empire
- Chapter 5: Rulers And Buildings
- Chapter 6: Towns, Traders And Craftspersons
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- Chapter 8: Devotional Paths To The Divine
- Chapter 9: The Making Of Regional Cultures
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