

NCERT Solutions for 7th Class History: Chapter 9-The Making Of Regional Cultures

Class 7: History Chapter 9 solutions. Complete Class 7 History Chapter 9 Notes.

NCERT Solutions for 7th Class History: Chapter 9-The Making Of Regional Cultures

NCERT 7th History Chapter 9, class 7 History Chapter 9 solutions

Page No: 136

Let's recall

CindCareer

1. 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

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

Answer

Manipravalam literally means "diamonds and corals" referring to the two languages, Sanskrit and the regional language.

Lilatilakam is written in that language.

3. Who were the major patrons of Kathak?



Answer

The Mughal emperors and their nobles, Wajid Ali Shah - the last Nawab of Awadh and the courts of Rajasthan and Lucknow were the major patrons of Kathak.

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

Answer

Important architectural features of the temples of Bengal:

(i) The double-roofed (dochala) or four-roofed (chauchala) structure of the thatched huts.

(ii) Four triangular roofs were placed on the four walls move up to converge on a curved line or a point.

(iii) Temples were usually built on a square platform.

(iv) Outer walls of many temples were decorated with paintings, ornamental tiles or terracotta tablets.

NCERT 7th History Chapter 9, class 7 History Chapter 9 solutions

Page No: 137

Let's discuss

5. Why did minstrels proclaim the achievements of heroes?

Answer

(i) Minstrels proclaim the achievements of heroes to preserved the memories of heroes.

(ii) These stories were expected to inspire others to follow their example.

(iii) Ordinary people were also attracted by these stories which depicted dramatic situations.

(iv) People also get attracted by the range of strong emotions loyalty, friendship, love, valour, anger etc. in the poems or songss.



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

Answer

(i) We know much more about the cultural practices of rulers because their achievements or works were safely preserved in the palaces for the centuries.

(ii) Also, the rulers enjoyed intense wealth and power and hired specially trained minstrels to write their achievements in poems or songs.

(iii) Life of ordinary people were busy in earning their livelihood.

(iv) Ordinary people didn't had enough money or resource to preserve their work even if they had a story or poems.

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

Answer

conquerors try to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri as:

(i) This temple gained in importance as a centre of pilgrimage, wealth, power and culture.

(ii) Its authority in social and political matters also increased.

(iii) Conquerors felt that if they conquered this temple then they would make their rule acceptable to the local people.

8. Why were temples built in Bengal?

Answer

(i) Temples were built in Bengal to demonstrate power and proclaim their diety.

(ii) Bengal witnessed a temple-building spree from the late fifteenth century which culminated in the nineteenth century.

(iii) Creation of new economic opportunities by the European trading companies.



(iv) People proclaimed their status through the construction of temples when their social and economic position improved.





Chapterwise NCERT Solutions for Class 7 History :

- <u>Chapter 1: Tracing Changes Through A Thousand Years</u>
- <u>Chapter 2: New Kings And Kingdoms</u>
- Chapter 3: The Delhi Sultans
- <u>Chapter 4: The Mughal Empire</u>
- Chapter 5: Rulers And Buildings
- <u>Chapter 6: Towns, Traders And Craftspersons</u>
- <u>Chapter 7: Tribes, Nomads And Settled Communities</u>
- <u>Chapter 8: Devotional Paths To The Divine</u>
- <u>Chapter 9: The Making Of Regional Cultures</u>
- <u>Chapter 10: Eighteenth-Century Political Formations</u>



IndCareer About NCERT

The National Council of Educational Research and Training is an autonomous organization of the Government of India which was established in 1961 as a literary, scientific, and charitable Society under the Societies Registration Act. The major objectives of NCERT and its constituent units are to: undertake, promote and coordinate research in areas related to school education; prepare and publish model textbooks, supplementary material, newsletters, journals and develop educational kits, multimedia digital materials, etc.Organise pre-service and in-service training of teachers; develop and disseminate innovative educational techniques and practices; collaborate and network with state educational departments, universities, NGOs and other educational institutions; act as a clearing house for ideas and information in matters related to school education; and act as a nodal agency for achieving the goals of Universalisation of Elementary Education. In addition to research, development, training, extension, publication and dissemination activities, NCERT is an implementation agency for bilateral cultural exchange programmes with other countries in the field of school education. Its headquarters are located at Sri Aurobindo Marg in New Delhi. Visit the Official NCERT website to learn more.

