

<b>Q1.</b>	The historical reason for Sufi saints isolating themselves from society was that:			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Their mystical doctrine of union with God through love was regarded as heretical and attacked by orthodox Islam.	<b>B</b> They preached escapism and worldly detachment.		
	<b>C</b> They found a congenial atmosphere for nurturing their ideas in India, away from social surroundings.	<b>D</b> Their views were unacceptable to the general masses		
<b>Q2.</b>	Which deities were came to be worshipped through elaborate rituals.			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Shiva, Vishnu and Durga.	<b>B</b> Ganesha, Vishnu and Durga.		
	<b>C</b> Rama, Krishna and Ram.	<b>D</b> Shiva, Rama and Durga.		
<b>Q3.</b>	Which Bhakti saint preached the concept of Visitadvaita?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Sankara	<b>B</b> Ramanuja	<b>C</b> Madhava	<b>D</b> Nimbarka
<b>Q4.</b>	Who was the writer of Sursagar?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Kabir	<b>B</b> Surdas	<b>C</b> Tulsidas	<b>D</b> Ramdas
<b>Q5.</b>	Who among the following propagated Dvaita or dualism of Jivatma and Paramatma?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Vallabhacharya	<b>B</b> Madhava	<b>C</b> Merabai	<b>D</b> Nimbarka
<b>Q6.</b>	Which year Baba Guru Nanak died?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> 1539	<b>B</b> 1540	<b>C</b> 1529	<b>D</b> 1549
<b>Q7.</b>	Virashaiva movement began in			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Andhra Pradesh.	<b>B</b> Kerala.	<b>C</b> Tamil Nadu.	<b>D</b> Karnataka.
<b>Q8.</b>	Which of the following does not belong to Nirgun cult?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Kabir	<b>B</b> Nanak	<b>C</b> Ravidas	<b>D</b> Meera
<b>Q9.</b>	Kabir was contemporary of:			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Guru Nanak	<b>B</b> Sultan Sikandar Lodi	<b>C</b> Both (a) and (b) above	<b>D</b> Babur
<b>Q10.</b>	The Ramacharitamanas is written in which language?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Urdu.	<b>B</b> Hindi.	<b>C</b> Awadhi.	<b>D</b> Brij.
<b>Q11.</b>	Which of the following statements is not true about the Bhakti movement?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> The Bhakti movement provided an impetus for the development of regional languages.	<b>B</b> Bhakti saints raised the position of lower classes		
	<b>C</b> It deteriorated the position of women in society.	<b>D</b> Bhakti movement started as regional in nature.		
<b>Q12.</b>	Who wrote Vedanta-Parijatasourabha, a commentary on the Brahma Sutra, in simple language?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Nimbarka	<b>B</b> Ramanuja	<b>C</b> Madhva	<b>D</b> Vallabhacharya
<b>Q13.</b>	Who was the author of Ramacharित्रamanasa?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Lora Brahma.	<b>B</b> Lora Vishnu.	<b>C</b> Lora Shiva.	<b>D</b> Tulsidas.
<b>Q14.</b>	Naamghar is associated with which saint?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Shankardev	<b>B</b> Tukaram	<b>C</b> Narsi mehta	<b>D</b> Dadu
<b>Q15.</b>	New script introduced by Guru Nanak was termed as:			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Dharmal.	<b>B</b> Gurmukhi.	<b>C</b> Gurudwara.	<b>D</b> Langar.
<b>Q16.</b>	The Sufi saints were organised into ____ orders or Silsilahs.			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> 5	<b>B</b> 8	<b>C</b> 10	<b>D</b> 12
<b>Q17.</b>	Who founded the faith on a ritual-free, simple "Sat Sri Akal" or the worship of God and truth?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Dadu Dayal	<b>B</b> Guru Nanak	<b>C</b> Sri Chaitanya	<b>D</b> Guru Govind Singh
<b>Q18.</b>	The Ramacharitamanas are written in which language?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Urdu	<b>B</b> Hindi	<b>C</b> Awadhi	<b>D</b> Brij
<b>Q19.</b>	Whose bhajan are preserved in the Guru Granth Sahib, Panch Vani and Bijak.			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Mira Bai.	<b>B</b> Kabir.	<b>C</b> Surdas.	<b>D</b> Tulsidas.
<b>Q20.</b>	Who among the following was/were not disciples of Ramananda?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Kabir; Raidas	<b>B</b> Sena; Sadhana	<b>C</b> Dhanna; Naraharai	<b>D</b> Tulsidas; Mirabai
<b>Q21.</b>	Which of the following aspect of Bhakti Movement was common with Sufism?			<b>1 Mark</b>

	<b>A</b> Monotheism or belief in one God	<b>B</b> Equality and brotherhood of man	
	<b>C</b> Rejection of rituals and class Division	<b>D</b> All of the Above	
<b>Q22.</b> Rudra Sampradaya School was founded by:			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Ramananda	<b>B</b> Vallabhacharya	<b>C</b> Narasi
			<b>D</b> Chaitanya
<b>Q23.</b> Who wrote Shiksha Ashtak which was called as the cream of the Shastras?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Mirabai	<b>B</b> Tulsidas	<b>C</b> Kabir
			<b>D</b> Chaitanya
<b>Q24.</b> Ramanuja was born in which state of India?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Kerala.	<b>B</b> Tamil Nadu.	<b>C</b> Andhra Pradesh.
			<b>D</b> None of these.
<b>Q25.</b> Which of the following is related to the concept of Nirgunabrahman?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Advaita	<b>B</b> Visisthadvaita	<b>C</b> Both A; B
			<b>D</b> Neither A nor B
<b>Q26.</b> Which castes were considered untouchable?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Pulaiyar.	<b>B</b> Panars.	<b>C</b> Both (a) and (b).
			<b>D</b> None of these.
<b>Q27.</b> Dargah Khwaja Moiuddin Chisti is situated in .....?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Jaipur.	<b>B</b> Banaras.	<b>C</b> Ajmer.
			<b>D</b> Delhi.
<b>Q28.</b> Who among the following Bhakti Saints was part of the egalitarian, personalized Varkari devotionalism tradition?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Ramananda	<b>B</b> Kabir	<b>C</b> Mirabai
			<b>D</b> Tukaram
<b>Q29.</b> The Sufi master held their assemblies in their.			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Temple.	<b>B</b> Courtyards.	<b>C</b> Khanqahs.
			<b>D</b> None of these.
<b>Q30.</b> The medieval Indian Muslim poet, historian, and musician who called himself 'a parrot of India' was _____.			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Mulla Daud	<b>B</b> Malik Muhammad Jayasi	<b>C</b> Tansen
			<b>D</b> Amir Khusrau
<b>Q31.</b> Langar is a-			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Common kitchen.	<b>B</b> Common sikh literature.	<b>C</b> Common worship place.
<b>Q32.</b> Bhakta Tukaram was a contemporary of which Mughal ruler?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Akbar	<b>B</b> Babur	<b>C</b> Shahjahan
			<b>D</b> Jahangir
<b>Q33.</b> Which Bhakti saint believes that through love and devotion, song and dance, a devotee can feel the presence of God?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Gnanadev	<b>B</b> Chaitanya	<b>C</b> Namadeva
			<b>D</b> Ekanatha
<b>Q34.</b> Which of the following Bhakti Cult preached under the Pallavas, Pandyas and Cholas?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Saivaite Nayanmars	<b>B</b> Vashnavaita Alwars	<b>C</b> Both A; B
			<b>D</b> Advaita
<b>Q35.</b> Where is Khwaja Nizam-ud-din Auliya's dargah situated?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Talwandi	<b>B</b> Allahabad	<b>C</b> Delhi
			<b>D</b> Chennai
<b>Q36.</b> Which of the following are the basis tenants of Bhakti Movement?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Ideas was the Bhakti movement—devotion to God. Bhakti to God was accepted as salvation.	<b>B</b> Ideas were the Bhakti movement—devotion to God with the help of a priest. Bhakti to God was accepted as damnation.	
	<b>C</b> Spiritual sessions in meeting places known as zawiyas khanqahs or tekke.	<b>D</b> Described as the interiorization and intensification of human faith and practice.	
<b>Q37.</b> What are Vamghars?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Houses of recitation and prayer.	<b>B</b> Houses of merchants.	
	<b>C</b> Houses of soldiers.	<b>D</b> None of these.	
<b>Q38.</b> Pandharpur was an important centre of Bhakti tradition in.			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Madhya Pradesh.	<b>B</b> Uttar Pradesh	<b>C</b> Gujarat
			<b>D</b> Maharashtra
<b>Q39.</b> Which of the following is an intensely emotional form of Hinduism that flourished from the sixteenth century, mainly in Bengal and eastern Orissa?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Gaudiya Sampradaya	<b>B</b> Krishna cult of Vallabhacharya	
	<b>C</b> Shiva cult of Vallabhacharya	<b>D</b> None of the above	
<b>Q40.</b> Bhakti Saint who was contemporary of Sivaji?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Namadev	<b>B</b> Ekanatha	<b>C</b> Tukaram
			<b>D</b> Gnanadeva
<b>Q41.</b> What is the common feature of all Bhakti Saints?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Composed their verses in the language understood by their followers.	<b>B</b> Rejected the authority of the priestly class.	
	<b>C</b> Discouraged women to express themselves.	<b>D</b> Encouraged idol worship	
<b>Q42.</b>			<b>1 Mark</b>

Which statement (s) is/are correct related to the Ramananda?,I. He worshipped Ram and Sita but preached the oneness of God and the doctrine of Bhakti for everyone,II. Dismissed the caste system and untouchability, simplified rules of worship and made rigidity of the Varnashrama tradition milder.				
A I only	B II only	C Both I and II	D Neither I nor II	
Q43. Which of the following Bhakti Saints poem is compiled in Sur Sagar, Sahitva Ratna and Sur Sarawali?				1 Mark
A Sur Das	B Kabirdas	C Tulsidas	D Kalidasa	
Q44. The Bhakti literature by the Nayanars and Alvars.				1 Mark
A Stressed the rigidities of traditional rituals		B Opposed the practice of image worship		
C Preached personal devotion of God as a means of salvation		D Advocated the austerities preached by the Buddhists and Jains		
Q45. Who was the the founder of the Ramanandi Sampradaya, the largest monastic Hindu renunciant community in modern times?				1 Mark
A Ramananda	B Tukaram	C Mirabai	D Kabir	
Q46. Select the correct statement (s) with reference to the Bhakti Movement.				1 Mark
A Collection of Alvar Saints hymns is known as Divya Prabandha		B Compilation of Alvar Saints poetry / literature Tirumurai is called “Tamil Veda”		
C Both A ; B		D None of the above		
Q47. Religious biographies are called.				1 Mark
A Autobiography.	B Geography.	C Photography.	D Hagiography.	
Q48. The _____ went from place to place composing exquisite poems in praise of the deities enshrined in the villages they visited.				1 Mark
A Sufis	B Nayanars	C Alvars	D Both b and c	
Q49. Vitthala is a form of:				1 Mark
A Shiva.	B Vishnu.	C Krishna.	D Ganesha.	
Q50. Which of the following statements about the Nayanars (worshippers of Shiva) and Alvars (worshippers of Vishnu) of South India is not correct?				1 Mark
A They believed in austerities		B They looked upon religion as a living bond based on the love between the God and the worshipper		
C They spoke and wrote the language which everyone could understand		D They disregarded the inequalities of caste		
Q51. Which of the following is called "Radha of Rajasthan"?				1 Mark
A Gavri Bai	B Saman Bai	C Mirabai	D Karmathi Bai	
Q52. Who was the disciple of Vallabhacharya?				1 Mark
A Tulsidas	B Surdas	C Tukaram	D Ramanuja	
Q53. Who was the Guru of Kabir?				1 Mark
A Ramanuja	B Ramananda	C Vallabhacharya	D Namadeva	
Q54. Sri Ramanuja Acharya was an Indian philosopher and is recognized as the most important saint of:				1 Mark
A Sri Vaishnavism	B Sri Vaishavism	C Nirguna	D Sikkhism	
Q55. Which of the following concept the Bhakti movement of Hinduism saw two ways of imaging the nature of the divine (Brahman)?				1 Mark
A Nirguna and Saguna	B Shaivism	C Sikkhism	D Jainism	
Q56. Who was Kabir?				1 Mark
A Nirguna Saint.	B Saguna saint.	C Adiguru.	D Sufi Saint.	
Q57. In which among the following States did the Alwar saints originate?				1 Mark
A Rajasthan	B Maharashtra	C Karnataka	D Tamil Nadu	
Q58. In which century Bhakti movement began?				1 Mark
A 6th century	B 7th century	C 8th century	D 9th century	
Q59. Who was the greatest Bhakti poet of Maharasthra?				1 Mark
A Ramdas	B Tukaram	C Namdeva	D Eknath	
Q60. Surdas was a disciple of which among the following saints?				1 Mark
A Guru Nanak	B Guru Ramdas	C Nimbarkacharya	D Vallabhacharya	
Q61. The famous poet Amir Khusrau, known as the 'parrot of India' was a contemporary of all of the following with the exception of _____				1 Mark
A Iltutmish	B Alauddin Khalji	C Ghiyasuddin Balban	D Ghiyasuddin Tughluq	
Q62. Which Bhakti saint opposed cast distinctions and sympathetic towards lower caste in the 6th century AD?				1 Mark

	A Gnanadev	B Chaitanya	C Namadeva	D Ekanatha	
Q63.	The concept of Sagunabrahmana was the outcome of which concept of Bhakti Movement?				1 Mark
	A Nirgunabraman	B Vaishnavism	C Shaivism	D None of the above	
Q64.	The founder of the 'Khalsa Panth' was				1 Mark
	A Guru Nanak	B Guru Ramdas	C Guru Gobind Singh	D Guru Teg Bahadur	
Q65.	Which of the following Bhakti sect founded by Birbhan and their religious granth is revered like the Granth of the Sikhs?				1 Mark
	A Pothi	B Satnamis	C Vaishnavism	D Shaivism	
Q66.	House of rest for travellers kept by a religious order is:				1 Mark
	A Fable.	B Sama.	C Raqas.	D Hospice.	
Q67.	Who wrote Dasa Sloki, which deals with three realities (tri-tattava) –Brahma (Krishna), soul (Chit) and matter (Achit)?				1 Mark
	A Nimbarka	B Ramanuja	C Madhva	D Vallabhacharya	
Q68.	1. He was the disciple of Ramananda and the most liberal among medieval Indian reformers., 2. He was possibly a contemporary of Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (1489-1517). Which statement (s) is/are correct related to the Kabir.				1 Mark
	A I only	B II only	C Both I and II	D Neither I nor II	
Q69.	Nayanars:				1 Mark
	A Saints devoted to Rama.	B Saints devoted to Shiva.			
	C Saints devoted to Ganesha.	D Saints devoted to Vishnu.			
Q70.	Which Bhakti Saints known as Sri Gauranga, was a popular Vaishnava saint and reformer from Bengal?				1 Mark
	A Chaitanya	B Mirabai	C Sankaracharya	D Kabir	
Q71.	Which saint and reformer of Bengal who popularized the Krishna Cult?				1 Mark
	A Vallabhacharya	B Madhava	C Chaitanya	D Nimbarka	
Q72.	Which Bhakti Saints writings influenced Hinduism’s Bhakti movement and his verses are found in Sikhism’s scripture Adi Granth?				1 Mark
	A Ramananda	B Kabir	C Mirabai	D Tukaram	
Q73.	Different Sufi schools or orders in India were known as				1 Mark
	A Khangahs	B Qalandars	C Silsilahs	D Darveshs	
Q74.	Where did Sufi masters held their assemblies?				1 Mark
	A In Ichanqahs.	B In public hall.	C In their houses.	D None of these.	
Q75.	Who among the following was the reformer and philosopher from Ramanandi Sampradaya in the lineage of Jagadguru Ramanandacharya renowned for his devotion to the Lord Shri Rama?				1 Mark
	A Ramananda	B Tukaram	C Valmiki	D Tulsidas	
Q76.	What was the main objective of Mughals?				1 Mark
	A To expand their power in the South	B To expand their power in the North			
	C To expand their power in the East	D To expand their power in the west			
Q77.	Who was the founder of the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra in 13th Century?				1 Mark
	A Namadev	B Ekanatha	C Tukaram	D Gnanadeva	
Q78.	Who among the following had given the doctrine of Advaita vedanta or Monism?				1 Mark
	A Adi Shankara	B Saivaite Nayanmars	C Vaishnavite Alvars	D Saint Tukaram	
Q79.	Tulsi Das composed his Ramacharitamanas during the reign of _____.				1 Mark
	A Harshavardana	B Alauddin Khilji	C Akbar	D Krishnadevaraya	
Q80.	Pushtimarg was propounded by:				1 Mark
	A Madhvacharya	B Nimbark	C Vallabhacharya	D Chaitnya Mahaprabhu	
Q81.	Who was born in Tamil Nadu in the eleventh century, was deeply influenced by the Alvars.				1 Mark
	A Tukaram.	B Ramanuja.	C Shankara.	D Basavanna.	
Q82.	Whose compositions are included in the 'Guru Granth Sahib'?				1 Mark
	A Sant Namdeo	B Sant Dnyaneshwar	C Sant Eknath	D Sant Tukaram	
Q83.	Who among the following Bhakti Saints scored a triumph over the Saivas in public debate at the court of Krishna Deva Raya of Vijyanagar?				1 Mark
	A Guru Nanak	B Chaitanya Maha Prabhu	C Shankaracharya	D Vallabhacharya	
Q84.	The Vaishnav Bhakti saints in South India were called				1 Mark
	A Alvars	B Nayanars	C Saguna	D Nirguna	

<b>Q85.</b> In the early centuries of the Common Era, ____ were worshipped as supreme deities.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Shiva	<b>B</b> Vishnu	<b>C</b> Durga	<b>D</b> All of the above	
<b>Q86.</b> Basavanna, Allama and Akkamadevi were advocate of ____.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Virashaivism	<b>B</b> Allam	<b>C</b> Alvars	<b>D</b> None of these	
<b>Q87.</b> Who amongst the following was an exponent of Virashaiva?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Shankaracharya	<b>B</b> Basavanna	<b>C</b> Ramanuja	<b>D</b> None of these	
<b>Q88.</b> Sankaradeva composed poems and plays in which language.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Awadhi.	<b>B</b> Gujarati.	<b>C</b> Tamil.	<b>D</b> Assamese.	
<b>Q89.</b> Who wrote the 'Bhavartha-deepika'?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Sant Namdeo	<b>B</b> Sant Dnyaneshwar	<b>C</b> Sant Tukaram	<b>D</b> Sant Eknath	
<b>Q90.</b> The most important saint of the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra who was born at Satara and is said to have died in Punjab was ____.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Jnaneswar	<b>B</b> Namadeva	<b>C</b> Tukaram	<b>D</b> Guru Ramdas	
<b>Q91.</b> Who was Shankaracharya?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Philosopher.	<b>B</b> Saint.	<b>C</b> Writer.	<b>D</b> None of these.	
<b>Q92.</b> Who was the founder of Amritsar?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Guru Nanak Dev.	<b>B</b> Guru Gobinda Singh.	<b>C</b> Guru Angad.	<b>D</b> Guru Ramadas.	
<b>Q93.</b> Which of the following statement is not correct about Andal?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Andal was a woman Alvar, the most striking of her compositions were widely sung (and continue to be sung to date).	<b>B</b> Andal was a woman Nayanar, she incorporated the prevailing caste system in the society.			
<b>C</b> Andal saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu; her verses express her love for the deity.	<b>D</b> Andal saw herself as the beloved of Krishna; her verses express her love for the diety.			
<b>Q94.</b> Which of the following message was given by Sants?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Equality of people	<b>B</b> Humanity	<b>C</b> Harmony, unity and love	<b>D</b> All of above	
<b>Q95.</b> Who said that, the religion was highly practical and sternly ethical?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Chaitanya	<b>B</b> Namadeva	<b>C</b> Guru Nanak	<b>D</b> Kabir	
<b>Q96.</b> Consider the following statements: 1. Some of the earliest bhakti movements (c.sixth century) were led by the Alvars (literally, those who are "immersed" in devotion to Vishnu) and Nayanars (literally, leaders who were devotees of Shiva). 2. They travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods. 3. During their travels the Alvars and Nayanars identified certain shiners as abodes of their chosen deities.				<b>1 Mark</b>
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about Alvars and Nayanars?				
<b>A</b> Only I	<b>B</b> I and II	<b>C</b> I and III	<b>D</b> All of the above	
<b>Q97.</b> The Pandharpur Movement is associated with the Bhakti Movement of:				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Assam	<b>B</b> Maharashtra	<b>C</b> Bengal	<b>D</b> Both (a) and (c)	
<b>Q98.</b> According to Islam the day of judgement before the Allah is called.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Quran.	<b>B</b> Haz.	<b>C</b> Qayamat.	<b>D</b> Jannat.	
<b>Q99.</b> When Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chisti died?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> 1192 CE	<b>B</b> 1206 CE	<b>C</b> 1236 CE	<b>D</b> 1240 CE	
<b>Q100</b> Kabir was a disciple of:				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Ramananda	<b>B</b> Ramanujana	<b>C</b> Shakracharya	<b>D</b> None of the above	
<b>Q101</b> Whose songs become popular in Rajasthan and Gujarat?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Surdas.	<b>B</b> Tulsidas.	<b>C</b> Guru Nanak.	<b>D</b> Mira Bai.	
<b>Q102</b> Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti was born in ____.				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> South Asia	<b>B</b> Central Asia	<b>C</b> East Asia	<b>D</b> South-east Asia	
<b>Q103</b> Which devotional path evolved since the 8th century?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Bhakti.	<b>B</b> Sufism.	<b>C</b> None of these.	<b>D</b> Both of these.	
<b>Q104</b> Who preaches Visishtadvaita?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Tulsidas	<b>B</b> Saivaite Nayanmars	<b>C</b> Sankara	<b>D</b> Ramanuja	
<b>Q105</b> Where did Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti lived in India?				<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Jaipur	<b>B</b> Jodhpur	<b>C</b> Bikaner	<b>D</b> Ajmer	

Q106	Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was an ascetic Hindu monk and social reformer in 16th century was from:				1 Mark
	A Bihar	B Assam	C Orissa	D Bengal	
Q107	Who began the Achintayabhedabhedavada School of theology?				1 Mark
	A Chaitanya	B Mirabai	C Tulsidas	D Surdas	
Q108	The Virashaiva movement began in ____.				1 Mark
	A Uttar Pradesh	B Karnataka	C Maharashtra	D Assam	
Q109	Which of the following statement is correct definition of Nirguna?				1 Mark
	A It is the concept of a formless God		B It is the concept of a formless Guru		
	C It is the concept of spirituality		D None of the above		
Q110	Which amongst the following was not the Sikh Guru.				1 Mark
	A Guru Tegh Bahadur.	B Guru Gobind Singh.	C Banda Singh Bahadur.	D Guru Angad.	
Q111	When did Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chisti came to India?				1 Mark
	A 993 A.D.	B 1092 A.D.	C 1192 A.D.	D 1236 A.D.	
Q112	Which ascetics of the Yoga school of Hindu philosophy influenced the Ramananda?				1 Mark
	A Kabirpanthi	B Krishna Cult	C Nathpanthi	D None of the above	
Q113	Gum Granth Sahib is the holy book of the:				1 Mark
	A Muslims.	B Hindus.	C Sikhs.		
Q114	Which of the following Bhakti Reformers influenced by the preaching of Sufi teachers?				1 Mark
	A Ramananda	B Kabir	C Nanak	D All of the above	
Q115	Nathpanthis, Siddas and Togis made devotional religion popular in:				1 Mark
	A North.	B South.	C East.	D West.	
Q116	Sufis were _____ mystics.				1 Mark
	A Hindu.	B Boddh.	C Muslim.	D Christian.	
Q117	Which of the following reason was influenced by the preaching of Bhakti Saints Nimbarka and Vallabhacharya?				1 Mark
	A Kannada Region	B Telangana Region	C Tamilian Region	D Maratha Region	
Q118	Surdas was an ardent devotee of whom?				1 Mark
	A Vishnu.	B Krishna.	C Shiva.	D Durga.	
Q119	Who was the writer of Ramcharitmanas?				1 Mark
	A Ramdas	B Kabir	C Tulsidas	D Surdas	
Q120	Which of the following is/are the compositions of Kabir?				1 Mark
	A Bijak; Sakhi Granth		B Kabir Granthawali; Anurag Sagar		
	C Only B		D All of the above		
Q121	Which was not the supreme deity of Hindu worshipped during Bhakti movement?				1 Mark
	A Shiva.	B Vishnu.	C Ganesha.	D Durga.	
Q122	Adi-Granth is the other name of:				1 Mark
	A Adi-Puran.	B Guru Granth Sahib.	C Koran.	D Gita.	
Q123	The followers of Basavanna who led a movement in Karnataka were called:				1 Mark
	A Lingayats	B Naths	C Brahmins	D Jogis	
Q124	Where was saint kabir born?				1 Mark
	A Delhi	B Varanasi	C Mathura	D Hyderabad	
Q125	Who among the following preached gospel of love?				1 Mark
	A Gnandeva	B Namadev	C Ekanath	D Kabir	
Q126	Who wrote a commentary on the Brahma sutras refuted Shari Kara and offered an interpretation based on the theistic ideas?				1 Mark
	A Nimbarka	B Ramanuja	C Madhva	D Vallabhacharya	
Q127	The earliest Sufi order to arrive in India was:				1 Mark
	A Chisti	B Suhrawardy	C Qadiri	D Naqshbandi	
Q128	Sufism the liberal and mystic movement of Islam, reached India in the_____ century?				1 Mark
	A 11th	B 12th	C 14th	D 13th	
Q129	Who was the father-in-law of Meera Bai?				1 Mark
	A Raja Bhoj Raj.	B Raja Bharmal.	C Raja Bhagwandas.	D Rana Sanga.	
Q130	Who said, "Ram and Rahim are the two different names of the Same God"?				1 Mark

<b>A</b> Kabir	<b>B</b> Ramdas	<b>C</b> Chaitanya	<b>D</b> Ramanuja	
<b>Q131</b>	Surdas's composition consisted which of these?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Surasagara	<b>B</b> Surasaravali	<b>C</b> Sahitya lahari	<b>D</b> All of above	
<b>Q132</b>	Who strongly opposed sectarianism and rites and insisted on adoption of Hindi in place of Sanskrit?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Chaitanya	<b>B</b> Ramanuja	<b>C</b> Sankaracharya	<b>D</b> Ramananda	
<b>Q133</b>	The Bhakti cult spread in Maharashtra with the teaching of:			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Sant Tukaram	<b>B</b> Sant Jnanesvar	<b>C</b> Samarth Guru Ramdas	<b>D</b> Chaitanya Mahaprabhu	
<b>Q134</b>	Which statement is not the advocacy of Nirguna Saints?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> It advocated the worshiped the anthropomorphic manifestations of the divine being particularly Rama and Krishna.	<b>B</b> It is the concept of a formless God which has no attributes or quality.			
<b>C</b> It conceived as Ishvara the personal and purely spiritual aspect of godhead beyond all names and forms (nama-rupa) and is to be apprehended only by inner (mystical) experience.	<b>D</b> None of the above			
<b>Q135</b>	Which was the language adopted by the Bhakti saints to preach their ideas to the masses?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Hindi	<b>B</b> Sanskrit			
<b>C</b> Ardh-Magadhi	<b>D</b> Regional vernacular languages			
<b>Q136</b>	Who exhorted people to give up selfishness, falsehood and hypocrisy and to lead a life of truth, honesty and kindness?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Vallabhacharya	<b>B</b> Guru Nanak	<b>C</b> Kabir	<b>D</b> Nimbarka	
<b>Q137</b>	Select the correct order:			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Nizamuddin Auliya Kabir Mirabai Tulsidas	<b>B</b> Mirabai Kabir Nizamuddin Auliya Tulsidas			
<b>C</b> Kabir Nizamuddin Auliya Tulsidas Mirabai	<b>D</b> Tulsidas Mirabai Kabir Nizamuddin Auliya			
<b>Q138</b>	The Sufi saint Nizam-ud-din is popularly known as _____.			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Khwaja Chisti	<b>B</b> Hazrat Nizamuddin	<b>C</b> Chiragh-i-Dilli	<b>D</b> Baba Farid	
<b>Q139</b>	Who rewrote the Gita in Marathi?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Saint Janeshwara.	<b>B</b> Chaitanya.	<b>C</b> Basavanna.	<b>D</b> Virashaiva.	
<b>Q140</b>	The oldest specimens of poetry in the Punjabi language are devotional compositions attributed to _____.			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Guru Nanak	<b>B</b> Baba Farid	<b>C</b> Guru Angad	<b>D</b> Guru Tegh Bahadur	
<b>Q141</b>	Which of the following text introduces bhakti marga (the path of faith/devotion) as one of three ways to spiritual freedom and release?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Vedas	<b>B</b> Vedanta	<b>C</b> Brahamans	<b>D</b> Bhagwat Gita	
<b>Q142</b>	The language of Kabir poetry was a form of spoken ____ widely understood by ordinary people			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> English.	<b>B</b> Marathi.	<b>C</b> Hindi.	<b>D</b> Awadhi.	
<b>Q143</b>	They are Vaishnavas who understand the pain of others’. Who said this?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Narsi Mehta	<b>B</b> Basvanna	<b>C</b> Kabir	<b>D</b> Mirabai	
<b>Q144</b>	Kabir was brought up by the family of:			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Carpenters.	<b>B</b> Weavers.	<b>C</b> Farmers.	<b>D</b> None of these.	
<b>Q145</b>	Which Bhakti Saint did not believe in the qualified monism of Ramanuja and emphasised the doctrine of duality, based mainly upon the Bhagavata Purana?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Madhava	<b>B</b> Ramananda	<b>C</b> Vallabhacharya	<b>D</b> Chaitnaya	
<b>Q146</b>	Amir Khusrau's name was associated with the invention of the _____.			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Sarod	<b>B</b> Sitar	<b>C</b> Shenai	<b>D</b> Tabla	
<b>Q147</b>	Who was among the following Bhakti saints gave a new orientation of Hinduism through his doctrine of Advaita or Monism?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Ramanuja	<b>B</b> Sankara	<b>C</b> Guru Nanak	<b>D</b> Chaitanya	
<b>Q148</b>	Give the name some of the saint-poets of Maharashtra?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Janeshwar.	<b>B</b> Eknath.	<b>C</b> Namdev.	<b>D</b> All of the above.	
<b>Q149</b>	Who among the following was born into a Rathore royal family of Kudki district of Pali, Rajasthan and was a 16th-century Hindu mystic poet and devotee of Krishna?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Ramananda	<b>B</b> Mirabai	<b>C</b> Tukaram	<b>D</b> Kabir	
<b>Q150</b>	Sankaradeva was from:			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Assam.	<b>B</b> Manipur.	<b>C</b> Mizoram.		

<b>Q151</b> Which of the following was the basic premise of Bhakti Movement?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Bhakti or Single minded uninterrupted and extreme devotion to God with the help of Brahmins was the only means of Salvation.	<b>B</b> Bhakti or Single minded uninterrupted and extreme devotion to God was the only means of Salvation.		
<b>C</b> Both A ; B	<b>D</b> None of the above		
<b>Q152</b> Allama Prabhu was the companion of:			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Ramanuja.	<b>B</b> Basavanna.	<b>C</b> Shankara.	<b>D</b> Kabir.
<b>Q153</b> What is abhang?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Muslims devotional hymn.	<b>B</b> Gujarati devotional hymn.		
<b>C</b> Marathi devotional hymn.	<b>D</b> None of these.		
<b>Q154</b> What is called Shaivism in the Bhakti Movement?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Nayanar	<b>B</b> Wali	<b>C</b> Bodhisattva	<b>D</b> Alwar
<b>Q155</b> Nayanars were devotees of ____.			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Shiva	<b>B</b> Vishnu	<b>C</b> Indra	<b>D</b> Aryikas
<b>Q156</b> Which of the following Bhakti saint of Maharashtra responsible for creating a background for Maratha nationalism and also opposed all social distinctions?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Gnandeva	<b>B</b> Namadev	<b>C</b> Ekanath	<b>D</b> Tukaram
<b>Q157</b> Which temple is located in Pandharpur?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Lotus.	<b>B</b> Konark.	<b>C</b> Birla.	<b>D</b> Vitthala.
<b>Q158</b> Which one of the following saints was contemporary of Shivaji ?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Tukaram	<b>B</b> Chaitanya	<b>C</b> Namdev	<b>D</b> Shankaracharya
<b>Q159</b> Who among the following Bhakti Saints was responsible for founding many punyakshetras along the length and breadth of India, by taming avatars of Parvati and imprisoning her essence in Sri Chakras?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Shankaracharya	<b>B</b> Ramanada Saraswati	<b>C</b> Tulsidas	<b>D</b> Valmiki
<b>Q160</b> The sacred space created by Guru Nanak was known as dharmsal. It is now known as:			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Gurdwara.	<b>B</b> Guru Granth Sahib.	<b>C</b> Dharamshala.	<b>D</b> Langar.
<b>Q161</b> The disciples in Sufi system were called.			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Shishya.	<b>B</b> Nayanars.	<b>C</b> Alvars.	<b>D</b> Murids.
<b>Q162</b> Who among the following was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Dadu	<b>B</b> Kabir	<b>C</b> Ramananda	<b>D</b> Tulsidas
<b>Q163</b> Where was the composition of Srdas compiled?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Sursagara.	<b>B</b> Sursaravali.	<b>C</b> Sahitya lahiri.	<b>D</b> All.
<b>Q164</b> Who propagated Virashaivism?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Gosala	<b>B</b> Basavanna	<b>C</b> Sankaracharya	<b>D</b> Madhvacharya
<b>Q165.</b> 1. He preached Visishtadvaita. 2. He said that the ‘God is Sagunabrahman’ Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct related to the Bhakti Saint Ramanuja?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Only I	<b>B</b> Only II	<b>C</b> Both I ; II	<b>D</b> Neither I nor II
<b>Q166</b> Guru Nanak was born in ....?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Lahore.	<b>B</b> Talwandi.	<b>C</b> Ramdaspur.	<b>D</b> Banaras.
<b>Q167</b> Which of the following dynasties under the Nayanars and Alvars supported the Bhakti cult?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Pallavas, Pandyas and Cholas	<b>B</b> Pallavas, Kaktyas and Cholas		
<b>C</b> Pallavas, Pandyas and Cheras	<b>D</b> Rashtrakutas, Pandyas and Cholas		
<b>Q168</b> The first Bhakti Movement was organised by_____.			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Nanak	<b>B</b> Meera	<b>C</b> Ramdas	<b>D</b> Ramanujacharya
<b>Q169</b> Shariat is:			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> Single minded devotion to one God.	<b>B</b> Month of fasting for Muslims.		
<b>C</b> The disciples in Sufi system.	<b>D</b> Holy law made by Muslim scholars.		
<b>Q170</b> Which of the following statement(s) is correct about Alvar Saints?			<b>1 Mark</b>
<b>A</b> The twelve Alvars were Tamil poet-saints, who lived between 6th and 9th centuries AD and espoused 'emotional devotion' or bhakti to Vishnu-Krishna in their	<b>B</b> The 93 Alvars Saints were the Shiva devotional poets, who lived between 5th and 10th centuries.		



	songs.			
	C Only B		D Both A & B	
Q171	Which of the following is associated with Sufi saints?			1 Mark
	A Tripitaka	B Dakhma	C Khanjah	D Synagogue
Q172	The Ramcharitmanas, composed by Tulsidas is written in ____			1 Mark
	A Tamil.	B Bhojpuri.	C Awadhi.	D Hindi.
Q173	Vishvambhara Mishra was the original name of:			1 Mark
	A Guru Nanak	B Chaitanya Maha Prabhu	C Shankaracharya	D Kabir
Q174	Who among the following Bhakti Saint emphasised the essential oneness of all religion by describing Hindus and Muslims ‘as pots of the same clay’?			1 Mark
	A Kabir	B Tulsidas	C Ramananda	D Raidasa
Q175	Which Bhakti Saints venerated in Sikhism, as well as Hindu warrior-ascetic traditions such as the Dadupanthis and the Niranjani Sampraday that emerged in north India during the Islamic rule?			1 Mark
	A Ramananda	B Eknath	C Mirabai	D Namdeva
Q176	Which of the following Bhakti Saints of Krishna is a yogi and lover?			1 Mark
	A Ramananda	B Tukaram	C Mirabai	D Kabir
Q177	Name the famous Sufi saint whose mausoleum was erected at Fatehpur Sikri.			1 Mark
	A Nizamuddin Auliya		B Sheikh Muin-ud-din Chishti	
	C Baba Farid-ud-din		D Sheikh Salim Chishti	
Q178	Who was the writer of Rukmini Swayamwar Hastamalak, which was comprised 764 owees and based on a 14-shlok Sanskrit hymn with the same name by Shankaracharya?			1 Mark
	A Ramananda	B Eknath	C Mirabai	D Tukaram
Q179	Islam propagated:			1 Mark
	A Submission to one God.		B Talwandi.	
	C Submission to many God..			
Q180	Which of the following Bhakti Saint popularised Vaishnava cult in Gujarat?			1 Mark
	A Chaitanya	B Narasi	C Tulsidas	D Sankar Dev
Q181	Sant Tukaram belonged to which region?			1 Mark
	A Berar	B Pune	C Aurangabad	D Raigir
Q182	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: Alvars were devoted to _____.			1 Mark
Q183	The Sufi Khanqahs had its visitors from royalty, nobility and _____.			1 Mark
Q184	By the word "MAYA" shankara meant _____.			1 Mark
Q185	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: Saint Sakkubai belonged to _____ caste.			1 Mark
Q186	Bible was translated into German by _____.			1 Mark
Q187	Guru Arjun was assassinated during the reign of _____.			1 Mark
Q188	Fill in the blank. Shankara was an advocate of _____.			1 Mark
Q189	Fill in the blank. _____ was an important centre of the Bhakti tradition in Maharashtra.			1 Mark
Q190	Fill in the blank. In the process, local myths and legends became a part of the _____ stories.			1 Mark
Q191	Fill in the blank. _____, _____ and _____ were advocates of Virashaivism.			1 Mark
Q192	Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti belongs to _____.			1 Mark
Q193	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: Two sets of compilation of songs of the Nayanars saints were _____ and Tiruvacakam.			1 Mark
Q194	Lehna, the successor of Guru Nanak was also called _____.			1 Mark
Q195	Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: Mirabai was a disciple of _____ a saint from lower caste.			1 Mark

- Q196

Sufis were \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark

Q197

The earliest form of Tamil literature is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark

Q198

Alvars were the worshippers of lord \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark

Q199

Fill in the blank.  
Nayanars saints were devoted to \_\_\_\_\_ and Alvars saints were devoted to \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark

Q200

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:  
Two companions of Basavanna were \_\_\_\_\_ and Akkamahadevi.

1 Mark

Q201

Fill in the blank.  
Bhakti and Sufi movements have evolved since the \_\_\_\_\_ century.

1 Mark

Q202

Tevaram was a \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark

Q203

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:  
Surdas wrote Sursagar, Surasaravali and \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark

Q204

Bhakti and Sufi movements came into existence in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.

1 Mark

Q205

The idea of Bhakti was first discussed in \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark

Q206

Fill in the blank.  
Alvars’ songs were compiled in the \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark

Q207

Kabir's teachings comprised of small poems which were collected in a small book known as \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark

Q208

Fill in the blank.  
Ramanuja was influenced by the \_\_\_\_\_.

1 Mark

Q209

The Sangam literature was compiled in the three assemblies held in \_\_\_\_\_ under the Pandya rulers.

1 Mark

Q210

During which period did the Sufi-Bhakti movements strengthen in India?

8 Marks

Q211

Briefly write about Ramanuja.

6 Marks

Q212

Describe the contributions of some of the saints of this period.

6 Marks

Q213

What were the teachings of Guru Nanak?

6 Marks

Q214

Describe the new kind of Bhakti in south India.

6 Marks

Q215

Give an account of Shankar.

6 Marks

Q216

Give a life sketch of Guru Nanak.

6 Marks

Q217

How did Khalsa panth become a political identity?

6 Marks

Q218

Match the following:

5 Marks

(a)	The Buddha	(i)	Namghar
(b)	Shankaradeva	(ii)	Worship of Vishnu
(c)	Nizamuddin Auliya	(iii)	Questioned social differnces
(d)	Nayanars	(iv)	Sufi saint
(c)	Alvars	(v)	Worship of Shiva

Q219

Describe the saints of Maharashtra.

5 Marks

Q220

Give five principles of Bhakti tradition.

5 Marks

Q221

What were the main pillars of Islam?

5 Marks

Q222

What were the teachings of the Bhakti saint Kabir?

5 Marks

Q223

How did the ideas of Bhakti become very popular?

5 Marks

Q224

Why were the works of saints in North India unique?

5 Marks

Q225

Describe the contributions of Mirabai.

5 Marks

Q226

How did Kabir appeal to people?

5 Marks

Q227

What were Kabir's teachings?

5 Marks

Q228

Write a brief note on new religious developments in north India.

5 Marks

Q229

How was Guru Granth Sahib compiled?

5 Marks

Q230

What were the practices and beliefs followed by the Nathpanthis, Siddhas and yogis?

5 Marks

Q231

What new developments happened in north India?

5 Marks

<b>Q232</b>	What were the views of these saints?	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q233</b>	How did Guru Granth Sahib evolve?	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q234</b>	How did the idea of a Supreme God get around?	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q235</b>	What was the Virashaiva tradition of Karnataka?	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q236</b>	How did the Sufi masters carry their activities?	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q237</b>	Examine the contribution of Chaitanya.	<b>5 Marks</b>
<b>Q238</b>	Write in brief about the ideas of Shankara and Ramanuja.	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q239</b>	What were the major beliefs and practices of the Sufis?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q240</b>	Why do you think ordinary people preserved the memory of Mirabai?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q241</b>	How were links between Bhakti tradition and temple worship strengthened?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q242</b>	What measures were adopted by the Sufi saints to seek God?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q243</b>	What were the main reforms brought about by Bhakti and Sufi Movements?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q244</b>	How did the followers of Guru Nanak increase?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q245</b>	How did the songs of the saints become popular?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q246</b>	Why did Bhakti Movement become popular in the 15 <sup>th</sup> Century CE?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q247</b>	Who ordered the execution of Guru Arjan and why?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q248</b>	How did the idea of one supreme God evolve?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q249</b>	Why do you think many teachers rejected prevalent religious beliefs and practices?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q250</b>	How people of the subcontinent used to perform religious rituals or worship?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q251</b>	What did Sufis believe in? What were their methods?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q252</b>	What were the evils prevalent in the Hindu religion?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q253</b>	What were dharmas?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q254</b>	What were the teachings of Ramanuja?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q255</b>	Why did people turn to the teachings of the Buddha or the Jainas during the medieval period?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q256</b>	How did Sufi saints promote universal brotherhood?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q257</b>	Explain the teachings of Guru Nanak.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q258</b>	Briefly write about the Nayanar and Alvar saints.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q259</b>	How did Mirabai express her devotion for Lord Krishna?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q260</b>	Briefly write about Kabir.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q261</b>	Briefly write the teachings of Islam.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q262</b>	Who were the Nayanars and Alvars? Write about them in brief.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q263</b>	What were the major ideas expressed by Kabir? How did he express these?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q264</b>	How do we now know about the teachings of Guru Nanak?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q265</b>	Write a short note on Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q266</b>	Describe Virashaivism of Basavanna.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q267</b>	What did the Marathi saint poets believe in?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q268</b>	Describe the teaching of Saint Kabir.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q269</b>	Who were the Nayanars and Alvars?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q270</b>	How did people of many groups turn to the teachings of the Buddha and the Jainas?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q271</b>	Who was Ramanuja? What are the main points of his preachings?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q272</b>	How did Sufis preach?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q273</b>	How did Sufism emerge strong in India?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q274</b>	What were the major teachings of Baba Guru Nanak?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q275</b>	What was the attitude of Alvars and Nayanars towards various cults in India?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q276</b>	Examine Kabir as a great saint of Sant movement.	<b>3 Marks</b>

<b>Q277</b> What did Tulsidas conceive?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q278</b> Find out whether in your neighbourhood there are any dargahs, gurudwaras or temples associated with saints of the bhakti tradition in your neighbourhood. Visit any one of these and describe what you see and hear.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q279</b> This is a picture of Baba Guru Nanak as a young man, in discussion with holy men. Answer the following questions related to Guru Nanak:	<b>3 Marks</b>
	
1. Where was Baba Guru Nanak born?	
2. Who was appointed by Guru Nanak as his successor?	
3. When did Baba Guru Nanak die?	
<b>Q280</b> Who was Guru Nanak? What did he start?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q281</b> How did dargah become a place of pilgrimage?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q282</b> Why Mughal emperor Jahangir looked upon Sikh community as a potential threat?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q283</b> For either the Virashaivas or the sants of Maharashtra, discuss their attitude towards caste.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q284</b> Why was the Mughal emperor Jahangir hostile to the Sikh community? How did the Sikh movement gain momentum?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q285</b> What were the teachings of the saints of Maharashtra?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q286</b> “Mirabai rejected the rigidity of caste system.” Discuss.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q287</b> Write a short note on Shankara.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q288</b> What is a dargahl Why did people throng there?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q289</b> Why did people turn to Buddhism and Jainism during the medieval period?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q290</b> State the main contribution of the Chola and Pandya kings for the growth of the Bhakti movement.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q291</b> How did Shiva, Vishnu and Durga emerge as supreme deities?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q292</b> Write a short note on Shankara and his teachings.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q293</b> How did Khalsa Panth emerge?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q294</b> For either the Virashaivas or the saints of Maharashtra, discuss their attitude towards caste.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q295</b> What is a dargah?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q296</b> What were Hagiographies?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q297</b> Name the famous religious teacher who became a devotee of Lord Krishna and preached in Bengal during Sultanate period (about 1199 to 1526 AD).	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q298</b> What was the purpose of Langer started by Guru Nanak?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q299</b> When did local myths become a part of the Puranic stories?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q300</b> How did Khalsa Panth emerged?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q301</b> Who was Martin Luther? How did he view the Roman Catholic Church?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q302</b> What were the important teaching of Guru Nanak Dev?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q303</b> What were khanqahs?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q304</b> Who was Kabir? How do we know about him?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q305</b> What do you mean by Khanqahs? What purpose did it serve?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q306</b> Who was Guru Nanak?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q307</b> Describe the beliefs and practices of the Nathpanthis, Siddhas and Yogis.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q308</b> What purpose did khanqahs serve?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q309</b> What do you know about Shankaradeva?	<b>2 Marks</b>