



**INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE      Topic : DEVOTIONAL PATHS      Date of Worksheet :06.12.2017  
TO THE DIVINE

Resource Person: Agnes Augustine

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Student : \_\_\_\_\_ Class & Division : \_\_\_\_\_ Roll Number : \_\_\_\_\_

S.No.	Questions & Answers	Marks
1.	Write a short note on Shankara and his teachings. a) Shankara was one of the most popular religious philosophers of India born in Kerala. b) He was the expounder of the concept of Advaita which is the doctrine of oneness of the individual soul and the Supreme God. c) He considered the world as Maya or an illusion. d) He preached renunciation of the world and adoption of the path of knowledge.	4
2.	Explain the teachings of Guru Nanak. a) He emphasized the importance of worship of one God. b) He insisted that caste, creed or gender was irrelevant for attaining liberation. c) He himself 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. d) His teachings are now remembered as nam-japna, kirt-karna and vand-chhakna, which also underline the importance of right belief and worship, honest living, and helping others.	4
3.	What were the teachings of the Bhakti saint Kabir? a) His teachings openly ridiculed all forms of external worship of both Brahmanical Hinduism and Islam, the pre-eminence of the priestly classes and the caste system. b) The language of his poetry was a form of spoken Hindi widely understood by ordinary people. c) Kabir believed in a formless Supreme God and preached that the only path to salvation was through bhakti or devotion. d) He drew his followers from among both Hindus and Muslims.	4
4.	Describe the beliefs and practices of the Nathpanthis.Siddhas and Yogis. a) According to them path to salvation lay in meditation on the formless Ultimate Reality and realisation of oneness with it. b) To achieve this they advocated intense training of mind through meditation ,body through yogasanas and exercise etc. c) This made their group popular among low castes. d) Their criticism of conventional religions created ,the ground for the devotional religion to become popular.	4
5	Give five principles of Bhakti tradition. a) One supreme god b) Good deeds c) No belief in rituals d) Opposed to the rigidityof caste system e) Condemnedidol and image worship.	5
6.	Who were Sufis?	2



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7.	What is hagiography?	2
8.	Who was Surdas?	2
9.	What are the major beliefs and practices of the Sufis?	2
10.	Name the sacred book of Sikhs .Who compiled it?	2
11.	Explain the following terms briefly  a) Langar  b) Dharmsal  c) Hospices  d) Silsilas	1  1  1  1
12.	Fill in blanks  1) The Sufi teacher was called a-----  2) The Nayanars worshipped ----- and the Alvars worshipped -----.  3) The ----- and ----- movements were the two popular religious movements in Medieval India,  4) The word bhakti means total ----- to God.  5) Chaitanyadeva ,bhakti saint from Bengal ,preached -----  6) Ramanuja propounded the doctrine of ----- -----.  7) Ramanuja was influenced by the -----.	1  1  1  1  1  1



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13.	Name the following  1) Two castes that were considered untouchables  2) Earliest example of Tamil literature.  3) Two Sufi saints  4) Holy scripture of the Sikhs  5) The institution of the Khalsa is associated with  6) The holy law developed by the Islam Scholars	1  1 1 1 1 1
14.	Identify the picture and answer the following questions.    a) How she expressed her devotion for Lord Krishna?  b) Do you think ordinary people preserved her memory? Why?	1  2