

# Ch 9 The Making of Regional Cultures

## Let's Recall

**Q1 :**

**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

**Q2 :**

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

**Answer :**

Manipravalam was a language consisting of Sanskrit and the regional language (Malayalam).  
Lilatilakam is a text in Manipravalam.

**Q3 :**

**Who were the major patrons of Kathak?**

**Answer :**

Major patrons of Kathak were the Mughal emperors and the Nawabs of Lucknow, especially Wajid Ali Shah.

**Q4 :**

**What are the important architectural features of the temples of Bengal?**

**Answer :**

The important architectural features of the temples in Bengal were the double-roof (dochala) and the four-roof (chauchala).

Let's discuss

**Q1 :**

**Why did minstrels proclaim the achievements of heroes?**

**Answer :**

Minstrels proclaimed the achievements of the heroes to preserve their memory and inspire others to follow their example.

**Q2 :**

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

**Answer :**

We know more about the cultural practices of rulers than about those of ordinary people because only rulers could afford historians for the purpose of documentation.

**Q3 :**

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

**Answer :**

Conquers tried to gain control over the Jagannatha temple at Puri because it would make their rule acceptable to the local people since the temple was important as a place of pilgrimage and was a center of authority in social and political matters.

**Q4 :**

**Why were temples built in Bengal?**

**Answer :**

Temples were built in Bengal to house the local deities who had gained the recognition of the Brahmanas.