

The Bhakti & Sufi Movement

- The Medieval period is considered as an age of great cultural synthesis in India and during this period a new phase of cultural development was initiated.
- The Turks and Mughals introduced fresh ideas and helped in giving rise to new features in the areas of religion, philosophy and ideas.
- The synthesis between different cultures gave birth to new philosophical and religious traditions, ideas.

The Bhakti Movement

- Bhakti means personal devotion to God. It stresses the Union of the individual with God.
- Bhakti movement originated in South India between the 7th and the 12th centuries AD.
- The Nayanmars, who worshipped Siva, and the Alwars, who worshipped Vishnu, preached the idea of Bhakti.
- Saints like Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa gave their concepts of God and the individual soul.
- Teachings of Ramanuja were based on the Upanishads and Bhagwad
- Ramananda was disciple of Ramunaja. He was the first reformer to preach in Hindi.
- Kabir was an ardent disciple of Ramananda. He wanted unity between the Hindus and the Muslims.
- He preached that both the Hindus and the Muslims are the children of a single God.
- The devotees of Kabir were known as Kabir Panthis.
- Namdeva was a waterman by birth. He composed beautiful hymns in Marathi.
- Nanak was the founder of the Sikh religion.
- Nanak's teachings were in the form of verses. They were collected in a book called the Adi Granth.
- Later Adi Grantham was written in a script called Gurmukhi.
- Chaitaniya, a great devotee of Lord Krishna, was a saint from Bengal.
- Meerabai was a Rajput princess. She married the Rana of Mewar. She was a pious devotee of Lord Krishna.
- Chatrapati Shivaji, the great Maratha ruler, was a follower of Ramdas.
- Tukaram was a saint who lived in Maharashtra. He composed a large number of verses called Abhangas.
- Tulsidas composed the famous Ramcharitamanas in Hindi, expounding the various aspects of Hindu dharma.s
- Surdas was a devotee of Lord Krishna and Radha. His works include Sursagar, Sahitya Ratna and Sur Sarawali.
- Dadu Dayal was a disciple of Kabir. His followers were known as Dadu Panthis.
- Eknath was a devotee of Vithoba. He wrote commentary on verses of the Bhagavad Gita.
- They aimed at bridging the gulf between Hindus and Muslims
- Karaikkal Ammaiyar, a devotee of Shiva, adopted the path of extreme asceticism in order to attain her goal.

Important leaders of Bhakti Movement

Namadeva and Ramananda (Maharashtra and Allahabad)

- Both of them taught the concept of bhakti to all the four varnas and disregarded the ban on people of different castes cooking together and sharing meals.

Sankara

- A Hindu revivalist movement giving a new placement to Hinduism was started by Sankara.
- His doctrine of Monoism or Advaita was too abstract to appeal to the common people.

Ramanuja

- He preached Visishtadvaita in the 12th century.
- According to him, God is Sagunabrahman.

- He encouraged Prabattimarga or path of self-surrender to God.

Nimbarka and Vallabhacharya

- Profounder of Shuddha Adwaita or pure non-duality.
- Nimbarka and Vallabhacharya were also other preachers of Vaishnavite Bhakti in the Telangana region

Nimbakacharya

- Founder of the Radha-Krishna cult.
- He expressed this relation to substantiate the importance of marriage.
- It was also used as an example of God's love to the people.

Surdas

- He was the disciple of Vallabhacharya.
- He popularized Krishna cult in the Northern part of India.

Mirabai

- She was a great devotee of Krishna.
- She became popular in Rajasthan for her bhajans.

Tulsidas

- He was a worshipper of Rama.
- He composed the famous Ramcharitmanas, the Hindi version of Ramayana.

Ramananda

- He was a worshipper of Rama.
- He composed the famous Ramcharitmanas, the Hindi version of Ramayana.
- Ramananda's disciples were: Kabir, Raidasa, he was a cobbler, Sena, he was a barber, Sadhana, Dhanna, he was from a Jat farmer, Naraharai, he was a goldsmith, Pipa, he was a Rajput prince.

Tukaram

- He was the great Marathi Varkari-Vaishnavism sect saint of Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra during 17th century.
- He composed the famous 'Abhanga poetry',

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (Bengal)

- The greatest saint of the Bhakti movement was Shri Chaitanya, popularly known as Gouranga Mahaprabhu.
- He was born in 1486 A.D. at Navadweep in West Bengal in a Brahmin family.
- His childhood name was Nimai or Biswambhar Mishra.
- After formal education, he married Lakshmi Devi. However, gradually he developed a sense of detachment towards worldly affairs.
- From the first, a favourite and characteristic form of worship was group singing known as kirtana.
- At the age of twenty-two, he met a saint named Ishwar Puri at Gaya who initiated him with hymns of Lord Krishna.
- Chaitanya was an exponent of the Radha-Krishna cult. His biography is written by Krishnadas Kaviraj.
- In 1516, he came to Puri and spent the last part of his life here till his death in 1533 A.D.
- After his death his followers put his teachings together, collected his religious songs and organised themselves into a separate sect.
- The six Goswamis of Vrindavan were his prominent disciples who carried forward their master's philosophy.
- Sometimes he is also known as the Renaissance in Bengal.

Saint Kabir

- Probably lived in the 15th-16th centuries.
- We get to know of his ideas from a vast collection of verses called sakhis and pads said to have been composed by him and sung by wandering bhajan singers.
- Some of these were later collected and preserved in the Guru Granth Sahib, Panch Vani, and Bijak.
- Kabir's teachings were based on a complete, rejection of the major religious traditions and caste systems. He believed in a formless Supreme God and preached that the only path to salvation was through bhakti or devotion.
- The language of his poetry was simple which could even be understood by ordinary people.
- He sometimes used cryptic language, which was difficult to follow.
- He drew his followers from among both Hindus and Muslims.

Baba Guru Nanak (1469-1539) and Sikhism

- Established a centre at Kartarpur named Dera Baba Nanak on the river Ravi.
- The sacred space thus created by Guru Nanak was known as dharmsal. It is now known as Gurdwar.
- Before his death Guru appointed Lehna also known as **Guru Angad** as his successor.
- Guru Angad compiled the compositions of Guru Nanak, to which he added his own in a new script known as Gurmukhi.
- The three successors of Guru Angad also wrote under the name of "Nanak" and all of their compositions were compiled by **Guru Arjan** [Fifth Guru] who was executed by Jahangir in 1604.
- The compilation was added with the writings of other figures like Shaikh Farid, Sant Kabir, Bhagat Namdev and Guru Tegh Bahadur.

- In 1706 this compilation was authenticated by **Guru Gobind Singh (Ninth Guru)**. It is now known as Guru Granth Sahib.
- Due to Guru Nanak's insistence that all the followers should adopt productive and useful occupations had received wider support during 16th century and followers increased, henceforth.
- By the beginning of the 17th century, the town of Ramdaspur (Amritsar) had developed around the central Gurdwara called Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple). It was virtually self-governing and also referred as 'a state within the state' community. This fumed Mughal emperor Jahangir which led to the execution of Guru Arjan in 1606.
- **The Sikh movement** began to get politicized in the 17th century, a development which culminated in the institution of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699 and this entity is called as Khalsa Panth.
- Guru Nanak's idea of equality had social and political implications because his 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.
- The message of Baba Guru Nanak is spelt out in his hymns and teachings. These suggest that he advocated a form of Nirguna Bhakti.

Importance of the Bhakti Movement

- Bhakti movement provided a spur for the development of regional languages such as Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Kannada, etc.
- The lower classes rose to a position of great importance.
- The Bhakti movement gave equal importance to men and women, which gave way to the importance of women in society.

Philosophical schools

| Philosophy | Founder |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Vishishtadvaita | Ramanuja |
| Dvaitadvaita / Bhedabhed | Nimbarka |
| Dvaita | Madhava |
| Shudadvaita | Vishnu swami |
| Advaita (non-dualism) | Sankaracharya |

The Sufi Movement

- Sufism is basically a religion based on the truth of life. The mystics of Islam are called Sufis.
- Sufism was a liberal reform movement within Islam. It spread into India in the 11th century but had origin in Persia.
- It established unity between Hindus & Muslims.
- It is a socio-religious movement.
- The founders of the most important Sufi lineage Chisti, Suhrawardi, Qadiri, Naqshbandi originally came from central and-west Asia.
- The prominent sufi saints were Khwaja Nizamuddin Aulia, Ganj-e-Shakar Fariduddin, Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki and Hamuddin Nagori.
- Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din was the disciple of Fariduddin Ganj-i-Shakkar.
- Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki was the disciple and the spiritual successor of Moinuddin Chishti.

Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti (1142-1236 AD)

- The Chisti order of Sufism was founded in village Khwaja Chishti near Herat in Persia, i.e. Iran.
- In India, Chisti silsila was founded by Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti (born 1142 AD).
- He came to India around AD 1192.
- He made Ajmer the main centre for his teachings.
- He died in Ajmer in 1236.

Shaikh Ismail

- Shaikh Ismail of Lahore was the first Sufi Saint who started preaching his ideas.

Bahauddin Zakariya

- He is another renowned Sufi Saint who was influenced by Shihabuddin Suhrawardi another famous mystic.
- He founded the Sufis of the Suhrawardi Order.

Nizamuddin Auliya

- He belonged to the Chishti Order who is regarded to be a mighty spiritual force.
- He laid emphasis on Hindu and Muslim brotherhood.

Major differences between the Sufis and Orthodox Muslims:

| Sufis | Orthodox Muslims |
|---|---|
| 1. The Sufis highlight on inner purity. | the Orthodox Muslims stress on external conduct |
| 1. The consider love and devotion as the only means of attaining salvation. | They believed in blind observance of rituals. |

Major Teachers of the Chishti Silsila

| SUFI TEACHERS | YEAR OF DEATH | LOCATION OF DARGAH |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Shaikh Muinuddin Sijzi | 1235 | Ajmer (Rajasthan) |
| Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar kaki | 1235 | Delhi |
| Shaikh Fariduddin Ganj – j Shakar | 1265 | Ajodhan (Pakistan) |
| Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya | 1325 | Delhi |
| Shaikh Nariruddin Chiragh | 1356 | Delhi |

Objective Questions

1. "Gita Gobinda" the famous poem was

written by

- (A) Jayachandra
- (B) Jayadeva
- (C) Jayasimha
- (D) Jayant

Correct Answer: (B) Jayadeva

2. Kabir was the disciple of?

- (A) Nanak
- (B) Ramanuj
- (C) Shankaracharya
- (D) Ramananda

Correct Answer: (D) Ramananda

3. Who founded the four mathas (i.e. monasteries) in the four corner of India?

- (A) Shankaracharya
- (B) Ramanujacharya
- (C) Bhaskaracharya
- (D) Madhvacharya

Correct Answer: (A) Shankaracharya

4. Which philosophical system did Vallabhacharya found?

- (A) Mahaeashta Dharma
- (B) Suddhadvaita

(C) Anekantavada

(D) Visistadvaita

Correct Answer: (B) Suddhadvaita

5. Which philosophy is called the Advaita?

- (A) Shankaracharya
- (B) Ramanujacharya
- (C) Nagarjuna
- (D) Vasumitra

Correct Answer: (A) Shankaracharya

6. A common feature to all Bhakti Saints was that they?

- (A) composed their verses in a language understood by followers
- (B) rejected the authority of the priestly class
- (C) encourage woman to go to temple
- (D) encouraged idol worship

Correct Answer: (A) composed their verses in a language understood by followers

7. Bhakti movement was started by

- (A) Alwar saints
- (B) Sufi saints
- (C) Surdas
- (D) Tulsidas

Correct Answer: (A) Alwar saints

8. **Who among the following was the saint of the Varkari Sect?**

- (A) Namadeva
- (B) Nimbarka
- (C) Chakradhara
- (D) Ramdasa

Correct Answer: (A) Namadeva

9. **Which one of the following gives equal importance to Jnana, Karma and Bhakti as a means of liberation?**

- (A) Advait Vedant
- (B) Visistadvaitvad Vedant
- (C) Bhagvad Gita
- (D) Mimansa

Correct Answer: (C) Bhagvad Gita

10. **The mystic poet Mira Bai was:**

- (A) a Rajput noble woman who never married
- (B) from a Gujarati royal family married to a Rajput
- (C) the daughter of priest from Madhya Pradesh
- (D) one of the wives of a Rajput rulers

Correct Answer: (D) one of the wives of a Rajput rulers

11. **Who was the Hindu saint to have as disciple both Hindu and Muslims?**

- (A) Sri Chaitanya
- (B) Ramanuja
- (C) Ravidas
- (D) Namdev

Correct Answer: (A) Sri Chaitanya

12. **Who among the following was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message?**

- (A) Dadu
- (B) Kabir
- (C) Ramananda
- (D) Tulsidas

Correct Answer: (C) Ramananda

13. **The Shrine of Hazarat Nizamuddin Auliya is situated at**

- (A) Aligarh
- (B) Roorkee
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Ajmer

Correct Answer: (C) Delhi

14. **Who was the founder of the Sufi order in India?**

- (A) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
- (B) Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

- (C) Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya
- (D) Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmud

Correct Answer: (A) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti

15. **Which one of the following term was used by the Sufis for the successor nominated by the teacher of a particular order or silsila?**

- (A) Pir
- (B) Murid
- (C) Khalifah
- (D) Khanqah

Correct Answer: (C) Khalifah

16. **Which Sufi Saint's Dargarh is at Ajmer?**

- (A) Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya
- (B) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
- (C) Khwaja Salim Chisti
- (D) Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

Correct Answer: (B) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti

17. **What were the Khanqah in the Medieval India?**

- (A) Sufi Shrine
- (B) State Granary
- (C) Provincial treasury
- (D) Wayside resting place for traders

Correct Answer: (A) Sufi Shrine

18. **Which one of the following Sultans of Delhi did Nizamuddin Auliya refuse an audience?**

- (A) Jalaluddin Firoz Khalji
- (B) Alauddin Khilji
- (C) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (D) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq

Correct Answer: (A) Jalaluddin Firoz Khalji

19. **The Chistiya Sufi order was established in India by.**

- (A) Khwaja Badruddin
- (B) Khwaja Moinuddin
- (C) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi
- (D) Sheikh Bahauddin Zakariya

Correct Answer: (B) Khwaja Moinuddin

20. **Amir Khusrau played a pioneer role in the development of**

- (A) Khari Boli
- (B) Awadhi
- (C) Bhojpuri
- (D) Maithili

Correct Answer: (A) Khari Boli

21. **Amir Khusrau was born at?**

- (A) Patti
- (B) Patli
- (C) Patiali

(D) Patiala

Correct Answer: (C) Patiali

22. **Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya was the disciple of?**

- (A) Sheikh Alauddin Sabir
- (B) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
- (C) Baba Farid
- (D) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi

Correct Answer: (C) Baba Farid

23. **The Sufi Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti came to Rajasthan during the reign of?**

- (A) Maharana Pratap
- (B) Rana Sanga
- (C) Rana Kumbha
- (D) Prithviraj Chauhan

Correct Answer: (D) Prithviraj Chauhan

24. **Who was known as Tuti-e-Hindustan (the Parrot of Indian)?**

- (A) Amir Khusrau
- (B) Malik Mohammad Jayasi
- (C) Roy Vanmal
- (D) Purandar Khan

Correct Answer: (A) Amir Khusrau

25. **Select the correct order**

- (A) Nizamuddin Auliya, Kabir, Mirabai, Tulsidas
- (B) Mirabai, Kabir Niza-muddin Auliya, Tulsidas
- (C) Kabir, Nizamuddin Auliya, Tulsidas, Mirabai
- (D) Tulsidas, Mirabai, Kabir, Nizamuddin Auliya

Correct Answer: (A) Nizamuddin Auliya, Kabir, Mirabai, Tulsidas

26. **Which of the following is associated with Sufi saints?**

- (A) Tripitaka
- (B) Dakhma
- (C) Khanjah
- (D) Synagogue

Correct Answer: (C) Khanjah

27. **Which of the following aspects is not common to both Bhakti movement and Sufi movement?**

- (A) Personal love for God
- (B) Worship of idols
- (C) Mysticism
- (D) Visit to holy shrines

Correct Answer: (B) Worship of idols

28. **Who was the greatest Bhakti poet of Maharashtra?**

- (A) Ramdas
- (B) Tukaram
- (C) Namdeva
- (D) Eknath

Correct Answer: (B) Tukaram

29. **The famous Bhakti Saint who belonged to the royal family of Mewar was**

- (A) Chaitanya
- (B) Meerabai
- (C) Andal
- (D) Ramabai

Correct Answer: (B) Meerabai

30. **The first Bhakti Movement was organised by**

- (A) Nanak
- (B) Meera
- (C) Ramdas
- (D) Ramanujacharya

Correct Answer: (D) Ramanujacharya

31. **The Sufi saint who maintained that devotional music was one way of moving closer to God was**

- (A) Muin-ud-din-Chisti
- (B) Baba Farid
- (C) Saiyid Mummed
- (D) Shah Alam Bukhari

Correct Answer: (B) Baba Farid

32. **The Bhakti cult spread in Maharashtra with the teaching of**

- (A) Sant Tukaram
- (B) Sant Jnanesvar
- (C) Samarth Guru Ramdas
- (D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

Correct Answer: (A) Sant Tukaram

33. **What is meant by a 'Pir' in the Sufi tradition?**

- (A) The Supreme God
- (B) The Guru of the Sufis
- (C) The greatest of all Sufi saints
- (D) The orthodox teacher who contests the Sufi beliefs

Correct Answer: (B) The Guru of the Sufis

34. **Kabir was the disciple of?**

- (A) Nanak
- (B) Ramanuj
- (C) Shankaracharya
- (D) Ramananda

Correct Answer: (D) Ramananda

35. **Who founded the four mathas (i.e. monasteries) in the four corners of India?**

- (A) Shankaracharya
- (B) Ramanujacharya

- (C) Bhaskaracharya
(D) Madhvacharya
Correct Answer: (A) Shankaracharya
36. **Who among the following was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message?**
(A) Dadu
(B) Kabir
(C) Ramananda
(D) Tulsidas
Correct Answer: (C) Ramananda
37. **Which of the following is associated with Sufi saints? [SSC Tax Assistant (Income & Central Excise 2004)]**
(A) Tripitaka
(B) Oakhma
(C) Khanjah
(D) Synagogue
Correct Answer: (C) Khanjah
38. **Which philosophical system was founded by Vallabhacharya?**
(A) Mahaeashta Dharma
(B) Suddhadvaita
(C) Anekantavada
(D) Visistadvaita
Correct Answer: (B) Suddhadvaita
39. **Which philosophy is called the Advaita?**
(A) Shankaracharya
(B) Ramanujacharya
(C) Nagarjuna
(D) Vasumitra
Correct Answer: (A) Shankaracharya
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(B) Tukaram
(C) Namdeva
(D) Eknath
Correct Answer: (B) Tukaram
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(A) Alwar saints
(B) Sufi saints
(C) Surdas
(D) Tulsidas
Correct Answer: (A) Alwar saints
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(A) Nanak
(B) Meera
(C) Ramdas
(D) Ramanujacharya
Correct Answer: (D) Ramanujacharya
43. **Who among the following was the saint of the Varkari Sect?**
(A) Namadeva
(B) Nimbarka
(C) Chakradhara
(D) Ramdas
Correct Answer: (A) Namadeva
44. **A common feature to all Bhakti Saints was that they?**
(A) composed their verses in a language understood by followers
(B) rejected the authority of the priestly class
(C) encourage woman to go to temple
(D) encouraged idol worship
Correct Answer: (A) composed their verses in a language understood by followers
45. **The Bhakti Movement was first organized by:**
(A) Ramanuja
(B) Kabirdas
(C) Nanak
(D) Ramananda
Correct Answer: (D) Ramananda
46. **Who among the following was contemporary of Namdev?**
(A) Madhav
(B) Ramdas
(C) Sena
(D) Nimbark
Correct Answer: (C) Sena
47. **Who wrote the commentary on Vedanta Sutras in Sanskrit?**
(A) Ramananda
(B) Tulsidas
(C) Lalleswari
(D) Vallabhacharya
Correct Answer: (D) Vallabhacharya
48. **Whose philosophy is called the 'Advaita'?**
(A) Vallabhacharya
(B) Vasumitra
(C) Nagarjuna
(D) Sankaracharya
Correct Answer: (D) Sankaracharya
49. **'Let no man ask a man's sect or cast' Whose dictum was this?**
(A) Kabirdas
(B) Ramanuja
(C) Ramananda

(D) Tulsidas

Correct Answer: (C) Ramananda

50. **Who among the following was a blind poet who worshipped Lord Krishna and spread Krishna Bhakti cult?**

- (A) Surdas
- (B) Kabirdas
- (C) Tulsidas
- (D) Bihari

Correct Answer: (A) Surdas

51. **The pioneer in preaching Nirguna Bhakti in medieval India was:**

- (A) Sankaracharya
- (B) Vallabhacharya
- (C) Ramananda
- (D) Namadeva

Correct Answer: (C) Ramananda

52. **Who said "Ram and Rahim are two different names of God"?**

- (A) Kabirdas
- (B) Manudas
- (C) Tulsidas
- (D) Surdas

Correct Answer: (A) Kabirdas

53. **Which Sufi saint's dargah is at Ajmer?**

- (A) Salim Chishti
- (B) Muinuddin Chishti
- (C) Baba Farid
- (D) Hazrat Nizamuddin

Correct Answer: (B) Muinuddin Chishti

54. **Tulsidas wrote Ramacharitamanas during the reign of:**

- (A) Jahangir
- (B) Rama Raya
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Krishnadev Raya

Correct Answer: (C) Akbar

55. **The oldest composition in Punbi are devotional compositions by**

- (A) Ramanuja
- (B) Kabirdas
- (C) Ramanand
- (D) Nanak

Correct Answer: (C) Ramanand

56. **In which region of India was the Suharawadi order of Sufism popular?**

- (A) Delhi and Bihar
- (B) Delhi and Doab region
- (C) Punjab and Sind

(D) Around Ajmer

Correct Answer: (C) Punjab and Sind

57. **In which region of India was the Firdausi order of Sufism popular**

- (A) Sind
- (B) In and around Delhi
- (C) Deccan
- (D) Bihar

Correct Answer: (D) Bihar

58. **Kabirdas was the disciple of**

- (A) Chaitanya
- (B) Sankaracharya
- (C) Ramananda
- (D) Vallabhacharya

Correct Answer: (C) Ramananda

59. **Who among the following saints wrote 'Bijak'?**

- (A) Ramdas
- (B) Kabirdas
- (C) Thulsidas
- (D) Guru Arjun

Correct Answer: (B) Kabirdas

60. **The term 'Sufi' is derived from**

- (A) A type of poetry
- (B) A type of garment
- (C) A language
- (D) A name of a place

Correct Answer: (B) A type of garment

61. **Which of the following Bhakti saints used the medium of dance and songs (Kirtans) to make one feel the personal presence of God near him ?**

- (A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- (B) Jnanadeva
- (C) Shankaradeva
- (D) Chandidasa

Correct Answer: (A) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

62. **In him within whose heart is truth doth God Himself abide, said**

- (A) Kabir
- (B) Vallabha
- (C) Chaitanya
- (D) Madhya

Correct Answer: (A) Kabir

63. **The author of Sri Bhashya is**

- (A) Vallabha
- (B) Ramanuja
- (C) Kabir
- (D) Sankara

Correct Answer: (B) Ramanuja

64. **Devotion to Lord Krishna was preached by**

- (A) Madhva
- (B) Ramananda
- (C) Vallabha
- (D) Kabir

Correct Answer: (C) Vallabha

65. **During his pilgrimage, Chaitanya received enlightenment at**

- (A) Rameswaram
- (B) Allahabad
- (C) Gaya
- (D) Kanchipuram

Correct Answer: (C) Gaya

66. **To which Sufi did the famous saint of Bihar, Makhdum Sharfuddin Maneri belong ?**

- (A) Kubrawi
- (B) Suhrawardi
- (C) Firdausi
- (D) Chisti

Correct Answer: (C) Firdausi

67. **The sage who is said to have Aryanised South India was**

- (A) Vasishtha
- (B) Yagyavalkya
- (C) Vishwamitra
- (D) Agastya

Correct Answer: (D) Agastya

68. **The most famous and the earliest biographer of Chaitanya, who wrote Chaitanya Charitamrita, was**

- (A) Madhavacharya
- (B) Krishnadas Kaviraj
- (C) Sunderdas
- (D) Kritivasa

Correct Answer: (D) Kritivasa

69. **Sufi sect developed in the religion**

- (A) Hinduism
- (B) Jainism
- (C) Sikhism
- (D) Islam

Correct Answer: (D) Islam

70. **Who amongst the following was a blind poet who worshipped Krishna and spread Krishna**

Bhakti cult?

- (A) Kabir
- (B) Raskhan
- (C) Bihari
- (D) Surdas

Correct Answer: (D) Surdas

71. **The saint from Gujarat, who preached non-sectarianism in medieval times was**

- (A) Ramanand
- (B) Dadu Dayal
- (C) Raghunandan
- (D) Tukaram

Correct Answer: (B) Dadu Dayal

72. **Which of the following does not belong to Nirgun cult?**

- (A) Kabir
- (B) Ravidas
- (C) Nanak
- (D) Meera

Correct Answer: (D) Meera

73. **Who amongst the following Acharyas is regarded as having combated the absolute monoism of Sankara in the 12th century?**

- (A) Udyotaka
- (B) None of these
- (C) Ramanuja
- (D) Hemachandra

Correct Answer: (C) Ramanuja

74. **Sri Perumbudur, a temple town in south, is the birthplace of**

- (A) Adi Shankaracharya
- (B) Madhavacharya
- (C) Vidyaranya
- (D) Ramanuja

Correct Answer: (D) Ramanuja

75. **Which of the following was a saint of the Bhakti movement in Bengal?**

- (A) Tulsidas
- (B) Vivekananda
- (C) Chaitanya
- (D) Kabir

Correct Answer: (C) Chaitanya

Next Chapter: Mughal Empire