

Bhakti Movement

Instructions: Each question carries one mark. Choose the most appropriate answer.

Section: Early Bhakti Movement (6th-12th Century)

1. The Bhakti Movement originated in:

- a) North India
- b) South India
- c) Eastern India
- d) Western India

2. The Alvars were devotees of:

- a) Shiva
- b) Vishnu
- c) Shakti
- d) Buddha

3. The Nayanars were devotees of:

- a) Shiva
- b) Vishnu
- c) Shakti
- d) Ganesha

4. Who among these was NOT among the three main saints of the Bhakti movement in South India?

- a) Appar
- b) Sambandar
- c) Ramananda
- d) Sundarar

5. The philosophy of "Visishtadvaita" was propounded by:

- a) Shankaracharya
- b) Ramanuja
- c) Madhvacharya
- d) Vallabhacharya

6. Ramanuja established his center at:

- a) Kanchipuram
- b) Madurai
- c) Srirangam
- d) Dwarka

7. The philosophy of "Dvaita" was propounded by:

- a) Shankaracharya
- b) Ramanuja
- c) Madhvacharya
- d) Nimbarka

8. The "Pasu-Pati-Pasha" concept is associated with:

- a) Vishnu
- b) Shiva
- c) Shakti
- d) Ganesha

9. Who was known as "Vada Kaviar" (King of Poets)?

- a) Appar
- b) Sambandar
- c) Sundarar
- d) Manikkavachakar

10. The famous "Tirukkural" was written by:

- a) Thiruvalluvar
- b) Andal
- c) Nammalvar
- d) Periyalvar

Section: Bhakti Saints of North India (12th-16th Century)

11. Who is considered the pioneer of the Bhakti movement in North India?

- a) Kabir
- b) Ramananda
- c) Chaitanya
- d) Nanak

12. Ramananda's followers were called:

- a) Udasis
- b) Ramanandis
- c) Kabirpanthis
- d) Gaudiyas

13. Kabir was a disciple of:

- a) Nanak
- b) Ramananda
- c) Ravidas
- d) Dadu

14. Kabir's teachings are compiled in:

- a) Guru Granth Sahib

- b) Bijak

- c) Both a and b

- d) Neither

15. Kabir belonged to which tradition?

- a) Hindu
- b) Muslim
- c) Sant tradition (Nirguna)
- d) Sikh

16. Guru Nanak was born in:

- a) 1398 CE
- b) 1469 CE
- c) 1486 CE
- d) 1532 CE

17. The main teaching of Guru Nanak is summarized in the phrase:

- a) Satyameva Jayate
- b) Ek Onkar (One God)
- c) Ahimsa Paramo Dharma
- d) Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

18. Who founded the Sikh Panth?

- a) Guru Angad
- b) Guru Nanak
- c) Guru Amar Das
- d) Guru Ram Das

19. Mirabai was a devotee of:

- a) Shiva
- b) Krishna
- c) Rama
- d) Durga

20. Mirabai belonged to which royal family?

- a) Mughal
- b) Rajput (Mewar)
- c) Maratha
- d) Vijayanagara

21. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was a devotee of:

- a) Shiva
- b) Krishna
- c) Rama
- d) Vishnu

22. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu popularized:

- a) Sankirtan (congregational singing)
- b) Silent meditation
- c) Vedic rituals
- d) Temple worship

23. Surdas was a disciple of:

- a) Kabir
- b) Vallabhacharya
- c) Ramananda
- d) Chaitanya

24. Surdas's famous work is:

- a) Ramcharitmanas
- b) Sursagar
- c) Bijak
- d) Vinay Patrika

25. Tulsidas wrote:

- a) Sursagar
- b) Ramcharitmanas
- c) Gita Govinda
- d) Abhangas

26. The language of Ramcharitmanas is:

- a) Sanskrit
- b) Awadhi
- c) Braj
- d) Maithili

27. Who among these was a cobbler by caste?

- a) Kabir
- b) Ravidas (Raidas)
- c) Namdev
- d) Dadu

28. Namdev was associated with:

- a) Varkari sect
- b) Sikhism
- c) Gaudiya Vaishnavism
- d) Nath tradition

29. The Varkari sect is centered in:

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Bengal

c) Maharashtra

d) Punjab

30. The famous saint of Maharashtra who wrote "Abhangas" was:

a) Tulsidas

b) Tukaram

c) Kabir

d) Nanak

Section: Philosophical Schools and Impact

31. The philosophy of "Advaita" was propounded by:

a) Shankaracharya

b) Ramanuja

c) Madhvacharya

d) Vallabhacharya

32. Shankaracharya established four mathas at:

a) Puri, Dwarka, Badrinath, Sringeri

b) Varanasi, Allahabad, Haridwar, Rishikesh

c) Madurai, Kanchipuram, Srirangam, Tirupati

d) Delhi, Agra, Mathura, Ayodhya

33. The philosophy of "Shuddhadvaita" was propounded by:

a) Ramanuja

b) Madhvacharya

c) Vallabhacharya

d) Nimbarka

34. Who propounded the philosophy of "Dvaitadvaita"?

a) Ramanuja

b) Nimbarka

c) Vallabhacharya

d) Chaitanya

35. The Bhakti movement opposed:

a) Caste system and idol worship

b) Monotheism

c) Vernacular languages

d) All of the above

36. The Bhakti movement contributed to the development of:

a) Regional languages

b) Sanskrit literature

c) Persian literature

d) English literature

37. Which Bhakti saint was influenced by both Hindu and Islamic traditions?

a) Kabir

b) Tulsidas

c) Surdas

d) Chaitanya

38. The concept of "Saguna" Bhakti refers to devotion to:

a) God with attributes/form

b) Formless God

c) Multiple Gods

d) Nature

39. The concept of "Nirguna" Bhakti refers to devotion to:

a) God with attributes

b) Formless, attributeless God

c) Idol worship

d) Guru

40. Which of these pairs is correctly matched?

a) Ramanuja - Advaita

b) Madhvacharya - Dvaita

c) Shankara - Visishtadvaita

d) Vallabhacharya - Dvaitadvaita

Section: Women Saints and Regional Variations

41. Who among these was a woman saint of the Bhakti movement?

a) Andal

b) Surdas

c) Tulsidas

d) Ramanuja

42. Andal's composition is called:

a) Tirukkural

b) Tiruppavai

c) Tevaram

d) Divya Prabandham

43. Akka Mahadevi belonged to which region?

a) Tamil Nadu

b) Maharashtra

c) Karnataka

d) Bengal

44. Akka Mahadevi was a devotee of:

a) Vishnu

b) Shiva (Chennamallikarjuna)

c) Krishna

d) Durga

45. Lal Ded was a mystic poet from:

a) Punjab

b) Kashmir

c) Bengal

d) Rajasthan

46. The Bhakti movement in Assam was led by:

a) Shankardeva

b) Chaitanya

c) Ramananda

d) Nanak

47. Shankardeva established:

a) Satras (monasteries)

b) Gurudwaras

c) Maths

d) Temples

48. The Bhakti movement in Maharashtra is associated with:

a) Jnaneswar, Tukaram, Namdev

b) Kabir, Ravidas, Dadu

c) Tulsidas, Surdas, Mirabai

d) Chaitanya, Nityananda, Advaita

49. Jnaneswar wrote a commentary on the Bhagavad Gita in Marathi called:

a) Abhangas

b) Jnaneswari

c) Sursagar

d) Ramcharitmanas

50. The Bhakti movement reached its peak during:

a) Mauryan period

b) Gupta period

c) 14th-17th centuries

d) 18th-19th centuries

Section: Previous Years' Questions

51. (Previous Year NDA) Who among the following was a Nirguna saint?

a) Tulsidas

b) Surdas

c) Kabir

d) Chaitanya

52. (Previous Year NDA) The Ramanandis were followers of:

a) Ramanuja

b) Ramananda

c) Ramakrishna

d) Ramana Maharshi

53. (Previous Year NDA) The Varkari sect is associated with the worship of:

a) Shiva

b) Vithoba (Krishna)

c) Rama

d) Ganesha

54. (Previous Year NDA) Who wrote "Ramcharitmanas"?

a) Kabir

b) Surdas

c) Tulsidas

d) Mirabai

55. (Previous Year NDA) The philosophy of "Visishtadvaita" is associated with:

a) Shankaracharya

b) Ramanuja

c) Madhvacharya

d) Vallabhacharya

Answer Key (For 25 MCQs)

1. b) South India

2. b) Vishnu

3. a) Shiva

4. c) Ramananda

5. b) Ramanuja

6. c) Srirangam

7. c) Madhvacharya

8. b) Shiva
9. b) Sambandar
10. a) Thiruvalluvar
11. b) Ramananda
12. b) Ramanandis
13. b) Ramananda
14. c) Both a and b
15. c) Sant tradition (Nirguna)
16. b) 1469 CE
17. b) Ek Onkar (One God)
18. b) Guru Nanak
19. b) Krishna
20. b) Rajput (Mewar)
21. b) Krishna
22. a) Sankirtan (congregational singing)
23. b) Vallabhacharya
24. b) Sursagar
25. b) Ramcharitmanas
26. c) Kabir
27. b) Ramananda
28. b) Vithoba (Krishna)
29. c) Tulsidas
30. b) Ramanuja

BREAKTHROUGH POINT