

**Girls' High School and College, Prayagraj**

**Session – (2020-2021)**

**Worksheet No. 5**

**Class 4A to 4F**

**Chapter- Our Rich Culture**

**Topic- Indian monuments, paintings, handicrafts and festivals.**

**Instructions to the parents**

Parents to ensure that the child reads the chapter twice and understands the same before attempting the exercises given below:

**Quick recap of the previous worksheet**

**( worksheet no. 4)**

- India is rich in art and culture.
- There are 22 languages recognized by the Constitution of India. Hindi and English are the official languages.
- The people of India wear different dresses.
- Folk and classical are two types of music and dance in our country.
- Hindustani and Carnatic are two main styles of classical music.

**Note- In this worksheet we will study about Indian monuments, paintings, handicrafts and festivals.**

- A monument is a building, structure or site that is of historical importance or interest.
- National festivals are the festivals which are celebrated by the people of every caste and community.

- A religious festival is a festival that is celebrated by a certain or specific group of people following a religion.
- A harvest festival is an annual celebration that occurs around the time of the main harvest of a region.

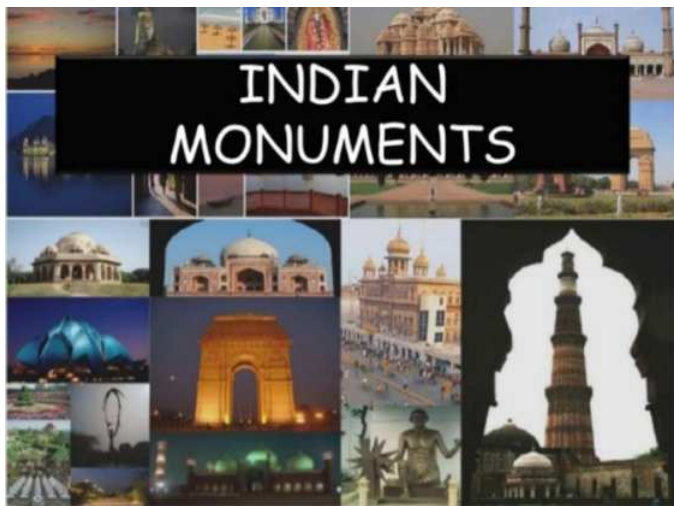
## **MONUMENTS**

Forts, palaces, temples, pillars, stupas and monasteries are the different types of monuments. The stupa at Sanchi, built by emperor Ashoka, and the temples at Mahabalipuram are examples of early monuments.

The Mughal rulers built many monuments. Akbar built the Fatehpur Sikri and the Agra Fort. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in Agra and the Jama Masjid and the Red Fort in Delhi.

The Portuguese built many monuments in Goa. The British built the Rashtrapati Bhavan and the Parliament House in Delhi, and the Victoria Memorial in Kolkata.

There are also many modern monuments. These include the Akshardham Temple in Delhi, the Vidhan Soudha in Bengaluru and the Assembly building in Mumbai.

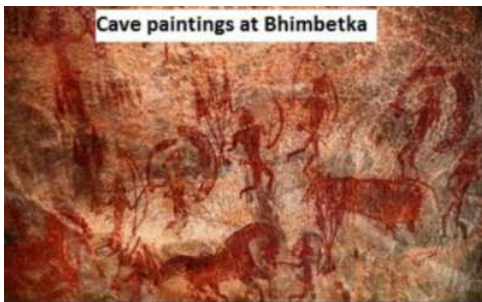


## PAINTINGS

Early humans painted on the walls of caves. These are called cave paintings. The cave paintings at Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh show early humans dancing and hunting animals. The paintings at Ajanta caves in Maharashtra show scenes from the life of Lord Buddha. The Mughal emperors also encouraged painters to paint scenes from everyday life. Paresh Maity, Anjolie Ela Menon and Baiju Parthan are some modern painters.



Ajanta Cave Painting



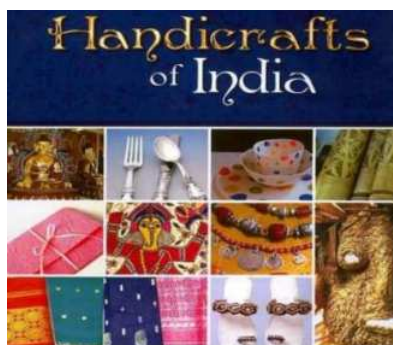
Cave paintings at Bhimbetka

## HANDICRAFTS

The handmade decorative items are called handicrafts. India is famous for its handicrafts. Some famous items are terracotta horses of West Bengal, cane and bamboo crafts of Tripura, puppets of Rajasthan and Kanchipuram sarees of Tamil Nadu.



Terracotta horses



## FESTIVALS

The festival celebrated in India can be grouped into four categories:

- **National festivals**- We celebrate three national festivals i.e. Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti.



- **Religious festivals**- People celebrate Diwali, Christmas, Eid, Gurupurab, Buddha Purnima and Mahaveer Jayanti.



- **Harvest festivals**- Baisakhi in Punjab, Bihu in Assam, Pongal in Tamil Nadu and Onam in Kerala are some harvest festivals. They are celebrated when the crops have been cut.



- **Special festivals-** These are organised by state governments to attract tourists to the state. The Tulip festival of Jammu and Kashmir, the Desert festival of Rajasthan, the Konark festival of Odisha, the Taj Mahotsav of Uttar Pradesh, the Rann Utsav of Gujarat and the Hornbill festival of Nagaland are a few examples.



### **Exercises-**

#### **1.Fill in the blanks**

1. The stupa at Sanchi was built by Emperor \_\_\_\_ .
2. \_\_\_\_ built the Taj Mahal in Agra.
3. The Portuguese built many monuments in \_\_\_\_ .
4. \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ are modern painters.
5. Early humans painted on the walls of caves. These are called \_\_\_\_.

#### **2.TRUE OR FALSE**

1. The beautiful monuments of India attract many tourists.
2. India has a rich tradition of paintings and handicrafts.
3. The cave paintings at Bhimbetka in Andhra Pradesh show early humans dancing and hunting animals.
4. The Lotus Temple is an example of early monument.
5. The Mughal emperors also encouraged painters to paint scenes from everyday life.

### **3. Answer the following questions in brief:**

1. Which fort did Shah Jahan build in Delhi?
2. Where is the Victoria Memorial situated?
3. Name any one monument built by Emperor Akbar.
4. Name the three national festivals of India.
5. Write two examples of the following:
  - I. classical dancers –
  - II. folk music –
  - III. early monuments –
  - IV. modern monuments –
  - V. monuments built by the Britishers –
  - VI. handicraft items –
  - VII. harvest festivals –
  - VIII. special festivals –

### **4. Write and learn the following long question and answers:**

**Q1.** What is a monument? Name some different types of monuments.

**Ans.** A monument is a building, structure or site that is of historical importance or interest. Forts, palaces, temples, pillars, stupas and monasteries are the different types of monuments.

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**Q2.** What are the cave paintings? What do the paintings at Bhimbetka and Ajanta show?

**Ans.** Early humans painted on the walls of caves. These are called cave paintings. The cave paintings at Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh show early humans dancing and hunting animals. The paintings at

Ajanta caves in Maharashtra show scenes from the life of Lord Buddha.

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**Q3.** What are handicrafts? Name some famous handicraft items.

**Ans.** The handmade decorative items are called handicrafts. Some famous items are terracotta horses of West Bengal, cane and bamboo crafts of Tripura, puppets of Rajasthan and Kanchipuram sarees of Tamil Nadu.

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**Q4.** What are national festivals? Why are they important?

**Ans.** National festivals are the festivals which are celebrated by the people of every caste and community. These festivals are celebrated all over India and the government of India declares a national holiday on these days.

National festivals are important because they help in planting the seed of nationalism and patriotism among the people of India. Celebration of these festivals commemorates the sacrifices of our great leaders and freedom fighters who laid their lives in the foundation of this country.

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**Q5.** What is a religious festival? Name some religious festivals celebrated by the people of India.

**Ans.** A religious festival is a festival that is celebrated by a certain or specific group of people following a religion. Some religious festivals celebrated by the people of India are Diwali, Christmas, Holi, Eid, Gurupurub, Buddha Purnima and Mahaveer Jayanti.

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**Q6.** What is a harvest festival? Write the names of some harvest festivals that are celebrated in India.

**Ans.** A harvest festival is an annual celebration that occurs around the time of the main harvest of a region. It is a celebration of the

food that has been grown on the land. These festivals are celebrated when the crops have been cut. Some harvest festivals of India are Baisakhi, Bihu, Pongal and Onam.

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**Q7.** Who organises special festivals and why? Write the names of three special festivals.

**Ans.** Special Festivals are organised by the state governments to attract tourists to the state.

Three special festivals are:-

- 1.The Tulip Festival of Jammu and Kashmir.
  - 2.The Desert Festival of Rajasthan.
  - 3.The Taj Mahotsav of Uttar Pradesh.
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**Q8.** Why are people happy at the time of harvesting?

**Ans.** People are happy at the time of harvesting because process of gathering crops fills their heart with contentment, realisation of prosperity empowers them in many ways and makes them happy. They celebrate the result of their hard work by praying, rejoicing and giving thanks to God.

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