

CLASS:--12TH,

SUB:- HISTORY

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## CHAPTER:- 06

### BHAKTI SUFI. TRADITION:-

- During medieval in India Sufism emerged as a powerful movement Sufis were so called because of the PURITY (SAFA) of their 'HEART' they are in the first queue before God some others are of .
- The views that SUFIS were called so because of their habit of wearing WOOL (SUF) .
- Unity in God ,complete self - surrender, charity ,Ibadat ,love for mankind etc . are the main teaching of SUFISM .
- Sufi silsilas of Islam are :-
  - The CHISHTI Silsila
  - The Suharwardi silsila
  - The Qadiri silsila .
  - The Naqsshbandi silsila.
- Those who accepted Islam in India accepted in principle the five pillars of faith but these were overlooked with deviation in practice derived from local customs and affiliations of dogmatic definitions and scholastic method of interpreting-- QURAN .
- They emphasized interpretations of QURAN on. basis of personal experiences .CHISHTIS - were a part of Sufis - hospices of KHANGAH were small room and hall for students to live and pray
- Life in CHAISTI ,KANGAH was like the life of a monastery and catered to all travellers rich or poor .SAIKH NIZAMIDDIN CHIHTI had many followers.

- The practice of visit to DARGAH gained prominence by 14th century-- shrines become very popular.
- Also music and dance and mystical chants performed to evoke divine ecstasy .the Bhakti movement saw the emergence of poet ,saint like KABIR were poems written in form in which every meaning are inverted .
- The message of BABA GURU NANAK is spelt out in his hymns and teachings .these suggests that he advocated a form of NIRGUNA BHAKTI.
- GURU NANAK'S hymns in the ADIGRANTH SAHIB called 'GURUBANI' " are compared invarious languages.
- MIRABAI(FIFTEEN- SIXTEEN CENTURY) IS Perhaps thr best known women poet within the Bhakti tradition
- Historian draw on a variety of sources to reconstruct histories of religious traditions.