



**Class-3 (Hindu Religion)**

**Lecture Sheet of Chapter-8 (Patriotism)**

**Lecture Sheet -1**

**Date: 13/08/2020**

**Patriotism:** It is one of the nobles of all virtues of human virtues. It means deep love for the motherland. One's deep love and feeling for his own country is called patriotism. It is a great virtue. It is also a great inspiration in human life. The patriots who sacrifice their own lives for their country are always respected. They gain the heaven.

**How is patriotism shown:**

- i) By loving own country.
- ii) By working for the welfare of the country.
- iii) By protecting the country from the hands of the enemies.
- iv) By defending the independence of the country.

**Devine verse about patriotism:** A true patriot loves his/her country more than the heaven. Devine verse says, "Janani Janmabhumishcha Swargadapi Gariyasi". It means that, the motherland is more glorious than the heaven.

**Part of religion:** Patriotism is called a part of religion because every honest and religious people love their country. They can sacrifice their own lives for the sake of their country. In 1971, during the liberation war, 3 million people sacrificed their lives for the independence of Bangladesh.

**Teachings of patriotism:**

**Patriotism teaches us the following things:**

- i) To know our motherland.
- ii) To love our motherland.
- iii) To love the people of the country.



## Class-3 (Hindu Religion)

### Lecture Sheet of Chapter-8 (Patriotism)

#### Lecture Sheet - 2

Date: 13/08/2020

**Ashwamedha Yagna:** Ashwamedha Yagna is the ritual only of the kings. In this Yagna (Yagga), a king releases a horse and the soldiers follow it. The horse runs from one kingdom to another. The defeated king goes under the reign of the winning king. In this way, the kings get defeated and the horse moves to another country unless it is stopped. If a king doesn't stop the horse, it means his defeat. At last, the horse returns home and is slaughtered. In this way, the Yagna comes to an end. This is called Ashwamedha Yagna.

**Patriotism of queen Jana:** It is a story of Mahaharata. There was a kingdom named Mahishmati. Niladhawaja was the king and Jana was the queen of that kingdom. They had only one son named Pravira. Prince Pravira was very brave. Yudhisthira, the king of the Pandavas, released a horse for Ashwamedha Yagna (sacrificial horse). The king who performs the Yagna becomes the king of the kings. The horse of Pandavas went to the kingdom of Mahishmati. Prince Pravira stopped the horse and kept it. Pravira's father Niladhawaja became very afraid and ordered his son to release the horse. But, Jana, the freedom lover queen, strongly defended him. She supported his son because she didn't want to lose their independence. Arjuna was the army chief of Pandavas. Pravira fought a deadly fight against Arjuna but he was killed by Arjuna. Queen Jana didn't break down as she was a true patriot. Her son died for the country. Such death is an act of glory. King Niladhawaja acknowledged his defeat and released the horse of Pandavas. It was very painful for Queen Jana because she preferred death to losing independence. She committed suicide by jumping into the river Ganges. She is still remembered for her true patriotism. Glorious Jana and her Heroic son Pravira were blessed.

**Conclusion:** We should be patriot like Pravira and Jana. We should love our country. We should work for the welfare or prosperity of the country. And, we should defend the independence of our country.

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**Chapter – 8 (Patriotism)****1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:**

- a) Birds love their \_\_\_\_.
- b) Man loves his \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Love for the motherland is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Janani Janmabhūmishcha \_\_\_\_ Gariyasi.
- e) \_\_\_\_ is preferable to losing independence.
- f) Motherland is more \_\_\_\_ than the heaven.
- g) \_\_\_\_ millions people sacrificed their lives for the independence of Bangladesh.
- h) Patriotism is also a great \_\_\_\_ in human life.
- i) Yudhisthira was the \_\_ of Pandavas.
- j) Aswamedha Yagna is the \_\_\_\_ only of the kings.
- k) Pravira's father Niladhwaaja became very \_\_\_\_;
- l) Pravira fought a deadly \_\_\_\_ against Arjuna.
- m) Arjuna was the army \_\_\_\_ of Pandavas.
- n) King Niladhwaaja acknowledged his \_\_\_\_\_.
- o) Jana committed suicide by jumping into river \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Write the meaning of the following words:**

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a) Noble     | f) Independence |
| b) Virtue    | g) Defend       |
| c) Nest      | h) Chief        |
| d) Invaded   | i) Grief        |
| e) Slaughter | j) Inspiration  |

**5. Answer the following short questions:**

- a) What is patriotism?
- b) What does patriotism teach us?
- c) Why is patriotism called as a part of religion?
- d) Why is patriotism important?
- e) Why shall we love our country?

**6. Answer the following broad questions:**

- a) How is Patriotism shown?
- b) Write a brief note on Ashwamedha Yagna.

**Solution of Hindu Religion Worksheet of Class-3****Chapter – 8 (Patriotism)****1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:**

- a) Birds love their \_\_\_\_\_. (**nest**)
- b) Man loves his \_\_\_\_\_. (**country**)
- c) Love for the motherland is called \_\_\_\_\_. (**patriotism**)
- d) Janani Janmabhumi cha \_\_\_\_\_ Gariyasi. (**Swargadapi**)
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ is preferable to losing independence. (**Death**)
- f) Motherland is more \_\_\_\_\_ than the heaven. (**glorious**)
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ millions people sacrificed their lives for the independence of Bangladesh.  
(**Three**)
- h) Patriotism is also a great \_\_\_\_\_ in human life. (**inspiration**)
- i) Yudhishthira was the \_\_\_\_\_ of Pandavas. (**king**)
- j) Aswamedha Yagna is the \_\_\_\_\_ only of the kings. (**ritual**)
- k) Pravira's father Niladhwaaja became very \_\_\_\_\_. (**afraid**)
- l) Pravira fought a deadly \_\_\_\_\_ against Arjuna. (**fight**)
- m) Arjuna was the army \_\_\_\_\_ of Pandavas. (**chief**)
- n) King Niladhwaaja acknowledged his \_\_\_\_\_. (**defeat**)
- o) Jana committed suicide by jumping into river \_\_\_\_\_. (**Ganges**)

**2. Meaning of the following words:**

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Noble - <b>Eminent</b>          | f) Independence - <b>Freedom</b>      |
| b) Virtue - <b>Quality</b>         | g) Defend - <b>Protect</b>            |
| c) Nest - <b>Birdhouse</b>         | h) Chief - <b>Main</b>                |
| d) Invaded - <b>Attacked</b>       | i) Grief - <b>Sorrow</b>              |
| e) Slaughter - <b>Kill /Murder</b> | j) Inspiration - <b>Encouragement</b> |

**5. Answers of short questions:**

- a) Patriotism is one's deep love and feeling for his own country.
- b) **Patriotism teaches us the following things:**
  - i) To know our motherland.
  - ii) To love our motherland.
  - iii) To love the people of the country.
- c) Patriotism is called a part of religion because every honest and religious people love their country. They can sacrifice their own lives for the sake of their country.
- d) Patriotism is important because it is a part of religion. And, it is the duty and responsibility of all to love their country and to work for the welfare of the country.
- e) We shall love our country because she gives us a definite land to live. Moreover, she gives us foods, house etc.

**6. Answers of broad questions:**

a) **Patriotism is shown by the following ways:**

- i) By loving own country.
- ii) By working for the welfare of the country.
- iii) By protecting the country from the hands of the enemies.
- iv) By defending the independence of the country.

b) **Ashwamedha Yagna:** Ashwamedha Yagna is the ritual only of the kings. In this Yagna (Yagga), a king releases a horse and the soldiers follow it. The horse runs from one kingdom to another. The defeated king goes under the reign of the winning king. In this way, the kings get defeated and the horse moves to another country unless it is stopped. If a king doesn't stop the horse, it means his defeat. At last, the horse returns home and is slaughtered. In this way, the Yagna comes to an end. This is called Ashwamedha Yagna.