

CHAPTER-8 | How the Land Becomes Sacred

QUIZ
PART-06

1. Pilgrims and traders often met during journeys, and this helped —
A. both groups
B. only kings
C. only soldiers
D. only farmers (A)

Explanation : Shared routes allowed both pilgrims and traders to benefit.

2. Pilgrimage routes gradually became important —
A. trade routes
B. war zones
C. political borders
D. deserts (A)

Explanation : Sacred journeys and trade often used the same routes.

3. Uttarapatha connected —
A. northwestern and eastern India
B. only South India
C. India and Europe by sea only
D. only Gujarat and Kerala (A)

Explanation : Uttarapatha was a major route linking northwestern and eastern regions.

4. Dakshinapatha connected Kaushambi, Ujjain, and —
A. Pratihana
B. Amritsar
C. Bodh Gaya
D. Ajmer (A)

Explanation : Dakshinapatha was an important route connecting these places.

5. Which item was commonly traded on these routes?
A. Spices
B. Plastic toys
C. Mobile phones
D. Printed newspapers (A)

Explanation : Goods like spices, precious stones, gold, cotton, and sandalwood were traded.

6. Sacred sites along trade routes often served as —
A. resting points and cultural hubs
B. battle arenas
C. factories
D. tax prisons (A)

Explanation : Tirthas provided rest, interaction, and cultural exchange.

7. Ancient Greece had sacred landscapes like —
A. mountains and groves
B. factories and airports
C. railways and bridges
D. mines and machines (A)

Explanation : Sacred geography is found beyond India, including ancient Greece.

8. The Maoris of New Zealand view Taranaki Maunga as —
A. an ancestor
B. a market
C. a weapon
D. a river only (A)

Explanation : Taranaki Maunga is spiritually regarded as an ancestor by Maori people.

9. What is one cause of river pollution mentioned in the chapter?
A. Industrial waste
B. Clean water
C. Plantation
D. Rainfall (A)

Explanation : Industrial waste pollutes sacred rivers like Yamuna, Mahanadi, and Kaveri.

10. Who is responsible for preserving sacred places?
A. Local communities, religious institutions, government, tourists, and education systems
B. Only traders
C. Only soldiers
D. Only children (A)

Explanation : Preservation requires shared responsibility from society, institutions, visitors, and government.