

Chapter – 7 | India's Cultural Roots

QUIZ
PART-02

1. Where was Siddhārtha Gautama born?

- A. Bodh Gaya
- B. Sarnath
- C. Vaiśhālī
- D. Lumbini (D)

Explanation: Siddhārtha Gautama was born in Lumbini, which is located in present-day Nepal.

2. What does the word 'Buddha' mean?

- A. The Warrior
- B. The Scholar
- C. The Enlightened One
- D. The Liberator (C)

Explanation: After attaining enlightenment, Siddhārtha Gautama was called 'Buddha', which means 'The Enlightened One'.

3. What were the two main causes of suffering identified by the Buddha?

- A. Death and Disease
- B. War and Greed
- C. Avidyā and Attachment
- D. Poverty and Violence (C)

Explanation: Buddha realized that ignorance (Avidyā) and attachment are the root causes of human suffering.

4. What does 'Ahimsa' originally mean?

- A. Peace and harmony
- B. Non-violence in speech
- C. Non-hurting and non-injuring
- D. Forgiveness (C)

Explanation: The original meaning of Ahimsa is not just nonviolence, but also not hurting or injuring anyone.

5. What was the name of the community founded by Buddha for spreading his teachings?

- A. Satsang
- B. Sangha
- C. Sabha
- D. Samaj (B)

Explanation: Buddha founded the Sangha, a community of monks (and later nuns) dedicated to practising and spreading his teachings.

6. What does 'Jina' mean in Jainism?

- A. The Devotee
- B. The Conqueror
- C. The Thinker
- D. The Creator (B)

Explanation: The term 'Jina' means 'Conqueror'—one who has conquered ignorance and attachments.

7. What is the Jain principle of Anekāntavāda?

- A. Non-possession
- B. Detachment from family
- C. Many-sided truth or perspectives
- D. Absolute silence (C)

Explanation: Anekāntavāda teaches that truth has many aspects and no single statement can describe it completely.

8. What does 'Aparigraha' mean in Jainism?

- A. Meditation
- B. Renunciation of family
- C. Non-possession or limiting material needs
- D. Sacred prayer (C)

Explanation: Aparigraha is the Jain principle of non-possession, encouraging detachment from material goods.

9. What do the Jataka tales convey?

- A. Jain rituals
- B. Laws of Manu
- C. Stories of Buddha's past lives and moral lessons
- D. Teachings of Charvaka (C)

Explanation: The Jataka tales are stories from the former lives of Buddha and illustrate Buddhist moral values.

10. What was the main belief of the Charvaka or Lokāyata school?

- A. Life continues after death
- B. Rebirth is certain
- C. Only the material world exists
- D. Karma decides destiny (C)

Explanation: The Charvaka school believed that only the material world exists and rejected ideas like rebirth and the afterlife.