

Chapter – 8 | How the Land Becomes Sacred

QUIZ-01

1. In this chapter, what does “sacredness” mainly mean?
- Something used only for trade
 - Something holy and worthy of respect
 - Something related only to kings
 - Something made for entertainment (B)

Explanation : Sacredness means something of deep religious or spiritual significance that is respected as holy or divine.

2. What is a pilgrimage?
- A journey to a sacred place
 - A journey for war
 - A journey to collect taxes
 - A journey for hunting (A)

Explanation : A pilgrimage is a journey to a sacred place connected with religion, belief, or spiritual growth.

3. What is a tīrtha?
- A royal palace
 - A sacred crossing or holy place
 - A military camp
 - A market town (B)

Explanation : A tīrtha literally means a crossing place, but symbolically it means a sacred place that helps one move toward a higher spiritual life.

4. The Mahabodhi Stūpa at Bodh Gaya is important because —
- Buddha attained enlightenment there
 - Guru Nanak was born there
 - Aśhoka fought Kalinga there
 - It was a Gupta capital (A)

Explanation : According to Buddhist tradition, Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya, making it a major sacred site.

5. In Sikhism, takhts are known as —
- Seats of spiritual authority
 - Trade centres
 - Forest shrines
 - Royal forts (A)

Explanation : Takhts are important Sikh centres of spiritual authority associated with Sikh Gurus.

6. Which pilgrimage tradition in Maharashtra is about 800 years old?
- Kumbh Mela
 - Pandharpur Wārī
 - Chār Dhām Yātrā
 - Sabarimala pilgrimage (B)

Explanation : Pandharpur Wārī is an old annual pilgrimage tradition in Maharashtra where pilgrims walk to the Vithoba temple.

7. What do the 12 jyotirlingas represent?
- Sacred shrines dedicated to Śhiva
 - Buddhist relic stūpas
 - Sikh takhts
 - Jain Tīrthankaras (A)

Explanation : The 12 jyotirlingas are highly sacred shrines dedicated to Śhiva.

8. Why are rivers important in Indian sacred geography?
- They are only used for fishing
 - They are worshipped and seen as lifelines
 - They are only trade barriers
 - They are not linked with rituals (B)

Explanation : Rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Godavari, Narmada and Kaveri are respected, worshipped, and seen as lifelines of Indian civilisation.

9. Sacred groves helped in protecting —
- Only coins
 - Biodiversity and water bodies
 - Only forts
 - Only trade goods (B)

Explanation : Sacred groves protected trees, animals, birds, plants and small water bodies because people considered them sacred.

10. How did pilgrimage routes help cultural integration?
- By stopping people from travelling
 - By connecting people, languages, trade and traditions
 - By ending all local customs
 - By separating regions from each other (B)

Explanation : Pilgrimage routes connected different regions, allowing people to share goods, ideas, stories, languages and traditions.