

## CHAPTER-8 | How the Land Becomes Sacred

QUIZ  
PART-02

1. Tirthayatras are pilgrimages to —

- A. royal courts
- B. sacred sites
- C. battlefields
- D. markets (B)

**Explanation :** Tirthayatras are journeys to sacred places called tirthas.

2. Pilgrimage in India is described as —

- A. only physical travel
- B. only tourism
- C. both physical and spiritual journey
- D. only trade travel (C)

**Explanation :** Pilgrimage includes outer travel and inner spiritual discipline.

3. For how long have Indians travelled to sacred sites, according to the chapter?

- A. Over 300 years
- B. Over 3,000 years
- C. Only 100 years
- D. Since modern times only (B)

**Explanation :** The chapter states that Indians have travelled to sacred sites for over 3,000 years.

4. The literal meaning of tirtha is —

- A. a place to cross a river or water body
- B. a king's palace
- C. a mountain fort
- D. a trade tax (A)

**Explanation :** Literally, tirtha means a crossing place.

5. Symbolically, a tirtha means a place where one can move from ordinary life to —

- A. military life
- B. higher spiritual life
- C. political life
- D. business life (B)

**Explanation :** Symbolically, tirtha represents spiritual crossing or transformation.

6. The group in Dharampal's account travelled from Rameswaram towards —

- A. Haridwar
- B. Puri
- C. Dwarka
- D. Sanchi (A)

**Explanation :** The pilgrims were going to Haridwar after visiting Rameswaram.

7. Why did the pilgrims in Dharampal's account not stop in Delhi?

- A. They were focused on reaching Haridwar
- B. They disliked Delhi
- C. They were traders only
- D. They had no tickets (A)

**Explanation :** Their main purpose was pilgrimage, so they did not stop for sightseeing.

8. Ancient pilgrims travelling from Madurai to Varanasi would come across languages such as —

- A. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Marathi, and Hindi
- B. Latin and Greek only
- C. Chinese and Japanese only
- D. Arabic and Persian only (A)

**Explanation :** Long journeys exposed pilgrims to many regional languages.

9. Where did pilgrims stay during long journeys?

- A. Dharamshalas, ashrams, temple rest houses, and villages
- B. Only royal palaces
- C. Only military camps
- D. Only caves (A)

**Explanation :** Pilgrims received support from religious and community spaces.

10. Which Jain sacred places are mentioned in the chapter?

- A. Mount Abu, Girnar, and Shatrunjaya Hill
- B. Amritsar, Patna, and Anandpur
- C. Prayagraj, Nashik, and Ujjain
- D. Bodh Gaya, Sanchi, and Ajmer (A)

**Explanation :** These places are important tirthas in the Jain tradition.