

**Judge, *Connections: A World History, Combined Volume*, 3E, Test Bank: Chapter 3
Societies and Beliefs of Early India, to 550 C.E.**

3.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) India is separated from the rest of Asia by the _____.

- A) Indus River Valley
- B) Himalaya Mountains
- C) Hindu Kush
- D) Deccan Plateau

Answer: B

Section: The Indian Subcontinent

Objective: LO 3.1: Assess the effects of India's geographic diversity on its political development.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

2) The two great rivers of India are the _____.

- A) Tigris and the Euphrates
- B) Ganges and the Indus
- C) Nile and the Ganges
- D) Oxus and the Tigris

Answer: B

Section: The Indian Subcontinent

Objective: LO 3.1: Assess the effects of India's geographic diversity on its political development.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3) What is the name of the highlands region of southern India?

- A) the Deccan
- B) the Ganges
- C) the Hindu Kush
- D) the Himalayas

Answer: A

Section: The Indian Subcontinent

Objective: LO 3.1: Assess the effects of India's geographic diversity on its political development.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

4) By about what date did agricultural communities appear in the Indus Valley?

- A) 10,000 B.C.E.
- B) 2000 B.C.E.
- C) 7000 B.C.E.

D) 300 B.C.E.

Answer: C

Section: Harappan India: Early Indus Valley Societies

Objective: LO 3.2: Describe how and why Early Indus Valley societies developed and then declined.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

5) In the period covered in this chapter, India was _____.

A) a geographic expression

B) a stable monarchy

C) generally unified under one dynasty

D) culturally homogenous

Answer: A

Section: Harappan India: Early Indus Valley Societies

Objective: LO 3.2: Describe how and why Early Indus Valley societies developed and then declined.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

6) Which of these was the main food crop in the Indus Valley civilization?

A) corn

B) barley

C) rice

D) wheat

Answer: D

Section: Harappan India: Early Indus Valley Societies

Objective: LO 3.2: Describe how and why Early Indus Valley societies developed and then declined.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

7) Which of these is true of Harappan and later Indian civilizations?

A) Harappan culture continued uninterrupted until about 100 C.E.

B) Harappan culture disappeared, with no legacy for later Indian civilization.

C) Harappan civilization disappeared, but left a cultural legacy.

D) Harappan civilization is essentially the culture of modern India and Pakistan.

Answer: C

Section: Harappan India: Early Indus Valley Societies

Objective: LO 3.2: Describe how and why Early Indus Valley societies developed and then declined.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

8) The early Aryans differed from the Harappan peoples in being _____.

- A) pastoral nomads
- B) farmers
- C) traders
- D) hunter-gatherers

Answer: A

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

9) Rajahs were the leaders of _____.

- A) farming communities
- B) small kingdoms
- C) large empires
- D) villages

Answer: B

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

10) The peoples that created Vedic India were part of what larger group?

- A) the Sea Peoples
- B) the Persians
- C) the Neanderthals
- D) the Indo-Europeans

Answer: D

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

11) What is the major source for information about Aryan India?

- A) the Vedas
- B) archaeological remains
- C) Harappan cities
- D) legal texts

Answer: A

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

12) Which of these best describes the Vedas?

- A) literary epics
- B) hymns
- C) law codes
- D) historical narratives

Answer: B

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

13) The relationship of the Aryans to the Harappans is very similar to the relationship of the _____ to the _____.

- A) Nubians; Egyptians
- B) Sumerians; Babylonians
- C) Hittites; Sumerians
- D) Amorites; Babylonians

Answer: C

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

14) Which of these was the term given by the Aryans to those they conquered?

- A) Kshatriyas
- B) Jains
- C) Hindus
- D) Dasas

Answer: D

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

15) In the Hindu caste system, the Brahmins were _____.

- A) merchants
- B) priests
- C) peasants
- D) warriors

Answer: B

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

16) In the Hindu caste system, the Shudras were _____.

- A) merchants
- B) untouchables
- C) servants
- D) warriors

Answer: C

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

17) In the Hindu caste system, the Kshatriyas were _____.

- A) merchants
- B) untouchables
- C) peasants
- D) warriors

Answer: D

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

18) The untouchables tolerated their treatment by other castes because _____.

- A) their military was unable to defend them
- B) they were afraid of bad karma
- C) they didn't want to fulfill their dharma
- D) they believed the teachings of Siddhartha

Answer: B

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

19) Upon which of the following basic doctrines did Jains and Buddhists agree?

- A) The concept of reincarnation is a myth.
- B) All souls should strive to attain moksha.

- C) The caste system should be rejected.
- D) There is only one god.

Answer: C

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

20) Which of these describes the concept of dharma?

- A) a person's fate according to Buddhist doctrine
- B) reincarnation, according to Hindu principles
- C) acting according to one's caste
- D) the upward path promised by samsara

Answer: C

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

21) Which of these remained a minority in India in the post-Vedic age?

- A) Theravada Buddhism
- B) Mahayana Buddhism
- C) Jainism
- D) Hinduism

Answer: C

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

22) Which of these was the religion of the Vedic age that became most prominent in the post-Vedic age?

- A) Theravada Buddhism
- B) Mahayana Buddhism
- C) Jainism
- D) Hinduism

Answer: D

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

23) The “Four Noble Truths” are central principles of _____.

- A) Buddhism
- B) Jainism
- C) Hinduism
- D) Zoroastrianism

Answer: A

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India’s social structure.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

24) Siddhartha tried to live a life of strict self-denial. What conclusion did he draw about such a lifestyle?

- A) That self-denial was the only true way to end suffering.
- B) That extreme self-denial was no more fulfilling than a life of indulgence.
- C) That true satisfaction came from allowing oneself to experience earthly pleasures.
- D) That the Hindu priests were suffering needlessly.

Answer: B

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India’s social structure.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

25) The most striking difference between Buddhism and Hinduism is in the area of _____.

- A) belief in reincarnation
- B) core values
- C) social relations
- D) language

Answer: C

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India’s social structure.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

26) The ultimate goal of Buddhism is _____.

- A) moksha
- B) samsara
- C) dharma
- D) nirvana

Answer: D

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

27) What was the focus of the monotheistic aspect of Hinduism?

- A) Brahman
- B) Shiva
- C) Vishnu
- D) Krishna

Answer: A

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

28) The prophet and founder of Jainism was _____.

- A) Siddhartha
- B) Ashoka
- C) Mahavira
- D) Ashvaghosha

Answer: C

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

29) Which of these best describes Rama and Krishna?

- A) They oppose Lakshmi.
- B) They are opposing forces.
- C) They are incarnations of Vishnu.
- D) They are symbols for Lakshmi.

Answer: C

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

30) Unlike Hindus, Buddhists believe in _____.

- A) ahimsa
- B) reincarnation
- C) moksha

D) nirvana

Answer: D

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

31) Which of the following doctrines do Buddhists and Hindus share?

A) reincarnation

B) moksha

C) caste system

D) nirvana

Answer: A

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

32) The most distinctive doctrine of Jainism is _____.

A) monotheism

B) nirvana

C) samsara

D) ahimsa

Answer: D

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

33) The Ganges River is sacred to _____.

A) Buddhists

B) Jains

C) Ashoka

D) Hindus

Answer: D

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

34) What benefit resulted from the Persian presence in India?

- A) Indian unification
- B) unprecedented trade connections
- C) Indian independence
- D) agricultural advancements

Answer: B

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

35) Contact between India and other world regions was most frequently via what route?

- A) the Indian Ocean
- B) the Indus River
- C) northwest India
- D) the Deccan

Answer: C

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

36) Unlike the Aryan invasions, the Macedonian invasion _____.

- A) came from the north
- B) was of short duration
- C) had no lasting impact
- D) established an enduring empire

Answer: B

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

37) Which of these was pushed out of India by Chandragupta Maurya?

- A) Alexander the Great
- B) Seleucus Nikator
- C) Kanishka
- D) Ashoka

Answer: B

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

38) Which of these provided the most important influence on Ashoka's rule?

- A) Sikhism
- B) Hinduism
- C) Jainism
- D) Buddhism

Answer: D

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

39) For Ashoka, religious toleration appears to have been _____.

- A) a result of his religious values
- B) really indifference, rather than real toleration
- C) a mask for his real intentions
- D) a matter of political convenience

Answer: D

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

40) Around 200 C.E., the Indus Valley was dominated by the _____.

Macedonians

- B) Tibetans
- C) Kushans
- D) Mongols

Answer: C

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

41) Depictions of Siddhartha seated in the meditation position originated during the empire of _____.

- A) Ashoka
- B) Chandragupta
- C) Kanishka
- D) Mahavira

Answer: C

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

42) Which of these was a key figure in the spread of Mahayana Buddhism?

- A) Siddhartha
- B) Ashoka
- C) Ashvaghosha
- D) Kanishka

Answer: C

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

43) Hinduism assimilated Buddhism, by relating the Buddha to _____.

- A) Vishnu
- B) Ganesha
- C) Indra
- D) Siddhartha

Answer: A

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

44) Unlike the Aryans, the Kushans _____.

- A) invaded India from the north
- B) were nomads
- C) generally adopted Indian culture
- D) were Hindus

Answer: C

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

45) Which branch of Buddhism is most widely practiced in China, Korea, and Japan?

- A) Mahayana
- B) Hinayana

- C) Theravada
- D) Theistic

Answer: A

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

46) The people most likely to embrace Mahayana Buddhism were _____.

- A) monks
- B) merchants
- C) Buddhist elders
- D) Jains

Answer: B

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

47) Which of the following statements accurately portrays Theravada Buddhism?

- A) It focuses on righteous living and enlightenment.
- B) It focuses on Buddha as a god.
- C) It requires a reliance on the bodhisattvas.
- D) It exists as the main belief system in Southeast Asia today.

Answer: A

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

48) The most important Kushan ruler was _____.

- A) Ashoka
- B) Mahavira
- C) Chandragupta Maurya
- D) Kanishka

Answer: D

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

49) During post-Vedic India, the practice of women cremating themselves on their dead husbands' funeral pyres became more prevalent. This practice is called _____.

- A) karma
- B) dharma
- C) sati
- D) moksha

Answer: C

Section: Indian Society and Culture

Objective: LO 3.6: Discuss how Indian culture and society provided stability and continuity within a divided, conflict-ridden subcontinent.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

50) Stupas were _____.

- A) miniature statues of the Buddha
- B) shrines for Hindu gods
- C) domed structures built to house Buddhist relics
- D) altars used for animal sacrifices

Answer: C

Section: Indian Society and Culture

Objective: LO 3.6: Discuss how Indian culture and society provided stability and continuity within a divided, conflict-ridden subcontinent.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

51) Which of these patterns is reflected by the Buddhist attitude toward sati?

- A) the assimilation of Buddhism into Hindu culture
- B) the Buddhist challenge to earlier Indian social traditions
- C) the influence of Buddhism on Hindu culture
- D) the impact of Buddhism on Jainism

Answer: C

Section: Indian Society and Culture

Objective: LO 3.6: Discuss how Indian culture and society provided stability and continuity within a divided, conflict-ridden subcontinent.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

52) Which of these was supported by the Code of Manu?

- A) the caste system
- B) the Harappan law code
- C) Jainism
- D) Buddhism

Answer: A

Section: Indian Society and Culture

Objective: LO 3.6: Discuss how Indian culture and society provided stability and continuity

within a divided, conflict-ridden subcontinent.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

53) Which of these is a literary epic?

- A) the Life of Buddha
- B) the Code of Manu
- C) the Mahabharata
- D) the Rig Veda

Answer: C

Section: Indian Society and Culture

Objective: LO 3.6: Discuss how Indian culture and society provided stability and continuity within a divided, conflict-ridden subcontinent.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

54) The basic scriptures for the Hindu faith are found in the _____.

- A) Bhagavad Gita
- B) Upanishads
- C) Epic of Gilgamesh
- D) Qur'an

Answer: B

Section: Indian Society and Culture

Objective: LO 3.6: Discuss how Indian culture and society provided stability and continuity within a divided, conflict-ridden subcontinent.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

55) The importance of the Ramayana in Indian culture underlines the _____ Hinduism after the Vedic age.

- A) slow demise of
- B) pervasive influence of
- C) assimilation of Buddhism by
- D) stagnation of

Answer: B

Section: Indian Society and Culture

Objective: LO 3.6: Discuss how Indian culture and society provided stability and continuity within a divided, conflict-ridden subcontinent.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

3.2 True/False Questions

1) The Hindu Kush lie to the north of India.

Answer: TRUE

Section: The Indian Subcontinent

Objective: LO 3.1: Assess the effects of India's geographic diversity on its political development.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

2) The earliest civilization of India was Harappan.

Answer: TRUE

Section: Harappan India: Early Indus Valley Societies

Objective: LO 3.2: Describe how and why Early Indus Valley societies developed and then declined.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3) There is evidence to suggest that the Indus Valley peoples had connections with Mesopotamians.

Answer: TRUE

Section: Harappan India: Early Indus Valley Societies

Objective: LO 3.2: Describe how and why Early Indus Valley societies developed and then declined.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

4) Harappan civilization continued virtually unchanged in the Vedic Age.

Answer: FALSE

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

5) In early Vedic India, limited social mobility was possible within one's own caste.

Answer: TRUE

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

6) Jainism evolved into a major religion in Asia.

Answer: FALSE

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

7) The ultimate goal of Buddhism is to attain nirvana.

Answer: TRUE

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

8) The Mauryan Empire arose at the time of the Aryan migrations into India.

Answer: FALSE

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

9) Though a Buddhist, Ashoka practiced religious toleration.

Answer: TRUE

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

10) In general, women lost status and personal freedom in the post-Vedic age.

Answer: TRUE

Section: Indian Society and Culture

Objective: LO 3.6: Discuss how Indian culture and society provided stability and continuity within a divided, conflict-ridden subcontinent.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

3.3 Short Answer Questions

1) What was the name of the earliest Indian society?

Answer: Harappan

Section: Harappan India: Early Indus Valley Societies

Objective: LO 3.2: Describe how and why Early Indus Valley societies developed and then declined.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

2) Which people settled in the Indus River valley near the end of the Harappan civilization?

Answer: Aryans

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3) Who were the rajahs?

Answer: warrior kings

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

4) How did India's religious beliefs differ from the basic religious beliefs of other ancient societies?

Answer: They believed in reincarnation. Other societies believed in an afterlife, but not a return to life in this world.

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

5) Who was the Indian god of destruction and rebirth?

Answer: Shiva

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

6) What spurred the development of caste in India?

Answer: the Aryan migrations

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

7) Which religion emphasized the belief that even insects have souls?

Answer: Jainism

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and

explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

8) Whose death made possible the rise of Chandragupta Maurya?

Answer: Alexander the Great

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

9) How much of India was covered by the Gupta Empire?

Answer: northern India

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

10) What are the main scripture for the Hindu religion?

Answer: the Upanishads

Section: Indian Society and Culture

Objective: LO 3.6: Discuss how Indian culture and society provided stability and continuity within a divided, conflict-ridden subcontinent.

Question Type: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3.4 Essay Questions

1) Compare Harappan and Mesopotamian civilizations.

Key Points: urbanization; empires; economy

Section: Harappan India: Early Indus Valley Societies

Objective: LO 3.2: Describe how and why Early Indus Valley societies developed and then declined.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

2) What were the main changes in Indian society and civilization brought about by the Aryan migrations?

Key Points: impact on Harappan civilization; pastoralists versus farmers; Dasas

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact

Objective: LO 3.2: Describe how and why Early Indus Valley societies developed and then declined.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

3) Compare and contrast Hinduism and Buddhism.

Key Points: shared elements; distinctive elements; assimilation of Buddhism in Hinduism

Section: The Religions of India

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

4) Evaluate the changes in Ashoka's reign brought about by his conversion to Buddhism.

Key Points: warfare; relations with other religions; political authority

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

5) Compare and contrast gender roles in Vedic and post-Vedic society.

Key Points: caste; dharma; pastoral versus agricultural society

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact; Indian Society and Culture

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors; LO 3.6: Discuss how Indian culture and society provided stability and continuity within a divided, conflict-ridden subcontinent.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

6) What were the main lines of Buddhist development both in India and beyond?

Key Points: forms of Buddhism; changes in Buddhism abroad; reasons for change

Section: The Religions of India; Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.4: Describe the interaction of the concepts of samsara, dharma, and karma, and explain how that interaction affected India's social structure; LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

7) Use Indian architecture and art to illustrate the diverse influences on Indian culture.

Key Points: Harappan culture; Aryan culture; Kushans; Greeks

Section: Indian Society and Culture; Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.6: Discuss how Indian culture and society provided stability and continuity within a divided, conflict-ridden subcontinent; LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

8) What were the main points of contact between India and its neighbors in the post-Vedic period?

Key Points: avenues for contact; trade; conquest; permanent versus temporary relations

Section: Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

9) Discuss the evolution of the caste system in ancient India.

Key Points: Harappan society; Aryan invasions; impact of Buddhism

Section: Vedic India: The Aryan Impact; Post-Vedic India: Connections and Divisions

Objective: LO 3.3: Analyze the significance of the Aryans as conquerors, creators, and connectors; LO 3.5: Compare and contrast the connections and divisions that arose in post-Vedic India.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

10) Evaluate the role of early Indian scholars in the fields of science and mathematics.

Key Points: areas of innovation; spread to other cultures

Section: Indian Society and Culture

Objective: LO 3.6: Discuss how Indian culture and society provided stability and continuity within a divided, conflict-ridden subcontinent.

Question Type: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult