

*Exam:*  
*Civilizations of India*

Name: Sampat Sampat

Date: 1-5-12

Period: 6 (A)

Score: 30 / 30

A+

100%

**Part One: Read each question, and write the letter of the best response. (2 points each)**

D 1. The mountains of northern India are called the:

- A) Khybers.
- B) Aryans.
- C) Rockies.
- D) Himalayas.

C 2. The highest class in Aryan society was:

- A) Vaisyas.
- B) Kshatriyas.
- C) Brahmins.
- D) Sudras.

A 3. According to the caste system, a person:

- A) is born into a caste and cannot rise to a higher one.
- B) can marry into a higher caste.
- C) can rise to a higher caste through extraordinary service to the kingdom.
- D) can choose which caste to join, but then cannot go back on the choice.

B 4. The sacred hymns of praise that form the basis of ancient Indian religion are:

- A) the *Tao Te Ching*.
- B) the *Vedas*.
- C) the *Torah*.
- D) the *Buddha*.

A 5. Why did Siddhartha Gautama leave home at age 30?

- A) to find answers to his questions about human life
- B) to establish a religion that was better than Hinduism
- C) to help those who felt pain and suffering in life
- D) to spread his new religious ideas to other people

D 6. What is the largest religion in India, based on the belief in Brahman, the single, great universal being?

- A) Legalism.
- B) Christianity.
- C) Judaism.
- D) Hinduism.

C 7. Siddhartha Gautama is an important historic figure because he:

- A) was the first king of the Shang dynasty in China.
- B) led the Aryan invaders into India.
- C) founded the religion that became known as Buddhism.
- D) argued against the Legalist side of debate over Chinese rule.

D 8. Which of the following concerns was of greatest importance to Siddhartha Gautama?

- A) meditating under a tree to gain more wisdom
- B) encouraging followers to give away their money
- C) helping people worship God on a daily basis
- D) finding ways to eliminate human suffering

A 9. What made the Indus River Valley ideal for farming?

- A) Flood waters left behind silt.
- B) Nomadic sheep herders lived there.
- C) Heavy winds blew through down into the valley from the Himalayas.
- D) Many religions evolved in this area.

D 10. Which emperor was most influential in spreading Buddhism and peace in India?

- A) Chandagupta Maurya
- B) Gandhi
- C) Mohenjo Daro
- D) Asoka

B 11. Which of the following was one effect of Asoka becoming a Buddhist?

- A) He expanded the size of his empire.
- B) He swore to not fight any more wars.
- C) He conquered many Indian kingdoms.
- D) He fought against his brother for power.

**Part Two: Matching.** Read each description. On the lines below, write the letter of the term that best matches each description. (1 point each)

C 12. The prince who questioned the meaning of human life

A. the Buddha

D 13. Going without food

B. Four Noble Truths

B 14. The guiding principles at the heart of the Buddha's teachings

C. Siddhartha Gautama

A 15. "Enlightened One"

D. fasting

**Part Three: Fill in the Blank.** Read each sentence. Fill in the blank with the word from the word pair that best completes each sentence. (1 point each.)

16. The caste system further divided Indian society into groups based on a person's rank, wealth, or occupation. (meditation/caste system).

17. Aryans composed sacred hymns and poems in the language of Sanskrit. (Sanskrit/Persian)

18. Asoka was a strong ruler, the strongest of all the Mauryan emperors. (Siddhartha Gautama/Asoka)

19. The monsoons are winds that bring heavy rainfall. (monsoons/harmika)

#### **Part Four: Essay Question**

You will have at least two class period next time we meet to work on the following essay question. The objective portion of your exam is complete. Please turn in your test now.

How did major religious and philosophical systems, such as Hinduism and Buddhism, support social norms and power structures in ancient India?