

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 3 Classical Civilization: India

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Which of the following does NOT help explain why India was invaded more often than China?

- A) Geographical position
- B) Hostility to warfare
- C) Regional diversities
- D) Political tradition

Answer: B

Page Ref: 61-63

Topic: The Framework for Indian History: Geography and a Formative Period

Skill: Conceptual

2) The Aryan conquerors brought to India

- A) its first civilization.
- B) distinctive religious ideas.
- C) admiration for India's earlier inhabitants.
- D) political democracy.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 64

Topic: The Framework for Indian History: Geography and a Formative Period

Skill: Conceptual

3) The Mauryan dynasty differed from the Gupta dynasty in that

- A) it was imposed by conquerors from Greece.
- B) it ruled a larger territory.
- C) it attacked Buddhist beliefs.
- D) Mauryan rulers opposed the caste system.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 65

Topic: The Framework for Indian History: Geography and a Formative Period

Skill: Factual

4) India's political tradition

- A) involved the renunciation of violence and warfare.
- B) stressed the importance of regional and local units.
- C) insisted on religious uniformity.
- D) required frequent wars of expansion.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 66

Topic: The Framework for Indian History: Geography and a Formative Period

Skill: Conceptual

5) The Indian caste system served to an extent as a political institution by

- A) enforcing rules about social behavior.
- B) unifying the subcontinent under a single government.
- C) promoting a belief in individual rights.
- D) causing unrest and rebellion.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 67

Topic: Economy and Society

Skill: Conceptual

6) Confucian and Hindu values both

- A) focused attention on the afterlife.
- B) helped justify and preserve social inequality.
- C) tried to outlaw war.
- D) resulted in the building of magnificent temples.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 64, 65

Topic: Religion and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

7) Hindu ethics involved

- A) a detailed set of prohibitions on sexual activity.
- B) emphasis on an individual carrying out the obligations of life.
- C) condemnations of money-making.
- D) finding ultimate happiness.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 69

Topic: Religion and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

- 8) Hinduism urged that
- A) withdrawal from the world was the only path to holiness.
 - B) all living creatures participated in the divine essence.
 - C) worship of nature's spirits and images was blasphemous.
 - D) monotheism was superior to polytheism.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 68, 69

Topic: Religion and Culture

Skill: Factual

- 9) Buddhism differed from Hinduism by not believing
- A) in the caste system.
 - B) in holy leaders.
 - C) in nirvana.
 - D) in the importance of moral obligations.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 70

Topic: Religion and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

- 10) *Nirvana* meant
- A) a world beyond existence.
 - B) reincarnation in a higher caste after a good life.
 - C) the Hindu holy book.
 - D) obedience to the rules of the caste system.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 70

Topic: Religion and Culture

Skill: Factual

- 11) Which of the following does NOT describe important features of Indian art?
- A) Lively color
 - B) Linked to religious beliefs
 - C) Opposed to the use of animal figures
 - D) Influenced by styles from other cultures

Answer: C

Page Ref: 72

Topic: Religion and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

- 12) Nalanda became famous for
- A) being the first capital of the Gupta Empire.
 - B) its university that attracted students from all over Asia.
 - C) being the site where Buddha became enlightened.
 - D) being the birthplace of Ashoka and his capital.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 71

Topic: Religion and Culture

Skill: Factual

- 13) India's trading network involved direct contact with all of the following EXCEPT

- A) Southeast Asia.
- B) the Middle East.
- C) China.
- D) Russia.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 73

Topic: Economy and Society

Skill: Factual

- 14) Compared to China, Indian social and economic structure

- A) made it easier for a peasant to rise to higher status.
- B) relied on conquest of foreign territories.
- C) gave a stronger role to merchants.
- D) tended to discourage commerce.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 73

Topic: Economy and Society

Skill: Conceptual

- 15) Compared to China, India

- A) lacked regional diversity and was more centralized.
- B) had greater contact with other societies and civilizations.
- C) had a more flexible social structure that gave a greater role for women.
- D) had much more recent origins due to the invasion of the Aryans.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 73

Topic: Economy and Society

Skill: Conceptual

- 16) In the classical period, both China and India
A) showed considerable tolerance for different religions.
B) attempted to conquer the most territory possible.
C) developed a lasting tradition of strong, centralized government.
D) welcomed influences from other cultures.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 74

Topic: Indian Influence and Comparative Values

Skill: Conceptual

- 17) In contrast to China, the social values that developed in classical India
A) promoted considerable equality between men and women.
B) encouraged greater emotional spontaneity.
C) urged that children not be required to work.
D) discouraged scientific research.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 75

Topic: Indian Influence and Comparative Values

Skill: Conceptual

Essay Questions

- 1) Why did the caste system develop and how was it perpetuated?

Answer: The caste system seems to have emerged as a means of organizing relations between Indo-European conquerors and indigenous people, and was preserved by strict rules of occupation and Hindu beliefs in dharma and reincarnation.

Page Ref: 63, 64

Topic: The Framework for Indian History: Geography and a Formative Period

Skill: Conceptual

- 2) What were the chief differences between Buddhism and the developing Hindu tradition?

Answer: Responses should touch on attitudes toward castes, priests, and ceremonialism. Students could be assigned additional reading on this topic.

Page Ref: 68-71

Topic: Religion and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

3) What differences between Indian and Chinese geography help explain differences in social and cultural patterns?

Answer: India was more open to contact and invasion and less internally coherent than the Middle Kingdom (interior mountains etc), which helps explain the differences in openness to influence, and political stability. Students could be assigned additional topographical map work.

Page Ref: 62, 63

Topic: The Framework for Indian History: Geography and a Formative Period

Skill: Conceptual

4) Which society, Gupta India or Han China, was more successful?

Answer: The question opens to discussion of political versus cultural criteria of "success," but students might also evaluate India's greater mercantile success and China's overall superiority in technological innovation. (This question requires students to define "success"; so, of course, it has no definitive answer. Students should certainly somewhere note India's wealth, expansionism and cultural strength, as well as China's territorial durability.

Page Ref: 73-75

Topic: Indian Influence and Comparative Values

Skill: Conceptual

5) How did the Indian caste system differ from the organization of Chinese society?

Answer: China's society featured less rigid structure, slightly more opportunity for mobility (though students should be careful not to "modernize" China prematurely and ought to note mobility within castes). Students should also bring up the systems' different rules and cultural enforcements; different regard for merchants and specific contrasts in the definition and function of "mean people" versus untouchables.

Page Ref: 73-75

Topic: Indian Influence and Comparative Values

Skill: Conceptual

6) Compare the political implications of Hinduism and Confucianism. How does each belief system help explain the political history of its native society in the classical period?

Answer: The answer should emphasize the system's contrasting otherworldly and secular goals and relate them to China's greater emphasis on political structures as compared to India's more varied and diverse political experience.

Page Ref: 72

Topic: Political Institutions

Skill: Conceptual

7) Compare the social and family structures of India and China in the classical period. What are the main differences? The main similarities?

Answer: The civilizations were similar in their extensive inequality and patriarchalism; differences existed in social organization, and the tone of patriarchal culture in India showed more emphasis on beauty, cleverness, and sexuality in women, while China displayed a more stereotypical emphasis on female deference.

Page Ref: 73-76

Topic: Economy and Society

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) The bride is advised to follow the precepts of these values, EXCEPT being

- A) friendly.
- B) humble.
- C) respectful.
- D) arrogant.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 69

Topic: A Guardian's Farewell Speech to a Young Woman about to be Married

Skill: Factual

2) Which of the following is NOT an implied role of the wife?

- A) Giving birth to a son
- B) Managing servants
- C) Using anger to control her husband
- D) Being respectful

Answer: C

Page Ref: 69

Topic: A Guardian's Farewell Speech to a Young Woman about to be Married

Skill: Factual