Chapter 7 Test, Traditional

Ancient India

DIRECTIONS: True/False  Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. One of the most powerful varnas was the Sudra.

2. The Buddha did not consider himself to be a Deity.

3. Enlightened people who do not enter heaven are called Bodhisattvas.

4. During his time as ruler, Ashoka became more violent and warlike.

5. Indian astronomers stated that the Earth was round and revolved around the sun.

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item with the correct statement below.

6. the first written language of India  A. Vedas

7. contained religious objects and served as places of worship  B. Sanskrit

8. sacred books that recorded Aryan hymns, stories, poems, and prayers  C. Siddhartha Gautama

9. became known as the Buddha  D. Dalai Lama

10. Buddhist leader that acts as head of Tibet’s government  E. stupas

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

11. The Indian subcontinent is part of the continent of

   A. Africa.  C. Europe.

   B. Asia.  D. South America.

12. Most Indus Valley people lived in

   A. farming villages.  C. small towns.

   B. large cities.  D. large ranches.

13. Mahayana Buddhism spread to which of the following countries?

   A. Cambodia  C. Greece

   B. China  D. Thailand
Chapter 7 Test, Traditional cont.

Ancient India

_______ 14. What is one fact about monsoon winds?
   A. They sometimes blow only in the spring.
   B. They happen every year.
   C. They always bring disaster to farmers.
   D. They have no effect on daily life in India.

_______ 15. During the monsoon rains, winds blow from
   A. east to west across the Himalaya.
   B. land to sea.
   C. sea to land.
   D. southern India to the north.

_______ 16. What key element of Hinduism is means the ultimate peace?
   A. karma
   B. moskha
   C. reincarnation
   D. dharma

_______ 17. The term *ahimsa* means
   A. all old men become Deities.
   B. there are many Deities to worship.
   C. cats are to be protected as Deities.
   D. there should be nonviolence toward all living things.

_______ 18. Ashoka was the first ruler to promote
   A. *ahimsa*.
   B. Buddhism.
   C. Hinduism.
   D. pilgrimages.

_______ 19. What enabled the Mauryan Empire to become the center of a large trade network?
   A. taxes
   B. gold
   C. roads
   D. religion

_______ 20. Which of the following correctly describes Hindu epics?
   A. They were examples of ancient Indian architecture.
   B. They taught correct and acceptable behavior.
   C. They were the only works to be written in Sanskrit.
   D. They were never written down.
The Social System in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varna</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brahmins</td>
<td>priests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kshatriyas</td>
<td>warriors, rulers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaisyas</td>
<td>common people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudras</td>
<td>unskilled laborers, servants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. To which *varna* would skilled craftspeople have belonged?

_____________________________________________________________________________

The Four Noble Truths

1. Life is full of suffering.
2. People suffer because they desire worldly things and want to satisfy themselves.
3. The way to end suffering is to stop desiring things.
4. The only way to stop desiring things is to follow the Eightfold Path.

22. According to the Buddha’s Four Noble Truths, why do people suffer and what is the solution to end suffering?

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_____________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________

23. How did the *jati* system in India affect people’s lives?

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_____________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________
24. Why did the Mauryan Empire fade after Ashoka’s death in 232 B.C.E.?

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DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer the following question.
25. Why did many people in early India accept the Buddha’s message?

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