

Ancient India**Section 1: Multiple Choice (pages 130-135)**

- _____ 1. The Harappan civilization developed in the valley of which river?
A. the Inga B. the Tigris C. the Indus D. the Nile
- _____ 2. Entering India from the north was difficult because of the presence of which mountains?
A. the Himalayas B. the Andes C. the Appalachian D. the Urals
- _____ 3. What is the term for a large landmass that is smaller than a continent and often separated from the main landmass by physical barriers such as mountains?
A. country B. subcontinent C. subdivision D. nation state
- _____ 4. What are the seasonal wind patterns that cause India's wet and dry season?
A. monsoons B. typhoons C. tornadoes D. hurricanes
- _____ 5. In what language were the sacred hymns and poems of the Aryans composed?
A. Persian B. Hindi C. Aryan D. Sanskrit

Section 2: Fill-in-the-Blank (pages 136-141)

1. A system of social classes arose in India with the arrival of the _____, whose sacred texts described four main classes in society.
2. The religion practiced by the Aryans was called _____.
3. The oldest of the four collections of hymns and poems sacred to the Aryans is the _____.
4. The _____ further divided Indian society into groups based on a person's rank, wealth, or occupation.
5. _____, the largest religion in India today, is a blending of many of the religious traditions of Central Asia and the Indian subcontinent.
6. _____, the process of rebirth, is a central belief of Hinduism.
7. The reunification of the soul, or _____, with Brahman, the universal spirit, is the ultimate goal toward which Hindus strive.
8. _____ is the effects that good or bad actions have on a person's soul.
9. _____ was based on the teachings of a man named Mahavira.
10. The Jains practice _____ to fulfill one of the main principles of their faith, to injure no life.

Section 3: Matching (pages 142-147)

- _____ 1. The prince who questioned the meaning of human life
- _____ 2. Going without food
- _____ 3. Focusing of the mind on spiritual ideas
- _____ 4. "Enlightened One"
- _____ 5. The guiding principles at the heart of the Buddha's teachings
- _____ 6. A state of perfect peace
- _____ 7. Method for overcoming ignorance and desire
- _____ 8. People who work to spread their religious beliefs
- _____ 9. People who tried to follow the Buddha's teachings exactly as they had been stated
- _____ 10. Believed that other people could interpret the Buddha's teachings

- A. Brahmins
- B. Buddhism
- C. Eightfold Path
- D. fasting
- E. Four Noble Truths
- F. Hinduism
- G. Mahayana
- H. meditation
- I. missionaries
- J. nirvana
- K. reincarnation
- L. Siddhartha Gautama
- M. the Buddha
- N. Theravada
- O. Vedas

Section 4: True/False (pages 148-151)

- _____ 1. In the 320s BC a military leader named Chandragupta Maurya seized control of the entire southern part of India.
- _____ 2. Asoka was a strong ruler, the strongest of all the Mauryan emperors.
- _____ 3. Under the rule of Chandragupta II, Indian society continued to grow, the economy strengthened, and people prospered.
- _____ 4. Rulers of the Gupta dynasty generally were not supportive of the Hindu caste system.
- _____ 5. India was firmly under Gupta control until the late 400s, when Jainist armies invaded India from the NW.

Section 5: Fill-in-the-Blank (pages 153-157)

1. Indian artists of the Maurya and Gupta periods created great works of art, often of a _____ nature.
2. Most of the literature created during the Maurya and Gupta periods was written in _____.
3. The ancient Indians were masters of _____, the science of working with metals.
4. Indian doctors understood the concept of _____, which helps build human defenses to a disease.
5. The *Mahabharata*, one of the longest literary works in the world, contains many passages about _____ beliefs.
6. The _____ is the most famous of the passages from the *Mahabharata*.
7. Demonstrating the importance of religion in ancient Indian society, many of the finest works of art from the period can be found in _____.
8. An _____ is a mixture of two or more metals.
9. The numerals we use today were created by _____ and brought to Europe by Arabs.
10. Indian scholars were also skilled in _____, which enabled them to identify seven of the nine planets.