

Name: _____

1. Which has been one effect of the traditional caste system in India?
 1. It has provided many opportunities for upward social mobility.
 2. The nation's wealth has been shared equally among the people.
 3. It has provided people with a sense of identity.
 4. Basic political rights have been extended to all people.
2. In India, the caste system has existed for many centuries because
 1. contact between India and the rest of the world has been limited
 2. the Hindu doctrines of *dharma* and *karma* support the caste system
 3. the caste system promoted industrialization
 4. the Indian Congress Party supported a rigid class structure
3. Which action best illustrates Mohandas Gandhi's concept of civil disobedience?
 1. A British army outpost was bombed as a protest against the British presence in Northern Ireland.
 2. Citizens in the United States went to jail for violating segregation laws.
 3. French citizens wrote letters to their government to oppose arms sales to Iraq.
 4. Supporters of Ferdinand Marcos attempted a coup d'état against the Philippine Government.
4. Which method did Mohandas Gandhi use in his campaign to win independence for India?
 1. refusing to cooperate with the British Government
 2. leading armed uprisings against the authority of the British
 3. enlisting foreign help in driving the British from India
 4. requesting that the United Nations order the British to leave India
5. The partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947 was primarily caused by
 1. China's desire to expand its territory
 2. the Soviet Union's effort to divide and conquer South Asia
 3. Muslim fear of Hindu domination
 4. Gandhi's insistence on establishing a Hindu nation
6. The caste system in India and apartheid in the Republic of South Africa were similar in that they
 1. reflect democratic ideals
 2. promote discrimination
 3. encourage social mobility
 4. provide economic equality
7. Religious differences between Muslims and Hindus in the Indian subcontinent after World War II led to
 1. increased control by the British colonial government
 2. an arbitrated settlement by the United Nations
 3. the creation of the nations of India and Pakistan
 4. increased Communist influence in the region

8. The primary goal of the Indian National Congress (1885-1947) was to
 1. reform the Hindu religion
 2. partition India between Muslims and Hindus
 3. create a socialist economy
 4. gain independence from Great Britain

9. Population density is greatest in the northern part of India because
 1. people tend to settle along the seacoast
 2. there are large areas of fertile soil along river systems
 3. British empathy for social conditions in India
 4. British support of the Indian Congress Party

10. Which factor contributed most to Great Britain's control over India until after World War II?
 1. the diversity and the lack of unity of the Indian population
 2. the location of the Indian subcontinent
 3. British empathy for social conditions in India
 4. British support of the Indian Congress Party

11. The partition of the Indian subcontinent into two separate nations was primarily the result of
 1. the desire of the Hindu majority for two distinct nations
 2. Muslim distrust of a nation dominated by a Hindu majority
 3. Mohandas Gandhi's demand for a separate Hindu nation
 4. the intervention of United Nations peacekeeping forces

12. Which action was most opposed by Mohandas Gandhi?
 1. using violence to obtain independence
 2. boycotting foreign businesses
 3. engaging in protest marches
 4. supporting the development of native industries

13. In traditional India, the caste system and the Hindu beliefs in karma and dharma most directly resulted in
 1. the establishment of a set of rules for each individual in the society
 2. the rapid industrialization of the economy
 3. a strong emphasis on the acquisition of wealth
 4. a strong belief in the importance of education

Figure 1

"...But there come some occasions... When he considers certain laws to be so unjust as to render obedience to them a dishonor. He then openly and civilly breaks them and quietly suffers the penalty for their breach..."

14. [Refer to figure 1]

Which leader based his actions on the philosophy expressed in the quotation?

1. Vladimir I. Lenin
 2. Simón Bolívar
 3. Yasir Arafat
 4. Mohandas K. Gandhi
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Figure 2

Wanted: Brahmin girl for Sarswat Brahim, aged 30 years, 175 cm.

Engineer, having own factory.

Father practicing doctor and brothers well-settled in U.S.A.

15. [Refer to figure 2]

The newspaper in which this advertisement appeared is most likely located in

1. Korea 3. Vietnam
2. India 4. China

16. The mountains in the north of the Indian subcontinent hindered, but did not prevent, foreign invasions. Which statement best explains why foreign invasions of ancient India succeeded?

1. Invaders were able to reach India through passes in the western section of the mountains.
2. Japanese invaders were forced to attack India by sea.
3. Invaders from Southeast Asia could come through the foothills and the Ganges valley.
4. The mountains were not high enough to be a real deterrent.

17. The Himalaya Mountains, the Ghat Mountains, the Deccan Plateau, and the Thar Desert are similar in that they contribute to South Asia's

1. national unity 3. political stability
2. cultural diversity 4. rapid population growth

18. As British rule in India came to an end, the conflict between Hindus and Muslims resulted in

1. the decision of India to allow only Hinduism to be practiced within its borders
2. Muslims becoming the dominant religious force
3. the creation of Pakistan as a separate nation
4. a large increase in converts to Sikhism

19. “Your words are wise, Arjuna, but your sorrow is for nothing. The truly wise mourn neither for the living nor for the dead. There never was a time when I did not exist, nor you, nor any of these kings. Nor is there any future in which we shall cease to be....”

This passage best reflects a belief in

- 1. ancestor worship 3. reincarnation
- 2. the Eightfold Path 4. nirvana

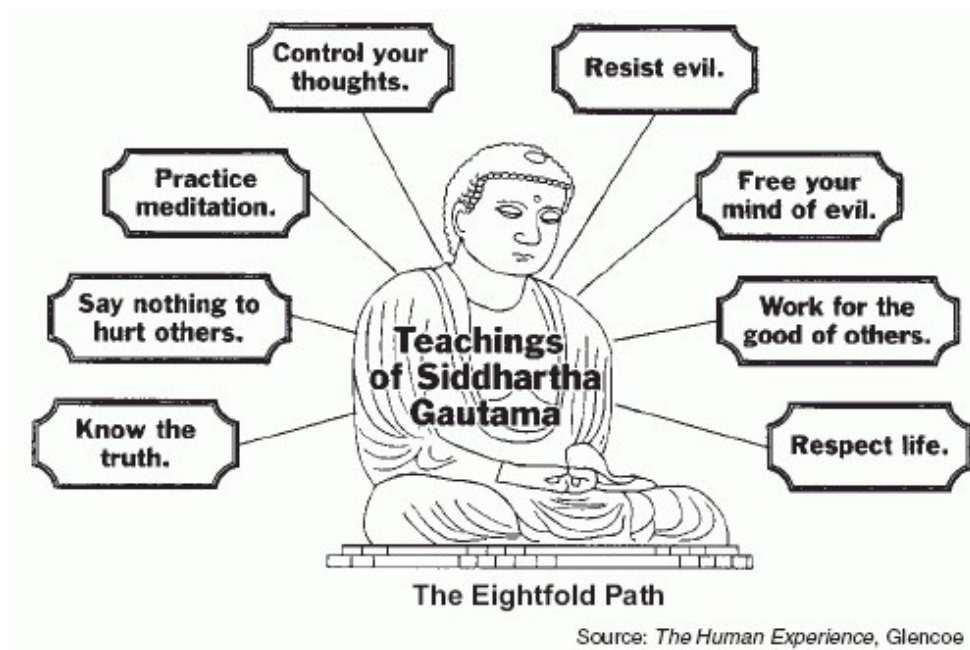
20. In addition to providing water for Indian agriculture, the Ganges River remains important to India because it is

- 1. the only source of Indian hydroelectric power
- 2. a sacred river for the Hindu population
- 3. the birthplace of the Hindu civilization
- 4. an unofficial boundary between Hindus and Muslims

21. The “homespun movement” and the Salt March promoted by Mohandas Gandhi in India are examples of his philosophy regarding change, called

- 1. industrialization 3. nonalignment
- 2. isolationism 4. nonviolent protest

22. Base your answer on the diagram and on your knowledge of social studies.



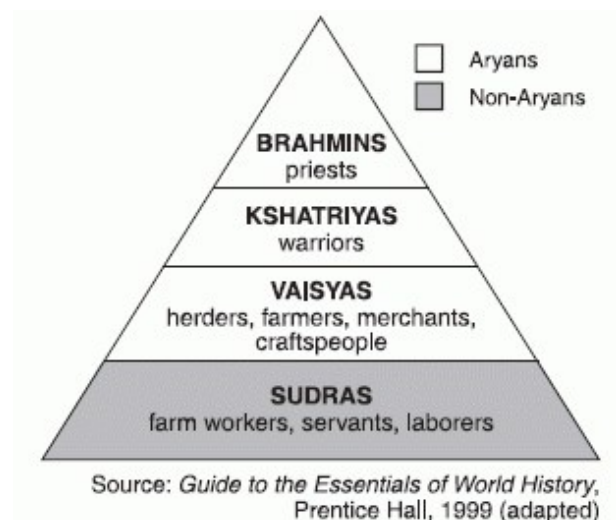
The diagram illustrates the key concepts of which religion?

- 1. Islam 3. Hinduism
- 2. Christianity 4. Buddhism

23. Which belief is shared by Hindus and Buddhists?
1. Everyone should have the same social status.
 2. People should pray five times a day.
 3. The soul can be reincarnated.
 4. Material wealth is a sign of the blessing of the gods.
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Figure 3

Base your answer to the question on the diagram and on your knowledge of social studies.



24. [Refer to figure 3]

Which concept is illustrated in the diagram?

1. manorialism
2. apartheid
3. caste
4. encomienda

25. During the Indian independence movement, many Muslims in India demanded a separate state of Pakistan to

1. remain under British control
2. prevent future invasions from Afghanistan and China
3. address concerns about their status as a religious minority
4. protect the sacred rivers, the Indus and the Ganges

26. The Amritsar Massacre and the Salt March are both associated with the independence movement in

1. Iraq
2. India
3. China
4. Kenya

27. In most societies, urbanization has

1. weakened traditional values and life patterns
2. strengthened the influence of the extended family system
3. discouraged economic growth
4. promoted population growth

28. Base your answer to the question on the cartoon below and your knowledge of social studies.



IBH Publishing Company, Bombay

The political cartoon illustrates India's problems with

1. an inadequate transportation system
2. inefficient government agencies
3. conflict between religious groups
4. the monsoon cycle

29. In India, the traditional role of women has changed during the 20th century primarily because of the

1. impact of increased urbanization
2. effects of religious persecution
3. use of passive resistance
4. growth of political unrest

30. In Mexico and India, the Green Revolution has been successful because it has

1. promoted democratic reform
2. increased agricultural productivity
3. introduced Western culture and values
4. established economic equality among the people

31. Which effect did the Mughals have on India during their rule?

1. Parliamentary republics were established.
2. India became unified under one language.
3. Muslim culture dominated in parts of India.
4. Hinduism became the dominant religion in Northern India.

32. The Green Revolution is an attempt to

1. establish economic goals and priorities in socialist nations
2. replace aging party leaders in Communist nations with young, progressive intellectuals
3. bridge the income gap between the working poor and the upper classes in developed nations
4. increase agricultural productivity through scientific research

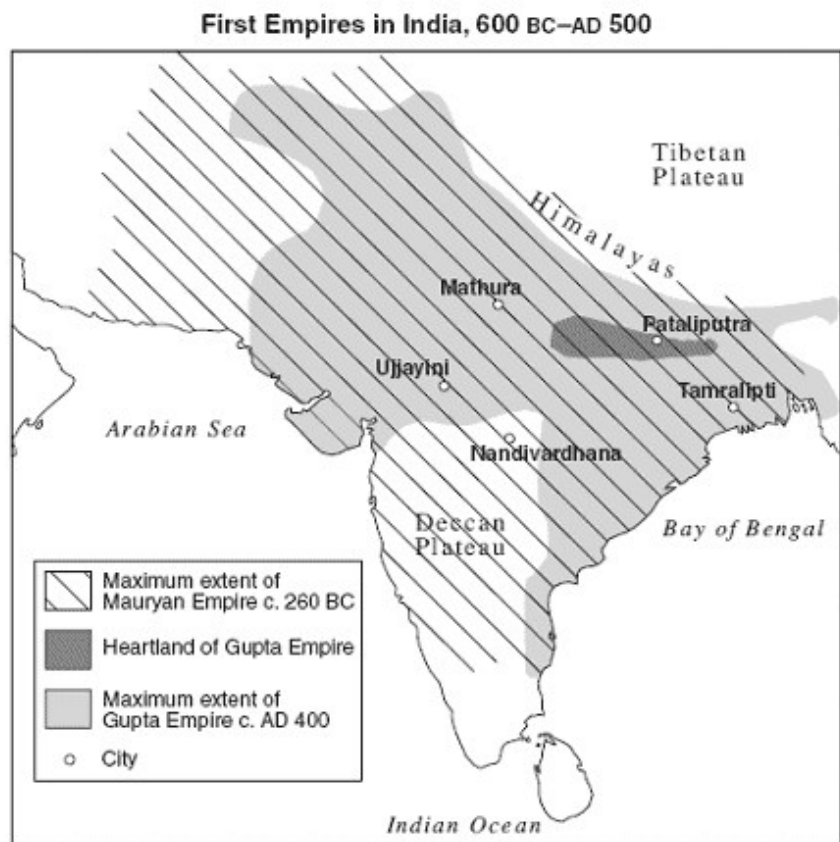
33. As a society becomes more urbanized and industrialized, it tends to

1. develop a more rigid class system
2. modify traditional beliefs and customs
3. resist cultural diffusion
4. depend more on the extended family structure

34. In India, urbanization affected society by

1. reinforcing Hindu beliefs
2. encouraging native arts and crafts
3. weakening the traditional caste system
4. increasing the number of farmers

35. Base your answer to the question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which statement can best be supported by the information shown on this map?

1. By 260 B.C., the Mauryan Empire extended north into Central China.
2. The Mauryan Empire controlled more of the Indian subcontinent than the Gupta Empire did.
3. Most of the Gupta Empire was located on the Deccan Plateau.
4. The economies of India's early empires were based on trade.