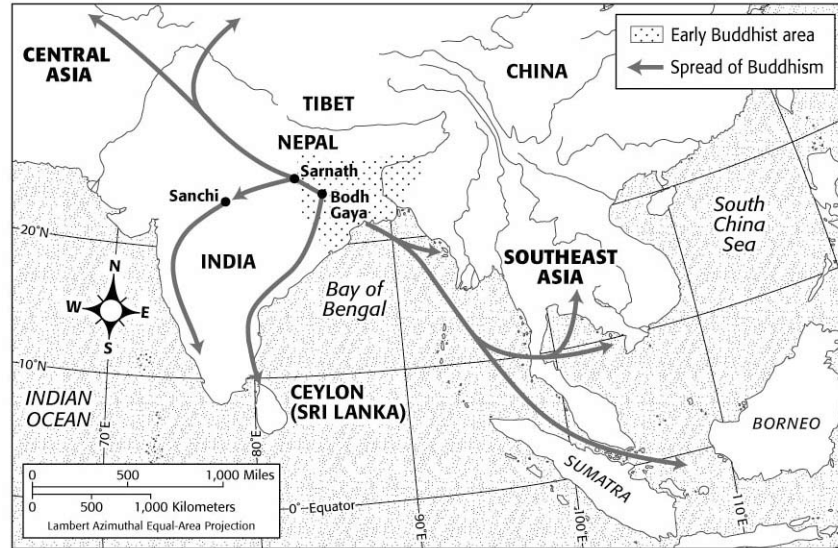


MULTIPLE CHOICE Read each statement or question. On the lines below write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Both Harappa and Mohenjo Daro were located near the
- city of Bodh Gaya.
 - Arabian Sea.
 - Thar Desert.
 - Indus River.
- _____ 2. Which of the following statements describes the Aryan system of government?
- It was based on a strong central government.
 - It did not allow local leaders.
 - It was led by scholars who could write.
 - Its leaders were often skilled warriors.
- _____ 3. In Aryan society, which of the following was of highest importance in regard to the caste system?
- moving to a higher level of the caste system
 - interacting with people of different castes
 - adhering to the strict rules of the caste system
 - helping people from lower castes to rise up
- _____ 4. Which of the following *best* describes the relationship between Vedic texts and the Vedas?
- Vedic texts were a collection of thoughts about the Vedas.
 - Vedic texts contained the same sacred hymns as the Vedas.
 - The Vedas were based on the teachings in the Vedic texts.
 - The Vedas described how Aryans should use the Vedic texts.
- _____ 5. Which of the following events happened last?
- Siddhartha Gautama wandered through forests for years.
 - Siddhartha Gautama became disenchanted with life.
 - Siddhartha Gautama gained insight into human suffering.
 - Siddhartha Gautama meditated underneath a tree.

- _____ 6. According to Hinduism, people are reborn into new physical forms. The form one is born into depends on one's
- moksha.
 - karma.
 - dharma.
 - sutra.
- _____ 7. With which of the following statements would the Buddha likely disagree?
- Suffering comes from not having what one wants.
 - Contentment springs from gaining what one wants.
 - Nirvana is achieved by overcoming ignorance and desire.
 - Suffering and unhappiness are a part of human life.
- _____ 8. Which of the following describes Theravada Buddhism?
- Theravada Buddhists follow the Buddha's teachings exactly.
 - Theravada Buddhists have rejected the Buddha's teachings.
 - Theravada Buddhism is the largest branch of Buddhism today.
 - Theravada Buddhism is based on the teachings of Mahariva.
- _____ 9. What happened after the Guptas took control of India?
- Hinduism became more popular.
 - Hinduism became less popular.
 - Indians could not practice Buddhism.
 - Indians could not practice Jainism.
- _____ 10. Which of the following describes how Hindu temples changed in the Gupta period?
- The temples became more basic and simplistic.
 - The temples were built without towers.
 - The temples no longer included carvings of gods.
 - The temples became more complex.
- _____ 11. Which Indian piece of literature contains passages called the *Bhagavad Gita*?
- the *Mahabharata*
 - the *Siddheswara*
 - the *Ramayana*
 - the *Panchatantra*

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS Study the map below and answer the question that follows.



- _____ 1. About how far did early Buddhist missionaries have to travel to reach Ceylon?
- less than 250 miles
 - about 500 miles
 - about 750 miles
 - more than 1000 miles

FILL IN THE BLANK Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

- The _____ arrived in the Indus valley from the northwest. **(Harrapans/Aryans)**
- Jainism was a _____ Hinduism. **(study of/reaction to)**
- A person's caste was _____ in Buddhism. **(important/not important)**
- Gupta society _____. after the rule of Candra Gupta II. **(began to decline/adopted Hinduism)**
- Advancements in mathematics from ancient India are _____ today. **(still important/hard to understand)**

TRUE/FALSE Read the **FALSE** statement below. Replace each underlined word with one from the word bank that makes each sentence **TRUE**.

Buddhist	metallurgy	caste system
Gupta	Vedas	

1. Much of what we know about Aryan society comes from religious writings called the rajas.

2. The Ganges River divided Indian society into groups based on a person's birth, wealth, or occupation.

3. Jainist ideas were appealing to people in all levels of society.

4. The Mauryan Empire took over India around AD 320.

5. The ancient Indians were pioneers in meteorology.

MATCHING Read each description. On the lines below, write the letter of the term or place that best matches each description.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. the most important language of ancient India | a. Indus |
| _____ 2. a major river flowing through India | b. metallurgy |
| _____ 3. the division of Indian society into groups | c. inoculation |
| _____ 4. the process of a soul being reborn in a new body | d. caste system |
| _____ 5. the force created by a person's actions | e. reincarnation |
| _____ 6. going without food | f. Candragupta Maurya |
| _____ 7. people who want to spread their religious beliefs | g. missionaries |
| _____ 8. a military leader who seized control of northern India | h. fasting |
| _____ 9. the science of working with metals | i. Sanskrit |
| _____ 10. injecting a person with a small dose of a virus | j. karma |