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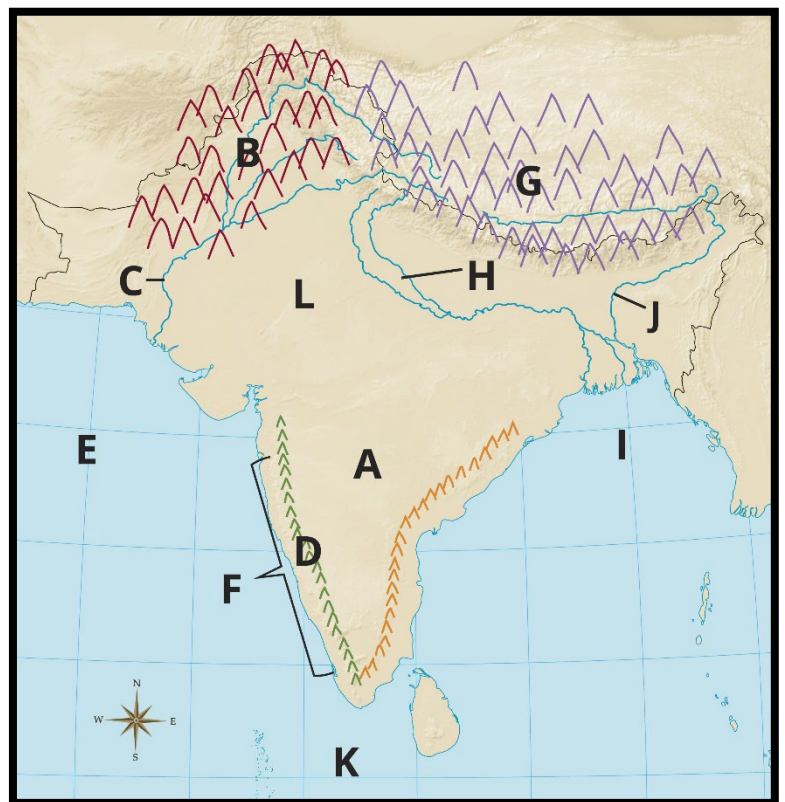
## India: Test I — Geography and History 100 points possible

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**Part I:** Physical Geography. Write the correct letter in the blank.

1 point each = 12 points

1. \_\_\_\_ Indus River
2. \_\_\_\_ Brahmaputra River
3. \_\_\_\_ Ganges River
4. \_\_\_\_ Deccan Plateau
5. \_\_\_\_ Northern Plains
6. \_\_\_\_ Arabian Sea
7. \_\_\_\_ Bay of Bengal
8. \_\_\_\_ Indian Ocean
9. \_\_\_\_ Western Coastal Plains
10. \_\_\_\_ Himalayas
11. \_\_\_\_ Hindu Kush
12. \_\_\_\_ Western Ghats



**Part II:** Short answer. 2 point each = 4 points

13. \_\_\_\_\_ Another name for South Asia
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Strong seasonal winds which bring heavy rain

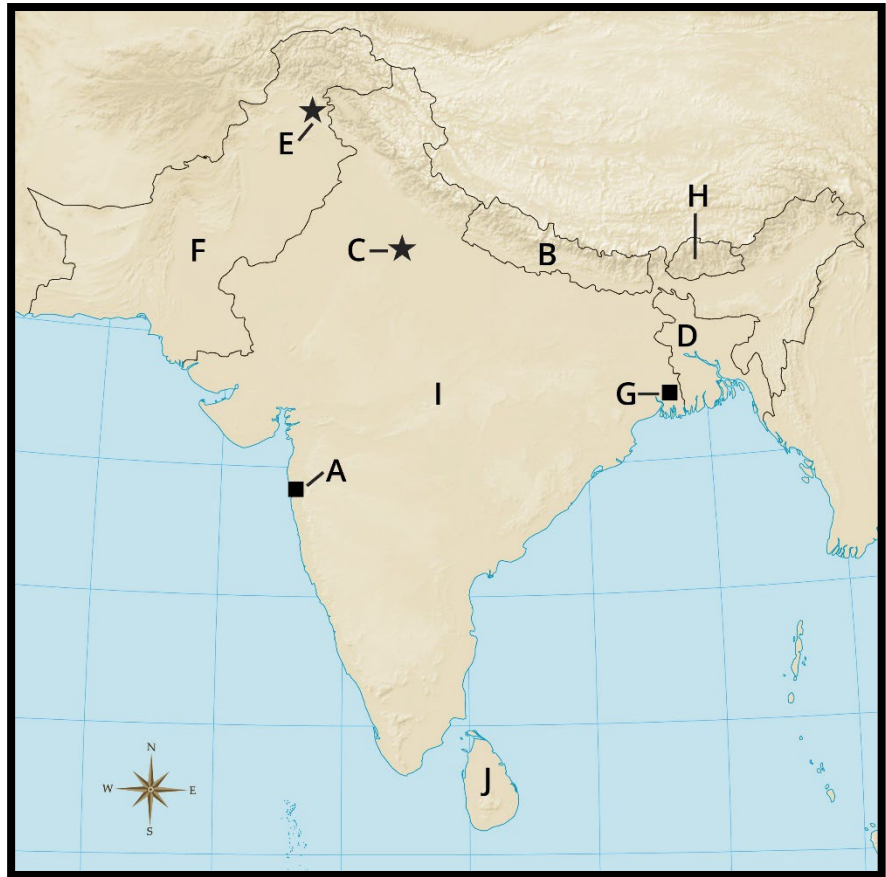
**Part III:** Political Geography. Write the correct letter next to each of the countries and cities of South Asia. 1 point each = 10 points

Countries

- 15. \_\_\_\_ Bangladesh
- 16. \_\_\_\_ Bhutan
- 17. \_\_\_\_ India
- 18. \_\_\_\_ Nepal
- 19. \_\_\_\_ Pakistan
- 20. \_\_\_\_ Sri Lanka

Cities

- 21. \_\_\_\_ Kolkata
- 22. \_\_\_\_ New Delhi
- 23. \_\_\_\_ Mumbai
- 24. \_\_\_\_ Islamabad



**Part IV:** Answer in a complete sentence. 4 points

What is the difference between climate and weather?

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**Part V:** Fill in the blanks. You may put more than one word in a blank. 1 point each blank = 7 points

The \_\_\_\_\_ Peoples lived in the Northern Plain around the \_\_\_\_\_ River. They built well organized cities that included things like \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. We do not know what happened to them, but today \_\_\_\_\_ are working at digging up their cities to learn more about them. Some very small artifacts, called the Harappan \_\_\_\_\_, have been discovered.

**Part VI:** Multiple choice. Circle the correct answer. 1 point each = 5 points

26. The \_\_\_\_ are believed to have brought war chariots and horses to the Indus Valley.
- a. Aryans                      b. Dravidians                      c. Kalingas                      d. Mauryans
27. The \_\_\_\_ were driven to the south of India, where their descendants still live in Tamil Nadu.
- a. Aryans                      b. Dravidians                      c. Kalingas                      d. Mauryans
28. The Dravidians spoke \_\_\_\_\_, a very ancient language that is still spoken.
- a. Hindi                      b. English                      c. Sanskrit                      d. Tamil
29. The Aryans spoke \_\_\_\_\_, an ancient language that is no longer used in daily speech, but is still the language of the Vedas.
- a. Hindi                      b. English                      c. Sanskrit                      d. Tamil
30. The \_\_\_\_ Empire was the largest empire in India's history.
- a. Aryans                      b. Dravidians                      c. Kalingas                      d. Mauryans

**Part VII:** Write a paragraph (four to seven sentences) about Asoka. Include information about the turning point in his life, what he thought about government and life, and how he communicated his thoughts to the people he ruled. 8 points

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**PARAGRAPH RUBRIC**

Topic sentence introduces Asoka (Consider requiring a “name, who, did what” sentence as taught in the China Unit.)	1 pt	<input type="text"/>
Turning point in Asoka's life described	2 pt	<input type="text"/>
Asoka's thoughts on government and life discussed	2 pt	<input type="text"/>
Methods for communicating his ideas with his people described	2 pt	<input type="text"/>
Conclusion wraps up paragraph, perhaps with an evaluation.	1 pt	<input type="text"/>
<b>TOAL</b>	<b>8 pt</b>	<input type="text"/>

**Part VIII:** Fill in the blanks. Each blank only needs one word to complete it. 1 point each blank = 10 points

The time of the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire was a time of growth in art, \_\_\_\_\_, and literature. Mathematicians in India were the first to write down the number \_\_\_\_\_. They used a \_\_\_\_\_ to represent this number. Many years before, a doctor named Sushruta wrote a book about \_\_\_\_\_. It was still being used by doctors in the Gupta Empire. In it he described how to replace a person's \_\_\_\_\_ if it had been cut off. The \_\_\_\_\_ caves are examples of Indian art.

The \_\_\_\_\_ Empire was a Muslim empire. Its emperors built large palaces, monuments, and tombs. Shah Jahan built the \_\_\_\_\_ as a tomb for his beloved queen.

**Part IX:** Answer each question in complete sentences. 4 points each = 12 points

31. Why did the Mughal Empire weaken and eventually fall apart?

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32. Why did Europeans want to establish trade with India?

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33. What was the British Raj?

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**Part X:** Short answer. 2 points each = 12 points

34. Name the uprising of Indian soldiers in the British East India Company Army against their British commanders.

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35. Give an example of the negative (unhelpful) ways that the British Raj affected Indians.

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36. Give an example of a development under the British Raj that has had a positive (helpful) effect on India.

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37. Who was the "Father of Modern India"? \_\_\_\_\_

38. What is India's highest political office? \_\_\_\_\_

39. Name the person who holds that office today. \_\_\_\_\_

**Part XI:** Write a paragraph explaining the differences between satyagraha and nonresistance. Think about whose teachings each one is based on, why people practice each one, and what each one includes.

10 points

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**PARAGRAPH RUBRIC**

Topic sentence introduces satyagraha and nonresistance.

1 pt

Paragraphs contrast satyagraha and nonresistance, including:

Person whose teaching motivates each is named

2 pt

Motivations for practicing each are stated

2 pt

Description of the practice and beliefs that each includes

4 pt

Conclusion wraps up paragraph, perhaps with an evaluation.

1

TOAL 10 pt

**Part XII:** Fill in the chart about the leaders of India's independence and the Partition of India using the words in the word bank below. You do not need to include the words in parentheses. 1/2 point each item = 6 points

Bangladesh	(Mohandas) Gandhi	India National Congress
India	(Muhammad Ali) Jinnah	Hindu
Muslim League	(Jawaharlal) Nehru	Muslim
East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan

