

Name: _____

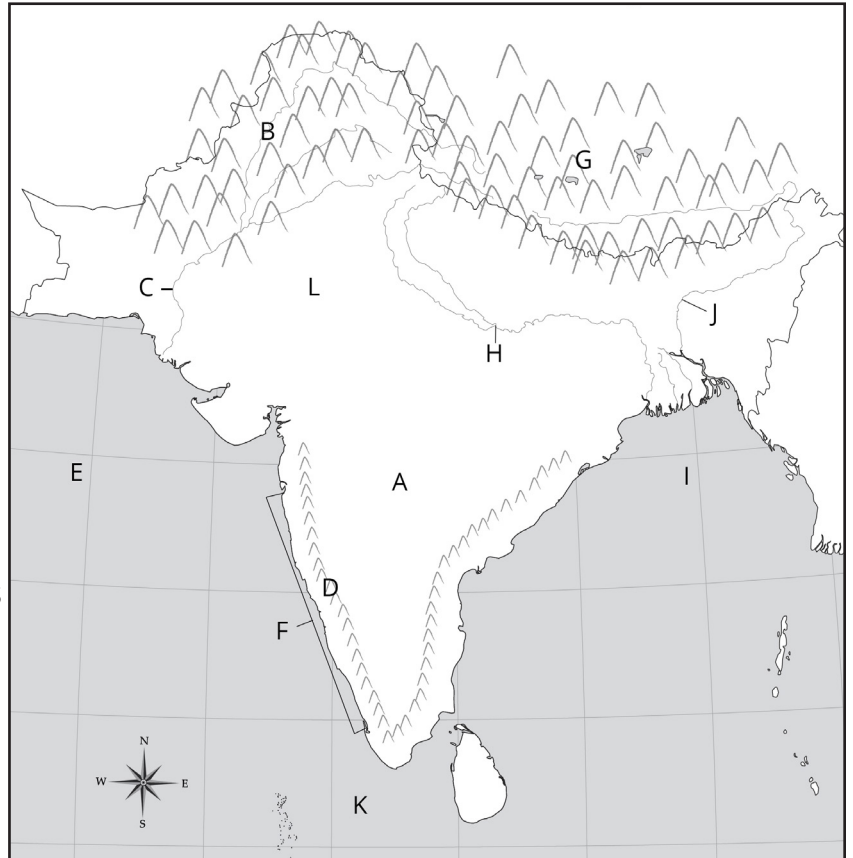
Date: _____

India: Test I — Geography and History 100 points possible

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

1. _____ Another name for South Asia
2. _____ Strong seasonal winds which bring heavy rain

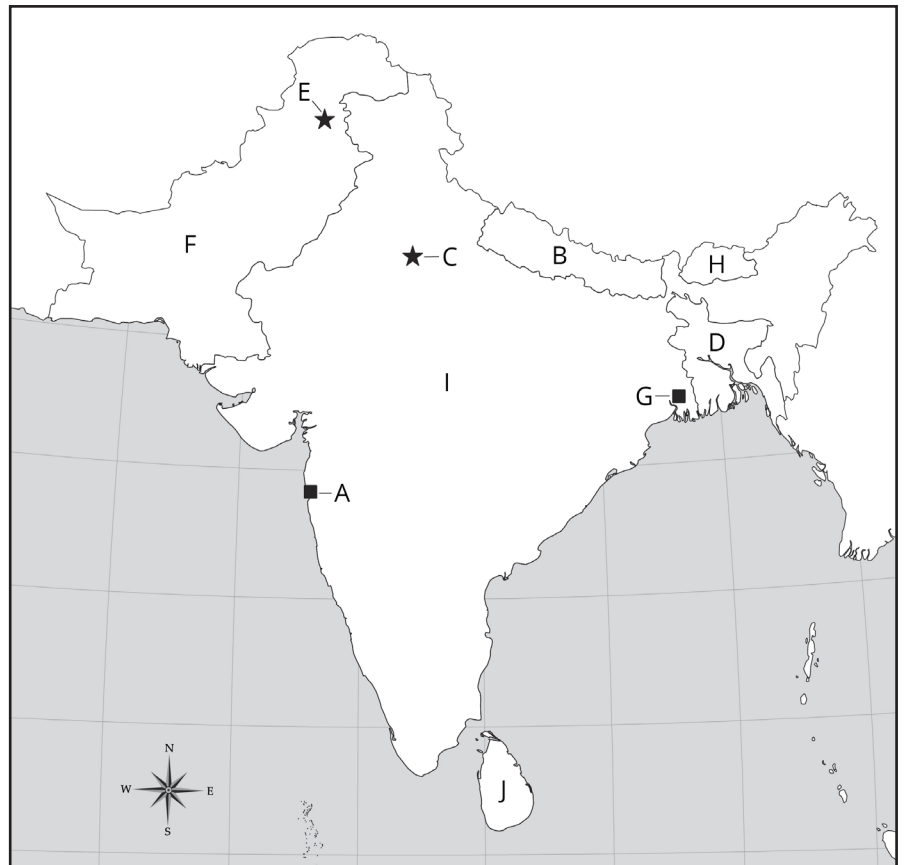
Part III: Political Geography. Write the correct letter next to each of the countries and cities of South Asia. 1 point each = 10 points

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?

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. Aryan b. Dravidian c. Kalinga d. Mauryan

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

PARAGRAPH RUBRIC

- Topic sentence introduces Asoka (Consider requiring a "name, who, did what" sentence as taught in the China Unit.)
- Turning point in Asoka's life described
- Asoka's thoughts on government and life discussed
- Methods for communicating his ideas with his people described
- Conclusion wraps up paragraph, perhaps with an evaluation.

1 pt	
2 pt	
2 pt	
2 pt	
1 pt	
TOTAL	8 pt

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?

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

33. What was the British Raj?

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.

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

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

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

PARAGRAPH RUBRIC

Topic sentence introduces satyagraha and nonresistance.	1 pt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paragraphs contrast satyagraha and nonresistance, including:		
Person whose teaching motivates each is named	2 pt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Motivations for practicing each are stated	2 pt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Description of the practice and beliefs that each includes	4 pt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conclusion wraps up paragraph, perhaps with an evaluation.	1 pt	<input type="checkbox"/>
TOTAL	10 pt	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

