**Name:**

**Ancient India Test**

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A. Reincarnation

B. Karma

C. Dharma

D. Hinduism

E. Buddhism

F. Citadel

G. Granaries

H. Monsoon

J. Vedas

K. Four Noble Truths

M. Subcontinent

N. Middle Way

O. Eightfold Path

P. Migrate

Q. Sanskrit

1. The main building in an Indus Valley city that contains the government building.
2. A way of life in Buddhism that is neither too easy nor too strict.
3. The Hindu cycle of birth, death, and rebirth.
4. The ancient book of songs and hymns that tells Hindus how to live and act.
5. A large landmass that is separated from the rest of a continent by geographical features.
6. To move from one place to another.
7. This religion was based on the idea that people have religious duties to fulfill and must treat people with respect and kindness.
8. This can be summed up as “what goes around comes around.”
9. This religion believed that the most important thing in life is to find peace by ending suffering.
10. This makes up the Fourth Noble Truth.
11. This was the religious duties of each caste.
12. Seasonal wind.
13. Building where extra food is stored.
14. The Aryan writing system.

**Circle the correct answer**

1. Which of the following geographic features makes India a subcontinent of Asia?
   1. The Indian Ocean
   2. The Deccan Plateau
   3. The Indus River
   4. The Himalayas
2. What do the granaries of Mohenjo-Daro suggest to archaeologists?
   1. The people were divided into classes based on wealth.
   2. The culture depended on trade.
   3. A government supervised the storage and sharing of food.
   4. The people needed to defend themselves from invaders.
3. How did India’s geography prevent it from being conquered by invading forces until late in history?
   1. The mountains and rivers protected their land from invasion.
   2. The climate of India made it difficult to conquer.
   3. The Indus River flowed in the opposite direction.
   4. The monsoons covered the land in water and made it hard to fight wars.
4. How does the Harappan language affect our understanding of their society?
   1. It was hard to use and difficult to write.
   2. No one has been able to decipher it.
   3. We have no record of it.
   4. Not enough samples of the writing have been found.
5. Why can India produce more crops than other ancient civilizations?
   1. They have two growing seasons.
   2. Their soil is more fertile than anywhere else.
   3. They get the most rain of any place on Earth.
   4. They have more farmers than others.
6. Which of the following is a central belief of Hinduism?
   1. Belief in the Bible
   2. Rebirth after death
   3. Nirvana, or the highest state of mind
   4. Heaven

**Use the chart to answer questions 7 and 8**

**Flooding of the Indus River**

Season of heavy rains

Indus River floods

Property is destroyed

People and animals drown

Silt is deposited in land

Fertile soil

Crops grow well

1. Find the box that contains “Indus River floods.” What do the three arrows after it point to?
   1. Reasons that farmers left the region
   2. Three steps in the process
   3. Negative consequences of flooding
   4. Positive and negative results
2. What is in the first box?
   1. The cause of the flooding
   2. The effect of the floods
   3. The definition of flooding
3. According to Hinduism, what determines a person’s caste position in their next life?
   1. How good they are at their job
   2. How much money they make
   3. Whether they have good karma or bad karma
   4. What type of clothes they wear
4. How did Buddhism and Hinduism spread throughout the world?
   1. Traders and travelers spread it as they moved throughout the world
   2. Monks spread their religion as they wandered around
   3. Temples sent missionaries throughout the world to spread their teachings
   4. It did not spread outside of India
5. Why does the image of a fat Buddha go against traditional Buddhist teachings?
   1. Buddhism teaches that images of the Buddha are forbidden.
   2. Buddhists believe that eating too much leads to more suffering.
   3. Siddartha Gautama did not worship fat Buddhas.
   4. Part of the Eightfold Path is to not eat.
6. Which Hindu belief did Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr. both believe in?
   1. Equality
   2. Nonviolence
   3. Reincarnation
   4. The Eightfold Path
7. Where did ancient Harappan civilization arise?
   1. The Nile River Valley
   2. In the Himalayas
   3. Sri Lanka
   4. The Indus River Valley
8. Which of these innovations began in India and spread to the rest of the world?
   1. An alphabetic writing system
   2. A number system that uses nine numbers and zero
   3. Techniques for making mud brick buildings
   4. Wheeled carts
9. What does Harappa’s grid patterned streets tell us about the city?
   1. It was well planned and built carefully.
   2. The people that lived there built the city a little at a time.
   3. Harappan engineers didn’t have the ability to make curved streets.
   4. There were very few jobs in Harappa.
10. Who were the three main gods in Ancient Indian Hinduism?
    1. Buddha, Sudra, Vaisya
    2. Jesus, Mohammed, Yahweh
    3. Siddartha, Ashoka, Gupta
    4. Shiva, Vishnu, Brahma

**Fill in the 5 different castes in Ancient Indian society. Then draw a line to the body part or area where each class began.**

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ancient India Test- Caste System Word Bank**

Sudras

Kshatriyas

Untouchables

Vaisyas

Brahmans