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## **Chapter 2—Ancient India**

# ESSAY

35A	Y
1.	How did the geography of the Indian subcontinent influence the development of civilization there?
	ANS: Answer not provided.
	PTS: 1
2.	What were some of the main characteristics of Indian politics and government during the first millennium B.C.E., and how can they be compared and contrasted with those of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia?
	ANS: Answer not provided.
	PTS: 1
3.	Discuss the possible impact of India's climate on the beliefs and practices of early Hinduism.
	ANS: Answer not provided.
	PTS: 1
4.	What opinions have been presented concerning the origins of the Aryans? Why is a proper understanding of the origin of the Aryans so crucial for the historian of India?
	ANS: Answer not provided.
	PTS: 1
5.	What are the major Indian castes? Was the caste system a stabilizing or a destabilizing factor in Indian society, or both? Give specific examples.
	ANS: Answer not provided.
	PTS: 1
6.	Why was India unable to maintain a unified empire in the first millennium B.C.E., and how was the Mauryan Empire temporarily able to overcome the tendencies toward disunity? What was the role of the Greeks under Alexander in the Mauryan ascendancy?
	ANS: Answer not provided.
	PTS: 1

7.	Discuss the concept of reincarnation as it is understood by Hindus, and then by Buddhists. Are there any differences? How did each religion influence Indian civilization?
	ANS: Answer not provided.
	PTS: 1
8.	Discuss the possible monotheistic elements in Hindu polytheism.
	ANS: Answer not provided.
	PTS: 1
9.	Were the beliefs of early Hindus and Buddhists fundamentally the same? Why or why not? Why was Buddhism able to make such inroads among the Indian people at a time when Brahmanical beliefs had long been dominant in the subcontinent?
	ANS: Answer not provided.
	PTS: 1
10.	In what ways did the events of Ashoka's reign mark the high point of Buddhism in India? Why?
	ANS: Answer not provided.
	PTS: 1
11.	In what way is the perspective on the role women presented in the Law of Manu ambiguous? How does this perspective compare with that found in early Mesopotamia and Egypt? What social convention undergirded the practice of Suti? How was this practice presented by the Greek writer Megasthenes?
	ANS: Answer not provided.
	PTS: 1
IDEN	TIFICATIONS
	Instructions: Identify the following terms.
1.	Arjuna and Krishna
	ANS: Answer not provided.
	PTS: 1 REF: p. 37-38

2.	Ganges and Indus rivers		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 38
3.	Harappans		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 38-40
4.	Mohenjo-Daro		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 38-40
5.	Harappan seals		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 40
6.	the Deccan Plateau		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 38
7.	Dravidians		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 38
8.	Aryans		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 38

9.	raja and maharaja		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 43
10.	Rigveda		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 43
11.	Alexander the Great		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 44
12.	Chandragupta Maury	a	
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 44
13.	Arthasastra		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 44
14.	varna/caste		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 44-46
15.	jati		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 47

	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 45
17.	Kshatriya		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 45-46
18.	Vaisya		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 46
19.	Sudras		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 46
20.	Law of Manu		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 46
21.	untouchables/pariahs		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 46-47
22.	the monsoon		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 49

16. Brahmins

	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 50
24.	sati		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 48
25.	Hinduism		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 51
26.	Vedas		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 50
27.	Upanishads		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 50
28.	Varuna		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 50
29.	Dyaus and Indra		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 50

23. asceticism

30.	Vishnu and Siva		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 52
31.	Brahman		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 52
32.	karma		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 50
33.	dharma		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 50
34.	reincarnation		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 51-52
35.	Buddhism		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 52-54
36.	Siddhartha Gautama		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 52-54

37.	sermon at the deer park at Sarnath/Benares		
	ANS: Answer not provided.		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 54-55
38.	Nirvana		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 54
39.	bodhi		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 54
40.	Atman		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 54
41.	Four Noble Truths		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 54
42.	Middle Path/Eightfol	d Way	
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 54
43.	Mahavira and Jainisn	ı	
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 55

44.	Mauryan Empire		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 44
45.	Ashokan pillars		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 56
46.	Sanskrit and Prakrit		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 58
47.	Panini		
	ANS: Answer not provided		
	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 58
48.	PTS: 1  Mahabharata and Ra		
48.		mayan	
48.	Mahabharata and Ra	mayan	a
	Mahabharata and Ra ANS: Answer not provided	mayan REF:	a
	Mahabharata and Ra ANS: Answer not provided PTS: 1	mayand REF:	a
	Mahabharata and Ra ANS: Answer not provided PTS: 1 stupas and rock cham ANS:	. REF:	a
49.	Mahabharata and Ra ANS: Answer not provided PTS: 1 stupas and rock cham ANS: Answer not provided	. REF:	а р. 58
49.	Mahabharata and Ra ANS: Answer not provided PTS: 1 stupas and rock cham ANS: Answer not provided PTS: 1	. REF:	а р. 58
49.	Mahabharata and Rai ANS: Answer not provided PTS: 1 stupas and rock cham ANS: Answer not provided PTS: 1 "rule of the fishes" ANS:	. REF:	p. 58

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

ANS: A

	<ul> <li>a. Ganges River Valley.</li> <li>b. Indus River Valley.</li> <li>c. Deccan Plateau.</li> <li>d. Kara Korum.</li> <li>e. Hindu Kush.</li> </ul>
	ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 38
2.	The two major cities of the Harappan civilization a. were Gujarat and Panini. b. were both located near the Indian Ocean coast. c. each had over 500,000 inhabitants. d. were Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. e. were established on the bank of the Ganges River.
	ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 38
3.	<ul> <li>Which of the following correctly describes Harappan civilization?</li> <li>a. It showed no similarity to the civilizations of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia.</li> <li>b. Its culture never attained the status of a true civilization.</li> <li>c. It was much more agricultural than its contemporaries in Egypt and Mesopotamia.</li> <li>d. It was a collection of over fifteen hundred towns and cities, ruled by landlords and rich merchants.</li> <li>e. It never developed an urban center of over 3,000 people.</li> </ul>
	ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 40
4.	The Harappan economy  a. was based upon war and conquest.  b. is unknown, due to the lack of physical or written evidence.  c. was devoted to the maintenance of the god Seth.  d. was based primarily on agriculture.  e. was exclusively involved in manufacturing and trade.
	ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 40
5.	The Aryans  a. dominated ancient India after their arrival from the north.  b. assimilated with the Dravidians to form an egalitarian India.  c. introduced agriculture to India.  d. created a unified system of tribal alliances and kingdoms within ancient India.

REF: p. 42

e. came originally from Persia and the Arabian peninsula.

PTS: 1

1. The southern area of the Indian subcontinent, a region of hills and upland plateau, is called the

<ul><li>b. crushed Mohenjo-Daro wh</li><li>c. never controlled any of the</li></ul>			nenjo-Daro when the I lled any of the Deccar t Dravidian people to	people to settle in the Indus Valley.		
		ANS: E	PTS: 1	REF: p. 43		
	7.	<ul><li>a. the Akkadia</li><li>b. the army of</li><li>c. the forces of</li></ul>	n army. Ramses IV. The Assyrian king. Iministrators who had	rom India by Chandragupta Maurya? remained after Alexander the Great.		
		ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 44		
	8.	society? a. bodhis and k b. rajas and ma c. the Dao. d. the untoucha	shatriyas. harajas.	ws setting behavioral standards for which groups in Indian ees.		
		ANS: E	PTS: 1	REF: p. 44		
	9.	<ul><li>b. for the king,</li><li>c. there was to</li><li>d. a primitive f</li></ul>	required to rule solely practical politics and be egalitarian use of p	y in a despotic manner. results are more important than the divine law. political power in the society. to be given to peasants.		
		ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 44		
	10.	<ul><li>b. feared assass</li><li>c. was the last</li><li>d. worshiped the</li><li>e. abolished But</li></ul>	en a member of the ar sination and had a sect major Mauryan ruler. ne god Mithras. uddhism in India.			
	ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 44					

11. The caste system

6. The Aryans

a. was applicable to every member of Indian society.

- b. was a central element of Buddhist belief.
- c. was actually more flexible than the Egyptian social structure.
- d. originated in Macedonia.
- e. was unsuccessfully opposed by Aryan warriors' wives.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 45-50

12.	<ul><li>b. curtailed by an ir</li><li>c. unlimited by law</li><li>d. established by A</li></ul>	actical aspects of admi- nstitutionalized bureau	eracy o	ng a numerous independent city states.  If powerful governors and ministers.
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 44
13.	<ul><li>a. so holy that they</li><li>b. given extensive of</li><li>c. required to have</li><li>d. composed prima</li></ul>	caste known as the unto would be contaminated opportunity to achieve a minimum of five child rily of priests and finarties handling dead bodies	d if tou social r ldren d ncial pla	ched even by high priests. mobility. uring their lifetimes. anners.
	ANS: E	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 47
14.	The three "twice-bor a. Sikh, Hamar and b. sudras, brahmins c. vaisya, kshatriya d. brahmins, bodhi e. sudra, ashakan an	Maltese. and kshatriya. and brahmins. and mahayana.		
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 46
15.	<ul><li>b. the rulers showed</li><li>c. women were abled</li><li>d. Ashoka created a</li></ul>	extensively regulated ed d no interest in major re	eligious nd and	s developments. one, Omione, even reigned for years.
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 49
16.	The Indian priestly c a. kshatriya. b. pariah. c. brahmin. d. vaisya. e. volcana.	aste was known as the		
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 45
17.	The Indian warrior ca a. kshatriya. b. pariah. c. brahmin. d. vaisya. e. jati.	aste was known as the		
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 45

18.	<ul> <li>18. Women in ancient India</li> <li>a. were legally owned by their husbands and male children.</li> <li>b. were never permitted to study the Vedas or own land, but could often serve as go</li> <li>c. never married before the age of twenty-one years.</li> <li>d. were in theory required that a widow throw herself upon her dead husband's function.</li> <li>e. were barred from even viewing the ritual of sati.</li> </ul>							
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 48			
19.	The third-ranked casa. kshatriya. b. pariah. c. brahmins. d. vaisya. e. sudras.					ras the		
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 46			
20.	The term that refers a. jati. b. varna. c. guru. d. sati. e. boyar.	to the sy	ystem of large,	joint fa	milies in Indi	a is		
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 47			
21.	<ul> <li>All of the following are true about the jati system except</li> <li>a. it was the category of social classification with subdivisions within each for different castes.</li> <li>b. it served to categorize large numbers of individual families.</li> <li>c. it sometimes offered an opportunity for upward mobility.</li> <li>d. it could serve as a stabilizing factor in Indian life.</li> <li>e. a jati was obliged to provide for its poor and destitute members.</li> </ul>							
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 47			
22.	Ashoka a. was the founder b. was the only Inc c. changed his per d. sent Buddhist m e. was a vaisya.	lian emp sonal val	eror who tried lues and govern	nmental	policies afte	r becoming a Buddhis le people.	t.	
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 56			
23.	<ul><li>a. The practices codemonstrated eg</li><li>b. The superiority</li></ul>	oncerning galitariar of males I marriag trilineal	g education, prinism between the over females vege, and divorce	iesthood ne gend was man practic	d service, and ers. nifested in all es demonstra	os in ancient Indian so I property inheritance I areas of marital life. ted the emphasis on g	·	

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 47-48

24.	According to the <i>Atharvashasta</i> , a woman who had been deserted by her husband: a. was entitled to the return of double her dowry. b. could seek a divorce. c. had no recourse. d. was immediately freed from all marital commitments. e. could never remarry.						
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 47		
25.	<ul><li>A major religion that</li><li>a. Daoism.</li><li>b. Jainism.</li><li>c. Chandrism.</li><li>d. Zoroastrianism.</li><li>e. Hinduism.</li></ul>	was fou	inded by Maha	vira in	the sixth century was		
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 54		
26.	<ul> <li>Asceticism in ancient Indian religion</li> <li>a. served as a substitute for sacrificial practices as a means to placate and communicate with the gods.</li> <li>b. enabled priests to facilitate communication between believers and the gods.</li> <li>c. enhanced sacrificial practices.</li> <li>d. provided means of firmly establishing one's experiences apart from the realm of spiritual meditative processes.</li> <li>e. reduced food consumption, as desired by Ashoka.</li> </ul>						
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 50		
27.	Asceticism eventually a. karma. b. satya. c. yoga. d. sati. e. samsara.	y evolve	ed into the mod	lern pra	actice of body training known as		
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 50		
28.	<ul><li>A set of commentarie</li><li>a. Upanishads.</li><li>b. Kamasutra.</li><li>c. Rigveda.</li><li>d. Mahabharata.</li><li>e. Epistularias.</li></ul>	es on the	e Vedas that en	nphasiz	ed spiritual meditation were the		
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 50		
29.	Which of the following statements is a valid observation about Brahman?  a. He was a contemporary of the Buddha.  b. He was the Creator.  c. He demanded monotheism.  d. He challenged the caste system.  e. He spread Hinduism to China along the Silk Road.						
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 52		

	<ul><li>a. satya.</li><li>b. dharma.</li><li>c. karma.</li><li>d. sati.</li><li>e. khalid.</li></ul>						
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 50				
31.	<ul><li>a. attain a blissful,</li><li>b. attain an ultimate</li><li>c. attain eternal life</li><li>d. be reborn again a</li></ul>	eternal afterlife. e spiritual reunion with e by exchanging one's					
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 54				
32.	<ul><li>c. prevented the ass</li><li>d. weakened the au</li></ul>		•				
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 50				
33.	The founder of Budo a. Chandragupta M b. Siddhartha Gauto c. Mahauira Krishr d. Ashoka Gupta. e. Mahavira.	Iaurya. ama.					
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 53				
34.	<ul> <li>A key difference between Hinduism and Buddhism was that Buddhism</li> <li>a. claimed that each individual possessed an individual, reincarnatable soul.</li> <li>b. believed in an unyielding caste structure.</li> <li>c. was simpler, as it rejected the numerous Hindu gods.</li> <li>d. required belief in a different, two-tier caste system.</li> <li>e. originated in Mongolia, Siddhartha's birthplace.</li> </ul>						
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 54				
35.	<ul> <li>5. Gautama said that the way to avoid suffering was to end desire by</li> <li>a. permanently isolating oneself from the rest of humanity.</li> <li>b. practicing excessive asceticism.</li> <li>c. following the "Middle Path."</li> <li>d. practicing karma exercises.</li> <li>e. avoiding agricultural projects.</li> </ul>						
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 54				

30. The Indian term that refers to the impact of one's actions in life on a later life after reincarnation is

36.	<ul> <li>According to tradition, Ashoka's son:</li> <li>a. abdicated the throne in humility to a wise advisor.</li> <li>b. died because Ashoka refused to commit a violet act.</li> <li>c. sought to convert Ashoka to Jainism.</li> <li>d. was responsible for converting the island of Sri Lanka to Buddhism.</li> <li>e. was an academic and found no interest in politics.</li> </ul>						
	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 56				
37.	After the decline of Bactria was the a. Macedonian E b. Chan Empire. c. Kushan Kingd d. Shungas Repu e. Xiongnu Empire.	empire.  om. blic.	pire, the new kingdom that was founded by nomadic warriors in				
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 57				
38.	<ul><li>a. statement of B</li><li>b. view that warf</li><li>c. development of</li><li>d. desire of Hind</li></ul>	uddha about the ne fare is glorious and of a major marine fi us to eat fish rather	ed to abstain from killing reptiles. was the primary activity of kings and aristocrats. shery program under Ashoka. than cattle. by the Sea Peoples from South Asia.				
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 57				
39.	The earliest of the a. Brahmanas. b. Upanishads. c. Rig Veda. d. Ramayana. e. Bodhiyara.	Vedas was the					
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 58				
40.	The purpose of the Vedas was to provide  a. the unchanging theological dogma of Hinduism.  b. hymns and ritual sacrifices for tribal Aryan religious ceremonies.  c. the historical legacy of the Hindu tradition.  d. commentaries on the tribal Aryan religious beliefs.  e. the story of the decline of Harappa.						
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 58				
41.	The language of the a. Prakrit. b. Sanskrit. c. Hindi. d. Gujarati. e. Farsi.	ne Vedas was					
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 58				

- 42. A famous grammar was written by the Indian scholar a. Panini. b. Ashoka. c. Gandhi. d. Jawaharlal. e. Arjuna. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 58 43. The *Mahabharata* a. describes the peaceful relations between Aryan cousins. b. primarily details the activities of Hindu rulers. c. provides an elaborate discussion of the ethics of the dharma. paramount objective in all activities. e. sharply attacks belief in the dharma as being irrational.
  - d. contains Krishna's sermon in which he advocates the value of success or failure as the

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 58

- 44. The *Ramayana* 
  - a. is a presentation of Indian values.
  - b. ignores the relationship of gods and animals in human life.
  - c. is a realistic depiction of Indian life.
  - d. describes an Aryan attack on Delhi.
  - e. is the name of the warrior caste.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 57

- 45. The purpose of Ashoka's great polished sandstone pillars was to
  - a. commemorate events in Buddha's life.
  - b. mark pilgrim routes to Daoist holy places.
  - c. warn aliens to leave India.
  - d. provide propaganda for Kautilya's government.
  - e. celebrate his victories over Alexander the Great.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 60-61

- 46. Stupas
  - a. originally housed a relic of Ashoka.
  - b. ultimately became a place of devotion.
  - c. was the site where painting first developed in India.
  - d. were believed to be the homes of Vishnu.
  - e. were pillars, exactly fifty meters high and thirty meters deep.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 61

- 47. Which of the following is not true about the rock chambers?
  - a. Ashoka originally built them to house monks and wandering ascetics.
  - b. They were carved out of the sides of mountains.
  - c. Ashoka prohibited their use for religious ceremonies.
  - d. Their structural format was similar to that of a Roman basilica.
  - e. One of the most famous rock chambers is at Ajanta.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 61

48.	a. b. c.	the the the im	e patterne three see fact the portant	ns forme states of at the su observa	ed by st matter in is a s ations o	tars, o : star. of the	r constell orbit of M	ations.  Iars.	e and mathematics was: s.  eer system which we use today.
	AN	S:	E		PTS:	1		REF:	: p. 61
49.	a.	sci sal a r an	ientific lvation reward t active	curiosity and fulf	y. illment anding life.	achie	ous parad	ise that	at adorned ancient Indian religious art represented
	AN	S:	В		PTS:	1		REF:	: p. 61
50.	a. b. c. d.	we ind we	ere base ere nota cluded t ere muc	bly lack the deve h more	eas muc ing in a lopmer signific	ch like astron nt of the	e those of omical in he idea th nan Indian	terest. at the e religio	
	AN	S:	C		PTS:	1		REF:	: p. 61
TRUI	E/FA	LS	SE						
1.	Hai	rapı	pan civi	ilization	evolve	ed aloi	ng the Ga	nges Ri	River.
	AN	S:	F		PTS:	1		REF:	r: p. 38
2.	The	e A	ryans ir	ntroduce	d agric	ulture	to the In	dian su	subcontinent.
	AN	S:	F		PTS:	1		REF:	: p. 40
3.	The	e A	ryans w	ere a Se	emetic-	people	es.		
	AN	S:	F		PTS:	1		REF:	: p. 41
4.				the <i>Arth</i> ect to rea		a, sacı	ed law to	ok prec	ecedence over history and evidence, but even sacred
	AN	S:	T		PTS:	1		REF:	: p. 44
5.				ra, asso The Pri		with t	he Maury	an cou	urt official Kautilya, has been compared to
	AN	S:	T		PTS:	1		REF:	: p. 44

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6. The caste system was in part a reflection of the light-skinned Aryans' conquest of the dark-skinned Dravidians.
ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 44-45
7. Siddartha denied the reality of the material or physical world, claiming that it was all an illusion that had to be transcended.
ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 54
8. In comparison to Hinduism, Buddhism was much less egalitarian.
ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 54

9. After the fall of the Mauryan dynasty, the Indian subcontinent was immediately reunified under the Gupta dynasty.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 57

10. The language of the Vedas was Prakrit.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 58