

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 02—Ancient India

True / False

1. Harappan civilization evolved along the Ganges River.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 38

2. Harappan economy was based primarily on agriculture.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 40
Political and Social Features

3. *The Arthashastra*, associated with the Mauryan court official Kautilya, has been compared to Machiavelli's *The Prince*.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 44

4. The caste system was in part a reflection of the light-skinned Aryans' conquest of the dark-skinned Dravidians.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 44-45

5. Siddhartha denied the reality of the material or physical world, claiming that it was all an illusion that had to be transcended.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 54

6. In comparison to Hinduism, Buddhism was much less egalitarian.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: p. 54

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 57

8. The language of the Vedas was Prakrit.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 58

9. Two of the world's major religions, Hinduism and Zoroastrianism, originated in India.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 38

A Land of diversity

10. The priestly class of brahmins held the highest social status in Vedic society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 44

The Class System

Multiple Choice

11. Which of the following correctly describes Harappan civilization?

- a. It showed no similarity to the civilizations of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia.
- b. Its culture never attained the status of a true civilization.
- c. It was much more agricultural than its contemporaries in Egypt and Mesopotamia.
- d. It was a collection of over fifteen hundred towns and cities, ruled by landlords and rich merchants.
- e. It never developed an urban center of over 3,000 people.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 40

Political and Social Structures

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12. Which of the following is NOT true about the Aryans:

- a. They dominated ancient India after their arrival from the north.
- b. assimilated with the Dravidians to form an egalitarian India.
- c. They spoke Sanskrit.
- d. They wrote the Rig Veda.
- e. They organized in tribes led by a Raja.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 41-42
The Aryans in India

13. What army of occupation was driven from India by Chandragupta Maurya?

- a. the Akkadian army.
- b. the army of Ramses IV.
- c. the forces of the Assyrian king.
- d. the Greek administrators who had remained after Alexander the Great.
- e. the army of Tamir the Lame.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 44

14. The Indian term dharma referred to laws setting behavioral standards for which groups in Indian society?

- a. bodhis and kshatriyas.
- b. rajas and maharajas.
- c. the Dao.
- d. the untouchables.
- e. all inhabitants of India, of all classes.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 43
From Chieftains to Kings

15. The caste system

- 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.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 44-50
The Caste System

16. The authority of Mauryan kings was

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- a. limited by the practical aspects of administering a numerous independent city states.
- b. curtailed by an institutionalized bureaucracy of powerful governors and ministers.
- c. unlimited by law or custom.
- d. established by Alexander the Great.
- e. diminished by the onset of the Black Death.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 44
The Mauryan Empire

17. The three "twice-born" castes were the

- a. Sikh, Hamar and Maltese.
- b. sudras, brahmins and kshatriya.
- c. vaisya, kshatriya and brahmins.
- d. brahmins, bodhi and mahayana.
- e. sudra, ashakan and pariah.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 45
The Class System

18. The members of the caste known as the untouchables, or pariahs, were

- a. so holy that they would be contaminated if touched even by high priests.
- b. given extensive opportunity to achieve social mobility.
- c. required to have a minimum of five children during their lifetimes.
- d. composed primarily of priests and financial planners.
- e. given jobs such as handling dead bodies or collecting trash.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 46
The Class System

19. During the Mauryan Dynasty,

- a. the government extensively regulated economic activities.
- b. the rulers showed no interest in major religious developments.
- c. women were able to own and inherit land and one, Omione, even reigned for years.
- d. Ashoka created and publicized the ideas of karma and irgun.
- e. Alexander built a city on the Ganges.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 48
Trade and Manufacturing

20. The Indian priestly caste was known as the

Chapter 02—Ancient India

- a. kshatriya.
- b. pariah.
- c. brahmin.
- d. vaisya.
- e. volcana.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 50
Brahmanism

21. Women in ancient India

- a. were legally owned by their husbands and male children.
- b. were never permitted to study the Vedas or own land, but could often serve as gurus.
- c. never married before the age of twenty-one years.
- d. were in theory required that a widow throw herself upon her dead husband's funeral pyre.
- e. were barred from even viewing the ritual of sati.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 47
Marriage

22. The third-ranked caste, usually viewed as the merchant caste, was the

- a. kshatriya.
- b. pariah.
- c. brahmins.
- d. vaisya.
- e. sudras.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 45
The Class System

23. All of the following are true about the jati system except

- a. it was the category of social classification with subdivisions within each for different castes.
- b. it served to categorize large numbers of individual families.
- c. it sometimes offered an opportunity for upward mobility.
- d. it could serve as a stabilizing factor in Indian life.
- e. a jati was obliged to provide for its poor and destitute members.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 46
The Jati

24. Ashoka

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- a. was the founder of Jainism.
- b. was the only Indian emperor who tried to foster trade.
- c. changed his personal values and governmental policies after becoming a Buddhist.
- d. sent Buddhist missionaries to China and Japan to instruct the people.
- e. was a vaisya.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 57
Architecture and Sculpture

25. According to the *Arthashastra*, 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.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 46
Marriage

26. A major religion that was founded by Mahavira in the sixth century was

- a. Daoism.
- b. Jainism.
- c. Chandrism.
- d. Zoroastrianism.
- e. Hinduism.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53
Jainsim

27. Asceticism in ancient Indian religion

- a. served as a substitute for sacrificial practices as a means to placate and communicate with the gods.
- b. enabled priests to facilitate communication between believers and the gods.
- c. enhanced sacrificial practices.
- d. provided means of firmly establishing one's experiences apart from the realm of spiritual meditative processes.
- e. reduced food consumption, as desired by Ashoka.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 50
Brahmanism

28. A set of commentaries on the Vedas that emphasized spiritual meditation were the

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- a. Upanishads.
- b. Kamasutra.
- c. Rigveda.
- d. Mahabharata.
- e. Epistularias.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 50
Brahmanism

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

- a. satya.
- b. dharma.
- c. karma.
- d. sati.
- e. khalid.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 50
Reincarnation

30. The ultimate goal of Hindus is to

- a. attain a blissful, eternal afterlife.
- b. attain an ultimate spiritual reunion with Brahman and escape the pain of living.
- c. attain eternal life by exchanging one's karma for Atman.
- d. be reborn again and again.
- e. achieve enlightenment in the Western Paradise.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53
Buddhism and Brahmanism

31. The founder of Buddhism was

- a. Chandragupta Maurya.
- b. Siddhartha Gautama.
- c. Mahauira Krishna.
- d. Ashoka Gupta.
- e. Mahavira.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 52
The Life of Siddhartha Gautama

32. Gautama said that the way to avoid suffering was to end desire by

Chapter 02—Ancient India

- a. permanently isolating oneself from the rest of humanity.
- b. practicing excessive asceticism.
- c. following the "Middle Path."
- d. practicing karma exercises.
- e. avoiding agricultural projects.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53
Buddhism and Brahmanism

33. After the decline of the Mauryan Empire, the new kingdom that was founded by nomadic warriors in Bactria was the
- a. Macedonian Empire.
 - b. Chan Empire.
 - c. Kushan Kingdom.
 - d. Shungas Republic.
 - e. Xiongnu Empire.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 55
After Ashoka: The Rule of the Fishes

34. "The Rule of the Fishes" refers to the
- a. statement of Buddha about the need to abstain from killing reptiles.
 - b. view that warfare is glorious and was the primary activity of kings and aristocrats.
 - c. development of a major marine fishery program under Ashoka.
 - d. desire of Hindus to eat fish rather than cattle.
 - e. the invasion of the Ganges basin by the Sea Peoples from South Asia.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 56
After Ashoka: The Rule of the Fishes

35. The earliest of the Vedas was the
- a. Brahmanas.
 - b. Upanishads.
 - c. Rig Veda.
 - d. Ramayana.
 - e. Bodhiyara.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 57
Literature

36. The purpose of the Vedas was to provide
- Cengage Learning Testing, Powered by Cognero*

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- 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.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 57
Literature

37. The language of the Vedas was

- a. Prakrit.
- b. Sanskrit.
- c. Hindi.
- d. Gujarati.
- e. Farsi.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 57
Literature

38. 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.
- d. contains Krishna's sermon in which he advocates the value of success or failure as the paramount objective in all activities.
- e. sharply attacks belief in the dharma as being irrational.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 57
Literature

39. 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.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 57
Literature

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

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 57
Architecture and Sculpture

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

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53
Buddhism and Brahmanism

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

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 59
Architecture and Sculpture

43. Ancient Indian scientific activities
- were based on ideas much like those of Arabia.
 - were notably lacking in astronomical interest.
 - included the development of the idea that the earth was a sphere.
 - were much more significant than Indian religious innovations.
 - caused the Indian scientists to be renowned for their world domination in alchemy.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 60
Science

Chapter 02—Ancient India

44. The collapse of Harrupan civilization

- a. indicates a gradual decline and abandonment of Mohenjo Daro.
- b. was due to a volcanic eruption that destroyed and buried the city.
- c. probably occurred as a result of a sudden catastrophic event
- d. was due to the onslaught of Aryan invasions.
- e. was due to flooding during the monsoon seasons of the subcontinent.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Collapse of Harappan civilization
p. 40

45. In the religious changes described by the Upanishads, *Brahman* meant

- a. a monotheistic presence, later embodied by Vishnu.
- b. the main celestial god honored by fire sacrifices.
- c. the process of reincarnation for not doing one's dharma.
- d. a shadowy ultimate reality with which one's individual spirit would merge.
- e. the ritual worship maintained by the priestly caste.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 43
In the Beginning

46. The concept of "the happiness of the king lying in the happiness of his subjects" is explained by

- a. *ma'at*
- b. the Mandate of Heaven
- c. the *Arthashastra*
- d. karma
- e. divination

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 44
The Mauryan Empire

47. Which of the following was the most significant factor of Chandragupta Maurya's reign?

- a. His alliance with Alexander the Great
- b. His adoption of Buddhism
- c. His centralization of the first unified empire in India
- d. His production of sacred texts including the Upanishads
- e. His engagement in long-distance trade with the Roman Empire.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 43
The Mauryan Empire

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48. The basic social organization of the *jati* was formed around one's

- a. caste
- b. occupation
- c. kin group
- d. location
- e. none of these

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 46
The Jati

49. The first money system in India probably came into existence from

- a. coins of gold and copper from the Middle East
- b. cowrie shells
- c. was introduced by Alexander the Great
- d. the Aryan migration
- e. the Mauryan government's centralized control of silver mines

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 48-49
Trade and Manufacturing

50. The main trio of the polytheistic gods in India are

- a. Shiva the Destroyer, Vishnu the Preserver, and Brahman the Creator
- b. Shiva the destroyer, Indra the Creator and Agni the Fire God.
- c. Varuna the Almighty, Krishna the Warrior, and Siddhartha Gautuma.
- d. Ganesha of good fortune, Kali of Death, Zuul the gatekeeper.
- e. None of these

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 52
Popular religion

51. Gautama's vision of Nirvana was

- a. similar to the Aryan concept of Brahman
- b. considered unknowable by humans
- c. only possible with asceticism
- d. open to all who accepted Buddhism
- e. a heavenly paradise for those with good karma.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53
Buddhism and Brahminism

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52. A significant difference between Buddhism and Brahmanism was

- a. its emphasis on ritual divination
- b. the focus on Buddha as a divine figure
- c. rejection of shrines and monasteries
- d. rejection of the rigid caste system
- e. embracing of severe austerity and poverty

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Buddhism and Brahmanism
p. 53

53. Ashoka was most notable for

- a. his conversion to Buddhism and facilitated its spread through India
- b. conquering the Tamil portion of India
- c. overthrowing the Mauryan empire
- d. fighting an extensive war against Alexander the Great
- e. None of these.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ashoka, A Buddhist Monarch
p. 55

54. Justification for centralization in India was written in which literary work?

- a. *Tripitaka*
- b. *Rig Veda*
- c. *Arthasastra*
- d. *Mahabharat*
- e. *Ramayana*

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: After Ashoka: The Rule of the Fishes
p. 56

Subjective Short Answer

Instructions: Identify the following terms.

55. Arjuna and Krishna

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 37-38

56. Ganges and Indus rivers

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ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 38

57. Harappans

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 38-40

58. Mohenjo-Daro

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 38-40

59. Harappan seals

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 40

60. the Deccan Plateau

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 38

61. Dravidians

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 38

62. Aryans

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 38

63. raja and maharaja

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 43

64. Rig Veda

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 42

65. Alexander the Great

Chapter 02—Ancient India

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 43

66. Chandragupta Maurya

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 43

67. Arthashastra

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 44

68. varna/caste

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 44-46

69. jati

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 46

70. Brahmins

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 50

71. Kshatriya

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 45-46

72. Vaisya

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 46

73. Sudras

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 45

74. Law of Manu

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ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 45

75. untouchables/pariahs

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 45-46

76. the monsoon

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 48

77. asceticism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 50

78. sati

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 47

79. Hinduism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 49

80. Vedas

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 49

81. Upanishads

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 50

82. Varuna

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 49

83. Dyaus and Indra

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ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 49

84. Vishnu and Siva

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 52

85. Brahman

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 52

86. karma

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 50

87. dharma

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 50

88. reincarnation

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53

89. Buddhism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53

90. Siddhartha Gautama

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 52-54

91. sermon at the deer park at Sarnath/Benares

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53

92. Nirvana

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ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53

93. bodhi

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53

94. Atman

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53

95. Four Noble Truths

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53

96. Middle Path/Eightfold Way

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53

97. Mauryan Empire

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 44

98. Mahavira and Jainism

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53

99. Ashokan pillars

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 55

100. Sanskrit and Prakrit

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 57

101. Panini

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ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 57

102. *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 57

103. stupas and rock chambers

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 53

104. "rule of the fishes"

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 56

Essay

105. 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?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

106. Discuss the possible impact of India's climate on the beliefs and practices of early Hinduism.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

107. 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?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

108. What are the major Indian castes? Was the caste system a stabilizing or a destabilizing factor in Indian society, or both? Give specific examples.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

109. 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?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

Chapter 02—Ancient India

110. 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?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

111. Discuss the possible monotheistic elements in Hindu polytheism.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

112. 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?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

113. In what ways did the events of Ashoka's reign mark the high point of Buddhism in India? Why?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

114. 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?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

115. Explain the expansion of trade in the Mauryan Empire; what facilitated it, and what made it more difficult before the Empire?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

116. How did geographic conditioning in India prevent political unification until the Mauryan Empire?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

117. How would you compare the political justification of rule in the *Arthashastra* to the Mandate of Heaven in early China?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1