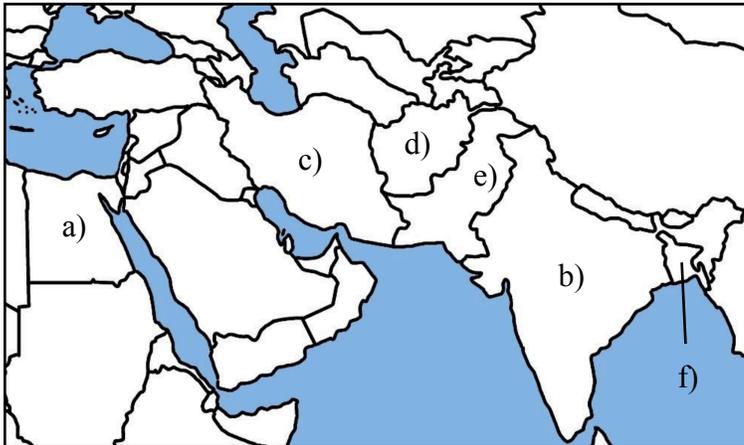


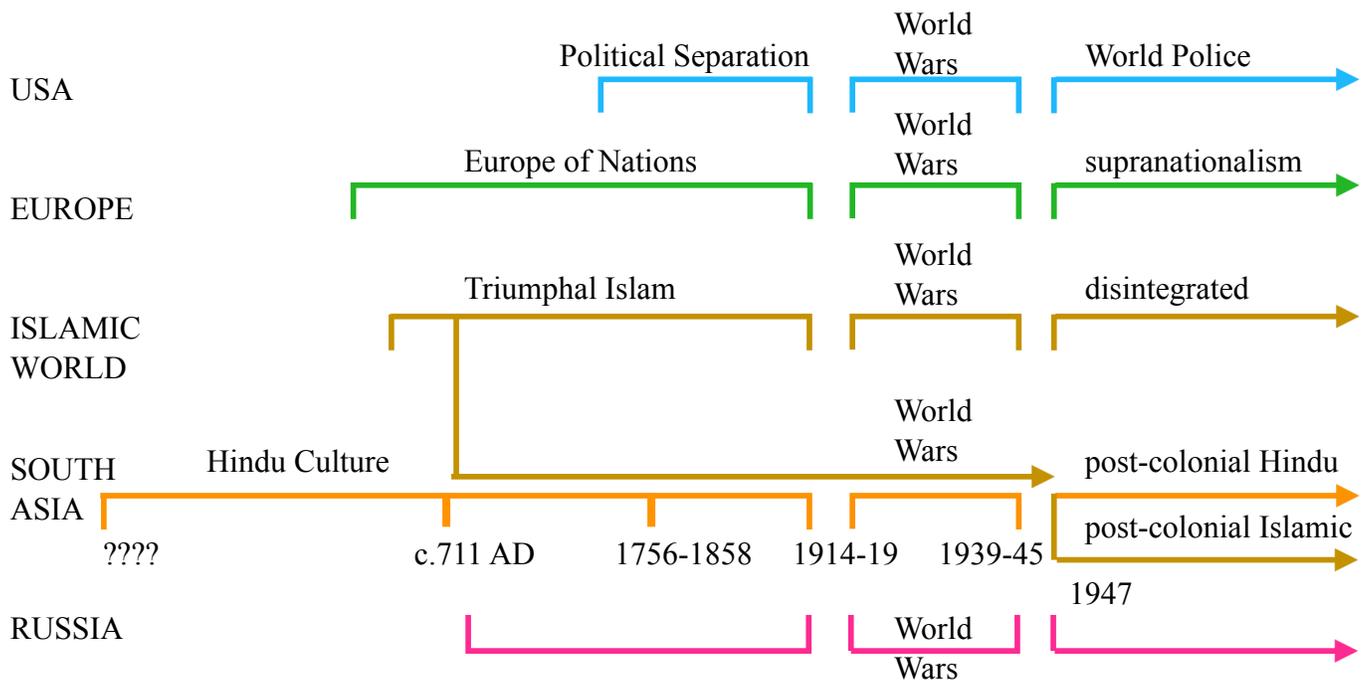
Part 1: Geography and World History

1. Label the countries indicated on the map below:



- a) Egypt (1 pt)
- b) India (1 pt)
- c) Iran (1 pt)
- d) Afghanistan (1 pt)
- e) Pakistan (1 pt)
- f) Bangladesh (1 pt)

2. Draw a timeline diagram of the history of world including South Asia AND *the four cardinal cultures other than China*. Label the periods with titles that clearly indicate the meaning of each period in history, **and label the anchor facts of South Asian history**. Do *not* abbreviate as we do in our daily practice. Show the connection between Islamic culture and South Asia. Using a ruler could help you make it as neat as possible.



Period names: 6.5 points Labeled Cultures: 2.5 points Anchor Facts: 3 pts **Total Points This Page: 18 pts**

Part 2: Hindu Culture

3. What is the word used to describe Hindu Culture's lack of interest in history? What word means that it was never politically integrated?

The word for a culture that has no interest in history is "a-historical." The word for a culture that has never been politically integrated is "un-integrated." **(3 pts: 1 pt for a-historical; 1 pt for un-integrated; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

4. Why is Alexander the Great's invasion important to the history of South Asia? What do the people of India prefer to remember, and why?

Alexander the Great's invasion is important to the history of South Asia, because without it, we would not know what was happening in a-historical India until much later. The people of India prefer to remember the Mauryan Empire that came next, because it's the first example of an empire created by the people of South Asia themselves. **(3 pts: 1 pt for clarity; 1 pt for native dynasty; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

5. Post-colonial India has two parts. What are they? What *two* anchor facts explain this modern split?

Post-colonial South Asia has two parts. The first is the Hindu part (India). The second is the Islamic part (Pakistan and Bangladesh). The arrival of triumphal Islam in South Asia in c.711 is part of the explanation. The other part is the partition of South Asia in 1947. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Hindu and Islamic; 1 pt for c.711 AD; 1 pt for 1947; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Part 3: The British Raj

6. What idea means a form of imperialism that is supposed to help the people it rules? Give two examples of how Britain acted this way.

"Tutelar imperialism" is the idea of ruling others for their own good. Britain did this by building railroads in South Asia, building universities and schools, and also by teaching self-government/democracy. **(4 pts: 1 pt for tutelary imperialism; 2 pts for examples; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 14 pts

7. What is “swaraj”? How did the best part of Britain’s form of imperialism lead to it? How did the *worst* part of Britain’s imperialism (during the wars), lead to it?

“Swaraj” means “self rule.” The best part of Britain’s tutelary imperialism was tutoring in the art of democracy, which helped un-integrated South Asia to prepare for self-government. The worst part (ruling others and having power over them) also led to swaraj because it made the Indians want to be apart from the British Empire.

(4 pts: 1 pt for swaraj; 1 pt for democracy; 1 pt for power; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Part 4: Swaraj and Post-Colonialism

8. What word means “truth force” or “peaceful protest”? Who was the great advocate of this method in the history of South Asia? Give three example of how it was implemented.

The word for “truth force” is *satyagraha*. The great advocate of this method was Mohandas Gandhi. When the British made it illegal to buy and sell salt, unless people paid taxes to the British on it, Gandhi marched 240 miles to the sea in the “Salt March” to pick up salt at the ocean. Another example of this approach was how Gandhi spun his own thread and weaved his own humble clothing. This became a symbol of resisting the British imperial system of trade as well. Finally, Gandhi promoted the “Quit India” movement in World War II, and was put in prison.

(5 pts: 1 pt for satyagraha; 1 pt for Salt March; 1 pt for clothes; 1 pt for Quit India; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

9. What has happened to South Asia since 1947 because of the way the lines were drawn between the Muslim parts and the Hindu parts? Why does Bangladesh have a better relationship with India than Pakistan does?

Since 1947 there have been three Indo-Pakistani wars. These are wars that have been fought over what parts of South Asia belong to India, and what part belong to Pakistan. The third war was about the fate of Bangladesh, which broke away from Pakistan with the help of India. India’s assistance to Bangladesh in the third Indo-Pakistani war, which to Bangladesh was its war of independence helped India have a better relationship with Bangladesh.

(3 pts: 1 pt for three wars; 1 pt for Bangladesh independence and impact on relationship with India; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

10. Why did India not ally with either Russia or America during the Cold War? What did it do instead? How did India’s response to the Cold War between America and Russia reflect its history, and how did that response contribute to the rise of a strange relationship between the United States and Pakistan?

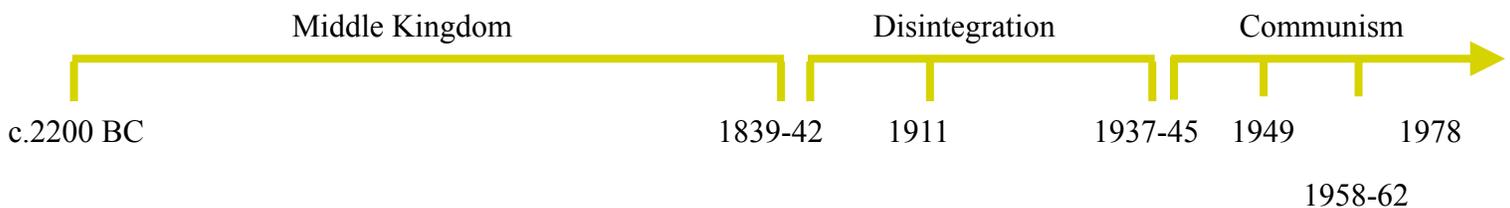
India chose not to ally with Russia or America during the Cold War because of its cultural need to assert its independence, i.e. its post-colonial mindset. This was the driving force behind the “non-aligned” movement, of which India was among the leaders. This was a reflection of India’s desire to avoid being controlled by great outside powers such as the British Empire and the Muslim invaders of the past. The choice to be “non-aligned” contributed to a strange choice by America to become an ally of Pakistan because it wanted allies in South Asia against communist Russia during the Cold War. Pakistan is an Islamist country, which means its culture embodies the idea of a triumph of Islam over all other cultures, including America. The security relationship between America and Pakistan is thus very strange because it helps Pakistan’s security and stability but also contributes to more terrorism in the world.

(3 pts: 1 pt for post-colonial; 1 pt for non-aligned; 1 pt for colonial past; 1 pt for alliance against Russia; 1 pt for Islamism and terrorism; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 6 pts

Part 5: Bonus

11. Draw and label the Chinese history anchor fact timeline *with period names and anchor fact dates*.



Maximum Bonus Points: 2 pts

TOTAL POINTS ON TEST: 50 pts