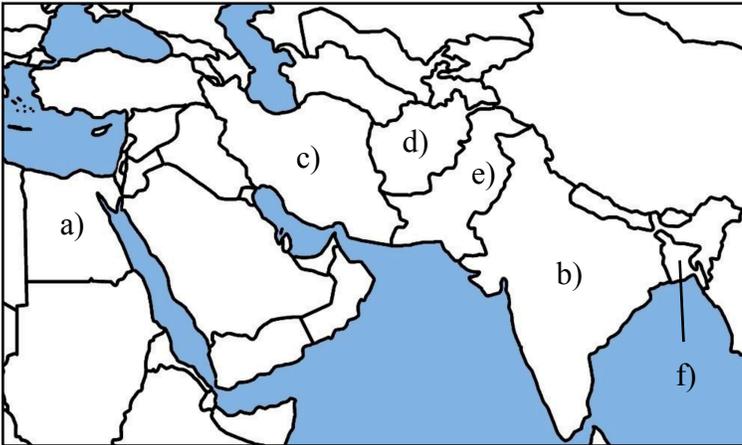


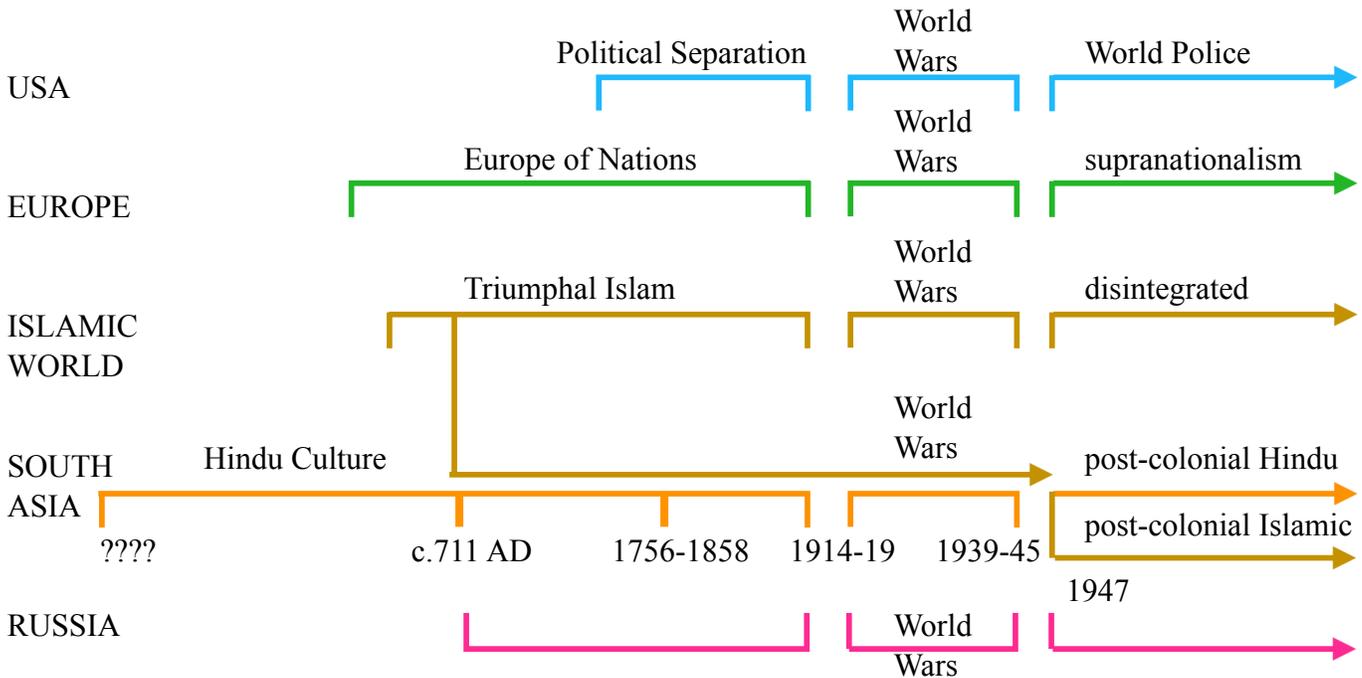
**Part 1: Geography and World History**

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”? How does the Salt March of 1930 embody this idea?

The word for “truth force” is *satyagraha*. 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. It was a non-violent way to encourage people not to participate in the British system of trade.

**(3 pts: 1 pt for satyagraha; 1 pt for march to the sea as protest; 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?

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.

**(3 pts: 1 pt for three wars; 1 pt for Bangladesh independence; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

10. What kind of country is Pakistan within the Islamic world? How did the United States become an ally of such a country?

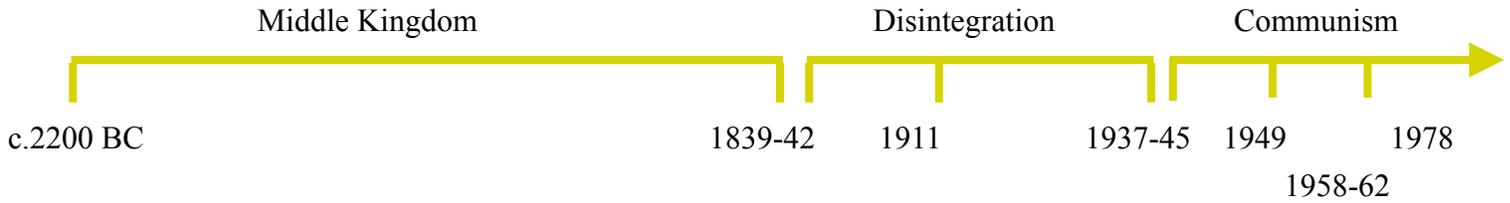
Pakistan is an Islamist country. This means it wishes for the triumph of Islamic culture over all others. America became an ally of Pakistan because it wanted allies in South Asia against communist Russia during the Cold War.

**(3 pts: 1 pt for Islamist; 1 pt for alliance against Russia; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 13 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: 45 pts**