

Final examination overview

ASIA 376

You will have 120 minutes to complete the exam.

Please give as complete answers as you can within the time allowed. The exams will be graded on a scale, with the best answers for each question provided by students in the class constituting 100%, or a perfect grade for that question. A 100% on the exam would therefore require getting 100% on every question.

The exam has four parts.

(1) SECTION ONE

Multiple choice/matching/short answer

This section will comprise approximately 30% of the exam. 15 questions that should take an average of around 2 minutes each, so 30 minutes on this section. If you study the content indicated below, for parts 2 and 3, you'll be ready for these.

(2) SECTION TWO

Define terms

3-4 sentences each. You will be given 5 out of the following list, 6 points each, for a total of 30 points.

SAME DIRECTIONS AS FOR THE MIDTERM: I have not provided formal definitions in the powerpoint slides. The goal is for you to come up with a definition based on the slides, lecture notes and readings. This definition should be long enough to provide a working definition of the term—that is, not just a single identificatory remark “Amritsar is a city in India.” It therefore has to be long enough to give the meaning of the term and the importance of it *in this class*. I do not mean an extended or lengthy discussion of the terms, with their full history, but enough length to identify the term AND give a sense of its significance in this class. Shoot for at least three-four components of each definition.

Gurdwara Reform Movement	Anglo-Sikh wars
SGPC	Arya Samaj
Gandhi (and his relationship with the Sikhs)	Singh Sabha
Ranjit Singh	Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900
Banda Bahadur	Maharaja Dalip Singh
<i>chhota ghallughara 1746/vadda ghallughara 1762</i>	Ghadar movement
Indian National Congress	Diaspora
Swaraj	Non-violence/non-cooperation movement
The Muslim League	Komagata Maru
The Unionist Party	Central Sikh League
Jawaharlal Nehru	Shiromani Akali Dal
B.R. Ambedkar and the caste issue	Green Revolution
M. A. Jinnah	PEPSU
Guru Ka Bagh	Master Tara Singh & Sant Fateh Singh
<i>Rakhi</i> (not the holiday!)	Punjabi “Suba” Movement
<i>misl</i>	Sant Nirankari Movement
<i>dal khalsa</i>	Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale
<i>gurmata</i>	Khalistan
Marquis of Dalhousie	Delhi Riots of 1984

(3) SECTION THREE

One paragraph (at least 5 sentences) will be asked on THREE of the following topics. (10 points each, for a total of 30 points).

- (1) What are the core dynamics that shaped the development of the Sikh community in the eighteenth century? Name four specific key events and political/social developments, and provide a sense of chronology.
- (2) What kind of ruler was Ranjit Singh? What was notable about his rule? Why was this a particularly important time for the Sikh community?
- (3) What was the Gurdwara Reform Movement, and why is it important for understanding the development of modern Sikhism?
- (4) What are some of the religious dynamics that took place under the British? Name three movements/organizations that represented Indian religious interests, in direct response to the colonial situation, and describe their response.
- (5) Characterize some key changes in British colonial policy from the end of the eighteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century. What are some of the key effects of British rule, particularly but not exclusively with reference to religion? Name and describe the significance of four.
- (6) Why was religious difference so difficult to manage in the transition from the colonial to the post-colonial period? Describe how the problems that characterized the colonial period continued in the post-colonial period.
- (7) Describe key events in the movement for a Punjabi language state and their significance. Why did it matter so much to form the Punjabi state? What were the all-India factors that influenced its formation?
- (8) What are some of the core issues that have fed Sikh separatist activity? What are larger all-India factors, and which are specific to the Punjab and Sikh contexts?
- (9) Identify some of the core issues to consider when considering gender and its operation in the Sikh community. Remember to consider multiple perspectives, taking into consideration both ideals and realities for women and men. Refer to the readings and explicitly name the authors you represent.
- (10) We have discussed that Nanak and the Gurus were critical of caste discrimination. Does this position articulate all the realities of caste in the Sikh tradition? What are some of the important issues related to caste in relation to the Sikh community? Refer to the readings and know which author is associated with which argument.

(11) Consider partition: what led up to it, the conflicts that were expressed through it, and what was its impact. Utilize the readings and the film by Ajay Bhardwaj in formulating your answer.

(4) SECTION FOUR

Identify the events associated with the following dates:

5 dates will be given for 2 points each (10 points total). Identify the event associated with that date, as indicated below—you do NOT need to provide more information than what is given here and will not be given more credit for more information.

1469-1539 Years of Guru Nanak

1556-1605 Rule of Akbar

1606 Death of Guru Arjan

1699 Year of formation of the Khalsa

1708 Death of Guru Gobind Singh

1716 Execution of Banda Bahadur

1765 In Lahore: coin struck in name of the Gurus

1799 Consolidation of rule under Ranjit Singh, taking of Lahore

1809 Treaty of Amritsar between Brits and Ranjit Singh

1849 Annexation of Punjab by the British

1857 Rebellion

1873, 1879 Singh Sabhas of Amritsar (former date) and Lahore (latter date) founded

1885 Indian National Congress founded

1900 Punjab Land Alienation act

1909 Anand Marriage Bill

1914 Komagata Maru (1914-5 Ghadarites go to Punjab)

1919 Formation of Central Sikh League

1925 Passage of the Gurdwara Reform Act

1947 Partition/Independence

1966 The Punjabi state is formed

1973 Anandpur Sahib Resolution passed

1975 Indira Gandhi declares the emergency

1984 Operation Bluestar and riots in Delhi

1985 Air India bombing

1992 Regular state-level elections held in Punjab for first time since insurgency gripped state;

Babri Masjid incident

2002 Gujarat Riots

2004 Manmohan Singh becomes Prime Minister of India, for the Congress party