World History
Topic 4
India
3,100 BCE-540 CE

NAME:

1. The _________ Valley Civilization
   A. Indian Subcontinent
      1. South _________
         a. huge triangle sticking out into the Indian _________
         b. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, and Bhutan
      2. India
         a. India is the _________ country in the region
         b. called the Indian subcontinent – a large landmass that is _________
         c. separated from the rest of Asia by the _________ and Hindu Kush mountain ranges to the north
   3. river systems
      a. _________ River
         1.) flows across the northwest
         2.) forms part of a river system – a main river and all other
      b. Saraswati River
         1.) runs _________
         2.) _________ towns and villages along it
      c. India’s first civilization developed
         1.) river _________ and left behind rich soil
         2.) _________ were plentiful and fed cities
      d. _________ River
         1.) flows across the northern part
         2.) became the center of _________ later
   4. climate
      a. _________
      b. monsoons
         1.) _________
         2.) shaped life
         3.) _________ – blow from land to sea with little rainfall
         4.) summer – blow from ocean to land bringing _________
         5.) agriculture relied on _________ monsoons

B. Indus Valley Civilization
   1. people started farming in the _________
   2. cities began developing on the _________
   3. disappeared but why?
   4. archaeologists
      a. discovered _________ of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro
      b. found more than a _________ other cities, towns, and villages
   5. technology
      a. well-organized _________
      b. thick _________ around the cities
      c. huge raised _________ of earth and _________ for flooding
      d. bathrooms and _________ and brick-lined _________ channels
6. farming
   a. built ___________ channels and ditches
   b. watered ___________ and barley fields
   c. stored their surplus in a granary –___________________________
   d. first to grow ___________ for cloths
   e. raised ___________, sheep, ___________, and chickens
   f. used _________ to pull carts
   g. ___________ wooden animals and painted pictures on ________

7. trade
   a. had many ___________
   b. made jewelry from precious ___________
   c. sold cotton _________ and _________ – a valuable wood
   e. used stone _________ stamped on clay squares to identify goods
   f. traded in ___________ with Sumerians

C. Mysteries Surrounding the Indus Valley Civilization
   1. many artifacts and _________ found
   2. government
      a. very well-organized
      b. strong ___________ government but no statues or tombs (no _______)
      c. each city had a huge citadel
         1.) ___________________  
         2.) built on a raised platform of earth and _________ for protection
         3.) maybe for government and/or _________________________
   3. religion
      a. no temples but signs of _____________________________
      b. statues of Hindu _________
      c. carvings of people meditating or offering ‘ _____________’ greeting
   4. writing – can’t _________ the symbols on stone seals and pottery
   5. disappearance
      a. began to abandon cities and declined rapidly
      b. evidence –___________________________
      c. many possible reasons
         1.) standing water in drains bred ____________ and spread
         2.) stripped ____________ led to no building or fuel
         3.) lack of forests caused _________
         4.) cattle overgrazed the land leading to small _________
         5.) _________ built up in soil so little farming
         6.) major _________
         7.) climate change led to ____________ so they moved to the
         Ganges (most likely)
Practice Vocabulary
Use a Word Bank. Choose one word from the word bank to fill in each blank. When you have finished, you will have a short summary of important ideas from the section.

Word Bank
granary subcontinent citadel
river system monsoon

The Indus Valley Civilization formed on the Indian
around 7000 BCE. Geography was very important to how the civilization developed. One important geographic feature was the
that included the Indus River. Another was the summer winds that brought rain, causing the rivers to flood. This fertile land meant that there was enough food to save some in a , so everyone had enough to eat. As the cities grew, each one protected itself with a
II. India’s ___________ Age

A. Indo-Aryans
1. Theory 1 – _______________ warriors who crossed the mountains and used horse-drawn ____________ and iron weapons to take over
2. Theory 2 – India’s original ____________
3. Theory 3 – from Afghanistan and Central Asia and migrated – ____________

B. Vedas
1. collections of hundreds, even thousands, of ____________
2. Rig-Veda, Sama-Veda, ____________ Veda, and Atharva-Veda
3. priests memorized and ____________ or chanted at ceremonies
4. asked people to make offerings of barley, butter, or ____________ to gods
5. Sanskrit
   a. vedas were passed down by chanting or singing in Sanskrit
   b. distant relative of ____________
   c. a language of ____________ literature today
   d. ancestry of many modern Indian languages like Hindu and ____________
   e. eventually put vedas in ____________
6. Rig Veda
   a. oldest and includes ____,000 hymns
   b. key part of ____________
   c. praise Gods and Goddesses of ____________ (sky, sun, fire, and earth)
7. Indo-Aryan life
   a. herded
      1.) cattle, ____________, sheep and goats
      2.) cattle provided food and ____________
      3.) measure wealth by the size of cattle ____________
      4.) drank ____________ but eventually gave up dairy farming
   b. agriculture
      1.) grew barley, ____________, and lentils
      2.) dug water ___________________ from the Saraswati River
   c. enjoyed life
      1.) loved ____________ and dancing
      2.) held ____________ races and gambled
      3.) questioned the meaning of ____________
8. growth
   a. spread east across the ____________ Plain
   b. carved farms and villages from the ____________
   c. divided into ________ with a chief
   d. formed ____________
   e. held assemblies
   f. eventually had ____________
   g. people south spoke ____________ instead of Sanskrit

C. The Caste System
1. caste –
   a. influenced rules of behavior
      1.) where they ____________
      2.) what they did for ____________
      3.) who they _______ with
      4.) who they ___________________
2. varna – grouping based on ____________
   a. Brahmins – priests and ____________
   b. Ksatriyas – rulers and ____________
c. Vaishyas – landowners, ____________, and merchants
   d. Sudras – ____________, laborers, and servants

3. jati – grouping based on ____________(a family business for example)
4. the Untouchables (or Dalits) – did ____________ and ____ social status work
5. status – ____________
6. not from ____________ teachings but eventually accepted by most
7. development
   a. based on occupation or ____________
   b. children could move into a different ____________
   c. families could move to a different ____________
   d. became more ____________ over time
   e. could not move from caste to caste
   f. limited individual ____________
   g. people perfected ____________
   h. groups could follow their own ____________

8. today
   a. forbid ____________ discrimination
   b. many don’t ____________ with a caste
   c. castes no longer determine ____________
Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Summarize Use what you have read to complete the table. For each major topic in this section, write down 2–3 of the most important facts. Use your notes to write a summary of the section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Indo-Aryans</th>
<th>The Vedas</th>
<th>Caste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: Summarize.
Practice Vocabulary

Sentence Builder Finish the sentences below with a key term from this section. You may have to change the form of the word(s) to complete the sentences.

Word Bank
Veda         caste
jati         varna

1. A fixed social class into which a person is born is called a

2. One of two social groupings that is based on one’s skill is called

3. The sacred hymns written by the Indo-Aryans came to be known as
   the:

4. One of two social groupings that is based on one’s occupation is
called:
III. Origins and Beliefs of Hinduism

A. Origins of Hinduism
1. one of oldest and third largest (1__________ followers)
2. began in ______ during the Vedic age
3. Hindu – what early Persians called the people of _________
4. beliefs and practices
   a. ________ are the religious text
   b. hymns to Gods and Goddesses
   c. describe religious rituals like __________

5. early Hinduism
   a. based on Brahman – ______________
   b. elaborate rituals to worship __________ (gods)
   c. priests called Brahmins and __________ (extremely wise spiritual teachers)

B. Classical Hinduism
1. started asking questions about ______

2. gurus
   a. ____________________
   b. lived in ____________________ to think and talk about religious ideas

3. the Upanishads
   a. made connection between _________________ forces and people
   b. became holy scripture
   c. dealt with life and ________, right and __________, etc.

4. __________ poems
   a. long story of __________ told in verse
   b. explained religious ideals and how to ______
   c. Ramayana
     1.) story of king ________ and his wife Sita
     2.) ________ is kidnapped by demon king Ravana
     3.) his niece demon ______________ protects Sita
     4.) his brother ____________ and the monkey God Hanuman helps him rescue her
     5.) emphasizes ____________ – righteous action

   c. Mahabharata
     1.) possibly world’s _________________ poem
     2.) 200,000 lines
     3.) two families at war to ____________ a kingdom
     4.) deals with moral issues – ______________

     5.) conflict between loyalty to ____________ and duty
     6.) Bhagavad-Gita section – most important religious text and influenced Mahatma ____________ and Nelson ______________
     7.) deals with the nature of the ________ and ways to life a good life (called __________)

C. Hindu Beliefs
1. many different ____________ but share beliefs

2. Upanishads
   a. believe there is one supreme ____________ consciousness, spiritual force, or God known as ____________ , the source of all things
      1.) ________ worshipped Gods are forms of Brahman
      2.) some worship Vishnu or Shiva, Shakti or Sarasvati, or ________
   b. everyone is born with a ________, which is also a form of Brahman
D. Beliefs About Life

1. **reincarnation** – 

2. **karma**
   a. the effect of a person’s __________ in this and in previous ________
   b. determines how a person is __________

3. the four goals
   a. **dharma**
      1.) __________
      2.) influenced by age and __________ in life
      3.) **ahimsa** – avoiding ____________________________, truthfulness, and __________ and self-control
      4.) affects __________
   b. striving for well-being and earning a __________________ with dignity
      1.) make a good living
      2.) raise a __________
      3.) start and run an honest __________
      4.) material things don’t bring happiness
   c. pleasure
      1.) eating good __________
      2.) taking a hot __________
      3.) don’t seek JUST pleasure
   d. **moksha**
      1.) liberation from __________________________
      2.) the ________ becomes one with or lives close to Brahman forever
      3.) the purpose of life
      4.) soul lives forever in a state of ______

4. four paths to Moksha
   a. the way of __________
      1.) a true understand of one’s soul
      2.) oneness with __________________________
   b. the way of __________
      1.) carrying out religious rituals and __________
      2.) duties within family
      3.) offer __________ and food to Gods
      4.) do good deeds without expecting __________
   c. the way of __________
      1.) the path of love
      2.) **devote** –
      3.) worship Gods or Goddesses (human or nature)
      4.) present __________ at a temple or travel to a sacred site
      5.) try to move closer to God in their __________
   d. the way of __________
      1.) discipline the__________ with spiritual practices like yoga
      2.) mind turns away from __________ and towards Brahman

E. Impact of Hinduism

1. spread
   a. Indians shared values of devotion and followed __________
   b. __________ – people didn’t have to change their beliefs
   c. no regular religious __________
      1.) worship when and where convenient
      2.) __________ – place of worship dedicated to an object or being
   d. women
      1.) ________ could be male or female
2.) could participate in ceremonies and become sages
e. spread to _______ countries
f. Hindu _______________ on the Ganges River
   1.) the holiest site
   2.) millions of Indian ___________ in the waters
   3.) wash away bad karma and cure _____________
g. shaped the _____________ system, ensuring religious freedom
h. influenced _______ and literature
   1.) carvings of Gods and Goddesses
   2.) ______________ are centers of art, music and dance
i. ___________ books and movies retell epic poems still today
Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Sequencing Use what you have read to complete the sequence. In each space, write one main idea that traces the development of Hinduism in India.

For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: Sequence.
## Practice Vocabulary

Matching Logic: Using your knowledge of the underlined vocabulary words, draw a line from each sentence in Column 1 to match it with the sentence in Column 2 to which it logically belongs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Brahmanism is the name some scholars give to early Hinduism.</td>
<td>These thinkers and teachers wanted to think and talk about religious ideas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. You must always follow your dharma.</td>
<td>The soul is reborn in a new body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Gurus often left their homes to go live in the forest.</td>
<td>Living things are never to be harmed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The final goal of Hinduism is moksha.</td>
<td>Hinduism is flexible because all Gods are a form of this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. When people die, they will most likely go through reincarnation.</td>
<td>The goal is to live your life so you can return as something better.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. You must always follow the rule of ahimsa.</td>
<td>When your soul is liberated, you may become one with Brahman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. All of your actions affect your karma.</td>
<td>A religion based on rituals and sacrifices to the gods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Hindus worship Brahman.</td>
<td>One of the goals is to always do what is right.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Origins and Beliefs of Buddhism
A. Wandering Teachers
1. taught __________________
2. Siddhartha Gautama a.k.a. the ____________ founded Buddhism
3. Mahavira founded ________________

B. Life of the Buddha
1. born as a __________ in Nepal
2. his mother dreamed an ________________ came down from heaven and told her he would be a ________ man
3. his father wanted him to be a ___________
   a. shielded him from bad things in life
   b. hid the poor ____________ and sick people from the streets
4. rode out on his own at age _______
   a. saw an old, bent, ________________ man leaning on a stick
   b. saw a man shrunken by ________________
   c. saw a ________ man
   d. saw a homeless and poor but happy ________ man
5. search for truth
   a. cut his hair and traded clothes for a simple __________
   b. set out to find the truth about life, ________________, and death
   c. studied Hindu ________________
      1.) __________________ techniques
      2.) teachings of
      3.) joined a band of religious ________________ – deny themselves physical comfort to seek a spiritual goal
      4.) wore scratchy clothes and ________________ – went without food
6. finding enlightenment
   a. meditate – ____________________________, often by focusing on a single object
      1.) ______ tree – Bodhi Tree or Tree of Knowledge
      2.) for _____ days and nights
      3.) understood birth, death, and rebirth
      4.) entered a life free from ________________
   b. achieved enlightenment – ________________
      1.) became the ________________ – “the Enlightened One”
      2.) freed himself from the “wheel of ________________”
      3.) went back to teach others
   c. traveled across India for _____ years
      1.) shared his message
      2.) gained many ________________ and students
      3.) trained teachers and religious ________________
   e. died at the age of _____

C. Buddhist Beliefs
1. the Buddha understood why people ____________
2. accepted ____________ and the idea that a person’s actions have consequences –
3. believed a “self” could be ____________ in a new body but would cease to ________ when enlightenment was achieved
4. didn’t believe in any ____________
5. didn’t accept ________ roles and felt actions were more important than ________ roles
6. supported a ____________ and ethical society
7. Middle Way
   a. had been a very ______ prince and a very ______ ascetic
   b. believed you could find enlightenment in the ________________
   c. Four Noble ________________
      1.) life involves ____________ (birth, sickness, old age, and death)
      2.) ________________ desires cause suffering
      3.) can ______ suffering by giving up selfish desires
      4.) can overcome selfish desires by following the Eightfold Path
   d. Eightfold Path
      1.) prepare the __________ for spiritual growth
         - Right ______________
         - Right ______________
      2.) take charge of one’s ________________ (morality)
         - Right ______________
         - Right Conduct
         - Right Livelihood (__________________)
      3.) __________ to gain enlightenment
         - Right ______________
         - Right Mindfulness
         - Right ______________
   e. nirvana
      1.) state of blissful __________ without desire or suffering
      2.) free from ______________

8. spread
   a. memorized for hundreds of years and then written in ______________
   b. monasteries – ______________
      1.) lived there during the __________ season
      2.) studied and ______________
   c. missionaries
      1.) carried ______ across India to Sri Lanka and through Asia

9. two branches (_______)
   a. Theravada Buddhism – focuses on the ______________ of the Buddha and his enlightenment and entry into ______________
   b. Mahayana Buddhism – focuses on the Buddha’s ______________ and the fact he returned from nirvana to share his wisdom and compassion

10. legacy
    a. 400 __________ Buddhists (mostly in Asia)
    b. widespread – ______________, spread across a large area
    c. 2 million in the __________
    d. inspired beautiful art and architecture
    e. a source of wisdom for _____
Lesson 4 Origins and Beliefs of Buddhism

Take Notes
Literacy Skills: Compare and Contrast Use what you have read to complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Siddhartha’s Life Before Enlightenment</th>
<th>Siddhartha’s Life After Enlightenment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

INTERACTIVE
For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: Compare and Contrast.
Practice Vocabulary
Words in Context For each question below, write an answer that shows your understanding of the boldfaced key term.

1. Why is meditation an important part of Buddhism?

2. What happened when Buddha achieved enlightenment?

3. Why is it important for Buddhists to reach the goal of achieving nirvana?

4. Why did Buddhists live in monasteries?

5. What is the focus of the Buddhist sect Theravada Buddhism?

6. What is the focus of the Buddhist sect Mahayana Buddhism?
V. The Empire Begins

A. Chandragupta Unites India
1. by now, many kingdoms and chiefdoms covered India
2. Chandragupta Maurya overthrew the strongest, ____________
   a. born into Magadh’s ________ family and left with poor farmers
   b. Brahmín ________________ taught and advised him
   c. raised an ____________
   d. developed a strategy – ________________
   e. planned to take control of the northwest from the ____________ and then
      attack Magadha
   f. powerful weapons like the Indian _______ (tall as a _______)
   g. attacked the borders and then moved in to take the ____________
3. conquered other kingdoms
4. stretched from Bay of ____________ to Afghanistan (all of northern India)

B. Chandragupta’s Rule
1. government
   a. divided the kingdom into ______ regions
   b. divided each region into smaller provinces – ________________
   c. set up a bureaucracy – system of offices that ________________
   d. appointed ____________ to carry out orders
   e. controlled every village in his ____________
2. _______ system
   a. tax workers collected ___% of crops from farmers
   b. collected tax on ________________
   c. used to pay government workers and support a large ________
3. connections to other regions
   a. friendly with ____________ kingdom to the west
   b. sent troops west of the Indus River and clashed with ________________
   c. treaty – Seleucus gave up territory for 500 ________________
   d. neighbors sent ____________ – messengers or representatives
   e. sent on missions – ________________
4. subjects and spies
   a. feared enemies
      1.) had servants taste his ________ for poison
      2.) slept in a different _____ each night
   b. trained ________________ warriors to guard his palace
   c. set up a huge ______ network to watch his subjects – ________________
   d. hired ____________ to watch those spies
   e. reported back to him every day
   f. his subjects had no right to ____________ or freedom of speech
5. slavery
   a. prisoners of ________
   b. could not pay ________________
   c. laws protected them from _________ treatment (uncommon)
6. Kautilya
   a. continued to ____________ him
   b. wrote a book called Arthashastra giving advice on how to be a good
   c. focused on his subjects’ welfare – ________________
Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Analyze Cause and Effect Use what you have read to complete the table. For each cause given, write the effect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Greeks invade India, and many kingdoms divide the subcontinent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chandragupta faces the problem of ruling over a large area with many different needs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chandragupta needs to support a large army and a costly lifestyle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Chandragupta lives in constant fear of his enemies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Practice Vocabulary

Sentence Revision  Revise each sentence so that the underlined vocabulary word is used logically. Be sure not to change the vocabulary word. The first one is done for you.

1. As part of his strategy, Chandragupta attacked regions of India in no particular order.
As part of his strategy, Chandragupta attacked regions of India from outside to inside.

2. Chandragupta governed each province by himself.

3. Chandragupta set up a bureaucracy so that there would be no rules or regulations.

VI. Asoka’s Rule

A. From Chandragupta to Bindusara to Asoka

1. Chandragupta
   a. became a __________ (Jainism)
   b. aimed for ____________ (Buddhism)
   c. accepted the reality of the __________ (Hinduism)
   d. gave up being an emperor to enter a Jain __________

2. Bindusara
   a. had __________ sons
   b. didn’t like _______________
   c. sent away to rule a faraway _______________
   d. died

3. Asoka
   a. four years of fighting, possibly killing his _________________
   b. became the __________ Maurya emperor
   c. strengthened his power for __________ years
   d. went to war against _________________ (long and terrible)
   e. won eventually – _________________
      1.) lost thousands of soldiers
      2.) __________,000 captured and sent away
      3.) he hated the _________________, death, and captive people

B. Asoka Turns to Peace

1. turned from ________________ to Buddhism
2. ruled based on ________________ (morals) instead of by force
3. three principles
   a. ahimsa
      1.) belief that one should not hurt _________________
      2.) gave up _______________ and banned cruel treatment of animals
      3.) built _________________ for animals
   b. tolerance
      1.) _________________
      2.) respected Hinduism, _________________, and other religions
   c. well-being
      1.) a ruler must be careful to rule his people ______
      2.) made many decisions to make his empire a _________________
          place to live

4. stone _______________
   a. 40 feet high and ______ tons
   b. some still stand today
   c. carved ________________
      1.) about well-being
      2.) apologized for ______
      3.) explained new _________________
      4.) encouraged _________________ for parents and generosity
      5.) encouraged respect for all _________________
      6.) encouraged _________________ lives

5. Buddhism expands
   a. built monasteries and ________________ throughout India
   b. built __________ – Buddhist commemorative
   c. sent ________________ to neighboring countries
   d. the support of the __________ empire encouraged other rulers to adopt it

C. Asoka’s Legacy

1. ruled for ____ years
2. set up ______________
3. dug ________
4. built ________
   a. promoted ________ within and outside of the empire
   b. the Royal Road
      1.) 1,000 ________ across northern India
      2.) lined with ________ for shade
      3.) ________ houses offered food and shelter
5. a peaceful India prospered without ________
6. after his death, rulers were weak, and the empire ended after ________ years
After four years of fighting, Asoka becomes the third Maurya emperor.

India is at peace.

For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: Sequence.
Practice Vocabulary
True or False? Decide whether each statement below is true or false. Circle T or F, and then explain your answer. Be sure to include the underlined vocabulary word in your explanation.

1. T / F A **stupa** is another word for a Buddhist monastery.

2. T / F **Tolerance** is a willingness to respect differences in beliefs and customs.
VII. The ________ Empire

A. A New Empire in India
1. broke into many small ________
2. invaded repeatedly from the north and west
3. traded with ________, southeast Asia, and the ________ Empire
4. got new ideas from ________ and traders
5. advanced in art, literature, ________, and science
6. ________ Gupta I
   a. named after Chandragupta
   b. dreamed of building an ________
   c. expanded from the ________ Basin through alliances and conquests
7. ________ Gupta
   a. Chandra’s son
   b. continued conquering
8. Chandra Gupta _____
   a. Samudra’s son
   b. conquered until the Gupta Empire was at its ________
   c. tried to bring ________ and prosperity
9. government
   a. allowed ________ to control provinces
   b. village and city ________ made decisions at the local level
      1.) leading ________ sent representatives
      2.) ________ (groups of merchants or craftsmen in the same line of work) sent representatives
   c. people were still subjects but also experienced citizenship – ________
   d. a Buddhist ________ from China described the people as numerous and ________
10. later, the empire faced ________ and parts broke away

B. Gupta Culture
1. ________ – Guptas favored Hinduism but Buddhism was still important
2. literature
   a. poet ________ wrote plays and poetry in Sanskrit
   b. fables
      1.) short story with a ________, or lesson, at the end
      2.) two ________ in a bucket of milk and one ________ while the other kept swimming until the milk turned to ________
      (never give up)
3. music and dance
   a. based on Hindu ________
   b. stringed instruments and ________
4. drama
   a. ________
   b. performers wore elaborate ________ and costumes
   c. told ________ through song and dance
5. ________
   a. invented and moved along trade routes
6. architecture
   a. showed great ________ skill
   b. built temples and monasteries
   c. ________ carved buildings from rock
   d. ________ built free-standing structures
   e. then carved into rock ________
C. Mathematics and Science

1. trade and invasion brought ideas from __________ and Persia

2. **decimal system**
   a. ______________
   b. developed concept of zero as a **numeral** – ______________
   c. made multiplication and division easier
   d. led to ______________

3. **Aryabhata**
   a. Indian ______________ and mathematician
   b. wrote a book on arithmetic, algebra, and ______________
   c. could then calculate the area of triangles and the volume of ______________
   d. astronomy
      1.) first to state that the Earth ______________, or spins, or its ______________ creating night and day
      2.) discovered that ______________ were caused by the motion of Earth and moon
      3.) discovered that the moon shines because it reflects ______________

4. **medicine**
   a. system of medicine called Ayurveda
   b. described ______________ and treatments
   c. explained how to make hundreds of ______________ from plants, animals, and ______________

5. **metallurgy**
   a. the science that deals with ______________
   b. **extract** – ______________
   c. Iron Pillar of ______________
      1.) ____-foot-high column
      2.) single piece of ______________
      3.) 1,500 years without ______________
Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Summarize  Use what you have read to complete the table. Fill in notes about government, culture, and achievements under the Gupta empire. Then, use your notes to write a summary of this lesson.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

INTERACTIVE

For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: Summarize.
Practice Vocabulary

Word Map  Study the word map for the word *citizenship*. Characteristics are words or phrases that relate to the word in the center of the word map. Non-characteristics are words and phrases not associated with the word. Use the blank word map to explore the meaning of the word *numeral*. Then make word maps of your own for these words: *decimal system* and *metallurgy*.

- **Characteristics**
  - having political rights and obligations to a country or place of residence

- **Definition in your own words**
  - living somewhere, being allowed to vote or hold office

- **Picture or sentence**
  - Having citizenship gave some subjects rights and responsibilities needed to help sustain the empire.

- **Non-Characteristics**
  - temporarily living somewhere, visiting

- **Characteristics**

- **Definition in your own words**

- **Non-Characteristics**

- **Picture or sentence**
Essential Question  What makes a culture endure?
Before you begin this topic, think about the Essential Question by answering the following question.

1. Culture includes art, music, literature, food, and dance. It also includes shared ideas about how to live, what to value, and religious beliefs. What would you like people to know about your own culture? Write three ideas below.

Timeline Skills
As you read, write and/or draw at least three events from the topic. Draw a line from each event to its correct position on the timeline.
Map Skills

Using the map in your text, label the outline map with the places listed. Then, color the mountains, water, and the Indian subcontinent.

Indian Ocean  Indus River  Hindu Kush
Ganges River  Arabian Sea  Himalayas
Deccan Plateau  Bay of Bengal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Elements</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civilization:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography &amp; Climate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Religion &amp; Values</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government &amp; Laws</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economy &amp; Jobs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language &amp; Education</td>
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<td>Food</td>
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<td>Clothing</td>
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<td>Shelter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastimes &amp; Hobbies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>