

World History

Topic 4

India

3,100 BCE-540 CE

NAME: _____

I. 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-planned and organized _____
 - b. thick _____ around the cities
 - c. huge raised _____ of earth and _____ for flooding
 - d. bathrooms and _____ and brick-lined _____ channels

- e. _____ chutes and bins
 - f. **achievements** – _____
 - g. advanced in _____
 - h. wide, straight _____ in a grid pattern
 - i. weights and measurements using multiples of _____ (like metric units)
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 Hindi 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. Ksathriyas – 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.

| The Indo-Aryans | The Vedas | Caste |
|-----------------|-----------|-------|
| | | |



Summary:

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

Lesson 2 India's Vedic Age

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. _____ 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.

The development of Hinduism in India

The diagram consists of a title box at the top containing the text "The development of Hinduism in India". Below this title box, there are five empty rectangular boxes, each outlined with a dotted line. These boxes are arranged vertically and connected by downward-pointing arrows, indicating a sequential flow of information. The first arrow points from the title box to the first dotted box. Subsequent arrows point from the bottom of one dotted box to the top of the next dotted box below it.

 **INTERACTIVE**
For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: **Sequence**.

Lesson 3 Origins and Beliefs of Hinduism

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.

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

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.

| Siddhartha's Life Before Enlightenment | Siddhartha's Life After Enlightenment |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| | |



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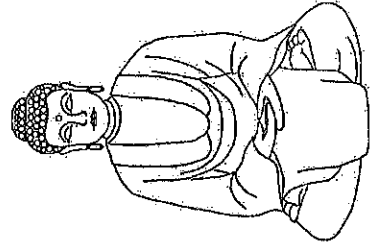
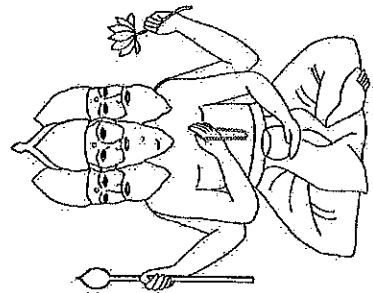
For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: **Compare and Contrast**.

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Hinduism

Both

Buddhism



Teach Like Madgey

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 Magadha's _____ family and left with poor farmers
 - b. Brahmin _____ 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.

| Cause | Effect |
|--|--------|
| 1. Greeks invade India, and many kingdoms divide the subcontinent. | |
| 2. Chandragupta faces the problem of ruling over a large area with many different needs. | |
| 3. Chandragupta needs to support a large army and a costly lifestyle. | |
| 4. Chandragupta lives in constant fear of his enemies. | |

 **INTERACTIVE**
For extra help, review the 21st Century Tutorial: **Analyze Cause and Effect.**

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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.

4. Chandragupta's subjects spied on him.

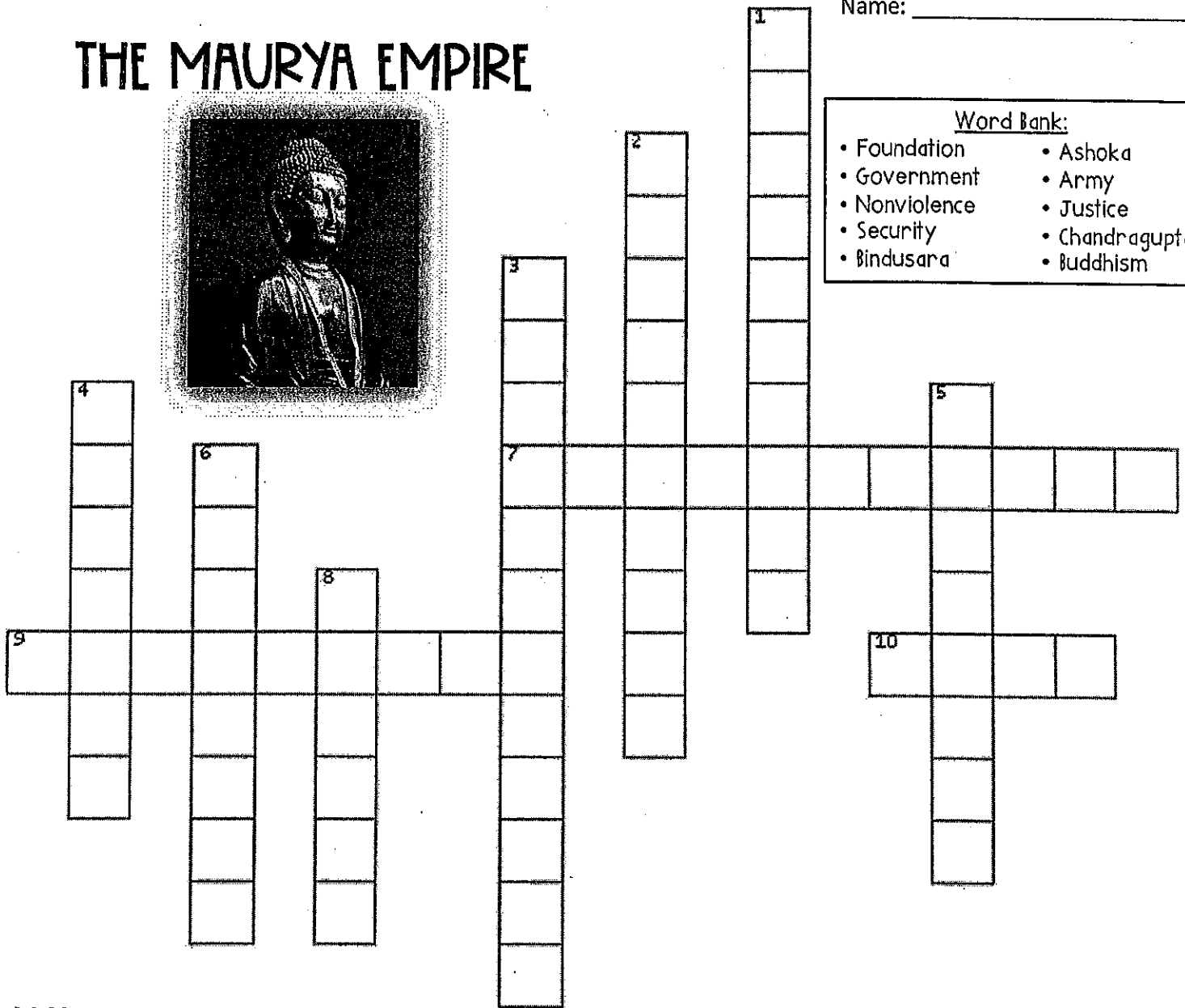
THE MAURYA EMPIRE



Name: _____

Word Bank:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| • Foundation | • Ashoka |
| • Government | • Army |
| • Nonviolence | • Justice |
| • Security | • Chandragupta |
| • Bindusara | • Buddhism |



ACROSS

7. Buddhism supports values of love, peace and _____?
9. Who did Chandragupta Maurya give up his empire to?
10. Though Ashoka eliminated wars and conquests, he still maintained what to protect the empire from other threats?

DOWN

1. The reason for Ashoka's Edicts was to create a strong and firm _____ for continued Indian empires.
2. Chandragupta Maurya had many achievements like writing laws, providing water for farmers, and creating a strong central _____?
3. Who is credited as the first person to unite the Indian subcontinent with the help of his enormous army? (First name only).
4. Which one of Ashoka's Edicts described how people would be treated in court cases and jail sentences?
5. Ashoka's edicts promoted 4 main principles: Buddhist values, well-being, justice, and _____?
6. After one very brutal battle, Ashoka made the decision to convert to what religion?
8. King _____ expanded his empire to south and east India by winning territories through

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 **stupas** – Buddhist commemorative _____
- c. sent _____ to neighboring countries
- d. the support of the _____ empire encouraged other rulers to adopt it

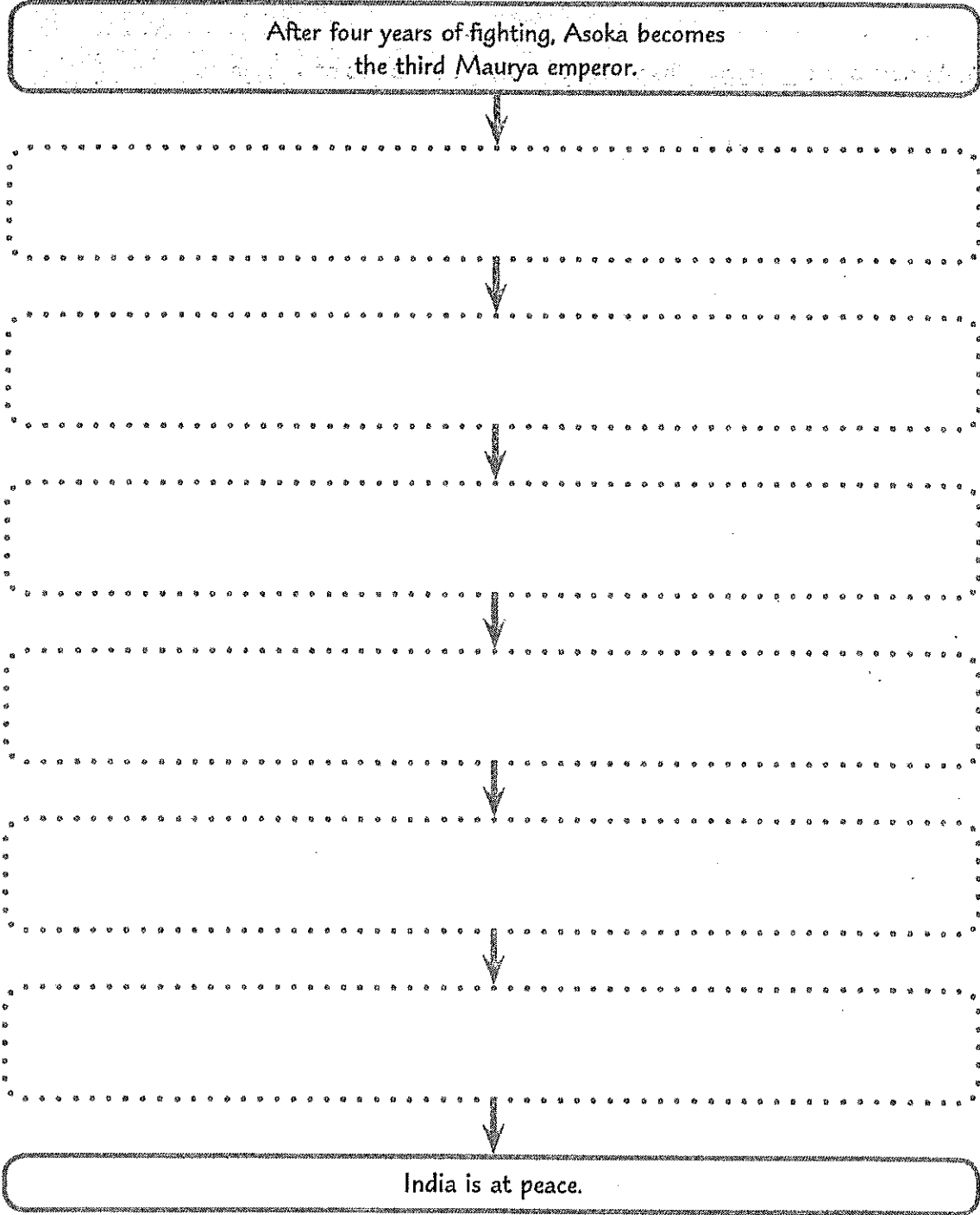
C. Asoka's Legacy

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

Take Notes

Literacy Skills: Sequence Use what you have read to complete the sequence of events that led to prosperity and peace during Asoka's rule.



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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 _____

f. stone-cut shrines of _____ -- brilliant sculptures and paintings

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.

| Government | Culture | Achievements |
|------------|---------|--------------|
| | | |

Summary:

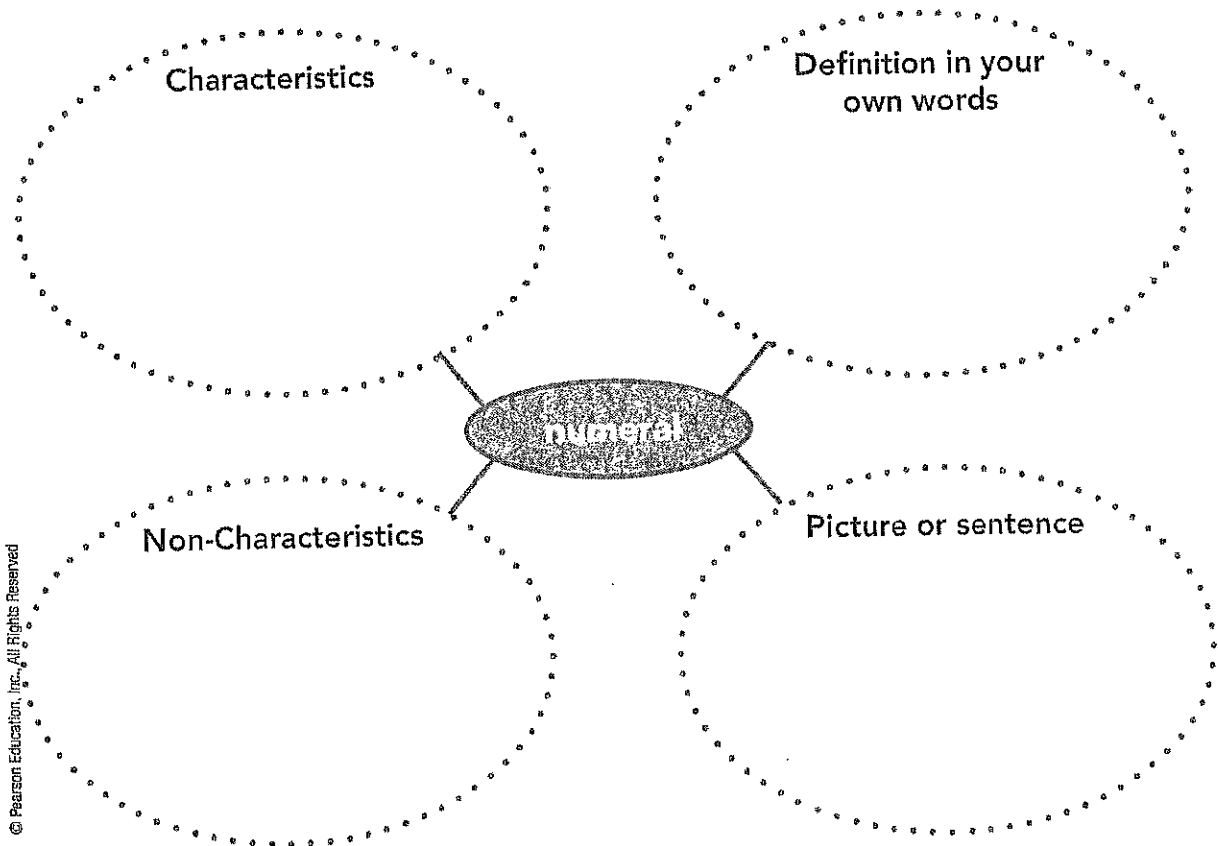
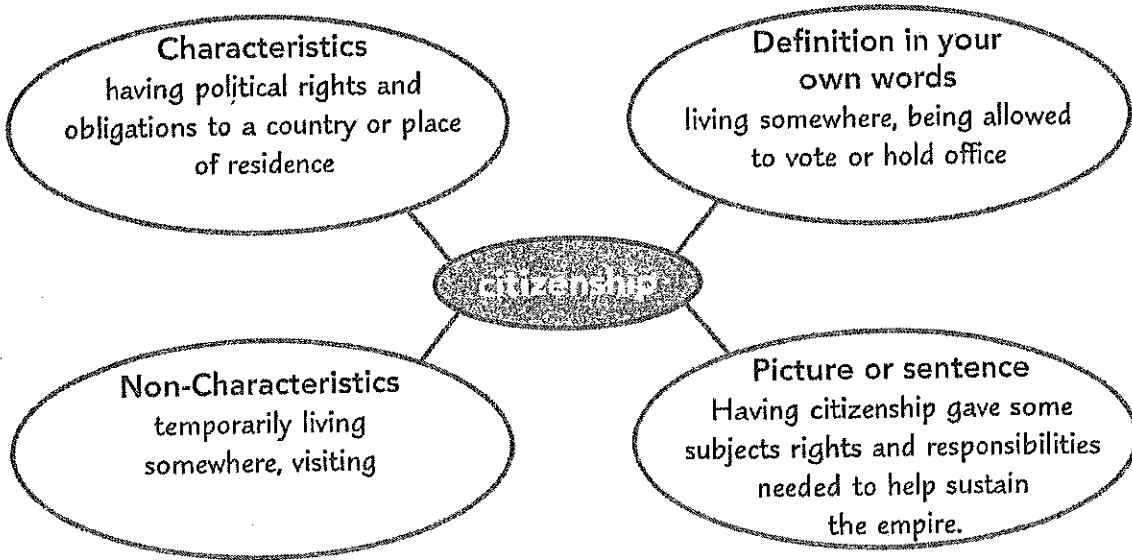
INTERACTIVE

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*.



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

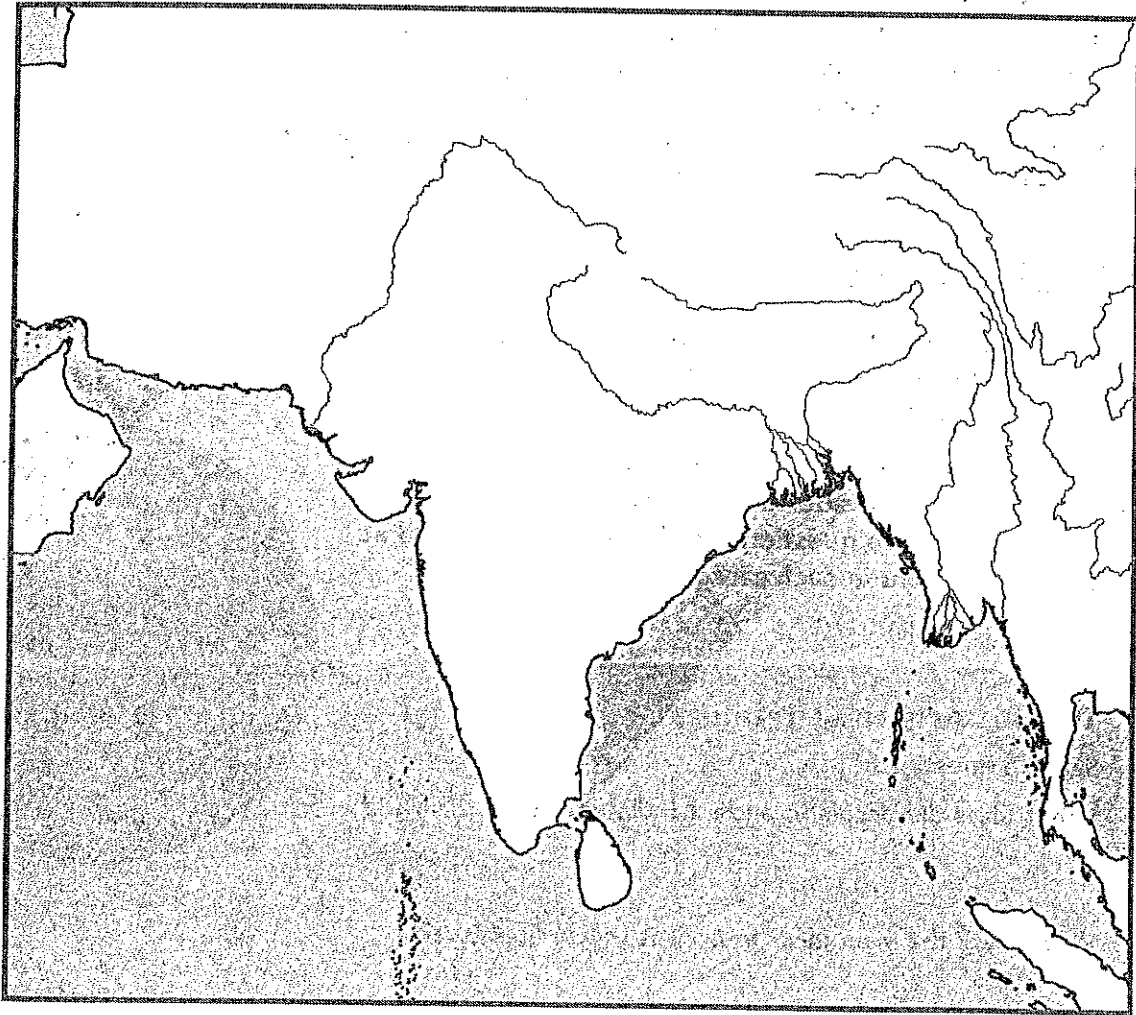
Ganges River

Arabian Sea

Himalayas

Deccan Plateau

Bay of Bengal



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