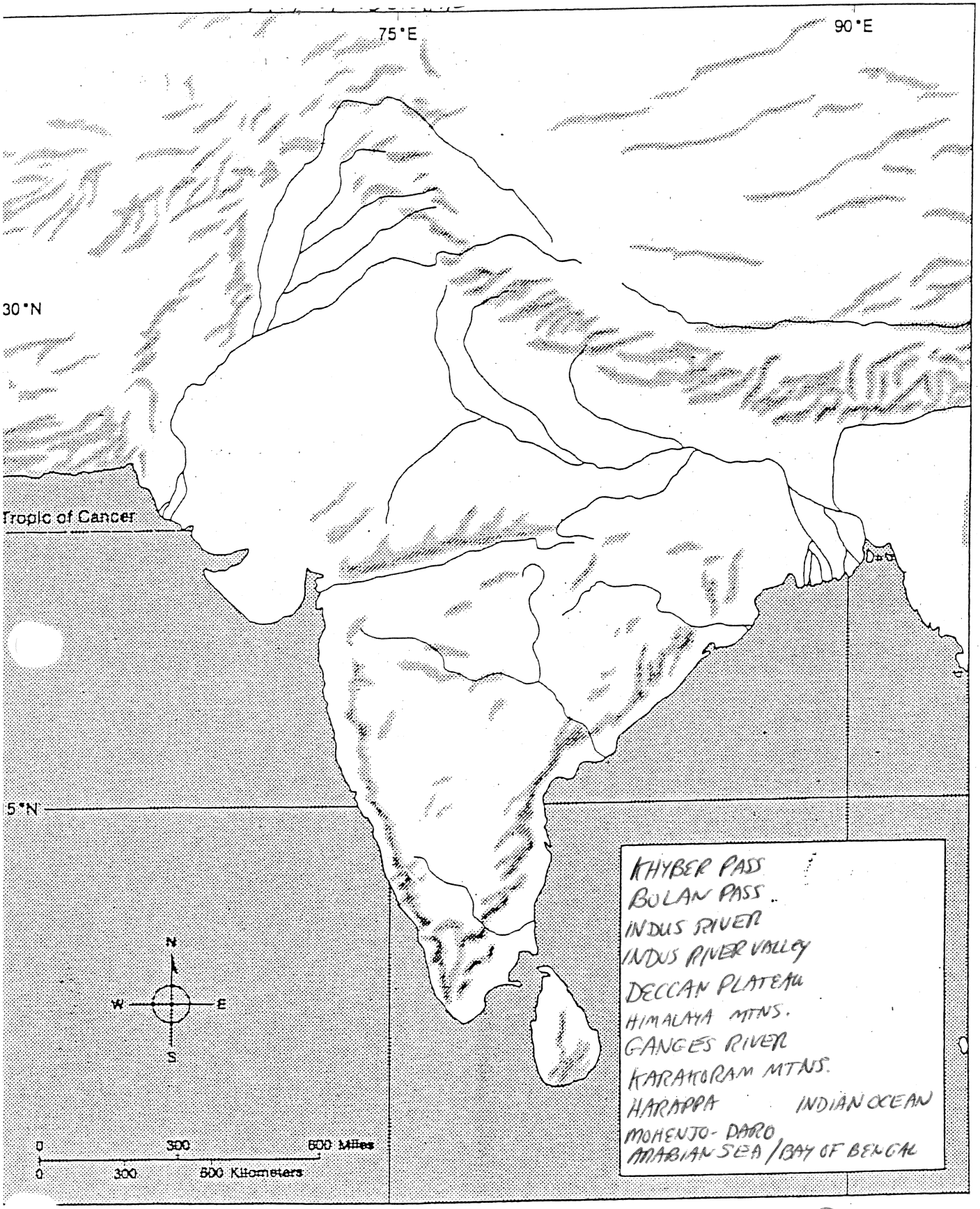
INDIA & CHINA CLASWORK & HOMEWORK

MR. REGAN, GLOBAL IR

Date	Classwork	Homework
Mon. 10/5	Geography of India Monsoon Primary source Reading	Read Ch. 3, Sec. 1. Complete Guided Reading & Review sheet. Answer # 11 & 12 under Recalling the Facts & # 18 under Critical Thinking & Writing on p. 66 Both due by Wed. 10/8
Tues. 10/6	Geography of India Essay Outline	Complete Outline from class. Essay & outline due on Tues. 10/13 Prep for Ch. 3, sec. 1 quiz on Wed. 10/8
Wed. 10/7	Review HW Quiz, Ch. 3, sec. 1 Indus Valley Civ. / Aryans Venn Diagram Handout Indus Valley Civilization & The Aryans handout, 8A-8C	Complete Classwork, pp. 8A - 8C Read Ch. 3, Sec. 2. Complete Guided Reading & Review sheet
Thurs. 10/8	Review HW Caste System Activities / Pillars of Indian Life	Read pp. 86 - 87. Answer # 3 & 6 on p. 88. Geography of India Essay due Tues. 10/13
Fri. 10/9	NO CLASSES -- STAFF CEVELOPMENT DAY	See Thurs. 10/8
Mon. 10/12	NO SCHOOL -- COLUMBUS DAY	See Thurs. 10/8
Tues. 10/13	Collect Geography of India Essay Hinduism & the Caste System Connection	Read pp. 76-78. Answer # 2a, b, c, d, e, & f & # 3 on p. 80. Read "Hinduism" handout. Complete # 1-27 on p. 10D.
Wed. 10/14	Collect HW Begin VIDEO: "The Soul of India."	Read Ch. 7, sec. 2. Complete Maurya / Gupta Chart sheet.
Thurs. 10/15	Collect HW Complete VIDEO: "The Soul of India."	Work on MP # 1 Projects.

Fri. 10/16	Chrome Cart -- MP # 1 Projects	Work on MP # 1 Projects.

Mon. 10/19	Chinese Geography – Map in class China Geography Presentation Civilization Overview	Read Ch. 3, sec. 3. Answer # 1, 2, 3, & 5 on p. 65
Tues. 10/20	Complete Presentation Review HW Buddhism Listening Activity	Read Chapter Ch. 4, sec. 1 (Buddhism Section only, pp. 78 - 80). Answer # 1c, 1d, 2g, 4, & 5 on p. 80, Complete Hinduism / Buddhism Venn Diagram
Wed. 10/21	Review HW & Main Ideas: Buddhism -- Presentation	None assigned.
Thurs. 10/22	Confucius / Hanfeizi / Laozi dialogue play (Ch. 4, sec. 4).	Read Ch. 4, sec. 4. Complete notes outline sheet.
Fri. 10/23	Collect HW Perform Chinese philosophers play	Work on MP # 1 Project
Mon. 10/26	NO SCHOOL -- STAFF DEVELOPMENT DAY	Work on MP # 1 Project
Tues. 10/27	Ch. 4, sec. 5 Jigsaw Notes Outline	Read Ch. 4, sec. 5 Prep for Ch. 4, sec. 5 quiz
Wed. 10/28	Complete Ch. 4, sec. 5 Jigsaw Notes (if necessary) Ch. 4, sec. 5 quiz	Prep for INdia & China test on Thurs. 10/29
Thurs. 10/29	India & China Test	Work on / Complete MP # 1 Projects -- due Fri. 10/30, 3:00 pm. Note cards for presentation due in class tomorrow.
Fri. 10/30	Chrome Cart -- Complete MP # 1 Projects MP # 1 Projects emailed to me by 3:00 today. Turn in copies of note cards in class today.	Prep for MP # 1 Project presentations next week
Mon. 11/2 – Fri. 11/6	MP # 1 Project Presentations	None assigned



What is ironic about the location of the Indus River today?

Thursday July 28, 2005

The Journal News WP

A2

The Associated Press

Bombay gets 37 inches of rain in 1 day

People hold onto a rope to cross a street yesterday after heavy rains fell on Bombay, India. Authorities said they had recovered at least 200 bodies as the strongest rains ever recorded in India shut down the financial hub, snapping communication lines, closing airports and marooning thousands of people. Victims were crushed by falling walls, trapped in cars or electrocuted as phone networks collapsed.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Section 1 **Guided Reading and Review**

Cities of the Indus Valley

A. Main Ideas

As you read Section 1, answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. Which countries make up the Indian subcontinent today?

2. Into what three zones is India divided and how are these zones different from each other?

3. How do the monsoons affect life in India?

4. What were some striking features of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro?

5. What types of jobs did people who lived in the Indus Valley perform?

6. What have archaeologists been able to learn about the religious beliefs of the Indus Valley people?

7. What might have led to the decline and disappearance of the Indus Valley civilization?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Briefly define the following terms.

8. subcontinent _____

9. monsoon _____

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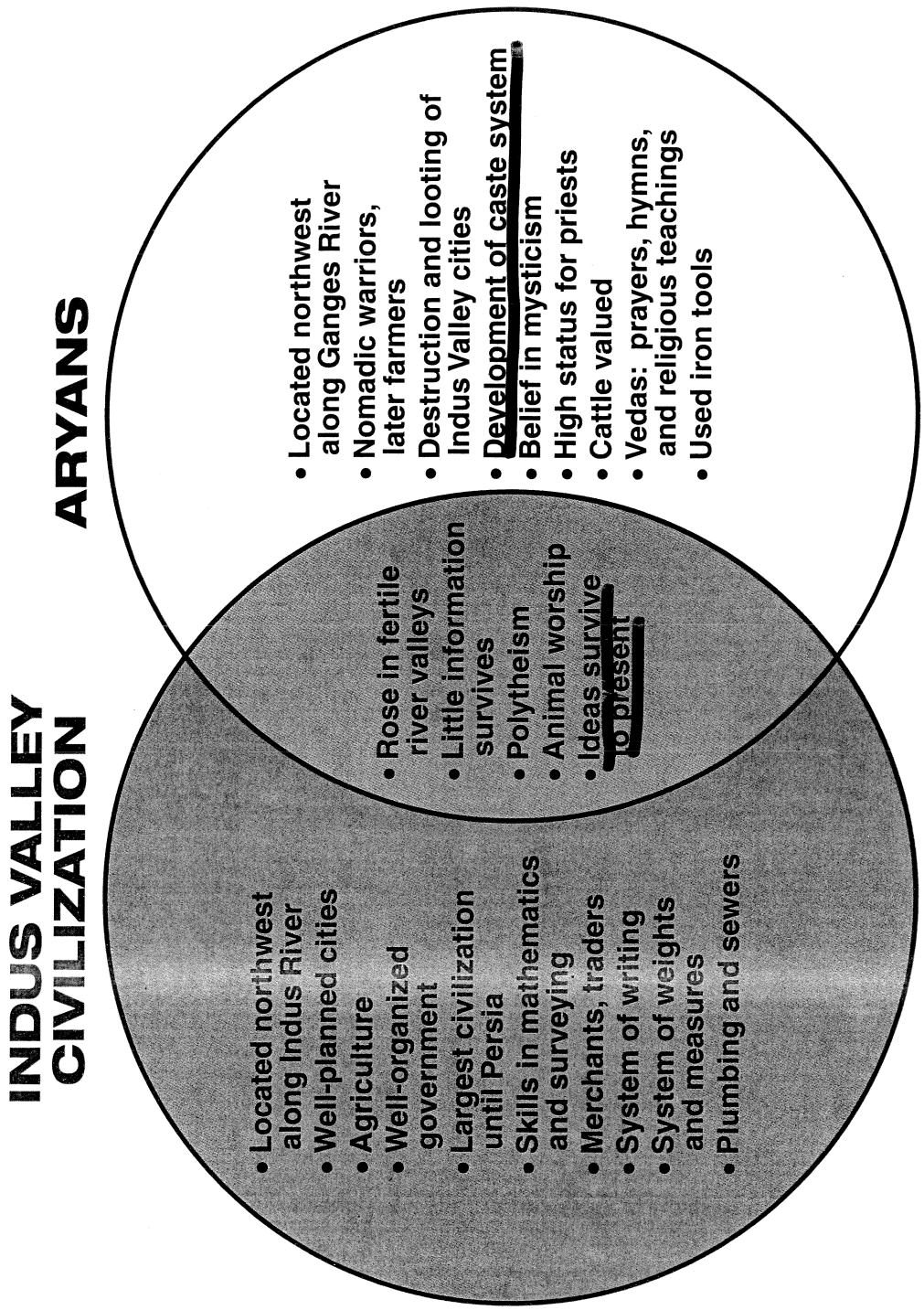

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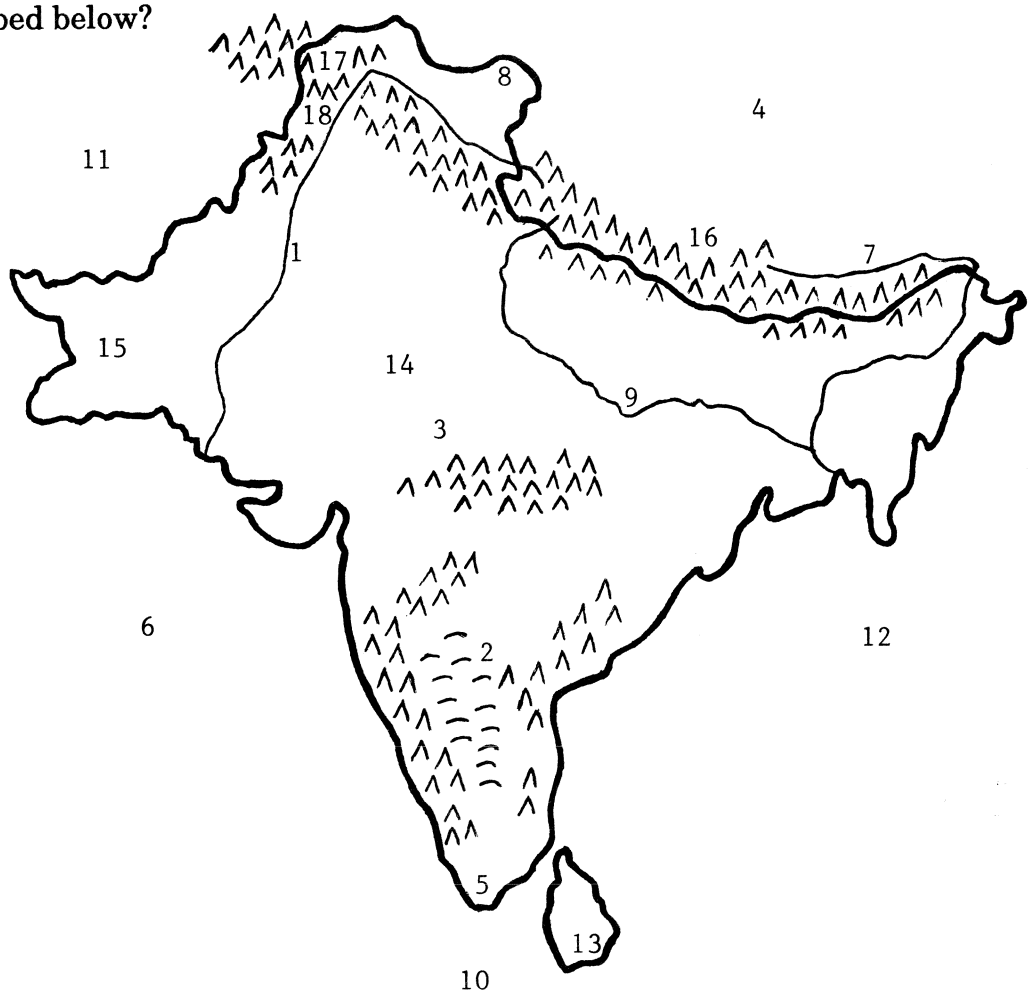
ANCIENT INDIA

Ancient India included the present-day countries of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. One of the first civilizations on earth began in this region along the Indus River about five thousand years ago. Today, India is still influenced by ways of living that developed during these times.

Landforms and Waterways Which number on the map represents each of the underlined places described below?



(1) ____ The Himalaya Mountains, located in the northeast, form a natural barrier between India and China.

(2) ____ The Hindu Kush Mountains are in the northwest.

(3) ____ The Khyber Pass is the most famous of a number of passes, or openings, through the Hindu Kush range.

(4) ____ India is sometimes called a "subcontinent" because it is separated from the rest of Asia by the towering Himalaya and Hindu Kush mountains. Much of India is a peninsula that reaches into the Indian Ocean.

(5) ____ The Bay of Bengal is located to the east of India.

(6) ____ The Arabian Sea is to the west.

(7) ____ The Indus River begins in the Himalaya Mountains and empties into the Arabian Sea.

(8) ____ The Ganges River, which also has its source in the Himalayas, flows southeast to the Bay of Bengal.

(9) ____ The Indus and Ganges rivers bring water to the fertile Northern Plain of India.

(10) ____ Much of southern India is covered by the Deccan Plateau, a region of forests, farmlands, and minerals.

Climate Most parts of India have three seasons of the year:

1. A cool, dry season from November to February.
2. A hot, dry season from March to May.
3. A hot, rainy season from June to October. Monsoons blowing across the Indian Ocean pick up moisture and drop it on the land in the form of rain.

Precipitation ranges from more than 400 inches annually in the northeast to less than 5 inches in the northwestern desert. During the hot season, temperatures stay around 85° to 90° along the coast. On the Northern Plain, the temperature often reaches 120°. Temperatures are cooler in higher elevations.

Five types of climate are found in India:

☐ 1. tropical rain forest - Hot, rainy year-round climate found near the equator. It is a region of dense forests.

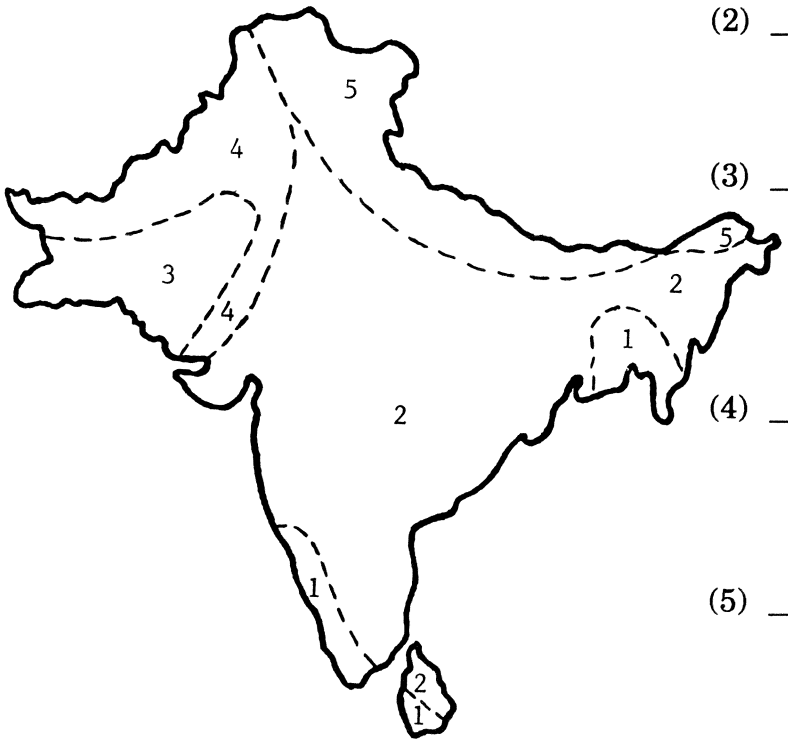
☐ 2. savanna - A grassland area with scattered trees. It is a hot region with a wet season and a dry season.

☐ 3. desert - A dry area receiving less than 10 inches of rainfall per year. There is little vegetation because of the small amount of rain. A desert may be hot or cold.

☐ 4. steppe - A large area of flat land with short grass and no trees. Rainfall measures 10 to 20 inches per year.

☐ 5. vertical - Type of climate found in mountainous areas. The temperature is warmer near the bottom of the mountains and cooler near the top. Different crops can be grown at different elevations according to the length of the growing season.

These five climatic regions are numbered on the map. Show their locations by shading the map with different colors or by using different markings. Before starting, color or mark the boxes above with the same colors or markings that you will use on the map.



(1) ____ What type of climate is found in most parts of India? (a) steppe (b) tropical rain forest (c) savanna

(2) ____ The area with the highest summer temperatures is the: (a) Himalaya Mountains (b) Northern Plain (c) coastal region

(3) ____ Which is true about the climate of India? (a) part of the country gets less than 10 inches of rain a year (b) all areas receive enough rainfall to support farming (c) the northern part of the country receives more rain than the southern part

(4) ____ India is best described as a land of: (a) warm summers and cold winters (b) little rainfall and sparse vegetation (c) high temperatures with a wet season and a dry season

(5) ____ Seasonal winds called monsoons pick up moisture over the sea and bring heavy rains to India during the: (a) winter months (b) summer months (c) spring and fall

History of Ancient India The following sentences summarize the most important events in the early history of India. Complete the sentences by filling in the spaces with the appropriate words, names, and terms.

Indus Valley Civilization (2500 B.C. to 1500 B.C.)

(1) **Harappa, Indus Valley, archaeologists**
(a) _____ have gathered information about the (b) _____ civilization by making excavations at the sites of the ancient cities of (c) _____ and Mohenjo-Daro.

(2) **granaries, streets, sewer systems, government, homes**
The carefully planned cities had (a) _____ that intersected at right angles, (b) _____ buildings, a water system and public baths, brick-lined (c) _____, and (d) _____ for storing wheat and barley. (e) _____ were located in a separate section of the city.

(3) **irrigation, domesticated**
Farmers used (a) _____ canals to bring water to their fields of grain and vegetables. They also (b) _____ several kinds of animals.

(4) **craftsmen, merchants**
(a) _____ made cotton cloth, clay pottery, jewelry, and items of bronze and copper. (b) _____ carried on a busy trade with the people of Mesopotamia.

(5) **pictograms, animism**
The people of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro invented a system of writing that used (a) _____. Their religion was a form of (b) _____ in which the people believed that spirits inhabited animals, trees, and other natural objects, as well as people.

Aryan Civilization (1500 B.C. to 500 B.C.)

(6) **Hindu Kush Mountains, Indus River Valley, Khyber Pass**
The Aryans, a group of people from central Asia, advanced through the (a) _____ _____ in the (b) _____ and invaded the (c) _____.

(7) **Dravidians, Aryans**
The (a) _____ conquered the people of the Indus Valley, who were called the (b) _____.

(8) **Ganges, Northern, farmers, nomadic herders**
The Aryans eventually took control of the (a) _____ Valley and the entire (b) _____ Plain. The fertile soil in these areas helped the Aryans change from being (c) _____ to being (d) _____ who worked the same plot of land year after year.

(9) **writings, culture, Vedic Age**
Religious (a) _____ called the Vedas tell about the history and (b) _____ of the Aryans. The Aryan period is sometimes called the (c) _____.

(10) **headman, council, craft workers, villages**
(a) _____ were governed by a (b) _____ and an elected (c) _____ consisting of both men and women. The people of the village were either farmers or (d) _____.

(11) **caste system, Hindu, Sanskrit, Dravidians**
The Aryans developed a written language called (a) _____. The present (b) _____ religion had its beginnings. The separation of people into

distinct social groups formed the basis of the modern (c) _____. This system of social classes was started by the Aryans to keep themselves apart from the (d) _____, who they believed were inferior.

(12) **Hinduism, Siddhartha Gautama, Buddhism**
(a) _____, a great religious teacher, founded (b) _____. Buddhism competed with (c) _____ as a major religion in India for over a thousand years before declining in importance.

The Rise and Fall of Empires (500 B.C. to 500 A.D.)

(13) **culture, art and politics, India, Greek, trade**
Northwest (a) _____ was conquered by the Persians under King Darius, and later by the (b) _____ armies of Alexander the Great. During these years, (c) _____ grew between India and the lands of the eastern Mediterranean. Mediterranean (d) _____, especially that of the Greeks, spread to India and had an affect in such areas as (e) _____.

(14) **Asoka, rulers, missionaries, religious toleration, animals, Chandragupta Maurya, Buddhism**
After Alexander withdrew his armies from India, the first strong Indian empire was organized by (a) _____. He was the first emperor of the Maurya "dynasty," or ruling family. A later emperor, (b) _____, added more lands to the Maurya Empire. He converted from Hinduism to (c) _____.
(d) _____ spread Buddhism throughout India and to neighboring countries. Asoka was a kind and respected leader who was known for his firm belief in peace, justice, truth, and (e) _____. He put an end to the religious sacrifice of (f) _____. Asoka is regarded as one of the great (g) _____ in history.

(15) **"golden age," zero, Arabic numerals, Gupta Empire, culture, Huns, decimal**
When Asoka died, the Maurya Empire quickly declined. For several hundred years, India was troubled by invasion, war, and disorder. Finally, the Gupta family took control of northern India. They established the (a) _____. During the Gupta dynasty, the country experienced a (b) _____. India became a center of art, learning, science, and medicine. The Indians dyed cloth, tanned leather, refined iron ore, and made soap and glass. Mathematicians thought of the concept of (c) _____, used a (d) _____ system, and created the written numbers that we use today. The idea of these number symbols was carried to Europe by the Arabs, and thereby came to be known as (e) _____. Indian (f) _____ spread to parts of eastern Asia during the Gupta period. But about 450 A.D., the (g) _____ from central Asia invaded India and overthrew the Gupta Empire.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Section 2 **Guided Reading and Review**

Kingdoms of the Ganges

A. Main Ideas

Below are the three main ideas from Section 2. As you read, fill in two supporting facts under each main idea.

Main Idea: Much of what we know about Aryan civilization comes from a collection of prayers, hymns, and other religious teachings called the Vedas.

1. _____

2. _____

Main Idea: Over time, the Aryan invaders who crossed the mountain passes into India began to settle down.

3. _____

4. _____

Main Idea: Ancient Indian epics provide clues about Aryan life.

5. _____

6. _____

B. Reviewing Key Terms and People

Briefly explain how the following terms relate to Aryan civilization and the Vedic age.

7. Aryan _____

8. Vedas _____

9. caste _____

10. brahman _____

11. mystic _____

12. Sanskrit _____

13. *Mahabharata* _____

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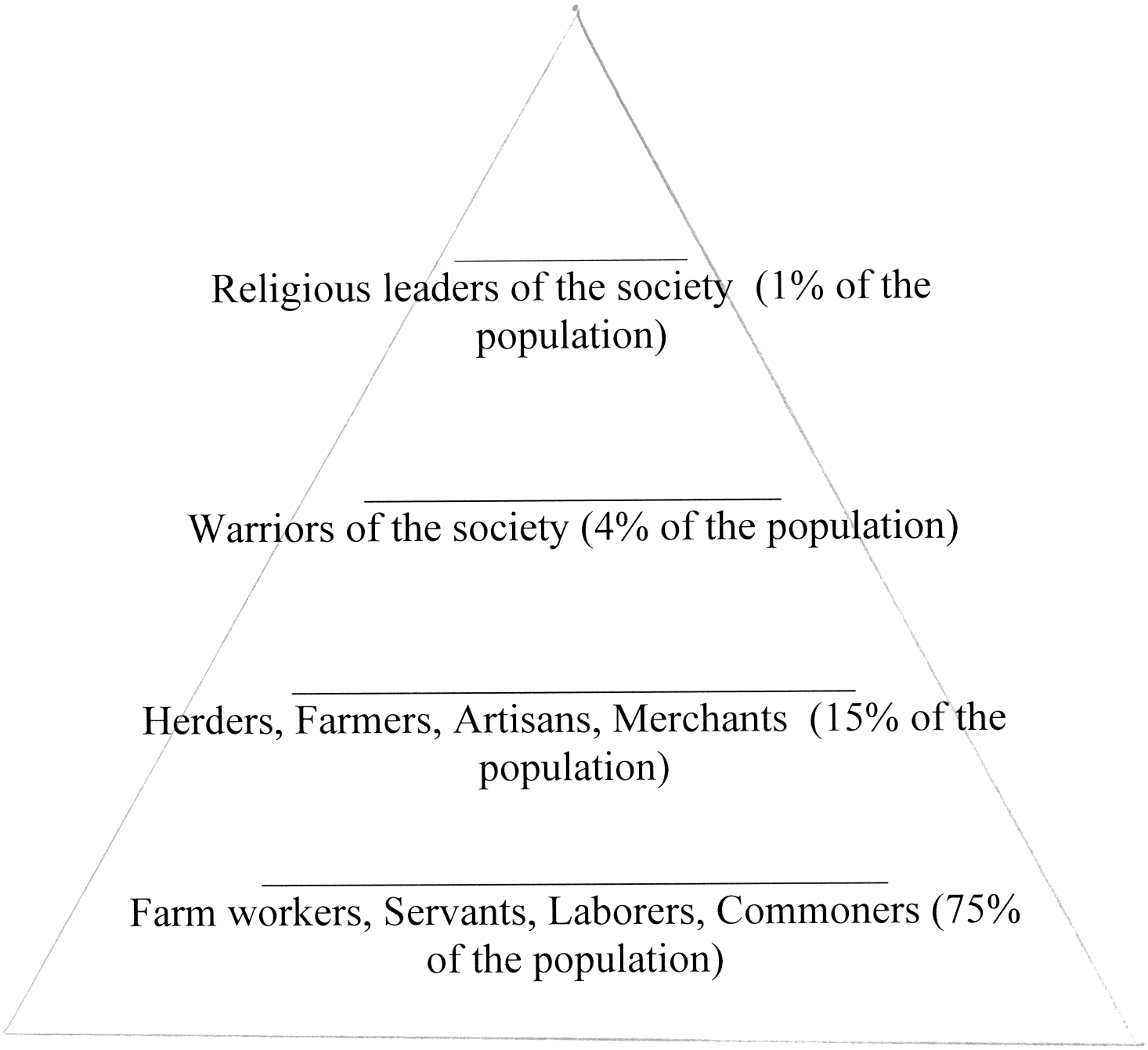

_____

Religious leaders of the society (1% of the population)

_____

Warriors of the society (4% of the population)

_____

Herders, Farmers, Artisans, Merchants (15% of the population)

_____

Farm workers, Servants, Laborers, Commoners (75% of the population)

_____

Grave diggers, Trash collectors, Street sweepers, Leather tanners (5% of the population)

CASTE SYSTEM

Directions: Refer to page 88 of your textbook and our earlier class discussion to fill in the following table regarding India's caste system.

Advantages	Disadvantages

Bronze Age Vedic Poem

Directions: Read the following poem, then be prepared to discuss the questions which follow

When the gods divided the Man,
into how many parts did they divide him?

What was his mouth, what were his arms
what were his thighs and his feet called?

The Brahman was his mouth,
of his arms was made the warrior,

His thighs became the Vaishya
of his feet the Sudra was born

Questions for Thought

1. Why are these particular parts of the body chosen to represent the different castes? Is there any symbolism involved>

2. What caste is left out? Why do you think this is the case?

What Caste Do I Belong to?

Directions: Read each story below, and, as a group, decide which caste each individual belongs to. Be prepared to share your answers and reasoning with the class.

1. I am called Mahadev. I live in a simple hut outside Pataliputra with other philosophers and religious leaders. I have renounced all worldly pleasures and spend most of my time studying the Vedas, performing traditional ceremonies, and teaching willing pupils. What caste do I belong to?

   _____

2. My name is Uttamchand. As far back as can be recalled my family have been retail grocers in Probander province. We are known as very shrewd businessmen.

   _____

3. My parents named me Lakshimi. I help my mother and the other women of the ghetto clean the public toilets. When we walk down the street it is my job to make a loud noise in order to warn others of our arrival.

   _____

4. I am Sushma. My mother and father have a small farm in Rajkot. We have a cow that provided us with milk, which my mother makes into ghee (butter), and dung, which we use for cooking fuel and crop fertilizer.

   _____

5. I am called Sunil, and I am a general in Asoka's army. I have fought many battles form the Ganges to the Indus River. As a reward for my bravery, I have been made a rajah (chief) of the Wankaner state.

   _____

HINDUISM

Hinduism is the religion followed by nearly 85% of the Indian people. The basic ideas of Hinduism were brought into India by the Aryans about 1500 B.C. Through the centuries, Hinduism has greatly affected India's history and way of life.

Hinduism does not have one holy book, such as the Bible or Koran. Instead, it has many sacred writings which have contributed to the fundamental beliefs of Hinduism. The holiest writings are the Vedas, a collection of hymns, prayers, and magic spells. Long poems called Epics also contain many Hindu ideas. Most Hindus are more familiar with the Epics than the Vedas. The Epics are stories about famous Aryan heroes. The Epic called the Mahabharata is the longest poem ever written. It tells the story of a warrior named Arjuna. The god Krishna teaches Arjuna about man's duties and how the soul can reach God through good deeds.

Another Epic, called the Ramayana, describes the adventures of Prince Rama and his wife Sita. Sita is kidnapped by the evil king of Ceylon, and Rama has many adventures trying to rescue her. Eventually, he saves Sita with the help of a monkey general and his monkey army. The Ramayana teaches about love and devotion between husbands and wives.

Hinduism allows a person to believe in one god or in many gods. Some families worship one god called Brahma, who they believe created the universe. Other Hindus worship gods who are different forms of Brahma. The god Vishnu is the preserver of the universe. The god Siva is the destroyer of ignorance and evil. Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva are the three most important gods, but there are over 33,000 lesser gods who are also worshipped.

Although Hindus worship different gods, they do have certain ideas in which they all believe. One idea concerns what happens to the soul after death. Christians and Muslims believe that the soul goes to heaven or hell, depending on how the person lived his life on earth. Hindus believe that when the body dies, a person's soul goes into the body of another living thing. The soul can be reborn in another human being or in an animal. The English word for rebirth of the soul is reincarnation. Hindus call reincarnation samsara. The soul keeps being reborn until it reaches moksha, where it becomes united with the god Brahma. Once the soul reaches moksha, it does not have to go through rebirth again.

Hindus believe that a person's karma determines how his soul will be reborn in the next life. Karma means deeds or actions. If a person does good deeds in this life, his soul will be reborn into a higher or better form. If a person lives a bad life, he will be reincarnated into a lower form, maybe into the body of an insect.

A person's dharma tells him how to live properly so he has good karma. Dharma is a set of rules each Hindu must follow in order to be promoted in the next life. If a person experiences poverty and hardship, it is thought that he is getting what he deserves for having had bad karma in his previous life. He must make the best of this life, and perhaps in the next life his soul will be reborn into better conditions.

Hindus do not have a place like the Christian church or Jewish synagogue where they worship on a certain day of the week. Instead, Hindus usually worship in their homes whenever they wish. Some wealthy people set aside a special room to practice their religion. Many important religious ceremonies, including weddings, take place at home. India does have beautiful temples dedicated to particular gods. But Hindus worship as individuals rather than as congregations.

People make pilgrimages to temples in such holy cities as Benares along the Ganges River. At least once in a lifetime, very religious Hindus try to visit the Ganges because they believe its waters are holy and can wash away sins. Many Hindus also think that if they bathe in the Ganges, they will be cured of sickness and disease.

Hindus believe that animals have souls, and therefore cannot be killed for meat. The cow is especially sacred. Cattle roam freely through the streets unharmed even though millions of Indians do not have enough to eat. To Hindus, eating the flesh of the cow is a form of cannibalism because the cow might contain the soul of a dead friend or relative.

All Hindus follow the strict rules of the caste system. A person is born into a certain caste, or social class. His caste determines what kind of job he will have. It also has an effect on what a person can eat, who he will marry, and who his friends will be. There are four main castes, each with its own rules and regulations: (1) the Brahmans, or priests (2) the Kshatriyas, the warriors and rulers (3) the Vaishyas, consisting of professionals, merchants, and landowning farmers, and (4) the Shudras, or servants. Each of these four castes has hundreds of subcastes that have their own rules of behavior.

There was a group of unfortunate people in India who for centuries did not belong to any caste. These people were called Untouchables, or Outcastes. They ranked below the lowest caste. They had to do the jobs that caste Hindus would not do, like handling the bodies of dead animals and sweeping the streets. Untouchables could not worship in Hindu temples or use public roads and wells. Mohandas Gandhi, who helped India gain its independence from Great Britain, tried to help the Untouchables. Finally, in 1950, the Indian Constitution did away with Untouchability. It outlawed discrimination against a person because of their religion, caste, race, or sex. Today, former Untouchables can attend schools and universities, and become lawyers, teachers, and even government officials.

In recent years, the caste system has weakened. As more and more people have become educated, caste prejudice has decreased. New jobs created by industrialization have cut across caste lines. As more and more people move to the cities, caste differences are less noticeable. The caste system, however, may never completely disappear because it is such an important part of the religious beliefs of Hinduism.

QUESTION: Describe how each of the following contributed to China's geographic isolation from outside contact: Gobi Desert, Himalaya Mtns, jungles of SE Asia, Seas on China's east coast.

LABEL: KOREA, JAPAN, INDIA, SEA OF JAPAN, YELLOW SEA, EAST CHINA SEA, SOUTH CHINA SEA, HUANG-HE (YELLOW) RIVER, YANGTZE RIVER, GOBI DESERT, HIMALAYA MTNS, TIBET, VIETNAM

DRAW: GREAT WALL OF CHINA

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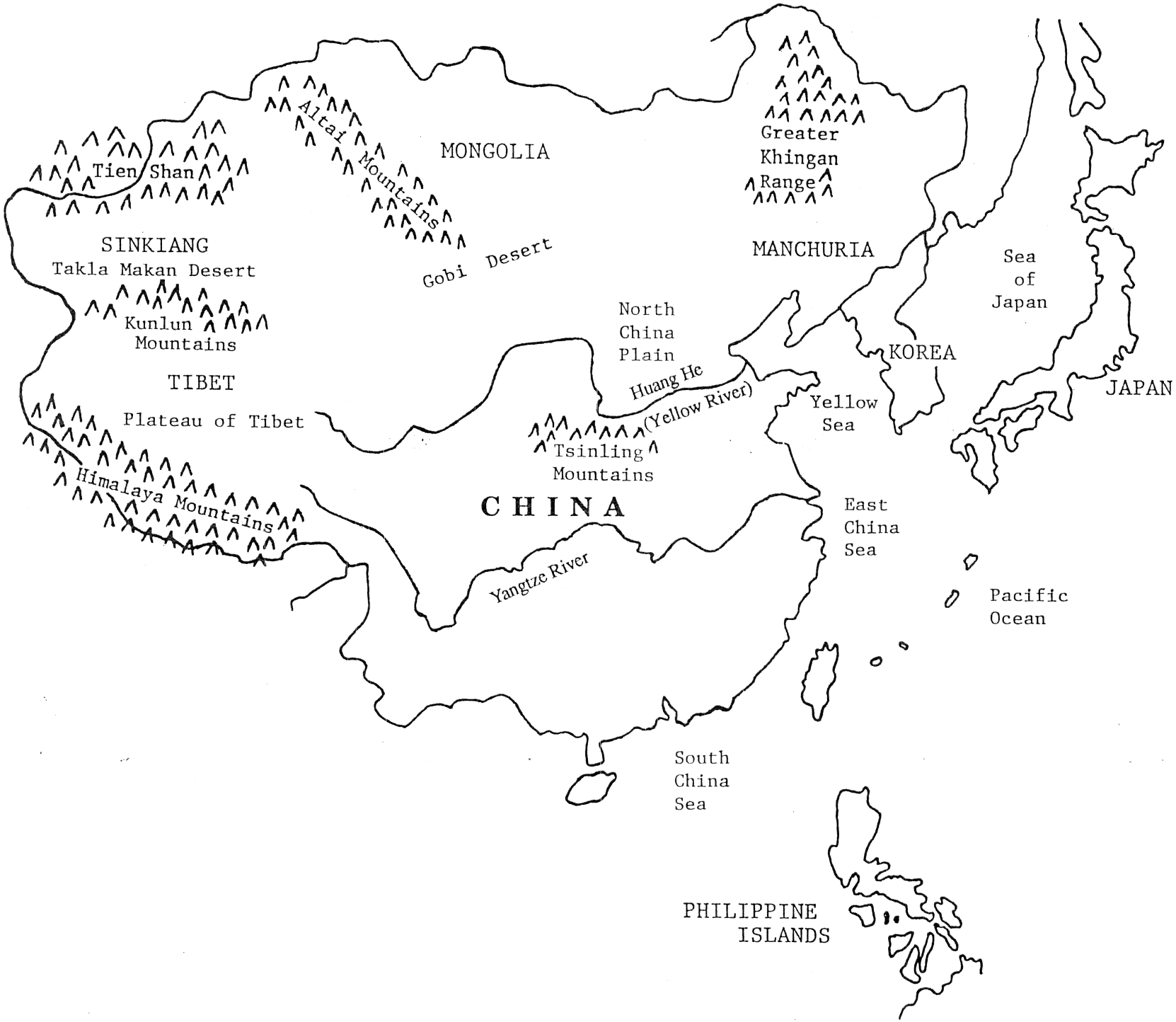

Tien Shan
Altai Mountains
MONGOLIA
Greater Khingan Range
SINKIANG
Takla Makan Desert
Gobi Desert
MANCHURIA
Sea of Japan
Kunlun Mountains
North China Plain
KOREA
TIBET
Huang He (Yellow River)
Yellow Sea
JAPAN
Plateau of Tibet
Tsinling Mountains
Himalaya Mountains
CHINA
East China Sea
Yangtze River
Pacific Ocean
South China Sea
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Directions: The words and names in the list below have been omitted from the story about Buddhism. Without looking at the first page, fill in the words and names in the appropriate spaces in the following story.

missionaries	Four Noble Truths	Buddhism	death	material objects	evil
universe	Enlightened One	Gautama	prince	monks and nuns	effort
statues	peace	nirvana	teacher	wife and children	Japan
unpleasant	soul	pagoda	desires	story	god
Zen	six years	samurai	Buddha	heaven	Asoka
Hinayana	Brahman priests	Benares	reborn	Noble Eightfold Path	Hindu

The religion known as Buddhism was founded by Siddhartha **(1)**_____. He lived between 560 B.C. and 480 B.C. Siddhartha was a **(2)**_____ in Nepal, a country north of India in the Himalayan foothills. As a young man, he was surrounded by luxury and great wealth. His parents made sure he never saw anything that was sad or **(3)**_____.

One day, Siddhartha left the palace and journeyed to the outside world. For the first time, he saw old age, sickness, and **(4)**_____. These sights shocked him and changed the course of his life. Siddhartha gave up his kingdom and left his **(5)**_____ to search for the reasons why men experience suffering and sadness. He wandered for **(6)**_____ through northern India without finding the answer. Then, while meditating under a tree, the answer came to him. When this happened, he became known as **(7)**"_____," meaning the **(8)**"_____," the one with spiritual knowledge. Buddha preached his first sermon in Deer Park in the Indian holy city of **(9)**_____. He dedicated the rest of his life to helping people overcome suffering.

Buddha's teachings included the **(10)** "_____." The first truth was that suffering is a part of life. Also, because of man's actions in this life, he may be **(11)**_____ into more suffering in the next life. The second truth stated that the origin of man's suffering is his desire for things he cannot have, and his attachment to **(12)**_____. The third truth taught that man must overcome his desires in order to get rid of suffering and find **(13)**_____. The fourth truth showed man how to overcome desire by following the **(14)** "_____." The Eightfold Path consisted of eight practices: (1) right faith (2) right resolve to resist **(15)**_____ (3) right speech (4) right action (5) right living (6) right **(16)**_____ (7) right thought, and (8) right meditation.

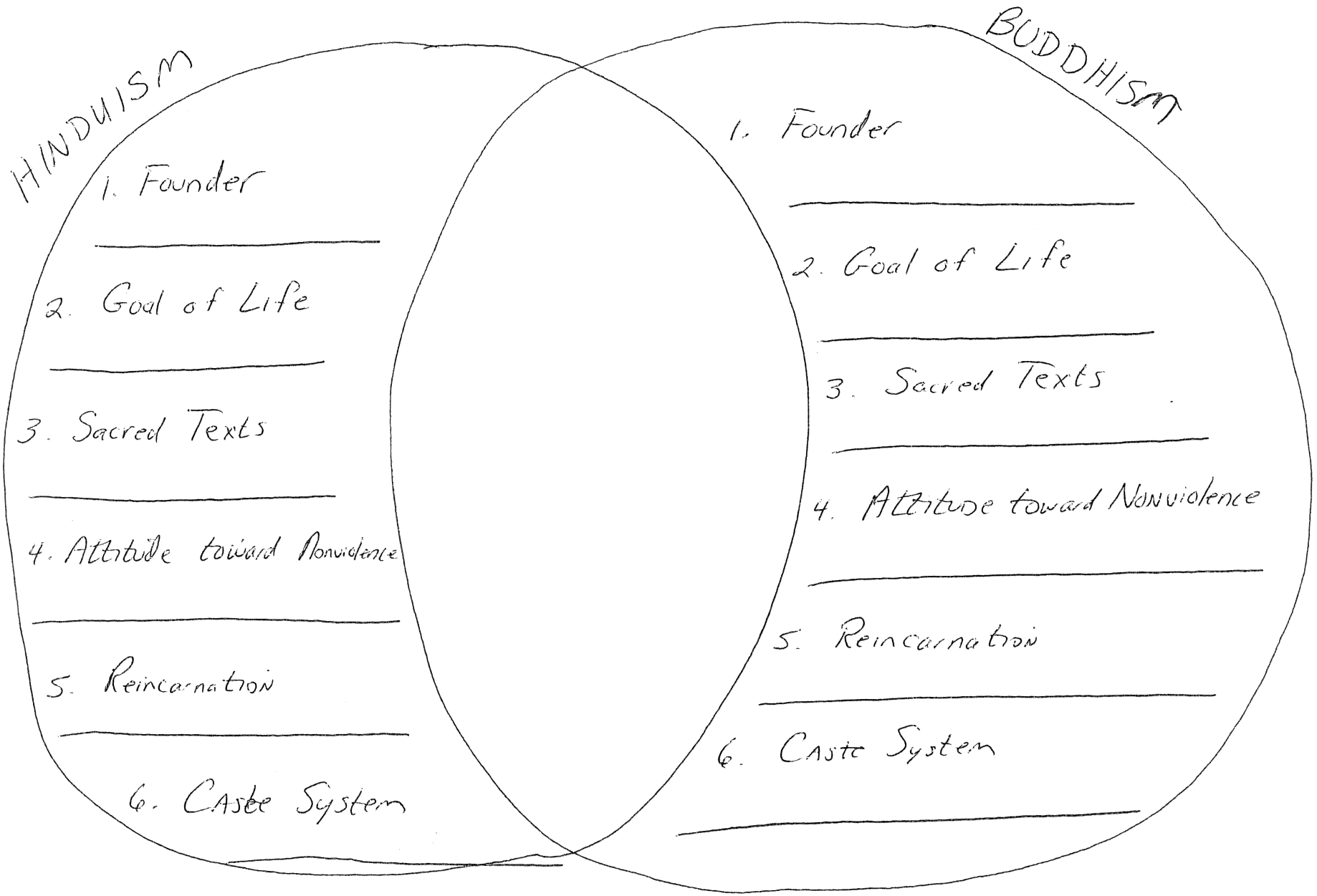
According to Buddha, man needed to go through several rebirths before he could overcome his **(17)**_____. Those who finally rid themselves of all desires would reach

(18) "_____." In nirvana, man's (19)_____ would stop its cycle of rebirth and become one with the (20)_____.

Buddha encouraged his followers to become (21)_____ in order to spread his teachings. At first, Buddhism was slow to spread in India because it was opposed by powerful (22)_____ who were leaders of the (23)_____ religion. However, during the 200's B.C., the Indian ruler (24)_____ made Buddhism the official religion. He sent (25)_____ to spread Buddhism to Central and East Asia. After Asoka's death, many Buddhist ideas were gradually absorbed into Hinduism, and Buddhism declined in importance in India. Today, (26)_____ has less than a million followers in India, but it remains popular in China, Korea, (27)_____, and many countries of Southeast Asia.

Over the centuries, Buddhists divided into different "sects," or groups, just as Christians split into the Catholic and various Protestant sects. One sect, known as Mahayana Buddhism, was greatly influenced by Christian teachings. These Buddhists believe that Buddha was more than a (28)_____, that he was a (29)_____. They believe that nirvana is a paradise like the Christian (30)_____, and that saints can help men to reach nirvana. Another sect is called Therevada, or (31)_____ Buddhism. It stresses that Buddha was simply a teacher, and that the holiest life is that followed by Buddhist monks. A third sect, known as (32)_____, became popular in Japan among the (33)_____ warriors.

Buddhism greatly influenced art and architecture throughout Asia. (34)_____ of Buddha and Buddhist temples are familiar sights. One such temple is the (35)_____, a sacred pyramid-shaped tower that is frequently seen in China, Japan, and Korea. A pagoda has roofs curving upward in such a way that each story of the tower meets the next (36)_____ above.


HINDUISM
1. Founder
2. Goal of Life
3. Sacred Texts
4. Attitude toward Nonviolence
5. Reincarnation
6. Caste System
BUDDHISM
1. Founder
2. Goal of Life
3. Sacred Texts
4. Attitude toward Nonviolence
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6. Caste System

Confucius, Hanfeizi, & Laozi Dialogue Play

Background: Confucius, Hanfeizi, and Laozi were the three of the most important political philosophers of ancient China. Each men espoused very different points of view on the proper role of government and family in society, as well as the role which the government and family should play in the everyday lives of its citizens.

Task: You will create a fictional account of a conversation between the three philosophers. Your account will take the form of a play in which the characters debate the proper role of government and family in society. Please include the setting of the play, as well as any actions the characters may make during the conversation. Your finished play should be approximately two pages in length, and will go beyond a simple restatement of the textbook account of each person's beliefs. Please have these characters engaged in a serious dialogue that shows that each partner knows intricately each philosopher's views. Expand beyond the ideas stated in your textbook, and show us that you truly know the differences between these philosopher's positions.

STRONG RULERS UNITE CHINA

CH. 4, SEC. 5 NOTES

Topic	Notes
Triumph of the First Emperor	221 B.C. - Shi Huangdi means "_____" Used _____ principle sto centralize his power. Built a _____, _____ government. Divided China into _____ How did he promote unity? How did he deal with critics? Book burning -- why? Terra Cotta Army: Great Wall: Collapse of the Q'in Dynasty:

The Han Dynasty	Founder: _____ Year: _____ Claimed the _____ when he took power. Lowered _____ & eased the harsh _____ policies of his predecessor. Appointed _____ as key advisors in his government. Most famous emperor: _____. Ruled from _____ to _____. Accomplishments: Expansion: Areas conquered: How did he make alliances?
Silk Road	Definition: Items Traded: Had to deal with _____ & _____ beyond the borders of the Middle Kingdom. Animals used: Traveled in groups of around _____, with bodyguards. Weather factors included _____ & _____.

	Stretched for over _____ miles, from China all the way to the _____. Traders returned to China with _____ from Central Asia, _____ from India, or _____ from Rome. Many killed along the way: How did some of them die? *** The Silk Road contributed to _____ _____, or the blending of cultural elements from different societies.
Han Society	Made _____ the official belief system of the state. _____ ran the bureaucracy of the government. Used _____ to identify the most qualified officials for the government. Exams were based on the teachings & writings of _____. Tests were open to all, but usually only the _____ could hope to succeed & pass the test. Impact of civil-service test on Chinese history:
Han Achievements	"_____" of Chinese civilization Scientists:

	Astronomers measures the movements of the _____ , which enabled them to improve on early _____ and invent better _____ devices. Wang Chong argued that no scientific theories should be accepted unless they were _____. Most technologically advanced civilization in the world. Made durable _____ out of _____ _____. Pioneered advanced methods of _____ and invented the _____ to steer. Invented bronze & iron _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, & _____. Physicians diagnosed _____, experimented with _____ remedies, and developed _____. Began to use the practice of _____, inserting needles under the skin to relieve pain or treat illnesses. Walled cities boasted splendid _____ and _____. Artisans produced delicate _____ and _____ carvings. _____ & _____ improved on earlier techniques.

Han Collapse	1. 2. 3. Last emperor overthrown in _____ A.D. Invaders poured over the _____ & set up their _____. _____ began to take root in China. It appealed to _____ & _____.

STUDY GUIDE, ANCIENT INDIA & CHINA

India - Geography

- Monsoons & their importance / significance
- Mountain Ranges in N. India -- Names & Impact
- Fertile Northern Plain -- location & impact

Indus Valley Civilization

- Harappa & Mohenjo-Daro
- evidence of urban planing
- trade with neighbors - cultural diffusion
- characteristics of cities
- Aryan migration into Northern India

Hinduism

- Aryan migration
- *Vedas*
- moksha, dharma, karma, reincarnation

Caste System

- caste system basic structure
- how it shaped life in India
- tie in with Hinduism -- ladder / triangle

Maurya & Gupta Empires

- Asoka -- key figure -- why?
- Achievements of the Gupta Empire -- Golden Age

China -- Geogrpahy

- Ethnocentrism
- Middle Kingdom -- Four Enclosures -- effect
- How the Silk Road later contributes to cultural diffusion
- Civilization development in the Huang He River Valley

China -- Dynasties

- dynasty & dynastic cycle
- Mandate of Heaven
- Zhou overthrow Shang -- justify

Buddhism

- Four Noble Truths, Eightfold Path
- Geographic impact
- Nirvana

Confucianism

- Main Ideas -- filial piety, obedience, follow the rules to ensure social order, 5 Key Relationships

Legalism

- Main Ideas -- founder -- influence

Daoism

- Main ideas -- founder -- influence

Silk Road

- location, extent, difficulty of journey
- cultural diffusion & the Silk Road

Han dynasty

- Civil Service System
- Achievements -- pp. 96 - 97

Key Areas to Review:

- Entire Packet -- HW, class notes, etc.
- China PowerPoint Presentation Slides -- link on Web site

CHAPTER 4, SEC. 4 NOTES OUTLINE

CONFUCIANISM

Founder:

Most Famous Book:

Not a Religion. More concerned with worldly goals, especially _____.

Harmony results when _____.

Five key Relationships:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

** Inequality in these relationships. Everyone has _____ and _____, depending on his or her position.

examples:

** Most Important duty was _____, which means respect for parents.

** Other Confucian values included _____, _____, and _____.

Confucius believed people were naturally _____ and the best ruler was a _____ who led by _____.

Confucius' Influence on China:

LEGALISM

Founder:

Teachings become known as _____.

Unlike Confucius, he believed that men were _____.

What motivates people's actions & causes conflicts? _____.

What was the only way to achieve order?

What code of laws studies earlier this year is most similar to Legalism? _____.

A ruler's _____ was his greatest virtue.

Laws become the official policy of the _____ Dynasty and its leader _____.

DAOISM (pronounced _____)

Sought to live in harmony with _____.

Founder: Name means:

Most Famous Book:

Why did Daoists give puzzling answers to questions?

Many Daoists became _____, _____, _____, or _____.

Government was _____, causing many problems.

Influence on China:

MAURYA EMPIRE

Year began: Year ended:

Founder:

Capital:

Description of City:

How did he rule?

Most famous Ruler:

Ruled from:

Converted to (religion):

Stopped:

Several Examples of his kind & compassionate rule of India:

1.

2.

3.

4.

GUPTA EMPIRE

Rule Began: Rule ended:

Capital:

Examples of peace & prosperity in Empire:

1.

2.

3.

Achievements:

Math:

1.

2.

3.

Medicine:

1.

2.

3.

Architecture:

Stupas --

Why did it Decline?

(1) _____ Hindu god who is believed to have created the universe

(2) _____ word for rebirth of the soul

(3) _____ where most Hindus worship

(4) _____ Hindus believe its waters will cure sickness and disease

(5) _____ sacred animal of India

(6) _____ the holiest writings of Hinduism

(7) _____ it divides Hindus into social classes

(8) _____ long poems that tell stories about famous Aryan heroes

(9) _____ the set of rules each Hindu must follow

(10) _____ he worked to help improve life for the Untouchables

(11) _____ landowners who belong to the Vaishya caste

(12) _____ it teaches about love and devotion between husband and wife

(13) _____ Hindu god who is the preserver of the universe

(14) _____ they were also called the Outcastes

(15) _____ religion of most of the Indian people

(16) _____ the Hindus have more than 33,000 of them

(17) _____ the Hindu word for reincarnation

(18) _____ it determines the form in which the soul is reborn

(19) _____ people who brought the basic ideas of Hinduism to India

(20) _____ where caste differences are less noticeable

(21) _____ when the soul is united with the god Brahma

(22) _____ the Epic that tells about the warrior Arjuna

(23) _____ the god who taught Arjuna about the value of good deeds

(24) _____ the caste to which priests belong

(25) _____ god who is the destroyer of ignorance and evil

(26) _____ it outlawed discrimination because of a person's caste

(27) _____ the servant caste