

Name: _____

Classical India and China (1500 BCE – 600 CE) Study Guide

Big Picture:

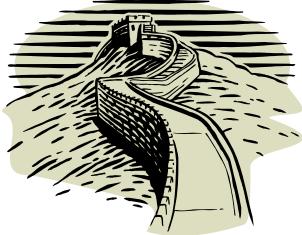
During the Golden Age of classical Indian culture, Indian people made significant contributions to world civilization. **Hinduism** was an important contribution of classical India. Hinduism influenced Indian society and culture and is still practiced in India today. **Buddhism** was founded by Siddhartha Gautama in a part of India that is in present-day Nepal. Buddhism became a major faith when **Asoka** sent missionaries throughout Asia.

China's first civilizations were centered on the Huang He (Yellow River) which was geographically isolated by mountains and deserts. Invaders entered China from the north. The **Great Wall** was built for China's protection.

The rulers of the **Shang** dynasty first controlled the area. The **Zhou** dynasty replaced the Shang and claimed to rule with the Mandate of Heaven.



Early Chinese society had three main social classes: aristocrats, farers, and merchants. The family was the basis of Chinese society. During a time of disorder, three new philosophies developed in China: Confucianism, Daoism and Legalism.



The short-lived **Qin** dynasty helped to unify China. During the Han dynasty, people began taking tests for government jobs (civil service exam) and new inventions (waterwheel and paper) were created. The Silk Road was an important trade route that linked China to the West. As the **Han** dynasty lost power, many Chinese became followers of Buddhism.

Vocabulary for this Unit:

Students need to know the definitions and be able to use the following terms in appropriate historical contexts

INDIA

Asoka
Gupta Empire
Mauryan Empire
Matriarchal
Mahayana
Patriarchal
Rock Edicts
Stupas
Theravada

CHINA

Aristocrat
Assimilation
Bureaucracy
Centralized Government
Civil-service system
Confucianism
Confucius
Cultural Diffusion
Daoism
Filial piety
Great Wall
Han dynasty
Legalism
Mandate of Heaven
Silk Road

CHINA

Empress Lu
Han Wudi
Hanfeizi
Laozi
Qin Shi huangdi
Liu Bang

VOCABULARY: Write the definition for each word and draw an illustration or picture of the word.

Word	Definition	Illustration
<i>Matriarchal</i>		
<i>Patriarchal</i>		
<i>Stupa</i>		
<i>Religious Toleration</i>		
<i>Centralized government</i>		
<i>assimilation</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Dynasty <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Aristocrat <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Civil service <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Legalism <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Mandate of Heaven <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Filial piety <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Daoism <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Silk	a. Those officials who run the government b. Qin Shi Huangdi followed this Chinese philosophy c. Expensive cloth made from the thread of worms d. Heavenly law giving the king the power to rule e. Line of rulers in the same family f. Parents and older relatives are honored and respected by younger family members g. The ideas of _____ included a duty to participate in government	

___ 9. Confucianism

- h. The teachings of Laozi are the basis of _____.
- i. Upper class whose wealth is based on the land they have

VOCABULARY TASK: Write a story about either the development of Classical China or Classical India Reign using at least 5 vocabulary words from the lists above.

Geography: On the map below, write the names of the following locations.

- Huang He River
- Yangtze River
- Indus River
- Tigris and Euphrates R.
- Mauryan Empire (shade in)
- Han Empire (shade in)
- Japan
- Mongolia
- Korea
- Anyang (city)
- Ch'ang-an or Xi'an (city)
- Yellow Sea
- Pacific Ocean
- Himalaya Mountains
- Gobi desert
- Silk Road (p. 187)
- The Great Wall (Qin and Han Empire) (p. 108)



Timeline 1:

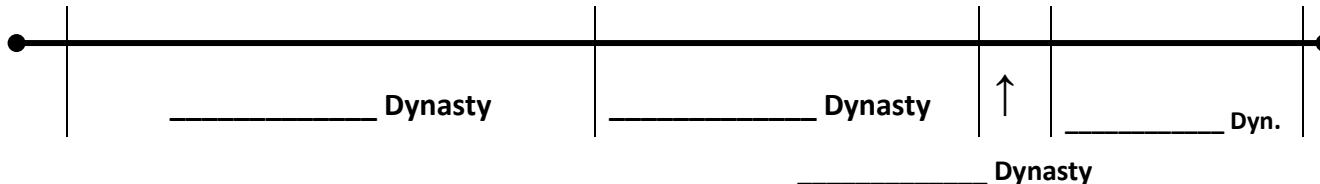
Below the timeline, write in the 4 early Chinese Dynasties (Han, Zhou, Qin, Shang) AND determine how many years each dynasty ruled.

Shang (1750 to 1045) ruled _____ years

Qin (221 BCE– 202 BCE) ruled _____ years.

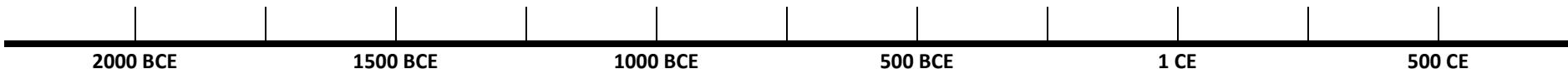
Zhou (1045 – 221) ruled _____ years

Han (202 BCE – 200) ruled _____ years.



Timeline 2: Write the following DATES and EVENTS above the timeline.

- Aryans Invade India (1500 BCE)
- Ashoka spreads Buddhism (c. 260 CE)
- Beginning of Hinduism (1500 BCE)
- Confucius is born (551 BCE)
- Gupta empire begins (320 CE – 550 CE)
- Mauryan empire (320 - 183 BCE)
- Qin Shi Huangdi rules (221 – 202 BCE)
- Shang Dynasty begins (1750 BCE)
- Silk Road Established (c. 100 CE)
- The Buddha is born (563 BCE)
- The Great Wall of China is started (c. 220 BCE)
- Zhou Dynasty begins (1045 BCE)

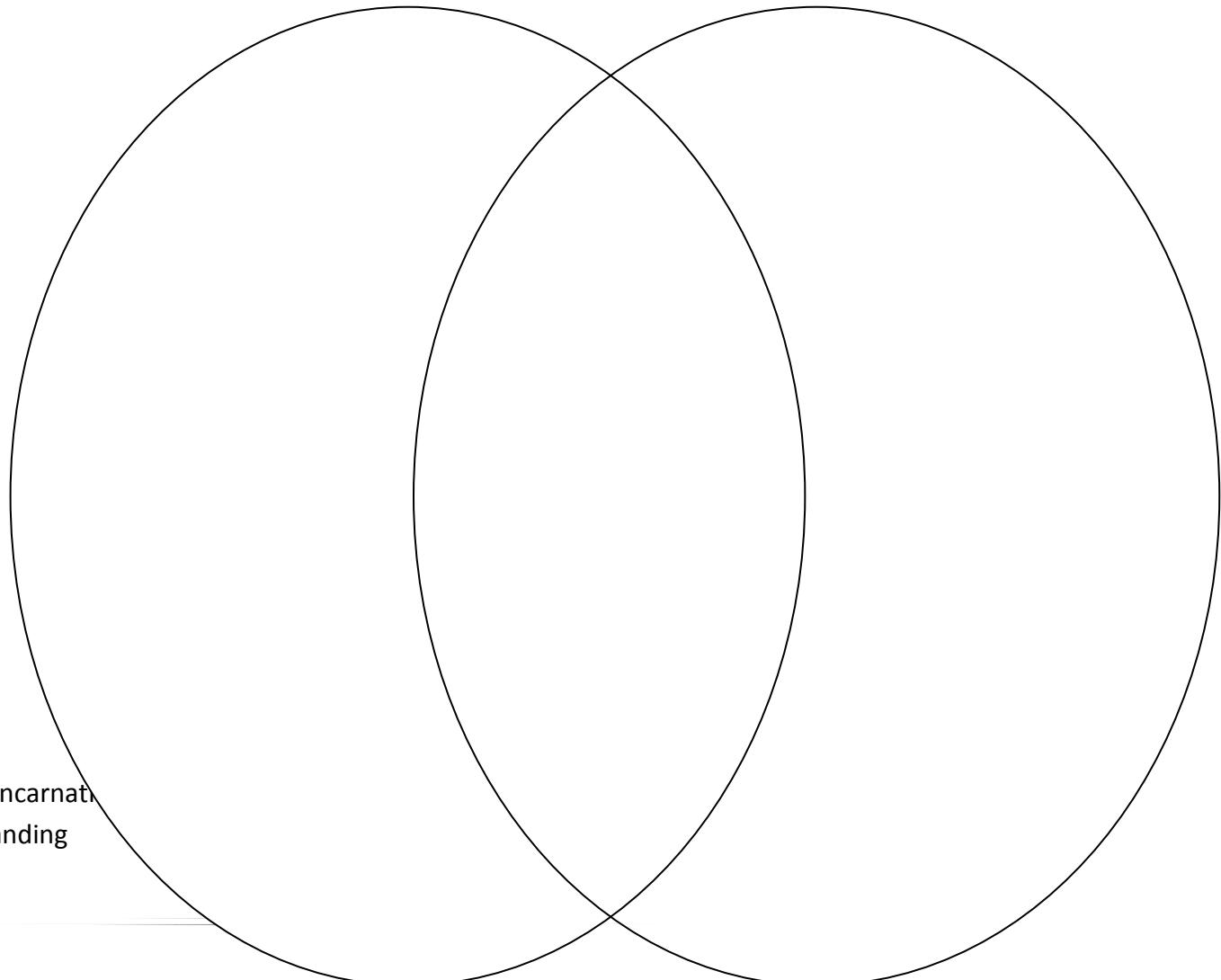


Hinduism and Buddhism in India – A Comparison

Direction: Use the textbook, your activity map, and your notes to compare and contrast Hinduism and Buddhism. Use the word bank to help you complete the diagram below.

1. If the word or phrase describes just **Hinduism**, write it in the left circle
2. If it describes just **Buddhism**, write it in the right circle.
3. If it describes **both religions**, write it in the space where both two circles overlap.

- Spread by Ashoka
- Begun by Siddhartha Gautama
- Started in India
- Many, many gods
- End Goal is Nirvana
- End Goal is Moksha
- Caste system
- All people are equal
- Brought by the Aryans
- Ramayana
- The Vedas
- The Buddha
- Believe in Reincarnation
- Follow the 8-Fold Path
- Karma and Dharma
- Spread to Asia (China)
- Enlightenment
- End goal is a break from chain of reincarnation
- End goal is perfect state of understanding



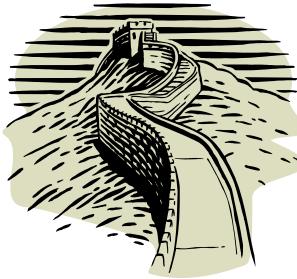
VISUAL LITERACY:

In China this is the symbol for _____ and _____. It represents _____ of the natural _____ of life.



China's "first emperor" was Shi Huangdi who unified China during the _____ dynasty.

He followed the Chinese philosophy of _____



This is the _____ of China, built by Emperor _____.

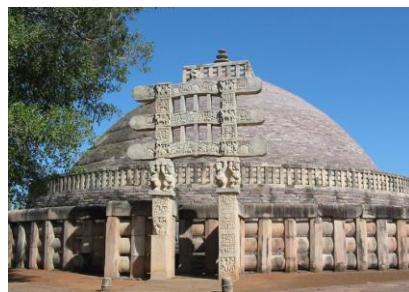
It was built to defend China from _____.



Making _____ was a Chinese secret for many years. It was valued because it was strong, _____ and beautiful.



This grouping of A _____'s lions is used today as symbol of I _____ (country)



This building is called a S _____ and is used in _____ (religion).



These eight steps were used in _____ (religion) as a guide for those seeking _____



G _____

This is a statue of _____. He was born a Hindu prince named S _____.

