

L3: The Mauryans and the Guptas p. 116

THINK: How did each of these empires affect India? What roles did Hinduism and Buddhism continue to play?

After the Aryan invasions and settlement, India was made up of numerous small _____ who warred with each other. They eventually had to unite in order to _____ from outside. Three strong empires emerged, although there was never total _____ between the kingdoms that actually lasted. Invaders: _____, Macedonians, _____.

MAURYAN Empire:

Founder: Chandragupta Maurya - ruled _____.

1 Established the _____ at Patilaputra

2 Very well- _____

3 Divided into _____ and appointed _____

4 Rule was enforced by a large _____ that included a _____ network and also included a _____

5 He was afraid of _____: had all food _____ and he never slept in the same bed _____

ASOKA: ^^^Chandragupta's grandson

1 Considered to be the _____ Indian ruler

2 Converted to _____ and ruled by its _____.

3 Cared for the Indian people: built _____ for people and _____

4 Spread Buddhism to the far east: _____ sent _____

5 India prospered through _____ and _____

6 He died in _____, after that, the empire began to _____

The Sunga Dynasty ruled for the next 100 years, until the KUSHANS took power...

KUSHANS - nomadic warriors from _____ who dominated N. India from mid-1st century BC-3rd Century AD.

Prospered through _____ in two ways:

1 The _____ - overland trade routes between the _____ countries and those bordering the _____. These routes were named for the main product of China: _____. One section of the routes passed through NW India.

2 _____ Ocean Trade: expanded during this time when sailors learned to _____ using the _____ winds and ocean currents.

Religions: the Kushans practiced _____ and Zoroastrianism.

GUPTA EMPIRE: overran the Kushan and created a new Indian state in _____

Leader: Candra Gupta (no relation to Chaundragupta Maurya) he made _____
with powerful _____

Patilaputra: re-established the old _____

Golden Age of Indian Culture:

Efficient _____

Active in _____ from China, _____ and the Mediterranean

Accomplishment of the Golden Age:

Literature: the _____ are the oldest surviving literature, two great EPICS are:

Mahabharata - the _____ ever written- it tells of a war between
cousins for control of a _____ and learning about _____

Ramayana - a fictional ruler, Rama, is shown trying to save his wife, Sita who is
kidnapped by an _____ and he rescues her. This shows
Hindus about the _____

Kalidasa: the most famous _____ from the Gupta period.

Art/Architecture: _____ much was done in this area to promote _____ during the
rule of _____.

Stupas: stylized burial mounds intended to house a _____ - a part of
_____ such as a _____
These became _____ destinations. Many were renovated later.

Pillars: Asoka had edicts (_____) engraved on stone pillars. He also used
the pillars to promote _____

Mathematics/Science/Technology:

Aryabhata: most famous mathematician of Gupta era. First to use _____
concluded: the earth revolves around _____

Knowledge: first introduced the concept of _____
the earth _____

Arabic Numerals: 1,2,3,4, etc..... Indians were the first to use them, but when
Europeans got them from _____ traders, they thought
they had created the system

"Wootz": Indian steel that was adopted by Arab merchants and used to make strong
Damascus _____

Metalworking: a special method used to make the iron made it highly resistant
to _____

Beginning in the _____ century AD, nomadic Huns invaded from the northwest and
destroyed the power of the _____. Northern India would be politically
_____ for hundreds of years.