

**Chapter V: India's First Empires (pages 108-121)**

*Hinduism & Buddhism are two major world religions that were vital to the development of Indian culture. They came to have great influence on government and social issues as well. This influence extended to art and architecture in India and beyond. Be thinking about how these religions influenced life in India. Also: How did the Mauryan and Gupta Empires affect India?*

**Vocabulary Words, People, Places and Key Points:*****L1 The Origins of Hindu India p. 108****Social Class in Ancient India*

Life in ancient India centered on the \_\_\_\_\_ as the most important unit in society. Additionally, social structure in India came to reflect \_\_\_\_\_ ideals. \_\_\_\_\_ emerged that have lasted even to the present in India today.

*Four Varnas*

Aryans in India viewed society as being made up of four groups. The word "VARNA" means color or class, but it did not refer to skin color. Four groups:

1 *Brahmins* -

2 *Kshatriyas* -

3 *Vaishas* -

4 *Sudras* -

The Sudras were to \_\_\_\_\_ the other classes.

These groupings came to be known as the "\_\_\_\_\_" System, and was the way people were ordered or ranked in Indian society. A person's \_\_\_\_\_ determines their Caste and everything about their lives: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_. There are many \_\_\_\_\_, or ranks within each caste. Those of the \_\_\_\_\_ castes were thought to be \_\_\_\_\_ than the lower castes. The lowest group of all were not even considered to be in the Caste System. These were known as \_\_\_\_\_. They were considered to be \_\_\_\_\_ and could not associate with others in society. Today's term for this is "\_\_\_\_\_". (the oppressed)

Hindu Teachings:

Vedas - ("\_\_\_\_\_") collections of \_\_\_\_\_, poems and \_\_\_\_\_ that were passed down \_\_\_\_\_ for centuries

Atman - one's *soul* or \_\_\_\_\_ - who strives to be one with \_\_\_\_\_ (Creator god)

bhakti - loyal

reincarnation - "\_\_\_\_\_" - a repeated cycle of birth, \_\_\_\_\_, death and \_\_\_\_\_

karma - belief that a person's \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ and will determine the person's \_\_\_\_\_ in future lives - it is related to \_\_\_\_\_

dharmā "\_\_\_\_\_" - it establishes what is right for the Hindus and each one's \_\_\_\_\_ differ according to their status

Hindu Belief: nothing is by \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ - all is a result of past \_\_\_\_\_

Bhagavad Gita: the most \_\_\_\_\_ Hindu teaching - it is in \_\_\_\_\_ form about a warrior, ARJUNA, who learns \_\_\_\_\_ from the god \_\_\_\_\_ on the eve of a great \_\_\_\_\_

## L2: Buddhism p.112 Began 6th-5th century BC

### Siddhartha Gautama

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ of the new religion in N. India: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 was a \_\_\_\_\_ born to a royal family, born in \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 had a \_\_\_\_\_ life of privilege and was very \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 had everything - wealth, wife, child and \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 saw illness, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and he became determined to find out the reasons why people \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 gave up his \_\_\_\_\_ to be devoted to finding the answer
- 7 after intense \_\_\_\_\_, Buddhists believe he became the " \_\_\_\_\_ " or the " \_\_\_\_\_ " and found the answers he was looking for
- 8 did not claim to be a \_\_\_\_\_, but was a man "I am \_\_\_\_\_."

### Buddhist Teachings:

#### Four Noble Truths:

- 1 Suffering is a part of life
- 2 The cause of suffering is \_\_\_\_\_ for material things
- 3 Suffering can be \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The way to end desire is to follow the \_\_\_\_\_:

*RIGHT:*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | 5 |
| 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 7 |
| 4 | 8 |

Bodhi - to attain awakening / \_\_\_\_\_ - to give up desires & \_\_\_\_\_ of ignorance

Nirvana - giving up all greed and \_\_\_\_\_ - becoming one with the \_\_\_\_\_  
(The Great World Soul) and being totally rid of \_\_\_\_\_

Reincarnation - the cycle of birth, life, death and re-birth is needed to eliminate all \_\_\_\_\_

Caste System - not needed, \_\_\_\_\_ because all people are \_\_\_\_\_

Hindu gods - also suffered from \_\_\_\_\_ - do not make them as \_\_\_\_\_

Monastery - place where some Buddhists went to \_\_\_\_\_ all worldly life and \_\_\_\_\_ in order to seek \_\_\_\_\_

women - at first, refused to admit women into \_\_\_\_\_ but later said that women were just as capable of \_\_\_\_\_ as men were

*After Buddha's death: followers spread \_\_\_\_\_, built \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to promote training and \_\_\_\_\_. Buddhism and Hinduism competed for a few centuries in India. Many Buddhist beliefs were eventually absorbed into \_\_\_\_\_. Buddhism eventually spread out of \_\_\_\_\_ into the \_\_\_\_\_, while \_\_\_\_\_ remained mostly on the Indian subcontinent.*

### ***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.