

Name: _____

Below is the plan for the unit on the civilization in India. Lessons/assignments are subject to change, but this should give every student an idea on what to expect in the coming days!

Unit: Classical India

	<u>Lesson/Topic</u> <u>Assignment</u>	<u>What is due?</u>
Day one:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unit test (Phoenicians, Hittites, Persia, Hebrews, as well as some older materials)• Textbook worksheet on Hinduism/Buddhism, 1-15• Notes on Hinduism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Packet due (Hebrews, Hittites, Persia, Phoenicians)
Day two:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warm-up questions• Hinduism Terms/Review Hinduism• Notes – Buddhism• Buddhism Terms• Venn Diagram comparing Hinduism and Buddhism• Finish textbook worksheet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Textbook worksheet on Hinduism/Buddhism, 1-15• Study for quiz
Day three:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warm- up questions• Hinduism/Buddhism• Writing prompt• Quiz on Hinduism/Buddhism• Finish notes on India• Indian Empires maps• Finish terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Textbook worksheet finished• Venn Diagram
Day four:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warm- up questions• India Review• Group Review poster on India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indian Empires maps• Terms finished
Day five:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warm- up questions• Unit Test on India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Packet due

Warmup Questions

Day one

Day two

Day three

Day four

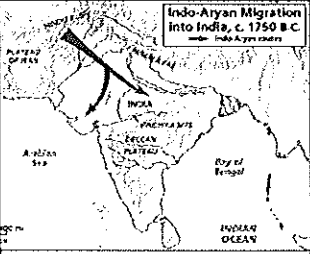
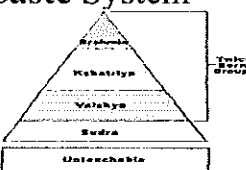




Day five



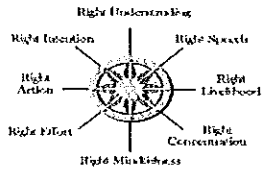





Term List – Ancient India

1. Indus and Ganges
2. Geographic Barriers (name them)
3. Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro
4. Indo-Aryans
5. Caste System
6. Beliefs of Hinduism
7. Brahman
8. Reincarnation
9. Karma
10. Vedas and Upanishads
11. Hinduism spread to
12. Siddhartha Gautama
13. Nepal/India Border
14. Enlightenment
15. Four Noble Truths
16. Eightfold Path
17. Buddhism spread to
18. Asoka Maurya
19. Mauryan Empire contributions

20. Golden Age
21. Gupta Empire Contributions (during golden age)

India

<p>Geography</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic barriers allowed Indian civilization to progress with few interruptions from invaders (Hindu _____ Mts. _____ Mts., _____ Ocean) • The _____ and the _____ were the most important rivers.
<p>Indo-Aryans</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nomadic _____ who _____ through _____ in the _____ Kush Mountains • _____ advanced _____ River Valley cities (Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, etc) • Put _____ Indians on the _____ of the caste system • Moved _____ and built _____ along the _____ River.
<p>Caste System</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigid _____ system _____ on occupations (jobs) • People were _____ into their caste for _____ and could only move up in another life • Influenced all _____ interactions and choice of _____
<p>HINDUISM Beliefs</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ forms of _____ God (_____) • _____ • _____ system • _____ • Holy Books: _____ and _____ 
<p>Karma</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idea that all _____ and _____ result in _____ consequences • Influences one's _____, health, wealth, etc. in this life and the next • <i>What goes around comes around</i>
<p>Reincarnation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycles of _____ based on _____ • A spirit is reborn until _____ (perfect understanding) is achieved
<p>Vedas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vast _____ of ancient _____, spells, and instructions for rituals
<p>Upanishads</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ such concepts as Brahman, karma and _____
<p>Hinduism Spreads</p>	<p>Hinduism _____ along _____ routes from India to Southeast _____</p>
<p>BUDDHISM Origins</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ was founded by _____ in the part of India that borders present-day _____. • He became known as the _____:” The _____ One” • Enlightenment: _____; a state of perfect understanding

<p>Beliefs of Buddhism</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ the Hindu _____ system, but _____ the concepts of _____ and _____ • _____ Noble _____ • _____ Path
<p>Four Noble Truths</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life is full of _____ • The cause of suffering is _____ • The way to _____ suffering is to end desire • To end desire, one must follow the Eightfold _____
<p>Eightfold Path</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The _____ Way between desires and self-denial • <i>right intentions</i>, _____ <i>concentration</i>, <i>right view</i>, <i>right</i> _____, <i>right effort</i>, <i>right</i> _____, <i>right livelihood</i>, <i>right mindfulness</i> • By following the path one can reach _____ (_____ from selfishness and _____)
<p>Spread of Buddhism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahayana Buddhism spread to _____, _____, and _____ Buddhist ideals eventually became _____ into the Hindu religion in India
<p>Mauryan Empire:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ and other _____ emperors _____ much of India
<p>Asoka's Contributions</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asoka's _____ and their writings spread _____ throughout India and to _____ and other parts of _____ • Free _____ • _____ clinics • Good _____ 
<p>Gupta Empire</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ age of _____ Indian culture • Golden Age: a period of _____ and _____ and a flourishing of _____, literature and _____
<p>Gupta Dynasty Contributions</p>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ - _____ system that provided the basis for modern numbers (Arabic numerals) - included _____ • _____ • _____ (concept of the earth as _____) • _____ Advances (set _____) • _____ (cotton) <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0</p> </div>

Classical India

The Aryans and Hinduism

P61

1. Why might a whole community need to leave its homeland?

p. 63

2. Which Indo-European people crossed over the northwest mountain passes into India?

3. What is the name of the sacred literature of the Aryan people?

4. What did the Vedas include?

5. The Aryans were organized into 4 groups based on _____.

p. 64

6. *Analyzing Art.* According to the visual, what were the occupations of the four major castes?

7. Which caste was the highest? Which was associated with the feet?

8. Some communities developed a system in which people were _____ into their _____. Their caste membership determined the _____ they did, whom they could _____, and the people with whom they could _____. Cleanliness became all important. Those considered _____ because of their work (butchers, _____, collectors of _____) lived outside the caste structure. They became known as _____.

p.66

9. _____ is a collection of religious beliefs that developed _____ over a long period of time.

10. The _____ are written as dialogues, or discussions, between a student and a teacher.

p.67

11. What is the process by which an individual soul or spirit born again and again?

12. What does Karma influence?

13. The world soul, _____ was sometimes seen as having the personalities of _____ gods: _____, the creator, Vishnu the _____ and _____ the destroyer.

14. Hindu ideas about _____ and _____ strengthened the _____. If a person was born as an upper-caste _____, his _____ fortune was said to come from good _____ earned in a former life. However, a person who was born as a female, laborer, or untouchable might be getting the results of _____ deeds in a former _____.

15. Why is Vishu blue?

Buddhism

p.68

16. _____ was born into a _____ family that lived in the foothills of the _____ in _____. When he was 29, he decided to spend his life searching for _____ truth and an end to life's _____.

17. Siddhartha wandered through the forests for _____ years seeking _____, or wisdom. After 49 days of _____, he achieved an understanding of the cause of _____. From then on he was known as the _____, meaning "_____."

18. In his first sermon, the Buddha laid out _____ main ideas he called the Four Noble _____.

p. 69

19. According to the Four Noble Truths, what is life filled with? _____ What is the cause of suffering? _____ How does one end suffering? _____ How does one attain enlightenment? _____

20. What are the steps to the Eightfold Path?

21. What is nirvana?

22. As in Hinduism, the Buddha accepted the idea of _____. However, the Buddha rejected the many _____ of Hinduism. He also rejected the _____ system. The final goals of both religions- _____ for Hindus and _____ for Buddhists - are similar. Both involve a perfect state of _____ and a break from the chain of _____.

Map: Use p.45, p18

1. Label the following places: *Indus River,*

Ganges River, Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea,

Himalayan Mts., and Hindu Kush Mts.,

2. Highlight or shade important rivers and seas in blue

3. Color where Buddhism originated (Nepal) in red.

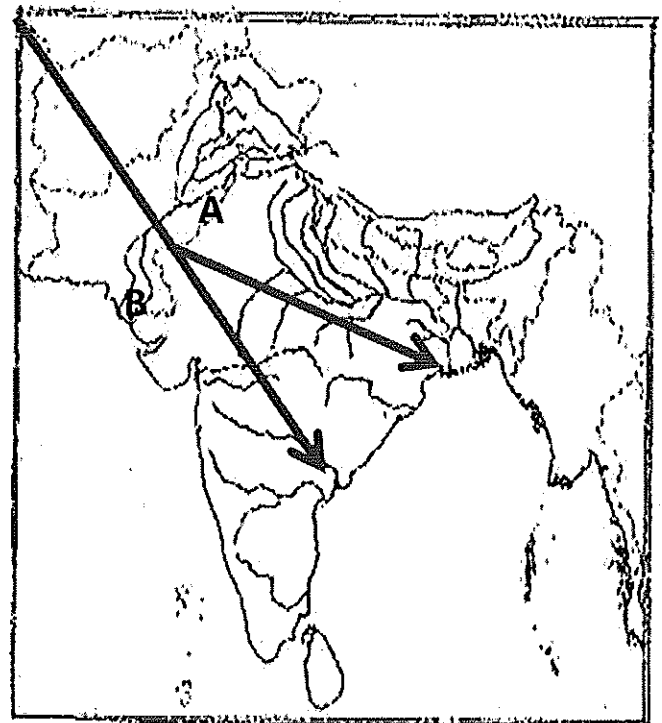
4. Color or shade Indus Valley civilization in green.

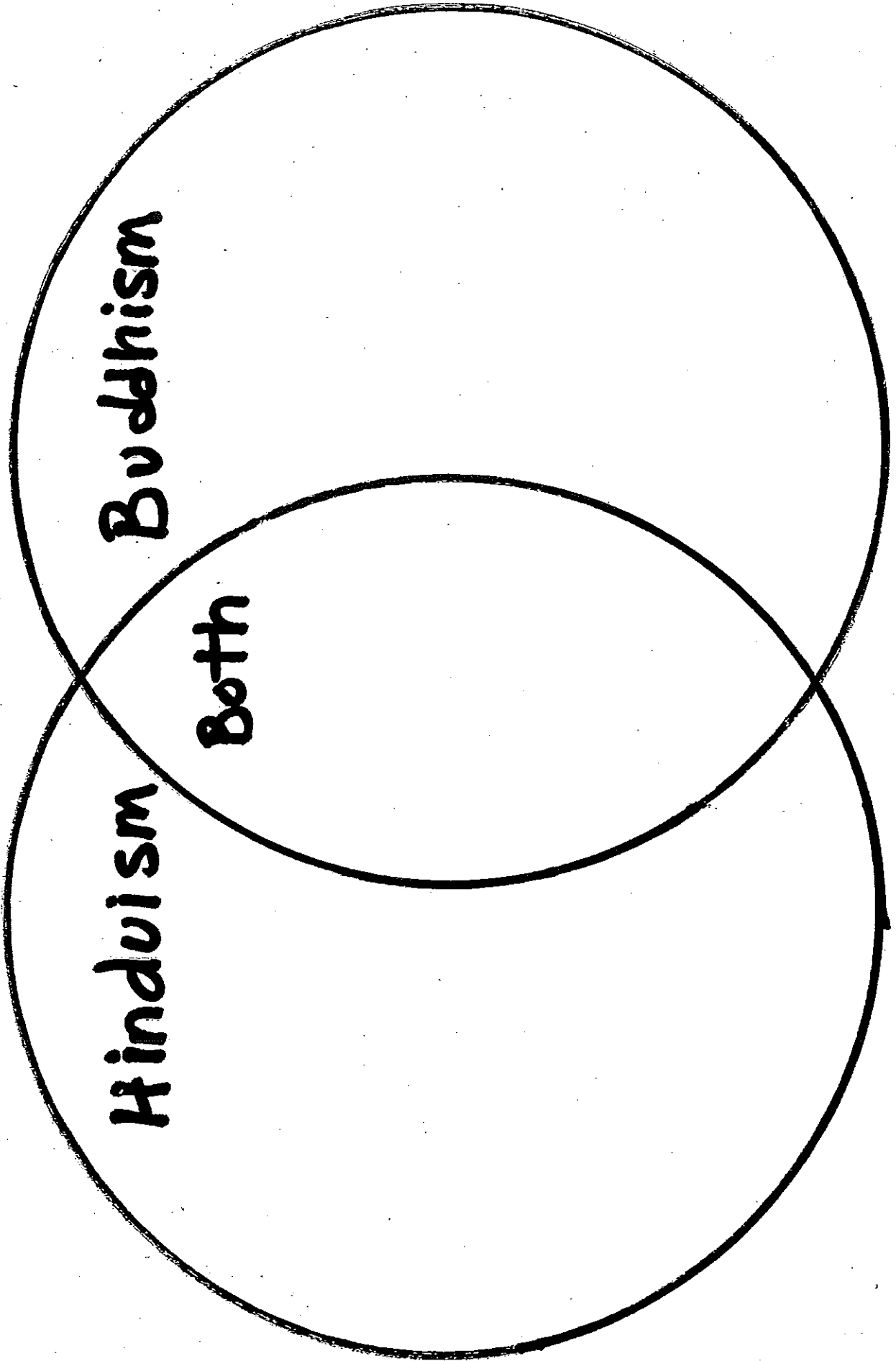
5. The arrows represent the migration of which people ?

6. Match letters to city-states

____ Harappa

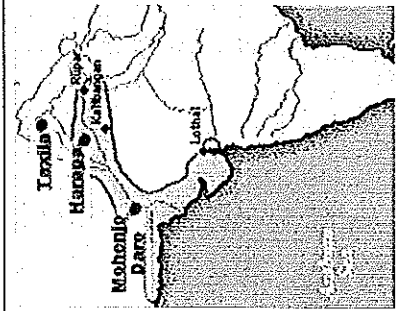
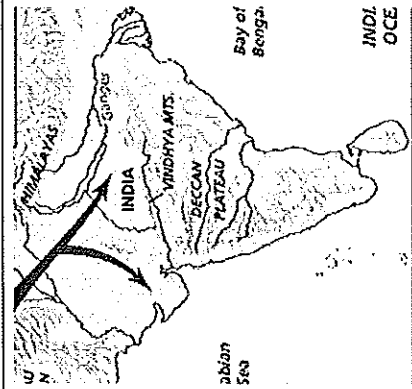
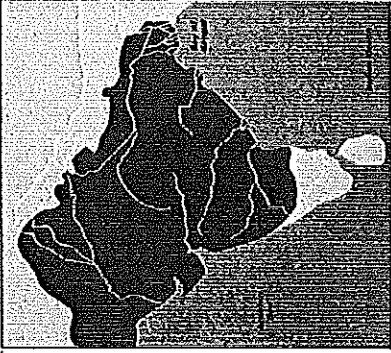
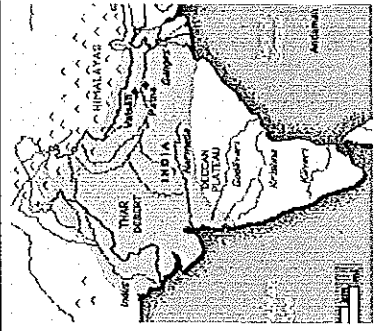
____ Mohenjo-Daro





Indian Civilizations

Label the maps correctly using the following titles: *Gupta Empire, Mauryan Empire, Aryan Migration, Indus Valley Civilization*
 ("Mauryan" Empire covers "More of" India) ("GGG Gupta, GGG Golden")

			
(4)	(3)	(4)	(7)

Match the facts / achievement with the correct maps.

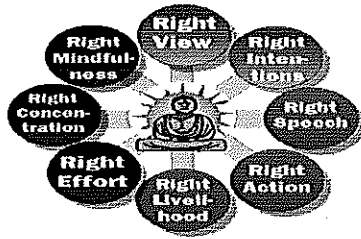
free hospitals new textiles veterinary clinics Asoka spreads Buddhism Highly organized city-states	asserted dominance over natives number system including zero medical advances (set bones) astronomy (round Earth) migrated through passes in the Hindu Kush	good roads caste system Golden Age plumbing	literature sugarcane cotton cultivated Pakistan today
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India Test Review

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Under the Gupta Empire, Indians developed
- a. modern numbers
 - b. phonetic alphabet
 - c. civil service system
 - d. democratic government



- _____ 2. Which religion is represented by this image?
- a. Hinduism
 - b. Buddhism
 - c. Judaism
 - d. Islam

Matching

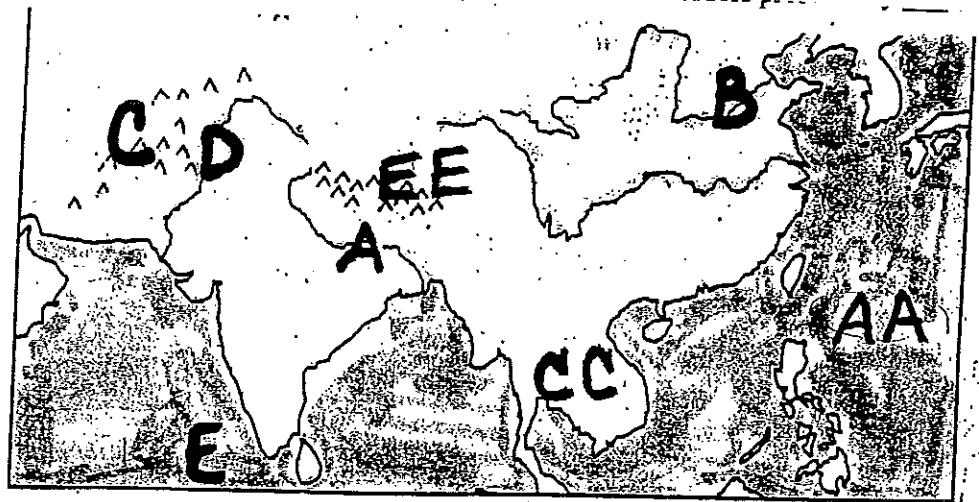
- a. Hinduism
- b. karma
- c. enlightenment (nirvana)
- d. reincarnation
- e. Buddhism
- f. zero
- g. Eightfold Path
- h. round
- i. Four Noble Truths
- j. Asoka
- k. Siddhartha Gautama
- l. Nepal
- m. Indus
- n. set bones
- o. Gupta
- p. Aryans
- q. Mohenjo-Daro

- _____ 3. Characteristics of this religion include the Four noble truths and The Eightfold path.
_____.
- _____ 4. This means rebirth (based on Karma). _____.
- _____ 5. Characteristics of this religion includes many forms of one God, karma, and reincarnation. _____.
- _____ 6. This is the idea that all thoughts and actions result in future consequences. _____.
- _____ 7. This means wisdom or a state of perfect understanding. _____.

Name: _____

ID: A

8. India experienced a golden age under this dynasty. _____
9. Gupta dynasty doctors could _____.
10. The Indian number system included _____.
11. He is the founder of Buddhism (Buddha). _____.
12. Under the Gupta dynasty, astronomers discovered that the Earth was _____.
13. This emperor spread Buddhism from India to China and other parts of Asia.
_____.
14. In order to reach Nirvana, a Buddhist must follow the _____.
15. *Life is full of suffering.* This statement is part of the _____.
16. Buddhism originated in the part of India the borders present day _____.
17. The first Indian civilization arose on this river. _____.
18. Harappa and _____ were twin cities of the Indus Valley Civilization.
19. These nomads migrated into India and dominated the native Indians. _____.



20. Southeast Asia
21. Ganges River
22. Huang he River
23. Himalaya Mountains
24. Indian Ocean
25. Pacific Ocean
26. Indus River
27. Hindu Kush Mountains

Name: _____

ID: A

Short Answer

28. Name three barriers which protected India..
29. What two rivers were most important to early Indian civilizations?
30. The Aryans caste system divided people into classes based upon what?
31. How did the Aryans migrate into India?
32. *The truly wise mourn neither the living or the dead. There never was a time when I did not exist, nor you, nor any of these kings. Nor is there any future when I shall cease to be.* This passage best reflects a belief in what?
33. What is a golden age?
34. What beliefs do Hinduism and Buddhism have in common?
35. What were the sacred writings or holy books of Hinduism (2)?
36. Shade in Indus Valley civilization (p.45) and name two city-states that were located there.



37. Shade in the Mauryan Empire (p. 187) and name 5 contributions of the Mauryan emperor, Asoka.

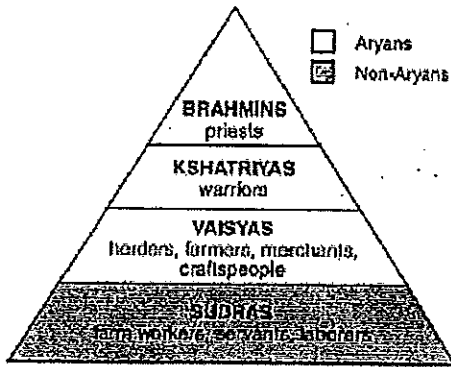


38. Shade in the Gupta Empire (p.191) and name five advances made during India's Golden Age.



Name: _____

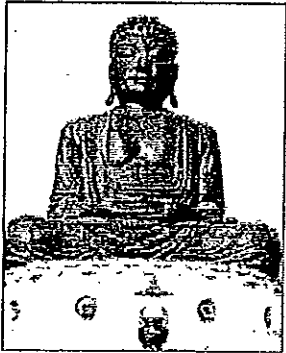
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Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*,
Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

39.

What does this diagram represent?
Which caste was made up of Non-Aryans?



40.

This statue represents _____ who became known as the
_____. He is the founder of _____.

Essay

41. Compare and contrast Hinduism and Buddhism. (What beliefs did they have in common? How were they different?)

42. What are some achievements of early Indian Civilizations?

Hinduism & Buddhism

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
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