Main Idea #1: The *Indian subcontinent* is broken down into *3 parts*: Deccan Plateau, Gangetic Plain, Coastal Plains

Main Idea #2: *Indus civilization* had well developed farming, cities, and religion (polytheistic)

Main Idea #3: The *Aryan Civilization* develops next migrating from Asia to India (foundation for Hinduism)
Early civilizations of India & Pakistan flourished 4,500 years ago.
Geography of the Indian Subcontinent (large land mass that juts out from the continent) has snow-covered mountain ranges in the north (Hindu Kish and Himalayas), and is home to three of the world’s ten most populous countries—India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

- Natural Features Define Regions and break it up into three regions (the fertile Gangetic Plain in the north, the dry Deccan Plateau, and the coastal plains).
- Monsoons (seasonal winds) affect climate. In October, winter monsoons blow hot dry air from the northeast, withering crops. In mid-June, they blow from the southwest, bringing moisture and downpours.

Map the following….
1. Indian Subcontinent
2. Gangetic Plain
3. Deccan Plateau
4. Coastal Plains
5. Indus River
6. Ganges River
(use p. 69)
**Indus Civilization** Rises and Falls in present day Pakistan around 2600 BCE and Indus cities rivaled the cities of Sumer

- Well-Planned **Cities** included 5 major cities, about 100 smaller cities, and a twin capital **Harappa** and **Mohenjo-Daro**; All of which Reveal Organized Government

- **Religious Beliefs** Develop based on polytheism (male and female gods of creation, and some animals were considered sacred (Ex’s: Cattle, bull and buffalo were sacred) and could have been the start of **veneration** (special regard for cattle)
Aryan Civilization develops during the Vedic Age (2000 – 1500 BCE) as waves of nomads migrated from Asia

- Aryans emerge in India by acculturation (blending of 2 or more cultures) with the Indus people; built no cities, and let little behind except for the Vedas (a collection of hymns, chants, ritual instructions, and other religious teachings)

- Aryans structure society was based on occupation (this is the beginning of the caste system): Brahmins (priest), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaisyas (herders, farmers, artisans, and merchants), and the Sudras (farm workers, servants, laborers)

- Aryan religious beliefs develop in polytheism through natural forces (sun, fire, storm, sky); Indra (god of war, chief god, and used a thunderbolt), Varuna (god of order and creation), Agni (god of fire and messenger who communicated human wishes to the gods); Aryans also honored animal deities: monkey and snake gods
  
  - As time went on Aryans began to believe in Brahman (a single spiritual power that existed beyond the many gods of the Vedas), and others moved towards mysticism where people who seek direct communion with divine forces through meditation and yoga
Main Idea #1: *Hinduism* has no sacred text or founder, it is polytheistic, and the goal is moksha

Main Idea #2: *Buddhism* was created by Siddhartha Gautama, 4 Noble Truths guide followers, and Nirvana is the ultimate goal

Main Idea #3: *Caste System* created classes based on levels of spiritual purity (jobs / standard of living)
SECTION 2: HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM

These religions came about thousands of years ago, and have helped to shape life in India.
The Beliefs of *Hinduism* Develop:

- It has no sacred text or founder, but grew out of overlapping beliefs of groups in India, which makes it one of the most complex religions in the world.
- One Force (*Brahma*) Underlies Everything is the fundamental belief, but Hindus worship many gods with represent a concrete form of Brahma (*Brahma* the creator, *Vishnu* the preserver, and *Shiva* the destroyer); Each of the Hindu gods can take many forms (human or animal).
- **Sacred Texts** Reveal Hindu Beliefs within a section of the *Vedas* called the *Upanishads*.
- Achieving **Moksha** (being one with Brahman) is the goal of life and it begins with the understanding that every person has an essential self (*Atman*) that must free themselves of selfish desires to become one with Brahman (*Moksha*) through reincarnation.
  - **Karma** is the law people try to follow to move closer Moksha through reincarnation (humans are closers than plants and animals); **Dharma** is religious and moral duties of Hinduism; **Ahimsa** is a key moral principle based on non-violence and the respect for all people and things.
The **Caste System** Shapes India through social and economic roles, and led to a more complex **caste system**

- **Complex Rules** Uphold the Caste System such as where to live, what to eat, how to dress, their job, who a person could marry
Key Teachings of the **Buddha** began with a prince **Siddhartha Gautama**, who created Buddhism

- *From Boy to Buddha* at age 29 he saw a poor man, a sick person, and a dead body, left the palace to find a realm of life where there is neither pain or suffering, after 49 days of taking on the role of a beggar, he sat under a tree and meditated for one night, becoming the “Enlightened One” (Buddha)

- Following the **Four Noble Truths**: *(1)* life is full of suffering, pain, and sorrow; *(2)* cause of suffering is non-virtue, or negative deeds and mindsets such as hatred and desire; *(3)* only cure for suffering is to overcome non-virtue; *(4)* to overcome non-virtue is to follow the **Eightfold Path** (have the right views, aspirations, speech, conduct, livelihood, effort, mindfulness, contemplation)

  - The final goal for a Buddhist is reaching **nirvana** (union with the universe)
**Buddhism** Spreads Beyond India through Buddha’s travels, and followers set up monasteries and convents

- Buddhism Spreads (through trade and missionaries) and *divides* into **Theravada** (strict, only the most dedicated monks and nuns could reach nirvana, and did not view Buddha as a god) and **Mahayana** (believed Buddha was a god, and believed the average person could reach nirvana)
Buddhism & Hinduism have some things in common and unique differences. Fill in the Venn Diagram to compare/contrast the religions.

**Buddhism**
- Goal is Nirvana
- Monotheistic
- Monasteries & Convents
- Founder is Siddhartha Gautama

**Hinduism**
- Karma
- No founder
- Goal is Moksha
- Believe in reincarnation
- Polytheistic
- Caste System
- Temples are place of worship

**Common Characteristics**
- Both originated in India
- Both have an end goal
- Both spread by trade
Main Idea #1: The *Maurya Empire* was peaceful, prosperous, and developed

Main Idea #2: The *Guptas* improve life through education and literature
A young adventurer, Chandragupta Mauryain, forged the first Indian Empire in 321 BCE (Maurya Empire)
The **Maurya Empire** Creates a Strong Government with schools, library, and temples

- **Chandragupta** Forges an Empire that encompassed the Indian subcontinent, and **Asoka** (Chandragupta’s grandson) followed ruling through a bureaucracy

- Kingdoms Arise Across the Deccan following the fall of the **Maurya Empire**: **Dravidian Kingdom** dominated the Deccan; **Tamil kingdoms** in the south of India

- The Guptas Bring About a Golden Age with the creation of the **Gupta Empire**, which unified much of northern India

Map the Maurya and Gupta Empires. (p.85)

What is a similarity between the locations of both empires?

What is a difference between the locations of the both empires?
Main Idea #1: Geography isolated China, and the *Yellow River* provided life

Main Idea #2: The *Shang Dynasty* developed

Main Idea #3: The *Zhou Dynasty* overthrew the Shang

Main Idea #4: Belief systems in China: *Confucianism and Daoism*
SECTION 4: RISE OF CIVILIZATION IN CHINA

Chinese Civilization was dependent upon the ability to control the flood waters of the Yellow River.
Geography Influences Civilization separated China from Egypt, Middle East, and India

- Geography Barriers Set China Apart: Southwest are deserts & mountains (Himalayas, and Tian Shan); Thick rainforests to the Southeast Asia; The Gobi Desert is located in the north; The Pacific Ocean to the south

- China Includes Varied Regions: Heartland is the east coast, and 2 river valleys (Yellow River or Huang and the Chang River); In the west in the Xinjiang, Mongolia, and Tibet all have harsh climates and rugged terrain

- Settling Along the “River of Sorrows” (Yellow River) as it was a source for farming; “River of Sorrows” came from the natural disasters and laborious days; The “Yellow” comes from fine yellow color sand that is blown eastward from Siberia and Mongolia
China Begins to Take Shape Under the **Shang Dynasty** (1766 - 1122 BCE)

The **Zhou Dynasty** Further Defines China as they over threw the Shang

- Receiving the Mandate of Heaven or divine right to rule would later become the dynastic cycle

1. Create two items per circle that might fit.

2. Place the appropriate box in the right circle?

- Floods, famine, earthquakes
- Invasions
- Armed bandits in the provinces
- Peasant revolts
- Restores peace
- Appoints loyal officials
- Redistributes land to peasants
- Builds canals, irrigation systems, and roads
- Repairs defensive walls
- Neglects government duties
- Ignores corrupt officials
- Loses control of the provinces
- Imposes heavy taxes to pay for luxuries
- Allows defensive walls to decay

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Dynasties of China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynasty</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shang</td>
<td>1766 B.C.—1122 B.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zhou</td>
<td>1122 B.C.—256 B.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qin</td>
<td>221 B.C.—206 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han</td>
<td>202 B.C.—A.D. 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sui</td>
<td>A.D. 581—A.D. 618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang</td>
<td>A.D. 618—A.D. 907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song</td>
<td>A.D. 960—A.D. 1279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ming</td>
<td>A.D. 1368—A.D. 1644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qing</td>
<td>A.D. 1644—A.D. 1911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Religious Beliefs Develop in Early China grounded in polytheism (Shang Di supreme god), only kings and nobles prayed

Two Major Beliefs System Take Root in Zhou China: Confucianism and Daoism

- **Confucius** Spreads His Wisdom as a teacher and his words were written down by his students in what became known as the analects; His ideas were more of a social and government philosophy rather than being concerned with salvation

- **Five Relationships** Shape Behavior / Confucianism: (1) ruler to subject, (2) parent to child, (3) husband to wife, (4) elder brother to younger, and (5) friend to friend

- Confucianism Has Great Influence as Confucian scholars became officials, and the belief in a delicate balance between **Yin** (earth, darkness, and female forces) and **Yang** (heaven, light, and male forces)

- **Daoism** (Laozi, founder and lived during the same time as Confucius) Teaches Harmony With Nature as he wrote *Dao De Jing* or *The Way of Virtue*, which rejected normal life and sought to live in harmony with nature focusing on “Doa” (“the way” of the universe)
Chapter 3: Ancient India and China  
Section 5: Strong Rulers Unite China

- **Main Idea #1:** *Qin Dynasty* is established (implements legalism, and most of the Great Wall)

- **Main Idea #2:** *Han Dynasty* overthrows the Qin Dynasty, creates the Silk Road and a civil service program

- **Main Idea #3:** *Han Dynasty* makes advances in science, math, technology, and art
Beginning in 221 B.C., China began an pattern of being united under harsh rule.
Shi Huangdi (Zheng) Unifies China using a strong government creating the **Qin Dynasty**

- **Legalism** (idea man is evil) Establishes Harsh Rule and was the bases for Huangdi’s rule / government
- Constructing the **Great Wall** was 25 feet high, thousands of miles, and built for protection

**The Han Dynasty** Strengthens China easing up on legalist rule and lowering taxes

- **Silk Road**, 4,000 miles long, links China to the West bring new foods (grapes, cucumbers) and products (glass)
- Founding the **Civil Service System** (most qualified worked for the government) in the Han Dynasty made sure the best person worked for the government
Achievements of the Han Golden Age: today Chinese still call themselves “people of Han”

- Advancing **Science and Medicine** dealing with chemistry, zoology, botany, **acupuncture**
- Forgoing Ahead With **Technology** (paper) and **Engineering** (rudder, wheelbarrows)
Ch. 3 Review

- On lined paper...
  - Answer questions 7-13 on page 110