Unit 1: Study Guide (Part 2) India & China SSWH2

Objectives

Describe the Indian subcontinent’s geography

Understand the clues archaeology has provided about the rise and fall of the Indus civilization

Analyze the main characteristics so the Aryan civilization and the Vedic Age.

Explain what ancient Indian epics reveal about Aryan life.

Describe the origins and central beliefs of Hinduism

Analyze and summarize how the caste system shaped India

Describe the origins and central belief of Buddhism

Explore how Buddhism grew and changed as it spread beyond India

Analyze how Mauryan rulers created a strong central government for their empire

Explore the kingdoms that arose across the Deccan

Explain why the period of Gupta rule in India is considered a golden age

Understand how family and village life shaped Indian society

Understand how geography influenced early Chinese civilization

Analyze how Chinese culture took shape under the Shang and Zhou dynasties

Describe the origins, central ideas, and spread of Confucianism and Daoism

List some achievements made in early China

Understand how Shi Huangdi unified China and established a Legalist government

Outline why the Han period is considered a Golden Age of Chinese civilization

Analyze how the Silk Road facilitated the spread of ideas and trade in China

Analyze why Buddhism spread through China

Textbook Alignment

**SSWH2: 2a-**p:75-80 **2b**-p:83-84, 89-93 **2c**-p:69, 72-74, 76, 85-87, 92, 95-97, 309-310, 316, 329, 347. **2d**-p:89, 92, 94-95, 98, 167, 270, 316, 319,322, 346, 391, 422

Standard/Sub-standard

**SSWH2 Identify the major achievements of Chinese and Indian societies to 500 CE/AD.**

a. Describe the development of Indian civilization, include: the rise and fall of the Maurya and Gupta Empires.

b. Describe the development of Chinese civilization under Zhou, Qin, and Han.

c. Explain the development and impact of Hinduism and Buddhism on India, and Confucianism on China.

d. Explain how geography contributed to the movement of people and ideas, include: Silk Roads and Indian Ocean Trade.

**Questions to aid understanding**

**Chapter 3**

1. What geographical feature limited the Indian subcontinent’s contact with other peoples?
2. What evidence shows that the Indus civilization included a well-organized government?
3. Define acculturation.
4. What is a vedas?
5. Describe the transformation from nomads to farmers
6. Define and describe the four groups of the Aryan society
7. Chinese civilization began with the \_\_\_\_\_\_ dynasty along the Huang He.
8. What two rivers are the two longest rivers in China?
9. What is the name of the book written based on Confucius teachings?
10. In the Confucian System, who were “second class”?
11. How many miles of road stretched across Asia and the Middle East that were used for trading (known as the Silk Road)?
12. What did China trade to other lands that made them rich?
13. Name the two major religions still practiced today in India and China.
14. Who were the three main gods of Hinduism?
15. Buddhism had how many noble truths?
16. The Zhou Dynasty controlled their land through?
17. Why were Hindu women and Hindus in the lowest castes attracted to Buddhism?
18. Disgusted with the rude and insensitive nature of the people around him, Confucius pushed for a return to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or moral values.
19. Hinduism is based on the search for “perfect understanding” and liberation from the human world. This understanding is called?
20. Hindus believe in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (people are reborn into another form)
21. What were the possible twin (or two) capitals of the Indus River Valley?
22. What was the purpose of the Great Wall of China?
23. What was the purpose of the terra-cotta soldiers?
24. Han dynasty government was based on the ideas of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
25. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dynasty created a new form of government that valued family, art, and learning.
26. Why is the Huang He called the Yellow River?