

## Chapter Summary

### **Section 1: Early Civilization of India and Pakistan**

The earliest civilizations in Asia were shaped by the unique geography of the Indian subcontinent. The Indus civilization and Aryan people raised crops. Aryans structured their society into ranked groups and were polytheistic.

### **Section 2: Hinduism and Buddhism**

The Hindu and Buddhist religions developed in India. Both grew out of the same traditions and belief in karma and rebirth. The Hindu caste system shaped the region's history and Buddhism spread beyond India.



## **Chapter Summary** (continued)

### **Section 3: Powerful Empires of India**

Maurya rulers created a strong central government for their empire in India. Gupta rule was considered the golden age due to advances in mathematics and the arts. Family roles and the village shaped the lives of people.

### **Section 4: Rise of Civilization in China**

Chinese culture took shape under the Shang and Zhou dynasties. Dynasties rose and fell in cycles. The teachings of Confucius became very popular and Chinese people learned the art of silk-making and created calligraphy.

## Chapter Summary (continued)

### Section 5: Strong Rulers Unite China

Shi Huangdi unified China and established a Legalist government. The Han period was considered a golden age of Chinese civilization. Buddhist ideas spread to China and absorbed many Confucian and Daoist traditions.

## Objectives

- Describe the Indian's subcontinent's geography.
- Understand the clues archaeology has provided about the rise and fall of the Indus civilization.
- Analyze the main characteristics of the Aryan civilization and the Vedic Age.
- Explain what ancient Indian epics reveal about Aryan life.



## Terms and People

- **subcontinent** – a large landmass that juts out from a continent
- **plateau** – a raised area of level land
- **monsoon** – seasonal wind that regularly blows from a certain direction for part of the year
- **Harappa** – ancient city of the Indus civilization discovered by archaeologists in the 1920s
- **Mohenjo-Daro** – ancient city of the Indus civilization discovered by archaeologists in the 1920s

## Terms and People (continued)

- **veneration**  – special regard for
- **acculturation**  – the blending of two or more cultures
- **Vedas**  – a collection of hymns, chants, ritual instructions, and other religious teachings of the early Aryans in India
- **rajah**  – Aryan tribal chief, a skilled war leader elected to the position by an assembly of warriors

## Terms and People (continued)

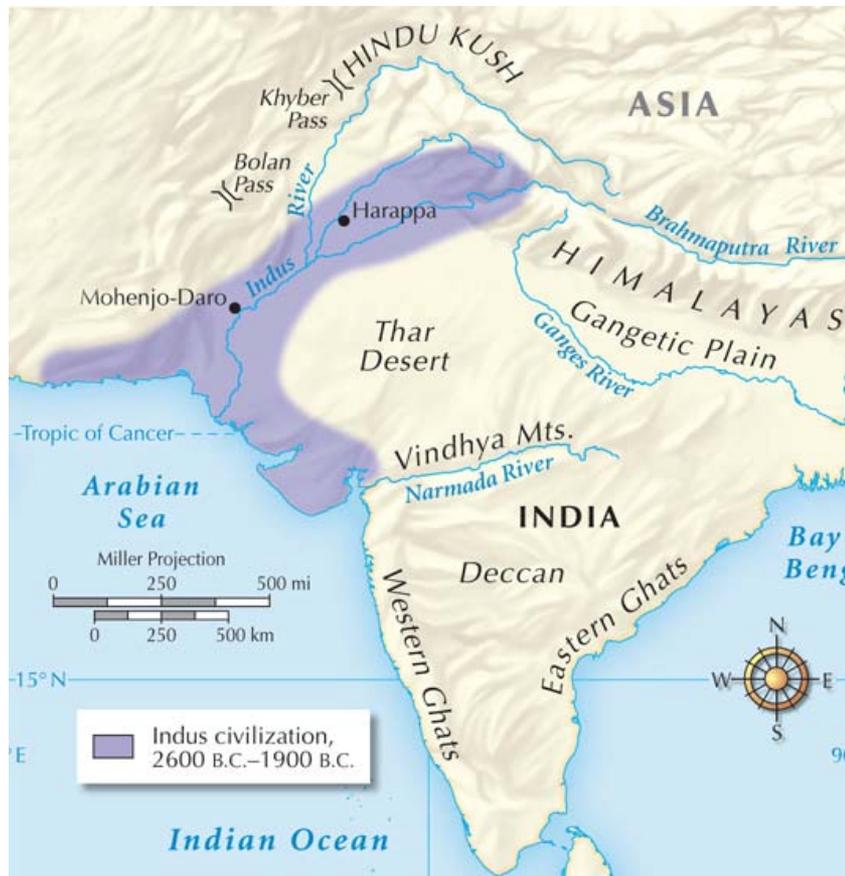
- **Indra** – the chief Aryan deity, the god of war
- **brahman** – in the belief system established in Aryan India, the single spiritual power that resides in all things
- **mystic** – a person who seeks direct communion with divine forces



## How have scholars learned about India's first two civilizations, the Indus and the Aryan?

Archaeologists exploring the Indus River valley in the early 1900s discovered artifacts never seen before.

They quickly realized they had discovered a civilization that had lived 4,500 years before and had been unknown since.

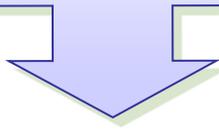


**Geography affects where people live on the Indian subcontinent.**

Agriculture is possible in the Gangetic Plain because it is watered by three rivers.

The Deccan **plateau**, on the other hand, is arid and unpopulated.

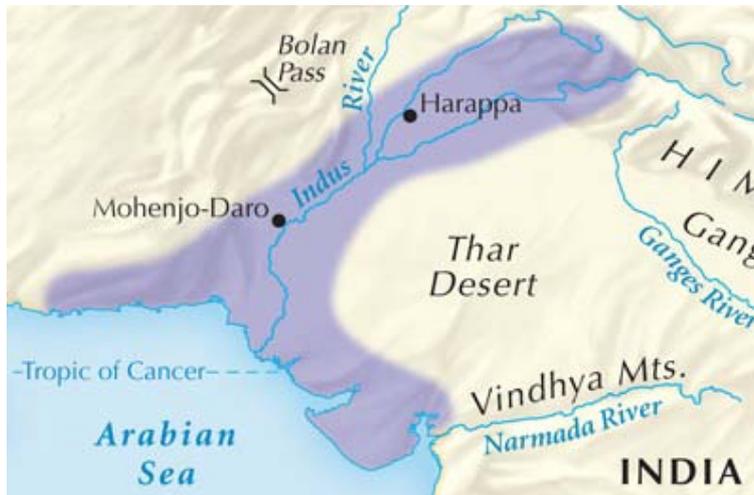
Climate also shapes life on the Indian  
**subcontinent.**



**Monsoons** blow from the northeast in winter and from the southwest in summer, drenching the land.

Indian people have relied on these rains for centuries to water their crops. The rains can be too heavy, causing dangerous floods.

**The earliest South Asian civilization emerged in the Indus River valley here around 2600 B.C. and existed for 700 years.**



Archaeologists have found remnants of five major cities.

Archaeologists know little about the Indus people because **few written records have been found.**

In the 1940s, archaeologist Mortimer Wheeler directed the excavations of two Indus cities, **Harappa** and **Mohenjo-Daro**, that may have been twin capitals.

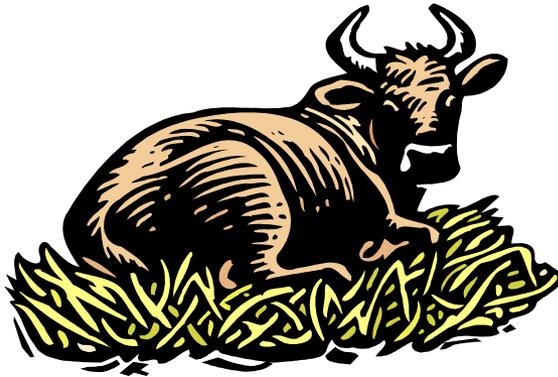
The Indus civilization built carefully planned cities, which included:

- Organized street patterns
- Standardized baked-clay bricks
- Complex plumbing, including sewers

## Life in the Indus civilization was orderly and prosperous.

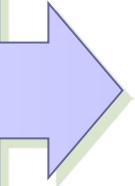
- Evidence of weights and measures has led archaeologists to believe that Indus cities had well-organized governments.
- Most people were farmers who grew wheat, barley, melons, and dates.
- Others were merchants and traders who carried cargoes up the Persian Gulf to the cities of Sumer.

Archaeologists believe the Indus people were polytheistic and viewed **some animals as sacred**, including the buffalo and the bull.



This may have influenced later **Indian veneration** of cattle.

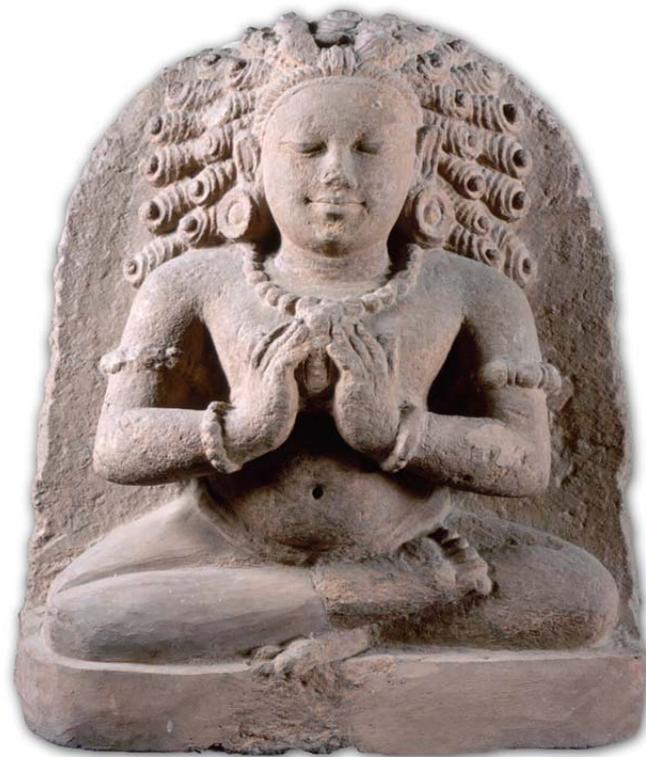
**Quality of life  
in the Indus  
Valley declined  
by 1900 B.C.**



The city of Mohenjo-Daro was abandoned and the population of the entire civilization declined.

Scholars believe there may have been a major flood or earthquake at this time.

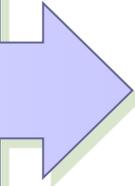
## Nomads from Central Asia traveled to the Indian subcontinent after 2000 B.C.



They mingled with local people. This **acculturation** created the Aryan people.

Clues about their lives are now found in the **Vedas**.

**Evidence of the Aryans as nomadic herders appears in the Vedas.**



Later, they settled into villages and began farming.

Their tribes were led by chiefs called **rajahs**.

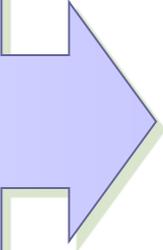
**Aryans organized their society into ranked groups.**

<b>Brahmins</b>	priests
<b>Kshatriyas</b>	warriors
<b>Vaisyas</b>	herders, farmers, artisans, merchants
<b>Sudras</b>	farmworkers, servants, other laborers

**Aryans were polytheistic and worshipped gods who represented natural forces.**

- The chief deity was **Indra**, the god of war.
- Some came to embrace **brahman**, the idea of a single spiritual power living in all things.
- **Mystics** sought direct communication with the divine.

**The Aryans had a strong oral tradition. They memorized two long epic poems about Aryan life.**



The *Mahabharata* told of war and religion in its 100,000 verses. It contained the *Bhagavad-Gita*.

The *Ramayana* gave models of virtue and the ideal king.

## Objectives

- Outline the essential beliefs of Hinduism.
- Analyze how the caste system shaped India.
- Understand the key teachings of the Buddha.
- Explore how Buddhism grew and changed as it spread beyond India.



## Terms and People

- **atman** – a person's essential self
- **moksha** – the ultimate goal of existence for Hindus, union with brahman
- **reincarnation** – the rebirth of the soul in another bodily form
- **karma** – all the actions of a person's life that affect his or her fate in the next life
- **dharma** – the religious and moral duties of an individual

## Terms and People (continued)

- **ahimsa** – nonviolence
- **caste** – in traditional Indian society, an unchangeable social group into which a person is born
- **Siddhartha Gautama** – a reformer whose teachings spread across Asia to become the core beliefs of Buddhism
- **Four Noble Truths** – teachings of the Buddha which lie at the heart of the Buddhist religion

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Eightfold Path** – a way of life followed by Buddhists to achieve nirvana
- **nirvana** – union with the universe and release from the cycle of rebirth
- **sect** – a subgroup

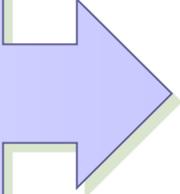


## In what ways were religion and society intertwined in ancient India?

Two major religions, Hinduism and Buddhism, emerged in ancient India thousands of years ago.

Their messages deeply shaped Indian civilization.

**The beliefs of Hinduism developed over time with contributions from many different groups who settled in India.**



As a result, it is one of the most complex religions in the world.

Hindu teachings were recorded over hundreds of years in sacred texts called the Vedas.

**Despite the complexity of the religion,  
all Hindus have the same goal and core beliefs.**

One force, brahman, underlies everything.

The goal of life is to achieve **moksha**, or union with brahman.

Every person has an **atman**, or essential self, and experiences **reincarnation**.

**Karma** holds that our actions affect our fate in the next life.

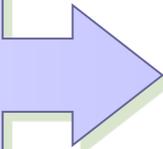
Hindus believe in **dharma**, the religious and moral duties of the person.

They practice **ahimsa**, nonviolence.

Hindus worship many gods. The most important are:

- **Brahma**, the Creator
- **Vishnu**, the Preserver
- **Shiva**, the Destroyer

A complex system of **castes** emerged. This system was closely linked to Hindu beliefs.



Castes maintained social order and gave people a sense of identity, though life was very hard for those in the lowest rung.

People believed **karma** determined their caste.

## Buddhism emerged in the foothills of the Himalayas around 500 B.C.



The teachings of a reformer named **Siddhartha Gautama** spread to form the religion.

It began when Gautama left his palace home to find an answer to why people suffer.

Gautama took a seat under a tree and meditated. When he finally rose, he had become the Buddha, “Enlightened One.”



- He described the **Eightfold Path**, a way of life that would eventually lead to enlightenment.
- The final goal for the Buddhist is **nirvana**, union with the universe.

**Buddha spent his life explaining the **Four Noble Truths**, the heart of Buddhist belief.**

- All life is full of suffering, pain, and sorrow.
- The cause of suffering is nonvirtue.
- The only cure for suffering is to overcome nonvirtue.
- The way to overcome nonvirtue is to follow the Eightfold Path.



Buddhism rejected the Hindu caste system.

Rather than focusing on priests, ritual and deities, Buddhism encouraged each person to seek self-enlightenment.

The religion spread and the Buddha's teachings were recorded.



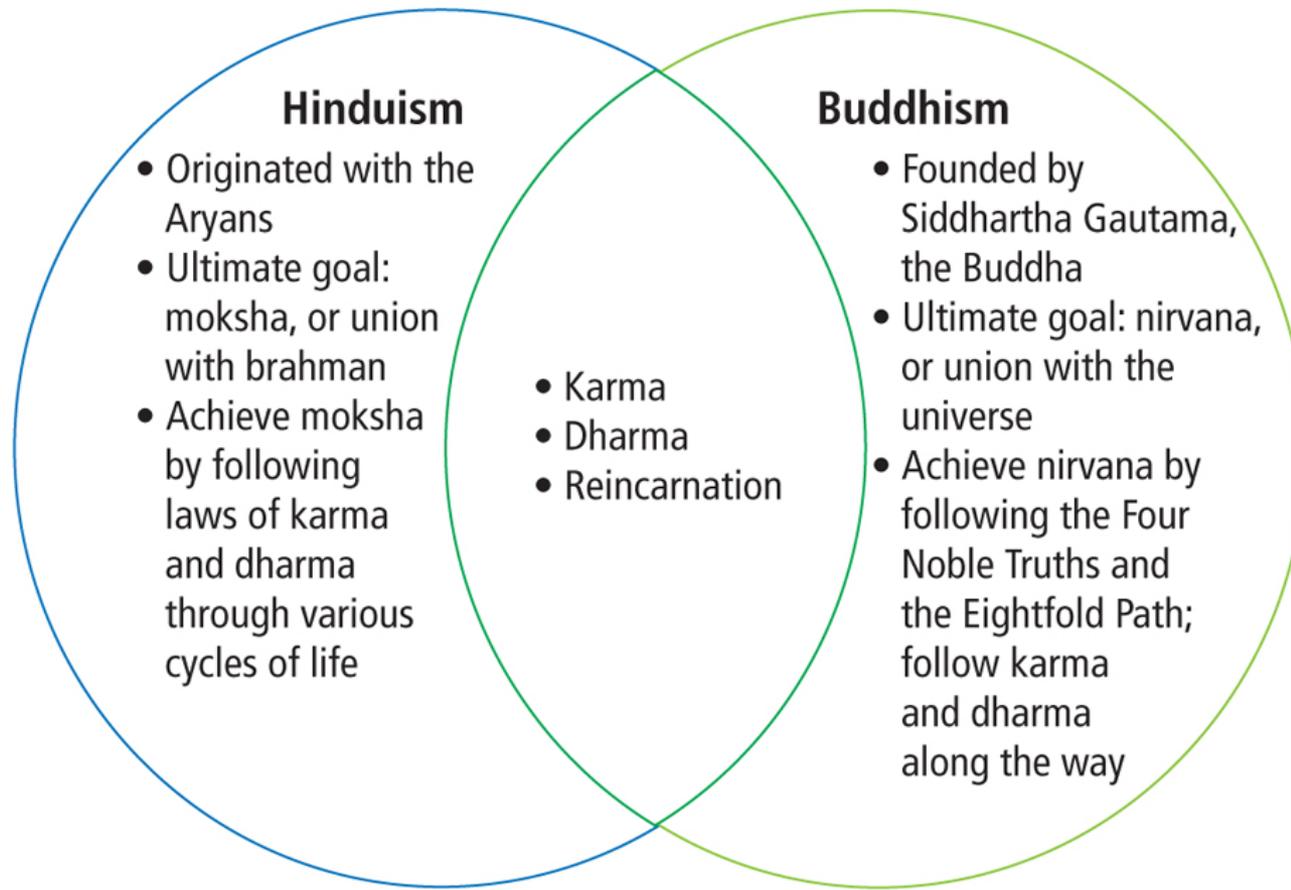
**Buddhism continued to spread beyond the sub-continent.**

As it spread it split into two major **sects**:  
Theravada Buddhism  
Mahayana Buddhism.



**Buddhism eventually declined in India as it took root in other parts of Asia.**

## Religions Founded in India



## Objectives

- Analyze how Maurya 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.



## Terms and People

- **Chandragupta Maurya** – founder of the first Indian empire
- **dissent** – ideas that oppose those of the government
- **Asoka** – the most honored Maurya emperor, who turned his back on conquest and converted to Buddhism
- **missionary** – a person sent on a religious mission
- **golden age** – a period of great cultural achievement

## Terms and People (continued)

- **decimal system** – system of numbers based on ten digits
- **joint family** – a family in which parents, children, and their offspring shared a common dwelling
- **dowry** – a marriage custom of payment to the bridegroom from the bride's family



## In what ways did Maurya and Gupta rulers achieve peace and order for ancient India?

Rival rajahs fought for control of the Ganges valley in northern India.

Chandragupta Maurya **forged the first Indian empire in 321 B.C.** It was followed by the Gupta empire. Both empires brought peace and unity to the region.

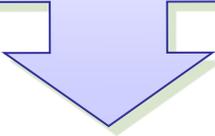


Rival rajahs fought for control of northern India. **Chandragupta Maurya** gained power in the Ganges valley in 321 B.C.

The Maurya dynasty he forged lasted from 321 B.C. to 185 B.C.

His rule was orderly but harsh.

**Chandragupta's grandson Asoka was the most honored Maurya emperor.**



- Shortly after coming to power, he converted to Buddhism.
- **Asoka** sent **missionaries** to spread the religion, and he united diverse peoples.
- He built hospitals, shrines, and roads.

**After Asoka died, Maurya power declined and India once again became disunited.**



The Deccan plateau was divided into many kingdoms.

One of these was the Tamil kingdom, which highly valued trade and literature.

500 years after the Mauryas, the Gupta dynasty once again united India.

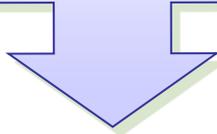


Gupta sculpture

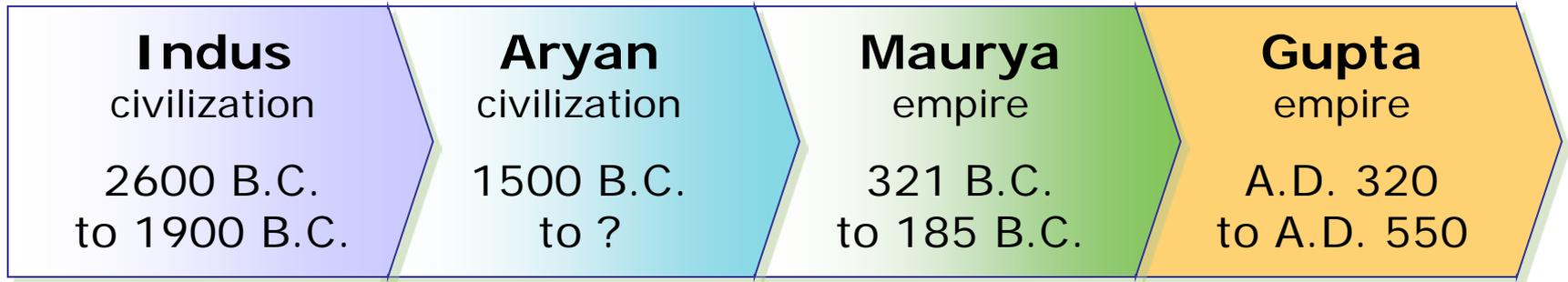
The Guptas ruled from A.D. 320 to A.D. 540 and brought about a **golden age** of cultural achievement.

Gupta rule was loose, leaving most power at the local level.

**Trade, farming, and learning flourished under Gupta rule.**



- Students learned religion, philosophy, math, medicine, and other subjects.
- Indian mathematicians developed the **decimal system** and doctors vaccinated people against smallpox.
- Gupta society valued literature. The greatest poet was Kalidasa.



**Gupta rule declined in 550 A.D. due to foreign invaders, civil war, and weak rulers.**

India split again into many separate kingdoms.

**Most Indians knew nothing of Maurya or Gupta court life.**

**Instead, family and village roles shaped everyday life.**

The ideal family was a **joint family** in which parents, children, and grandchildren shared a dwelling.

The oldest male in a family headed the household.

## Families performed certain duties, including arranging marriages.

- The bride's family provided a **dowry**, or payment, to the bridegroom.
- The daughter left home and became part of her husband's family.

Women's roles changed over time. One belief was that devotion to a husband gave women rebirth into a higher existence.

## The village was at the heart of daily life in India throughout its history.

- Villages varied in size, and each person had a different role based on caste.
- People depended on agriculture and trade to survive. Monsoon rains often made this difficult.

## Objectives

- Understand how geography influenced early Chinese civilization.
- Analyze how Chinese culture took shape under the Shang and Zhou dynasties.
- Describe the religions and belief systems that developed in early China.
- List some achievements of early China.



## Terms and People

- **loess** – fine yellow windblown soil
- **clan** – a group of families that share a common ancestor
- **dynastic cycle** – the rise and fall of dynasties
- **feudalism** – a system of government in which local lords governed their own lands but owed military service and other forms of support to the ruler
- **Confucius** – a Chinese philosopher who focused on good government and social order

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Laozi** – a Chinese philosopher who emphasized living in harmony with nature
- **philosophy** – a system of ideas
- **filial piety** – respect for parents
- **oracle bone** – animal bone on which Shang priests wrote questions addressed to the gods or to the spirit of an ancestor
- **character** – a written symbol
- **calligraphy** – the art of producing beautiful handwriting



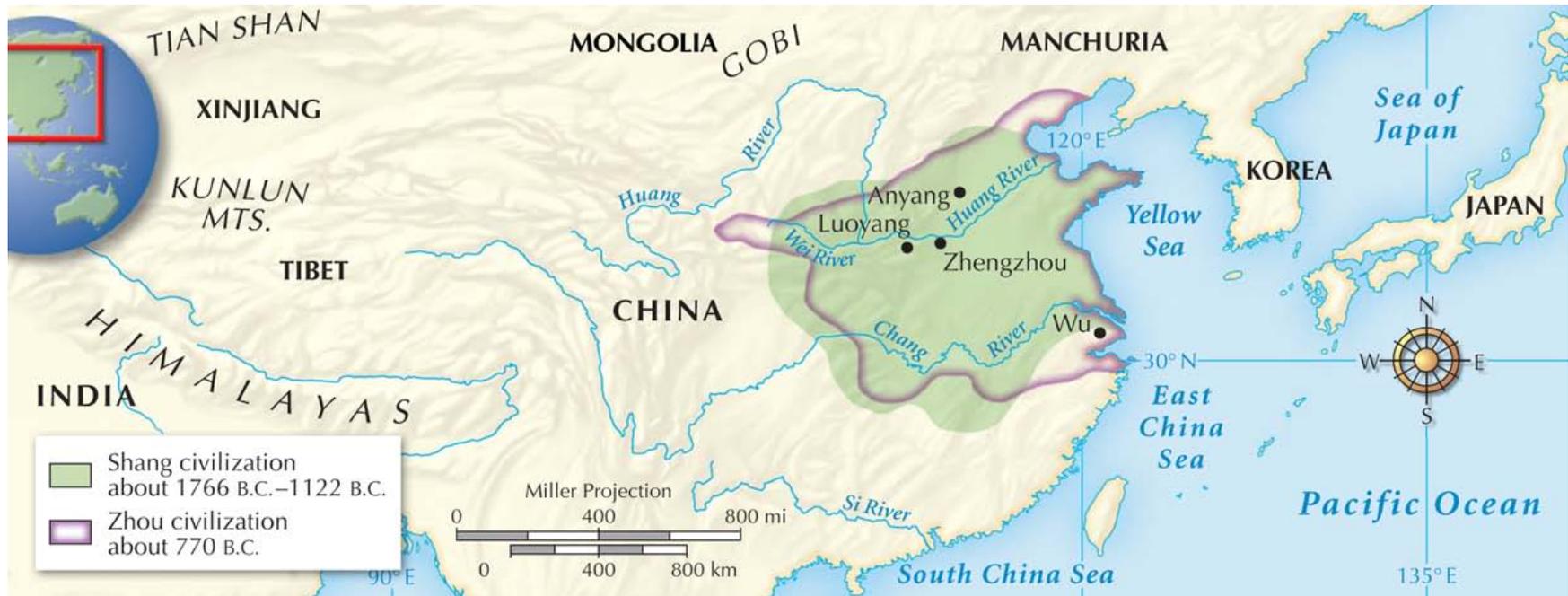
## What characteristics defined the civilization that developed in China under its early rulers?

During China's long history, two themes played key roles:

- Dependence on rivers for transportation and irrigation
- Devotion to duty to ensure that society operates smoothly

## Geography influenced Chinese civilization by isolating it from outside people.

The Gobi desert, the Himalayan mountains, thick rainforests, and the Pacific Ocean all set China apart.



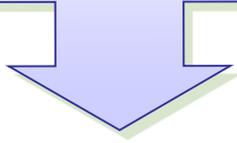
## **Chinese civilization began in the valleys of the Huang and Chang rivers.**

- Beyond this heartland were regions with harsher climates, occupied mostly by nomads, who sometimes attacked Chinese cities.
- When outsiders invaded, Chinese civilization often absorbed them.

**The Huang River valley provided the fertile soil Neolithic people needed to farm.**

- The Huang is also known as the **Yellow River**, because of the volume of yellow **loess** soil that washed into its waters.
- The river got the nickname "**River of Sorrows**" because it often overflowed.

The first Chinese dynasty, the Shang, arose around 1766 B.C. and lasted until 1122 B.C.



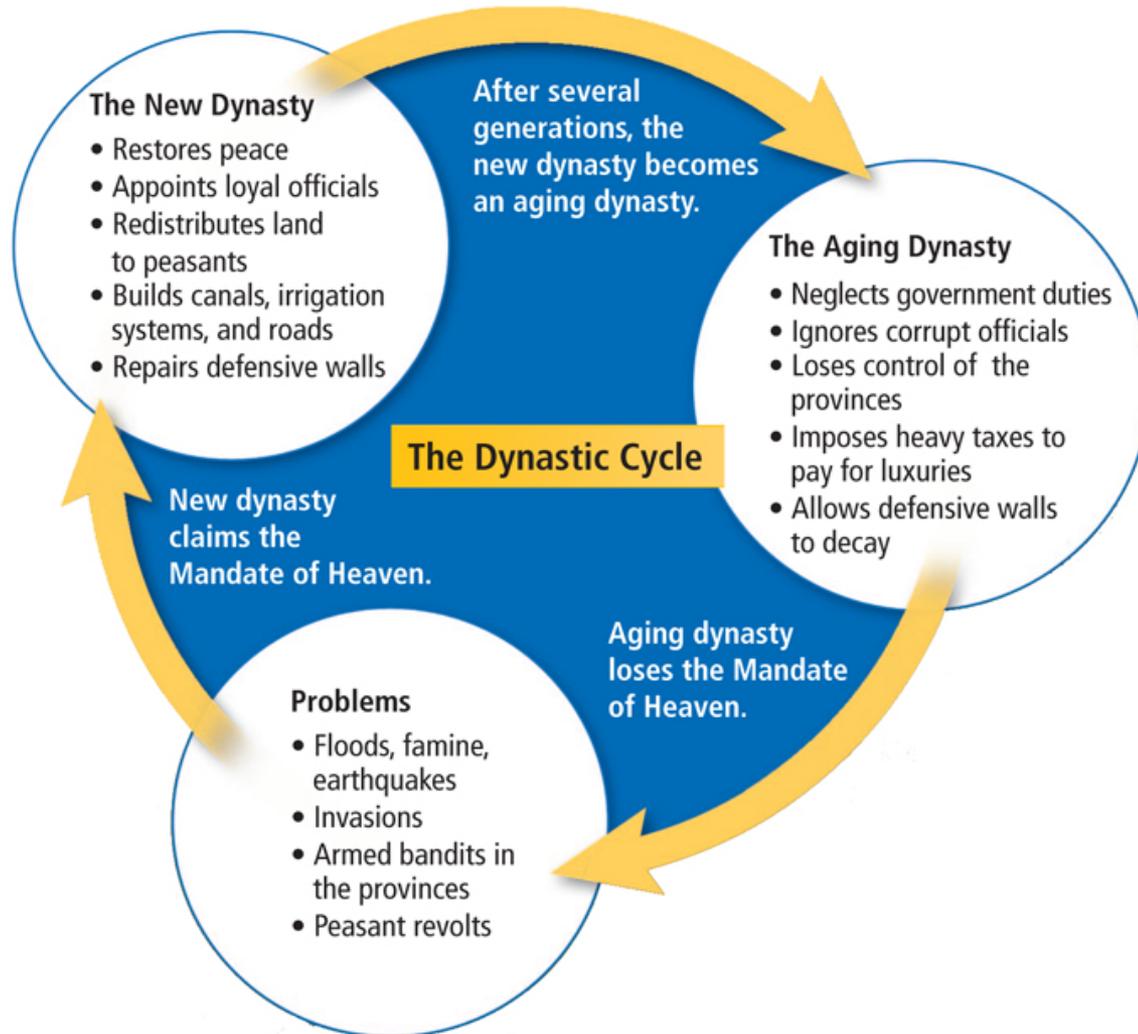
- The dynasty was organized by **clans**.
- Most members of Shang society were peasants who led grueling lives working the fields.
- The cities supported artisans skilled in bronze work.

## Dynasties of China

Dynasty	Dates
Shang	1766 B.C.—1122 B.C.
Zhou	1122 B.C.—256 B.C.
Qin	221 B.C.—206 B.C.
Han	202 B.C.—A.D. 220

The Shang dynasty ended in 1122 B.C. in a rebellion led by two Zhou warriors.

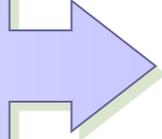
The Zhou claimed a divine right to rule, calling it the Mandate of Heaven.



Later, the Chinese argued that the **dynastic cycle** reflected heaven's judgment of good and bad governments.

**Under the Zhou dynasty, China became a feudal state.**

**Feudalism** was a system in which local lords governed their own lands, but owed military service to the ruler.



After 800 B.C., feudal lords had more power than Zhou kings.

**By the time of the Shang dynasty, the Chinese had developed complex religious beliefs.**

- Many of these beliefs were practiced for thousands of years
- They prayed to many gods and nature spirits.

They called on their ancestors for good fortune and made offerings such as food to influence gods such as the great Shang Di.



**Confucius** developed his philosophy during the Zhou period.

Concerned with worldly goals, he considered **filial piety**, respect for parents, the highest principle.

His teaching reflected Chinese belief in yin and yang, balance between two forces.

**Laozi** lived at the same time as Confucius and founded a philosophy called Daoism.

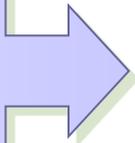
Confucianism	Daoism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Founded by Confucius</li><li>• Focuses on worldly goals of ensuring social order and good government</li><li>• Stresses accepting one's place in society and behaving correctly</li><li>• Views government as responsible for setting a good example for people and for being run by well-educated people</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Possibly founded by Laozi</li><li>• Focuses on living in harmony with nature</li><li>• Stresses simple ways of nature and the virtue of yielding</li><li>• Views government as unnatural and as a body that should govern the people as little as possible</li></ul>

## The Shang and Zhou periods produced many cultural achievements.

- The Chinese learned to **make silk** by 2640 B.C. It became their most valuable export.
- Chinese writing appeared 4,000 years ago on **oracle bones**.
- Chinese writing became the art form **calligraphy**.

## Chinese writing fostered unity among diverse peoples.

Under the Zhou, the first books were made.



One them, *The Book of Songs*, depicted both farm and royal life in poetry and song.

## Objectives

- Understand how Shi Huangdi unified China and established a Legalist government.
- Describe how Han rulers strengthened the economy and government of China.
- Outline why the Han period is considered a golden age of Chinese civilization.
- Analyze why many Chinese people accepted Buddhist ideas.



## Terms and People

- **Shi Huangdi** – “First Emperor” of China, who used brutal methods but ushered in a classical age
- **Wudi** – the most famous Han emperor, who strengthened the government and economy
- **monopoly** – complete control of a product or business by one person or group
- **expansionism** – increasing a country’s territory
- **civil servant** – an official in the government

## Terms and People (continued)

- **warlord** – a local military leader
- **acupuncture** – a medical treatment in which the doctor inserts needles into the skin at specific points to relieve pain or treat illness



**How did powerful emperors unite much of China and bring about a golden age of cultural achievements?**

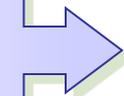
Zheng, the leader of the state of Qin, unified all of China and proclaimed himself “First Emperor” in 221 B.C.

Using brutal methods, he ushered in China’s classical age. Following the Qin dynasty, the Han dynasty arose.

## Zheng proclaimed himself **Shi Huangdi**, “First Emperor.”

Ending feudalism, he unified China using a harsh system called Legalism to impose order.

He also:



- Standardized weights and measures
- Produced Qin coins
- Built roads



One of Shi Huangdi's greatest accomplishments was to link existing feudal walls into the **Great Wall**.

**With the death of Shi Huangdi in 210 B.C., the Qin dynasty ended. Emperor Gao Zu rose to power and the Han dynasty began.**

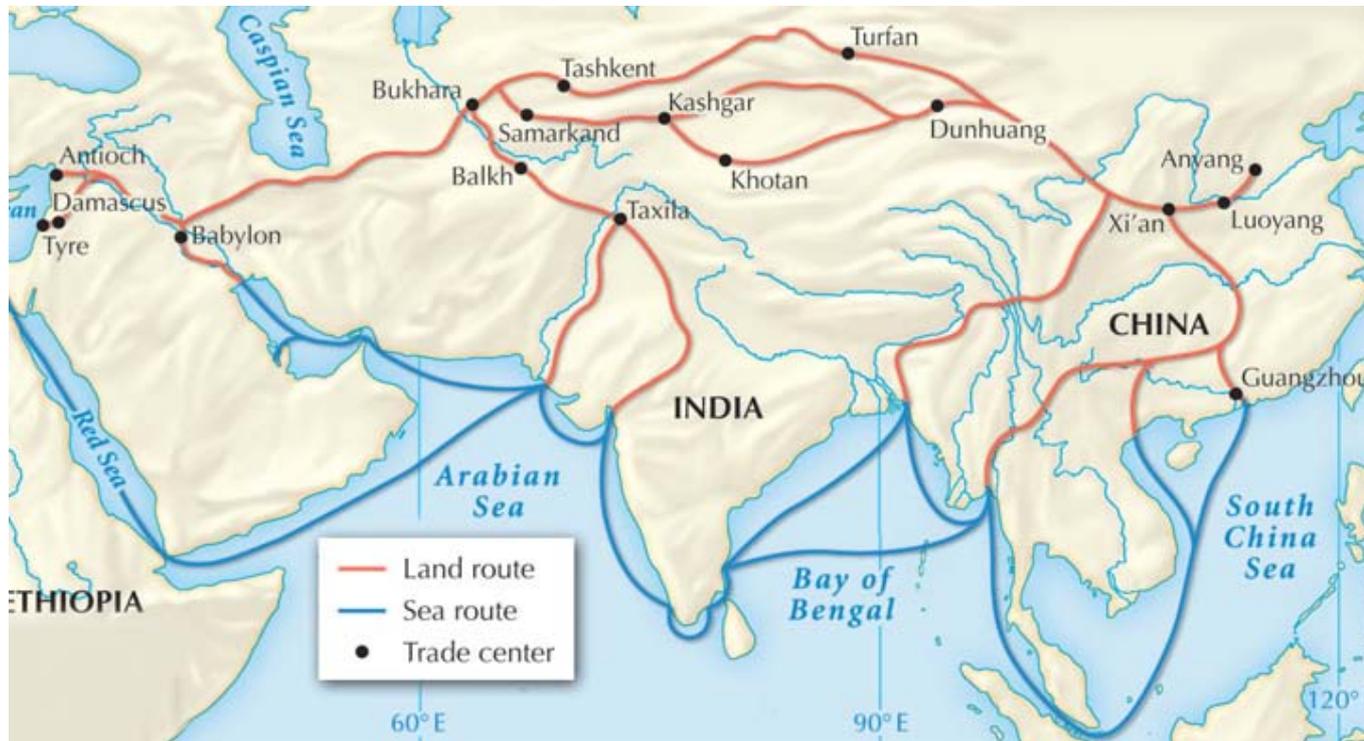
The most famous Han emperor, **Wudi**, strengthened government and the economy.

He improved canals and roads and imposed a **monopoly** on iron and salt.

The Qin and Han dynasties were very different.

<b>QIN</b>	<b>HAN</b>
<p>Employed cruel Legalist policies to maintain control.</p> <p>It also collected heavy taxes and used forced labor.</p>	<p>Eased Legalist policies and lowered taxes.</p> <p>Emperor Gao Zu appointed Confucian scholars as advisers.</p>

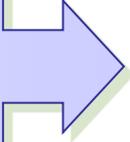
Wudi pursued **expansionism**, fighting battles to extend China's borders.



He linked China to the West with the creation of the Silk Road trade route.

## The Han emperors made Confucianism the official belief system of the state.

They also held that **civil servants** should get their jobs by merit.



Under this system, a man would start in a clerical job. He could then take tests to advance to higher levels in the civil service.

**The Han dynasty eventually weakened and could no longer control warlords.**

- Peasants paid heavy taxes and, burdened by debt, abandoned their villages and joined groups of bandits.
- Warlords overthrew the Han emperor in A.D. 220 and China broke up into several kingdoms.
- Invaders moved in from the north and set up their own states.

## The Han period was a golden age of tremendous achievements in China.

<b>Science and medicine</b>	Han astronomers measured movements of stars and improved calendars. Doctors promoted <b>acupuncture</b> .
<b>Technology and engineering</b>	Artisans learned how to make paper and build better ships.
<b>The arts</b>	Bronze casting and silk making improved, and artists produced fine jade carvings.

**Buddhism became increasingly popular**, spreading through China by A.D. 400.

It absorbed many Confucian and Daoist teachings.

*Bodhisattva*  
of compassion  
and mercy



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<b>Han</b>	<b>202 B.C.—A.D. 220</b>
<b>Sui</b>	<b>A.D. 581—A.D. 618</b>
Tang	A.D. 618—A.D. 907
Song	A.D. 960—A.D. 1279
Ming	A.D. 1368—A.D. 1644
Qing	A.D. 1644—A.D. 1911

**Shi Huangdi and the Han rulers united China and its civilization flourished.**

China would break up and be united many times through the centuries.

After centuries of disunity, the Sui dynasty appeared in A.D. 581.