**Mr. Rousseau**

**World History**

**Periods 1-3**

**Week 3 Packet: Ancient India**

Title: **Ancient India** – Chapter 9 – 1 Guided Notes

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| *Directions: Read Chapter 9 Lesson 1 in your textbook. As you read, fill in the blanks on the guided notes below with the appropriate information available in the text. Highlight/Underline any vocabulary words used in the notes.* | |
|  | **Geography of India**   * India and several other countries make up the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of India   + A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a large landmass smaller than a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + The Indian subcontinent is part of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * India is separated from the rest of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by rugged mountains   + The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ border India to the north     - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the tallest mountain in the world * Wide fertile \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lie at the foot of the mountains   + Three great rivers called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flow through the region     - Rely on rivers for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, transportation and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Landforms in central and southern India are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the north   + The west and east \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are lush \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lands   + The southern two-thirds of India is known as the Deccan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a broad flat area of high land * Seasonal winds called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a large influence on India’s climate   + During \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cold dry air bow from east to west   + During \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warm air brings heavy rains from west to east     - Monsoon rains bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for crops     - Too little rain can cause a long dry period called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   **Indus Valley Civilization**   * India’s first civilization began around the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River   + Soil was rich, grew crops of cotton, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, barley and beans   + Some traded extra food and goods     - Indus people prospered and built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Two major cities of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Had more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ residents   + Had dozens of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Larger streets were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with tan colored brick   + Used oven baked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to build homes   + Engineers and builders were highly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Most people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in farming villages outside the cities   + City residents were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, shopkeepers and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Merchants traveled as far as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to trade   **Aryan Migrations and Settlement**   * Around 1900BC, people of the Indus Valley began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their cities and villages   + Severe drought lasted hundreds of years     - Destroyed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and people starved   + Earthquakes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changed course of the Indus River   + New people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to India * The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were not a race or ethnic group   + Part of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (group of similar languages) known as Indo-European   + Lived in central \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but migrated to other places     - Raised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for meat, milk and butter     - Moved from place to place to find pastures and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Were expert horse riders, hunters and fierce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nearby villages * Moved throughout India and mixed with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Indus Valley people   + Settled down and became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but still raise cattle     - Eventually saw herds as sacred (special or holy) and banned the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as food   + Turned the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River valley into productive farmland     - Grew many crops such as wheat, millet and barley     - In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farmers grew cotton, vegetables, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ginger and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Aryans lived in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prince)   + Created small kingdoms   + Fought over cattle, treasure and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * At first, they had no written \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + They settled and developed written language called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Recorded sales, trade and land ownership   + Eventually wrote hymns, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, poems and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Collected into sacred texts known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   **Ancient Indian Society**   * System of social classes developed   + Four social classes in India were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were priests and the most powerful     - Kshatriyas were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who ran government and army     - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were commoners who were usually farmers, artisans and merchants     - Sudras were manual workers and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with few rights   + Four Varnas are divided up into thousands of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Each group had its own strict rules of diet, marriage, and social customs   + Varna system is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system     - People remain in the same caste or social group for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Lowest level of society were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or Pariahs     - Not part of Varna system     - Did things varnas would not do: collecting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, skinning animals and carrying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ center of Aryan life   + Grandparents, parents and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lived together   + Elder family members were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Oldest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was in charge of household   + Men had more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than women   + Boys had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (teacher)   + Parents arranged marriages for their children     - Married as teenagers     - Not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   **Short Answer**   1. *Although the monsoons may bring severe storms, they are considered necessary in India. Why?*   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. *What are the four major social groups in the varna/caste system?*   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Ancient India: Chapter 9 Lesson 1 Vocabulary**

***Directions****: Using your 9-1 Guided Notes and your textbook, write down the definition for each vocabulary word below. Then create a sentence or draw a picture in the second column that appropriately uses the word. The sentence should provide enough information to give the reader a clear idea of what that word means.*

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| **Vocabulary Word** | **Definition of Vocabulary Word** | **Sentence Using the Word/Picture Showing the Word** |
| **subcontinent** |  |  |
| **plateau** |  |  |
| **monsoons** |  |  |
| **migrated** |  |  |
| **language family** |  |  |
| **raja** |  |  |
| **Sanskrit** |  |  |
| **Vedas** |  |  |
| **guru** |  |  |

Title: **Ancient India** – Chapter 9 – 2 Notes

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| *Directions: Read Chapter 9 Lesson 2 in your textbook. As you read, fill in the blanks on the guided notes below with the appropriate information available in the text. Highlight/Underline any vocabulary words used in the notes.* | |
|  | **Origins of Hinduism**   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the world’s oldest religions   + It is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest religion after Christianity and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Sacred writings called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teach key ideas of Aryan religion * Believe in one universal spirit called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Every living thing has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that is part of Brahman     - At death the soul leaves the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and joins Brahman   + Most Indians believe in many different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (gods)     - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Creator     - Vishnu the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Shiva the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Other gods were different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Brahman * Hinduism believes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rebirth of the soul)   + Strive for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the ultimate peace   + Most souls must pass through many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before reuniting with Brahman   + Closely related to idea of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - What people do in this life decides how they are reborn     - People who lead a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life are reborn into a lower form     - People who lead a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life are reborn into a higher form   + To earn a better existence, Hindus must follow their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (personal duty)     - People’s duties are different based on their place in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Hinduism shaped India’s way of life   + People believed that all life was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + People accepted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system     - Believed people in a higher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were superior     - Gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to people to be reborn into a higher *jati*   **Rise of Buddhism**   * Some Indians felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the Hindu religion   + Wanted a simpler, more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ faith   + Developed new ideas and became religious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + One teacher was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Founded a new religion called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Buddhism is one of the major world \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Most followers are in Southeast and East Asia     - Only a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live in India, its birthplace * Siddhartha was born around 563 BC   + Grew up as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near the Himalaya   + Left to explore the kingdom   + Was shocked at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and suffering around him     - Saw \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the sick and aged people     - Understood life was full of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Journeyed to find the meaning of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Stopped to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think deeply)     - Teachings became known as Buddhism * Taught his followers The Four Noble \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. Life is full of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   2. People suffer because they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worldly things   3. The way to end suffering is to stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things   4. To stop desiring things, follow the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * The Eightfold Path   1. Know and understand the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Right View)   2. Give up worldly things and do not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ others (Right Intention)   3. Tell the truth, do not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or speak badly of others (Right Speech)   4. Do not commit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ acts (Right Action)   5. Do rewarding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Right Livelihood)   6. Work for good and oppose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Right Effort)   7. Make sure your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ controls your senses (Right Mindfulness)   8. Practice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see the world in a new way (Right Concentration) * When people are free of earthly concerns, the will reach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Not a place but an emotional or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state   + Feeling of perfect peace and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Buddha placed little importance on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system   + People’s place in life did not depend on their *varna*   + Believed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Taught people could end cycle of rebirth by following the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, rather than their dharma   + Many people accepted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ message     - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and lower *jati* especially     - All people could achieve enlightenment   + When Buddha died his followers disagreed over the meaning the Buddha’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Divided into two groups: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Buddhism and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Buddhism * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means “teachings of the elders”   + View Buddha as a great teacher, but not a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Major religion of modern day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Spread ideas to Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Buddhism teaches Buddha is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Believe the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is too difficult for most people   + By worshipping Buddha, people go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when they die     - There they can reach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hold a special place in Mahayana Buddhism     - Enlightened people who stay and help others reach nirvana   + Spread northward to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to Korea and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Special Buddhism in Asian country of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Leaders called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led government     - Dalai Lama led government, Panchen Lama led the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Both thought to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Buddha   **Jainism**   * Another Indian faith known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arose around 500BC   + Founded by religious leader named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     - Lived in India at the same time as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + His followers became known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Taught people needed to stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world things     - Practiced strict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Key value of Jainism is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Non-violence towards all living things   + Idea has influenced India’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and politics     - In 1900’s leader named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led a non-violent struggle against British rule     - Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. led non-violent protests to gain rights for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   **Short Answer**   1. *What do the ideas of reincarnation and karma have in common?*   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. *How would practicing Buddhism affect people’s daily lives?*   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. *What do Hindus believe about Brahman?*   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Ancient China: Chapter 9 Lesson 2 Vocabulary**

***Directions****: Using your 9-2 Guided Notes and your textbook, write down the definition for each vocabulary word below. Then create a sentence or draw a picture in the second column that appropriately uses the word. The sentence should provide enough information to give the reader a clear idea of what that word means.*

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| **Vocabulary Word** | **Definition of Vocabulary Word** | **Sentence Using the Word/Picture Showing the Word** |
| **Hinduism** |  |  |
| **Brahman** |  |  |
| **reincarnation** |  |  |
| **karma** |  |  |
| **dharma** |  |  |
| **Buddhism** |  |  |
| **meditate** |  |  |
| **nirvana** |  |  |
| **Jainism** |  |  |

Hinduism & Buddhism Quiz

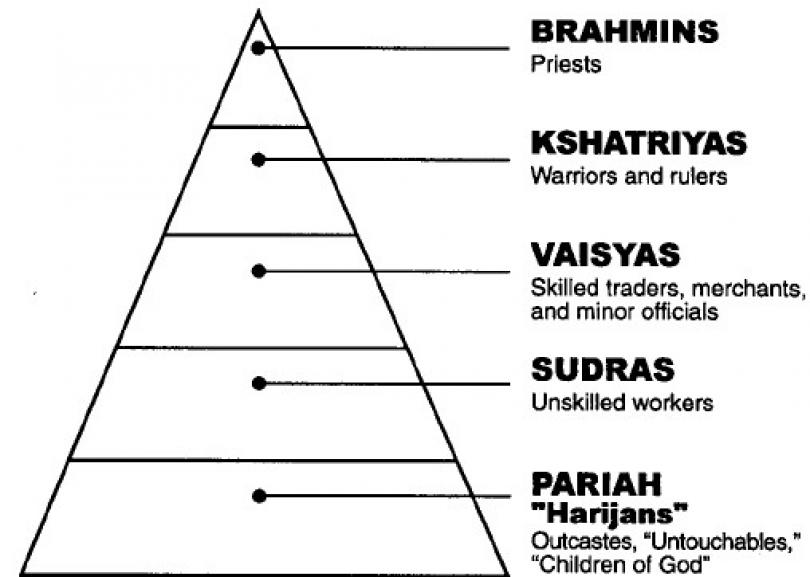
***Matching.*** *Write the letter of the correct definition next to each vocabulary term.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vedas | 1. Eight virtues Buddhists must master to end desire. |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_karma | 1. A person’s “duty” in Hinduism. |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Eightfold Path (Middle Path) | 1. The world’s 4th largest religion. Founded by Siddhartha Gautama. |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Brahma | 1. The “one universal spirit” all souls want to join in Hinduism. |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dharma | 1. Collection of religious teachings sacred to Hinduism. |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vishnu | 1. The world’s 3rd largest religion. Found mostly in India. |
|  | 1. A dreamless sleep, a state of personal peace in Buddhism. |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Buddha | 1. Belief that actions in this life result in good or bad consequences in the next life. |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reincarnation | 1. Belief that a person must live through many lives in a cycle of death and rebirth. |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nirvana | 1. The Creator god in Hinduism. |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Shiva |  |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Brahman 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Buddhism 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hinduism 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meditate | 1. Name given to Siddhartha Gautama which means, “wise one”. 2. The Destroyer god in Hinduism. 3. To concentrate on a single idea. Important in both Buddhism and Hinduism. 4. The Preserver god in Hinduism. |

***Short Answer.*** *One of the most important teachings of Buddhism is the Four Noble Truths. Complete the Four Nobles Truths below by filling in the word that is missing from the blank.*

1. Life is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Suffering is caused by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. To end \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on must end \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. End desire by following the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***Short Answer.*** *Below is a social pyramid representing the Indian Caste (Varna) System. Complete the social pyramid by filling in the box below with the names of each of the five castes.*

**KSHATRIYAS**

**SUDRAS**

**PARIAHS**

**BRAHMIN**

**VAISYAS**