**Mr. Rousseau**

**World History Bridge**

**Periods 4-6**

**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** |  |  |

**Caste System of India**

***Directions: Read the articles describing each Varna in the Indian Caste System. Then, fill in the following chart with the necessary information, then use the information in each passage to define the vocabulary terms and answer the questions that follow.***

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| **VARNA** | **JOBS** | **EXPECTATIONS/SPECIAL RULES** |
| **Rank 1** |  |  |
| **Rank 2** |  |  |
| **VARNA** | **Jobs** | **Expectations or Special Rules** |
| **Rank 3** |  |  |
| **Rank 4** |  |  |
| **Rank 5** |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **VOCABULARY** | **DEFINITION** |
| **varna** |  |
| **reincarnation** |  |
| **mantra** |  |
| **karma** |  |
| **raja** |  |
| **dharma** |  |
| **Brahma** |  |
| **Vedas** |  |
| **guilds** |  |

**Reflection:**

**According to what you have learned about the Caste System of ancient India, what Varna would you and your family belong to if you lived under India’s social structure? Why?**

**BRAHMIN**

The Brahmins were a caste of priests who know and repeat the **Vedas** (collection of writings sacred to Hinduism and Indian culture). This is the highest of the four Hindu castes. According to the Hindu scriptures, Brahmins were created from the mouth of the creator god, **Brahma**, so that they might instruct mankind. This was why they were considered the highest of the four castes, as they had the most to do with intellect. Since it was recognized that knowledge is the only thing that remains with a person throughout life, Brahmins, as teachers, were highly respected.

The Brahmins conducted the daily rituals, the purification ceremonies and sacrifices in addition to teaching the Vedas. Brahmins had to maintain a strict code of conduct and exemplify ideal behavior if they hoped to one day achieve oneness with the universal spirit known as **Brahman**. Most Brahmin’s were strict vegetarians, because they held all life, including that of animals, as precious.

They were to be kind and gentle. For this, they earned certain privileges. They were regarded as the highest class and respected by all, to the extent that they were treated almost like gods by commoners and kings alike. They were given special gifts and were free from oppression and immune from the death penalty. It was considered to be the worst of sins to kill a Brahmin. Only a priest could partake of the sacrificial feast and eat the remains of the sacrifices, for no one else was regarded holy enough to eat the divine leftovers.

Initially, a person became a Brahmin on the basis of his knowledge of the Vedas. In time, the Brahmins began interpreting laws to their own advantage to maintain their privileges, and because of their unmatched social and moral authority, they quickly limited access to their priestly caste. They established that a person was born into a caste, and that they could not change their caste with the exception of a few special circumstances in which a person could lose their caste entirely. This became the common practice in India and continues to this day.

**KSHATRIYA**

Kshatriya literally means "protector of gentle people". Second in the social hierarchy of the varna system, the Kshatriyas were kings and warriors. They were said to have evolved from the arms of Brahma, signifying that their role in society was the protection of people and livestock. The Hindus maintained that only a Kshatriya had the right to rule. They were supposed to be brave and fearless, and to live and die by a code of honor and loyalty. They could eat meat and drink alcohol and their most exalted death was to die in battle.

The Hindu scriptures say that one day long ago a powerful Indian Brahmin destroyed all the men of the Kshatriya race. Since there was no one left to rule, anarchy prevailed and India was thrust into chaos. The Brahmins realized that a class of rulers was required to maintain order and peace. They held a sacrifice near Mt. Abu, and from the fire pit emerged four clans: the Parmars, Chauhans, Parihars and Solankis. The leaders of these fire-born clans were called **rajas**, or princely rulers who would go on to rule different parts of India throughout its long history.

Members of the Kshatriya caste remained a group of ruling elites, but were not always necessarily wealthy. Kings usually belonged to this caste and it was considered their **dharma** (duty) to acquire knowledge of weapons in addition to cultivating their aptitude for commanding armies and governing. The science of weaponry was one of the 13 branches of learning which every educated Kshatriya male was expected to study. Both the king's bureaucrats and warriors for the army were naturally recruited from among this caste but not every Kshatriya exercised a military calling. Many Kshatriya were authorized to take up a craft or trade rather than gaining their living as professional warriors. These families still retained the privileges and honors reserved for their caste however, which included special forms of marriage. In one of these, the man was allowed to select and then carry off the woman he had chosen for his bride, and the other consisted of a competition for a bride in which the chief event was an archery contest.

**VAISHYAS**

Third in the Varna system are the Vaishyas, who supposedly evolved from the god Brahma's thighs. A Vaishya's duty was to ensure the community's prosperity through agriculture, cattle rearing and trade. Later, the Shudras took over agriculture and cattle rearing while the Vaishyas became traders, artisans and merchants.

From the end of the 4th century BC, as India became more politically stable, trade routes to previously uncharted areas developed. The Vaishya merchant community was the first to benefit. Artisans formed **guilds** (groups of artisans with a common skill) and marketplaces in the urban areas and guild leaders became important figures in society. Although formal education of the Vedas remained the monopoly of the [Brahmins](http://www.gurjari.net/ico/Mystica/html/brahmin.htm), guilds were able to provide technical education in artisan skills, such as blacksmithing, pottery, or tailoring. As their economic power increased, they were expected to give gifts to Brahmins, throw feasts for them, and donate generously towards the building of temples and shrines.

Even though they were economically strong because they controlled commerce and trade, the Vaishyas were denied the high social status given to the Kshatriya and Brahmin castes. Overtime many Vaishyas grew unhappy with members of these upper castes and desired to be treated with greater respect. This resentment was expressed in their support of the non-Hindu religions that developed in India around the 6th century BC, like Buddhism and Jainism which rejected the varna system altogether.

Due to their role as merchant and traders, Vaishyas have been responsible for the spread of Indian beliefs and culture throughout Southeast Asia and the world. Through trade, Vaishyas introduced the world to Indian ideas in mathematics, medicine, and agriculture. The influence and contribution of the Vaishyas was not only felt in areas outside of India, but within India itself. One of India’s most successful empires, the Gupta Empire, was founded by a group of Vaishyas who violated the traditional Varna system and ruled India as a dynasty of merchant-kings. The Gupta’s made coin money to facilitate trade and expanded the trade routes of India as far away as the kingdoms of Africa and shores of costal China.

**SHUDRAH**

Shudras were the lowest of the four Hindu **varnas** (social groups of Hinduism), believed to have been born of the god Brahma's feet. They are typically known as the farmers, servants and laborers Indian society.

'Shudra' is a term probably derived from the Sanskrit word meaning, “to be afflicted.” Many theories have been suggested to explain the origin of this class. One theory is that when a group called the Aryans came to India, they were already divided into three classes based on their profession. As the fair-skinned conquerors, they considered themselves superior to the dark-skinned native people, who became a subjected race in their own land.

The conquered people could not be left out of their social structure completely; indeed, the Aryans needed them in their social structure as laborers and servants. Accordingly, they were placed in the lowest caste, the Shudras, and the caste system was made even more rigid, to prevent movement from one caste to another and to keep the Shudras at the bottom of the social structure. According to Hindu texts, these conquered people or Shudras did not have any special ability and were only capable of serving as slaves to the upper three castes. This caste also included Aryans who were criminals and outcasts.

Shudras enjoyed no rights or privileges. They were not permitted to perform any sacrifices or, to read or learn the Vedas or recite the **mantras** (religious thoughts or prayers). A Shudra could marry only another Shudra. They were not allowed to enter temples and could only serve the upper three castes as a slave, barber, blacksmith or cobbler. Eventually Shudras would also take on the role of farmers and cattle-herders for Indian society.

Because of these strict and harsh social regulations, the Shudras were very supportive of the new religions that evolved around the 6th century BC, like Buddhism and Jainism. Later, they also converted in large numbers to Islam and Christianity, finding comfort in the tenant of equality preached by these faiths.

**UNTOUCHABLES**

In Indian society people who worked in undesirable, polluting and unclean occupations were seen as “unclean” peoples and were therefore considered as untouchables. Such jobs included burying the dead, skinning animals, removing garbage and human waste and sweeping roads and streets. The untouchables had almost no rights in Indian society. In different parts of India they were treated in different ways. In some regions the attitude towards the untouchables was harsh and strict. In other regions it was less strict.

In regions where the attitude was less strict the untouchables were seen as polluting people and their homes were at a distance from the settlements of the four varna communities. The untouchables were not allowed to touch people from the four varnas. They were not allowed to enter houses of the higher varnas. They were not allowed to enter the temples. They were not allowed to use the same wells used by the varnas. In public occasions they were compelled to sit at a distance from the four varnas. In regions where the attitude towards the untouchables was more severe, not only touching them was seen polluting, but also even a contact with their shadow was seen as polluting.

If, because of any reason, there was a contact between an untouchable and a member of the varnas, the varna member became defiled and had to immerse or wash themselves with water to be purified. In strict societies, especially among the three top varnas, those who were touched by an untouchable also had to pass through some religious ceremonies to purify themselves from the pollution. If the untouchable entered a house and touched things of a varna member, the varna members used to wash or clean the places where the untouchable touched and stepped.

In some cases the untouchables who associated with the varna members were beaten and even murdered for that reason. Some higher varnas also had servants whose job was to go or walk before them and announce their coming to the streets and to see to it that the streets would be clear of any untouchable people.

Although a person could not change their caste during their lifetime, the Hindu belief in **reincarnation** (process of being reborn into many lives) gave untouchables hope that if they followed their **dharma** (duty in life) that they could earn good **karma** (spiritual consequences for the next life) and be reborn into a higher varna.

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. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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. |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meditate | 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. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moksha 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hinduism | 1. Name given to Siddhartha Gautama which means, “wise one”. 2. The Destroyer god in Hinduism. 3. Peace or perfection a soul must reach in Hinduism before reuniting with Brahman. 4. To concentrate on a single idea. Important in both Buddhism and Hinduism. 5. The Preserver god in Hinduism. |

***Short Answer.*** *One of the most important teachings of Buddhism is the Four Noble Truths. Using the space below, write down each of the Four Noble Truths in the proper order to receive full credit.*

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3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Short Answer.*** *Below is a social pyramid representing the Indian Caste System. Complete the social pyramid by filling in the boxes below with the names of each of the five varnas.*

