

KEY

WHI.4 Essential Knowledge Review



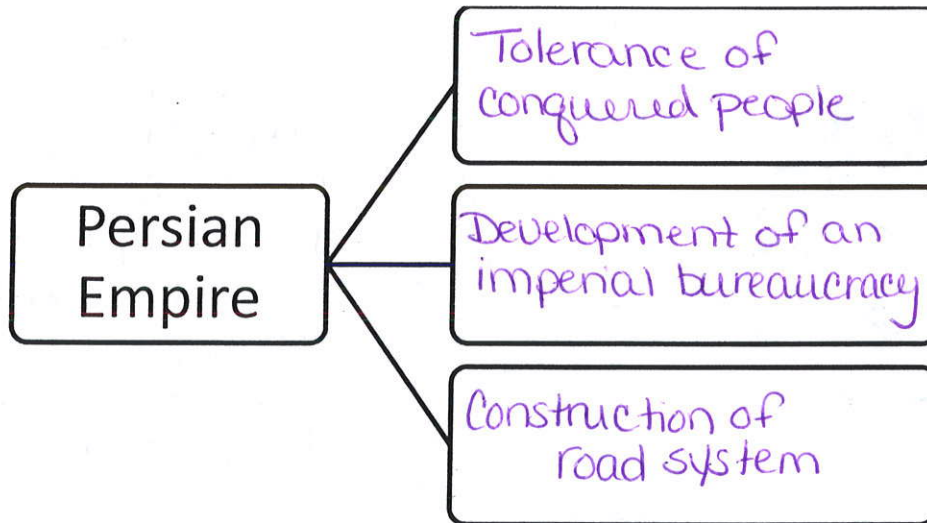
What Did We Learn About?

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- Persia
- India
- Origins, beliefs, traditions, customs, and spread of Hinduism
- Origins, beliefs, traditions, customs, and spread of Buddhism
- China and impact of Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism

WHI.4a

Essential Question: How did Persia govern its empire?



Zoroastrianism was the main Persian religion, although other religions were tolerated. Believed in two opposing forces in the universe.

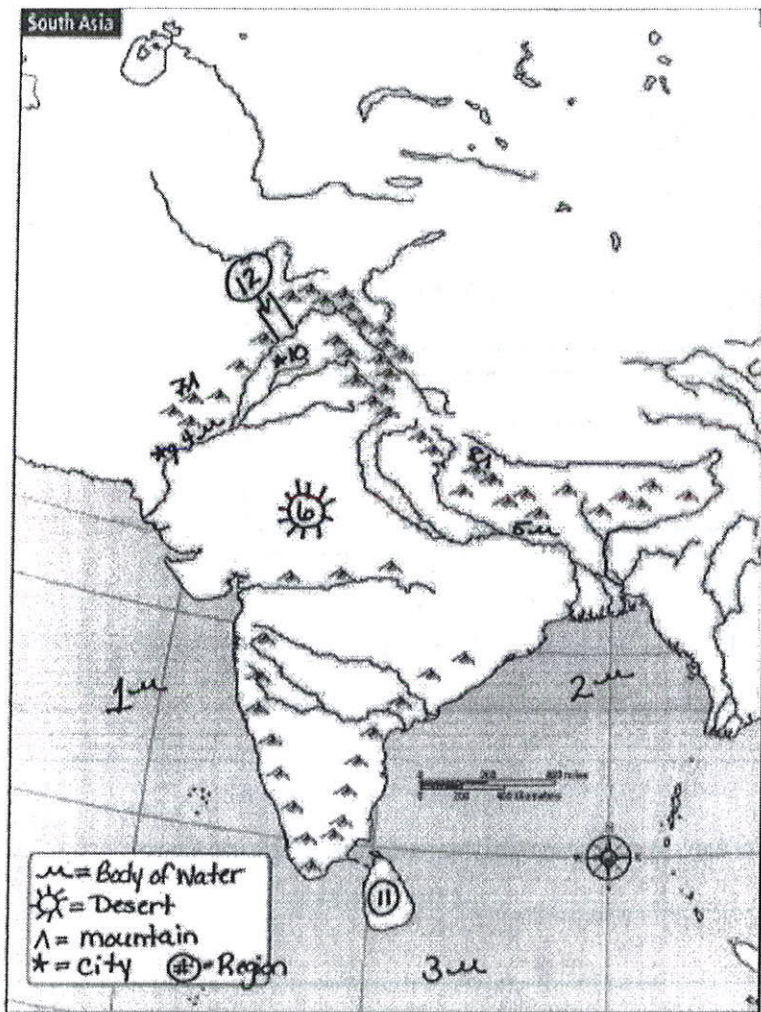
WHI.4b

Essential Question: Why were physical geography and location important to the development of Indian civilization?

Classical Indian civilization began in the Indus River Valley, spread to the Ganges River Valley, and then spread throughout the Indian subcontinent. This spread continued with little interruption because of the geographic location.

Physical barriers, such as the Himalayas, the Hindu Kush, and the Indian Ocean, made invasion difficult. mountain passes in the Hindu Kush provided migration routes into the Indian subcontinent.

The Indus River and Ganges were the important rivers in the Indian subcontinent. The two major cities of the Indus River Valley civilization were Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.

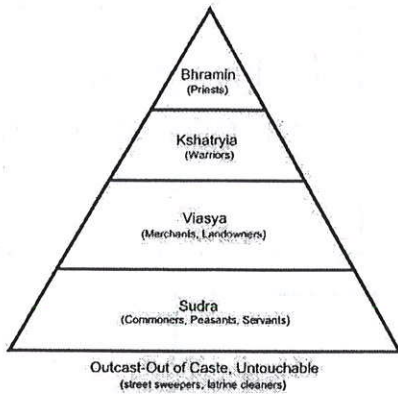


1. Arabian Sea
2. Bay of Bengal
3. Indian Ocean
4. Indus River
5. Ganges River
6. Thar Desert
7. Hindu Kush
8. Himalayas
9. Mohenjo-daro
10. Harappa
11. Sri Lanka
12. Khyber Pass

Essential Question: What impact did the Aryans have on India?

Indo-Aryan people migrated into the area, creating a structured society called the caste system, and blending their beliefs with those of the indigenous (original) people.

Essential Question: Why was the caste system central to Indian culture?

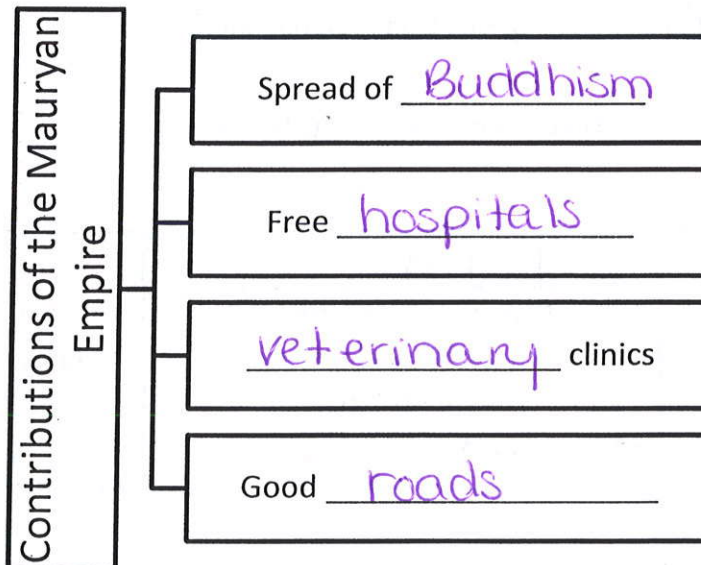


The caste system influenced all social interactions and choices of occupations (jobs).

Essential Question: What were the accomplishments of the Mauryan and Gupta empires?

During the Golden Age of classical Indian culture, Indian people made significant contributions to world civilizations.

The Mauryan Empire was led by Asoka, who continued the political unification of much of India.



The Gupta Empire is considered the Golden Age of classical Indian culture.

Mathematics -
Concept of
Zero

Medical
advances -
setting bones

Astronomy -
concept of round
earth

New
textiles

literature

WHI.4c

Essential Question: What are the beliefs of the Hindu religion?

Hinduism was an important contribution of classical India. Hindus believe in many forms of one God (polytheistic).

Major Beliefs of Hinduism

Reincarnation :
Rebirth based upon
karma

Karma :
Knowledge that all
thoughts and actions
result in future
consequences

Vedas and
Upanishads :
Sacred Writings

Essential Question: How did Hinduism influence Indian society and culture?

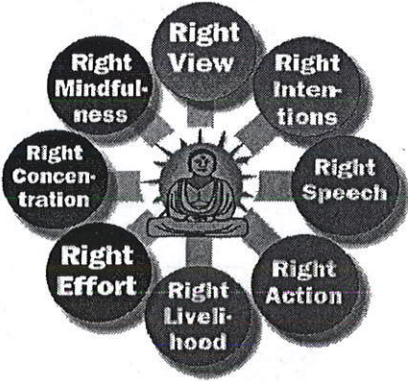
Hinduism was spread along major trade routes. Hinduism influenced Indian society and culture and is still practiced in India today.

WHI.4d

Essential Question: What are the beliefs of Buddhism?

Buddhism was founded by Siddhartha Gautama, also known as Buddha, in a part of India that is in present-day Nepal.

Major Beliefs of Buddhism

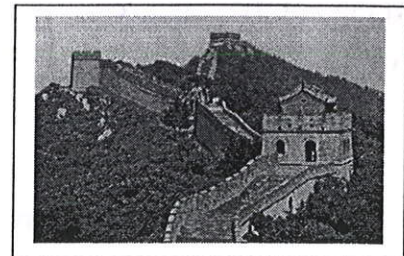
Four Noble Truths	Eightfold Path
<p>There is suffering.</p> <p>Suffering has an origin.</p> <p>Suffering can cease.</p> <p>There is a path out of suffering.</p>	

Essential Question: How did Buddhism spread?

Buddhism became a major faith when Asoka sent missionaries throughout Asia. Asoka's missionaries and their writings spread Buddhism from India to China and other parts of Asia.

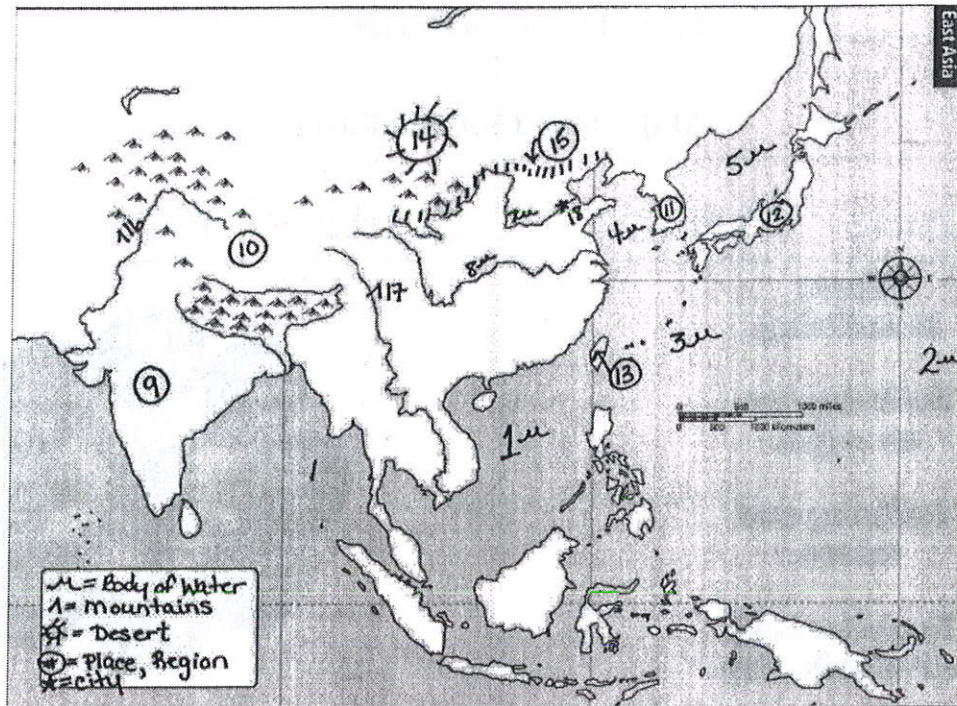
WHI.4e.f

Essential Question: Why was the Great Wall of China built?



Classical China was centered on the Huang He (Yellow River) and was geographically isolated. Migratory invaders raided Chinese settlements from the north. Qin Shi Huangdi built the Great Wall as a line of defense against invasions.

China was governed by a succession of ruling families called dynasties. Chinese rulers were considered divine, but they served under a mandate of Heaven only as long as their rule was just.



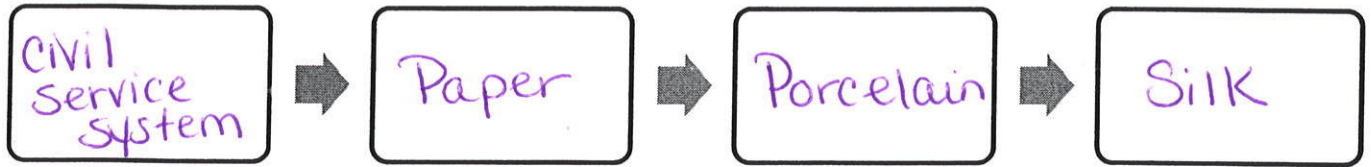
1. South China Sea
2. Pacific Ocean
3. East China Sea
4. Yellow Sea
5. Sea of Japan
6. (X)
7. Huang He River
8. Yangtze River
9. India

10. Tibet
11. Korea
12. Japan
13. Taiwan
14. Gobi Desert
15. Great Wall
16. Himalayas
17. Kunlun Shan mts
18. Beijing

Essential Question: What were contributions of classical China to world civilization?

The Silk Road facilitated trade and contact between China and other cultures as far away as Rome.

Contributions of Classical China



Essential Question: Why were Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism important in the formation of Chinese culture?

Chinese culture began around 1500 BCE. Of Chinese contributions to civilization, Confucianism and Taoism are among the most noted. Yin and Yang represented opposites for Confucianism and Taoism. Chinese forms of Buddhism spread throughout Asia.

Impact of Confucianism in forming the social order of China

- Belief that humans are good, not bad
- Respect for elders
- Code of politeness
- Emphasis on education

Impact of Taoism in forming Chinese culture and values

- Humility
- Simple life and inner peace
- Harmony with nature

