WHI.4 Essential Knowledge Review

What Did We Learn About?
- 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?

Persian Empire

- Tolerance of conquered people
- Development of an imperial bureaucracy
- Construction of road system

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.

**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.

**Contributions of the Mauryan Empire**

- Spread of **Buddhism**
- Free **hospitals**
- **veterinary clinics**
- Good **roads**
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**

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**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

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**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.
**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Four Noble Truths</th>
<th>Eightfold Path</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>There is suffering.</strong></td>
<td>![Diagram of Eightfold Path]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suffering has an origin.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Suffering can cease.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>There is a path out of suffering.</strong></td>
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**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.

**WHL4e,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.

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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

Civil Service System → Paper → Porcelain → Silk

**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**
- **Yang**

represented opposites for Confucianism and Taoism. Chinese forms of Buddhism spread throughout Asia.

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**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**

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**Impact of Taoism in forming Chinese culture and values**

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