

India and China

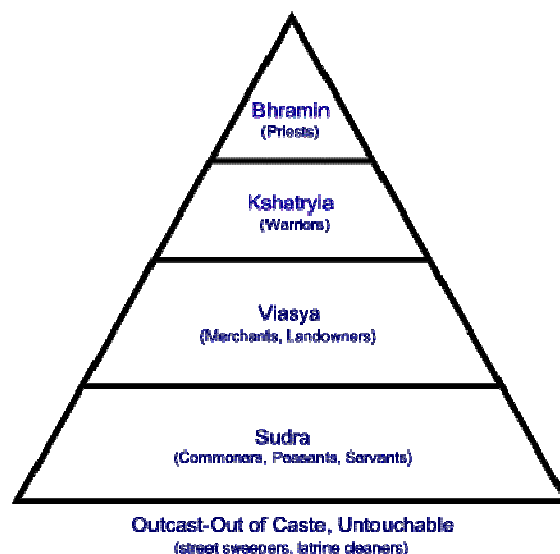
Ancient India Summary

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|--------------------------------|---|
| Civilization | India / Indus Valley Civilizations began as early as 2500 B.C. Blending of Indus Valley Dwellers and Aryans. |
| Location | Located on the Indus River just south of the Himalayas in what today is Pakistan. The first cities were Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. |
| Religion | Hinduism: Founder = Aryans. <u>Brahman</u> is the spirit that creates and destroys. One aspect of Brahman is the self or soul, <u>Atman</u> . Beliefs include: <u>Reincarnation</u> or rebirth, perfect understanding or <u>moksha</u> , and in birth groups or <u>castes</u> . Buddhism: Founder = Siddhartha Guatama. Beliefs: Four Noble Truths, Eightfold Path and Nirvana. No complex Rituals, taught in everyday language. Defined the caste system . |
| Government | <u>Chandragupta</u> united all of the northern India under his rule and started the Mauryan dynasty. His philosophy was that "Government was the science of punishment." <u>Ashoka</u> (Maurya) accepted Buddhism and ruled by it. He ruled by righteousness and tried to spread Buddhism through missionary work. |
| Technology Advancements | Planned cities, indoor plumbing, and sanitation systems. |
| Writing | The Aryans had no writing system. Hymns were taught from generation to generation. The Aryan language was an early form of <u>Sanskrit</u> . |

The Hindu Caste system

Castes: rigid social class divisions. People were born into a certain caste and this determined their role in society and who they could associate with.

Varnas: four major groups in the caste system



| <i>Early Indus Valley Dwellers</i> | <i>Aryans</i> | <i>Ancient Indians</i> |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rose about 2500 B.C.E. • Cities of Harrappa and Mohenjo-Daro • Include mudbrick buildings, planned cities with citadels, sophisticated drainage and sewer systems • Written language (impossible to decipher) • Prosperous economy, produced non-essential goods • Most likely a theocracy • Thriving trading net-work • Gradually fell into decline around 1750 B.C.E. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrated into Indus Valley around 1500 B.C.E. • Nomadic people of Indo-European language family • Spoke early form of Sanskrit, no writing system • Sacred literature is the Vedas, collection of spells, prayers and instructions for performing rituals, most important is Rig Veda. Not written for hundreds of years, passed on by oral tradition • Pastoral people, herded animals • “Aryans” means nobles • Taller, lighter skin, spoke a different language than Indus Valley dwellers • Divided into social classes, made into rigid caste systems as developed closer contacts with non-Aryans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blending of Aryan and non-Aryan cultures to form new religions: Hinduism and Buddhism (see 3.2) • Spread through trade and cultural diffusion. |

| <i>Mauryan Empire</i> | <i>Gupta Empire</i> |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Began in 321 B.C.E. • Begun by Chandragupta Maurya when he overthrew the Nanda king. • Conquered more land to increase his empire by raising a vast army supported by high taxes. • Built beautiful cities with palaces, parks and markets. • Chandragupta’s son succeeded at his death. His son, Asoka brought the empire to its greatest heights. • Asoka began by waging war to expand his empire. He later adopted the teachings of Buddhism and practiced peace and tolerance in his empire. • Built extensive roads with rest-stops for travelers. • After Asoka’s death, there was a period of turmoil as other kingdoms fought for power. • Ended in 232 B.C.E. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Began in A.D. 320. • A new leader named Chandra Gupta I (no relation to Chandra Gupta) gained power and began the Gupta Empire. Took the title “Great King of Kings.” • After his death his son, Samudra became king and expanded the empire through conquest. • Most people lived in small villages, most people were farmers, but others were merchants and craftspeople. • Most Indian families were patriarchal (headed by the eldest male) but those in the south were matriarchal (headed by the mother). • Developed a more popular form of Buddhism. • Writers wrote poems, plays and dramas. • Developed a new calendar and improved astronomy. • Inventions in math including zero and the decimal system, the value of pi. • Advances in medicine. • Importance of trade over the Silk Road led to the rise in banking. Spread trade through cultural diffusion. |

Ancient China Summary

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| Civilization | China—began approximately 2000 B.C.E. |
| Location | Developed between Yellow (Huang He) and Yangtze (Chang Jiang) Rivers |
| Religion | Worshipped family ancestor spirits and consulted oracle bones. Later, Buddhism spread with trade. Also developed ethical systems of Confucianism, Daoism and Legalism. |
| Government | Centered on obedience to family and government. Based on the Mandate of Heaven (divine approval thought to be the basis of royal authority) and the dynastic cycle (the historical pattern of the rise, decline and replacement of dynasties). Ruled by an emperor who used feudalism (a political system in which lords or nobles are granted use of lands that legally belong to the king in return for loyalty and military service). |
| Technological Advancements | Roads and canals, coined money, blast furnaces, cast iron, |
| Writing | Each character stood for one syllable or unit of language. No ties between the spoken and written form of the language. Unified system of writing meant people all over China could read and write, but there are thousands of characters to learn which limited literacy rates, |

Major Chinese Dynasties

| Shang 1700 BC—1028 BC Chapter 2 Section 4 | Zhou 1028BC—256BC Chapter 2 Section 4 | Qin 256BC—202BC Chapter 4 Section 4 | Han 202BC—220AD Chapter 7 Section 3 |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>1st Chinese civilization</p> <p>Walled cities</p> <p>Social classes: nobles/peasants</p> <p>Warrior-nobles head of government</p> <p>Crafts—Bronze and silk</p> <p>Writing system</p> <p>oracle bones</p> <p>Ancestor Worship</p> | <p>Longest dynasty</p> <p>Mandate of Heaven Dynastic cycle</p> <p>Feudalism</p> <p>Roads, canals, coined money, cast iron, blast furnace</p> <p>Barbarian invasions led to a period of civil war and Chaos Known as the “time of warring states”</p> | <p>Autocracy</p> <p>Program of centralization</p> <p>System of roads, irrigation</p> <p>Increased trade</p> <p>Harsh taxes</p> <p>Shi Huangdi—Legalist emperor who ended the chaos left over from the Zhou dynasty</p> <p>Built the Great Wall of China</p> <p>Doubled the size of China</p> <p>Very harsh rule-killed all opponents and burned books.</p> | <p>Time of glory, unity, and peace.</p> <p>Two parts—Earlier Han and Later Han</p> <p>Early Han years: Qin laws repealed.</p> <p>Liu Bang—1st emperor of the Han dynasty.</p> <p>Empress Lu—Liu Bang’s wife who was the power behind the throne when he died.</p> <p>Wudi—Liu Bang’s grandson. Known as the “Martial Emperor” because of his success in battle. Colonized Manchuria, Vietnam, and Korea.</p> <p>Xiongnu—group of fierce nomads who terrorized northern and western China.</p> <p>Wudi set up a bureaucracy to help the government run more efficiently.</p> <p>People had to take an exam over the teachings of Confucius to gain a job in the civil service</p> <p>New inventions—paper, new horse harness, new plow.</p> <p>To unify the empire, the Han dynasty encouraged assimilation.</p> <p>Wang Mang—Confucian scholar who overthrew the Han dynasty because of chaos in the palace, peasant revolts, and unrest. End of the Earlier Han years.</p> <p>Wang Mang is assassinated and the Han dynasty regains power.</p> <p>Later Han years: Starts off strong but eventually falls because of social, political, and economic weaknesses.</p> <p>Great Silk Road—trading route between China and Persian Empire.</p> |

| <p>Sui **581A.D—618A.D. Chapter 12 Section 1</p> | <p>Tang 618 A.D.—907 A.D. Chapter 12 Section 1</p> | <p>Song 960 A.D—1279 A.D. Chapter 12 Section 1</p> |
|---|--|---|
| <p>United China after 350 years of being divided.</p> <p>Two Emperors—Sui Wen-ti followed by his son, Yang-ti.</p> <p>Grand Canal was built uniting the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers.</p> <p>Overthrown during a peasant revolt.</p> | <p>Tang Taizong—1st emperor of the Tang Dynasty.</p> <p>Regained land lost towards the end of the Han Dynasty.</p> <p>Empress Wu Zhao—assumed the title of emperor for herself, the only woman ever to do so in China.</p> <p>Restored the Chinese bureaucracy and examination system begun by the Han Dynasty.</p> <p>Invaded by the Muslims and other foreign groups. Their empire and power was gradually being chipped away.</p> <p>907 A.D.—Chinese rebels burned down the capital and killed the last Tang emperor.</p> | <p>After the fall of the Tang, China was divided into separate kingdoms. Reunited by Taizu, the first Song emperor.</p> <p>Never regained the northern or western lands lost during the Tang decline.</p> <p>Tried to buy peace with their northern enemies. Didn't work.</p> <p>1100's—Manchurian people called the Jurchen conquered Northern China and set up the Jin empire.</p> <p>After 1127, the Song only ruled southern China, which saw rapid economic growth thanks to trade.</p> <p>Gentry—A social class ranking below nobles but above common people. In Chinese society, the class of scholar-officials.</p> |
| <p>Chinese population nearly doubled reaching 100 million people.</p> <p>Inventions—movable type, gunpowder, porcelain, clock, paper money, magnetic compass.</p> <p>Acupuncture: A system of treatment that involves inserting slender needles into the body at specific points.</p> <p>Spread of Buddhism</p> <p>Status of women declined. Binding of feet.</p> | | |

Asian Religions and Ethical Systems:

India: Hinduism and Buddhism

| Religion | When/ Where it began | Who started it | Major Texts | Basic Principles | Gods? |
|----------|--|--|--|---|--|
| Hinduism | Began between 1500 and 500 B.C.E. Started in Northern India | Emerged from a blending of civilizations of the Indus Valley people and the Aryans. The earliest records of Sanskrit hymns are Aryan. | The Vedas—a four volume collection of long and complicated hymns. Written down for the first time about 1400 B.C.E. The oldest and most famous is the Rig Veda which contains 1,028 hymns of praise. | The Upanishads is a collection of texts that seeks to answer many of life's philosophical questions. 1. the one true reality is Brahman, the spirit that creates and destroys. Brahman is one but expresses itself as many. Everything in nature is tied directly to Brahman. 2. One aspect of Brahman is the self or soul called Atman. Atman is everywhere. 3. Nothing that lives ever dies entirely. When a living thing dies, its inner-self is reborn into another form. This is known as reincarnation. 4. All wise Hindus must seek to reach a state of perfect understanding called moksha. | Polytheistic Principle deities: Shiva** Brahma** Vishnu** Lakshmi Parvati Durga Ganesha Skanda |

| Religion | When/ Where it began | Who started it | Major Texts | Basic Principles | Gods? |
|----------|--|--|---|---|--|
| Buddhism | Began about 500 B.C.E. Started in Northern India. | Siddhartha Gautama, a young prince/warrior went on a quest seeking understanding of life's pain. At age 29 he left his family and palace to join a band of other wisdom seekers. He endured his own pain and suffering. He finally reached "enlightenment" after days of meditation. He took on the name Buddha which means "enlightened one". His followers are known as Buddhists. | <i>The Sutras</i> ; a collection of proverbs, teachings and historical references. The most important is the <i>Lotus Sutra</i> . All different sects of Buddhism relate back to this text. | Follow the 4 Noble Truths. 1. Everything in life is suffering and sorrow. 2. The cause of all pain is people's self-centered cravings and desires. 3. The way to end all pain is to end all desires. 4. People can attain enlightenment by following the Eightfold Path. <u>The Eightfold Path:</u> right knowledge, right purpose, right speech, right action, right effort, right mindfulness, right meditation right living. By following these steps you can reach nirvana (release from pain and selfishness). Focused on kindness for all living beings. | Buddhists do not believe in a personal creator or a personal god. Buddha did not claim to be a god and although there are many statues of him throughout the world, he is not worshipped as a deity. |

China: Confucianism, Daoism and Legalism

| Philosophy | Founder | Major Beliefs |
|-------------------------|----------------|--|
| Confucianism (China) | Confucius | 551 BC: Social Order 5 Basic Relationships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruler and subject • Father and son • Husband and wife • Older & younger brother • Friend and friend |
| Taoism (China) | Lao Tzu | Natural Order (nature) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follows the rules of nature (the way or universal force that guides all things) • Striving for personal gain causes conflict between people and within the individual. |
| Legalism (China) | Legal scholars | Reward people who do good and harshly punish those who do wrong. Punishment before reward. |

The Mongols

Known as nomadic, fierce warriors, rode on horseback

From the steppe in Asia (dry, grassy region)

Lived in kinship groups called clans

Around 1200, leader named Temujin (Genghis Khan) united Mongols under his leadership.

Campaign of terror across Central Asia, destroying cities and slaughtering people

Genghis Khan

Title means “universal ruler”

Brilliant organizer and warrior

Used cruelty and fear as weapons

Died in 1227, but his successors continued to expand empire

The Mongol Empire

4 regions or khanates

Mongolia and China

Central Asia

Persia

Russia

Mongol rulers

Tolerant rulers in times of peace

Imposed stability, law and order across Eurasia (Pax Mongolica)

Provided safety for trade between Europe and Asia

Mongol rulers relied on foreigners to help rule the government

Kublai Khan

Grandson of Genghis Khan, took power in 1260

Founded the Yuan Dynasty

United China for first time in 300 years

Opened China to foreign contacts and trade

Tolerated Chinese culture and government

Lived luxurious life of Chinese emperor

Failed to conquer Japan

Restored the Grand Canal, built paved highway

Encouraged trade

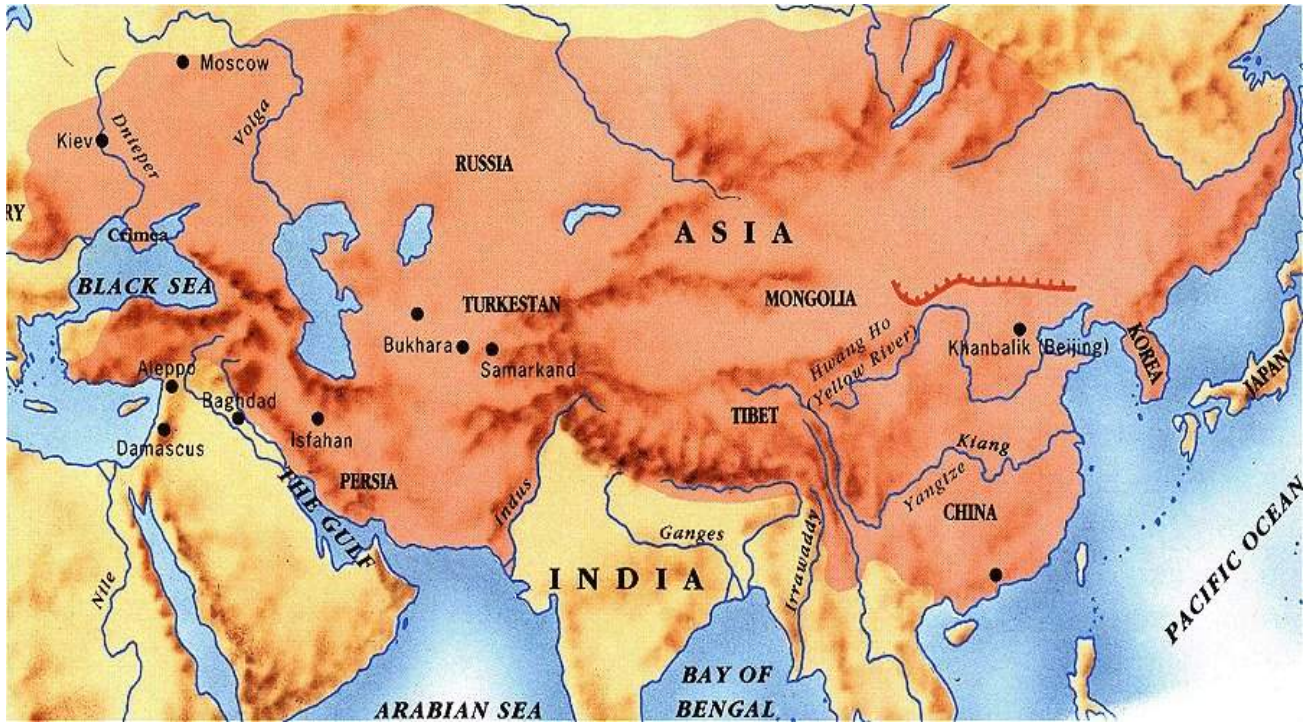
The End of Mongol rule

Succession crisis after death of Kublai Khan

Many rebellions in 1300's

Chinese overthrew Mongols in 1368

Other Khanates declined, except for Russia



What kind of information do these two documents tell you about the Mongol Empire and their way of life?