

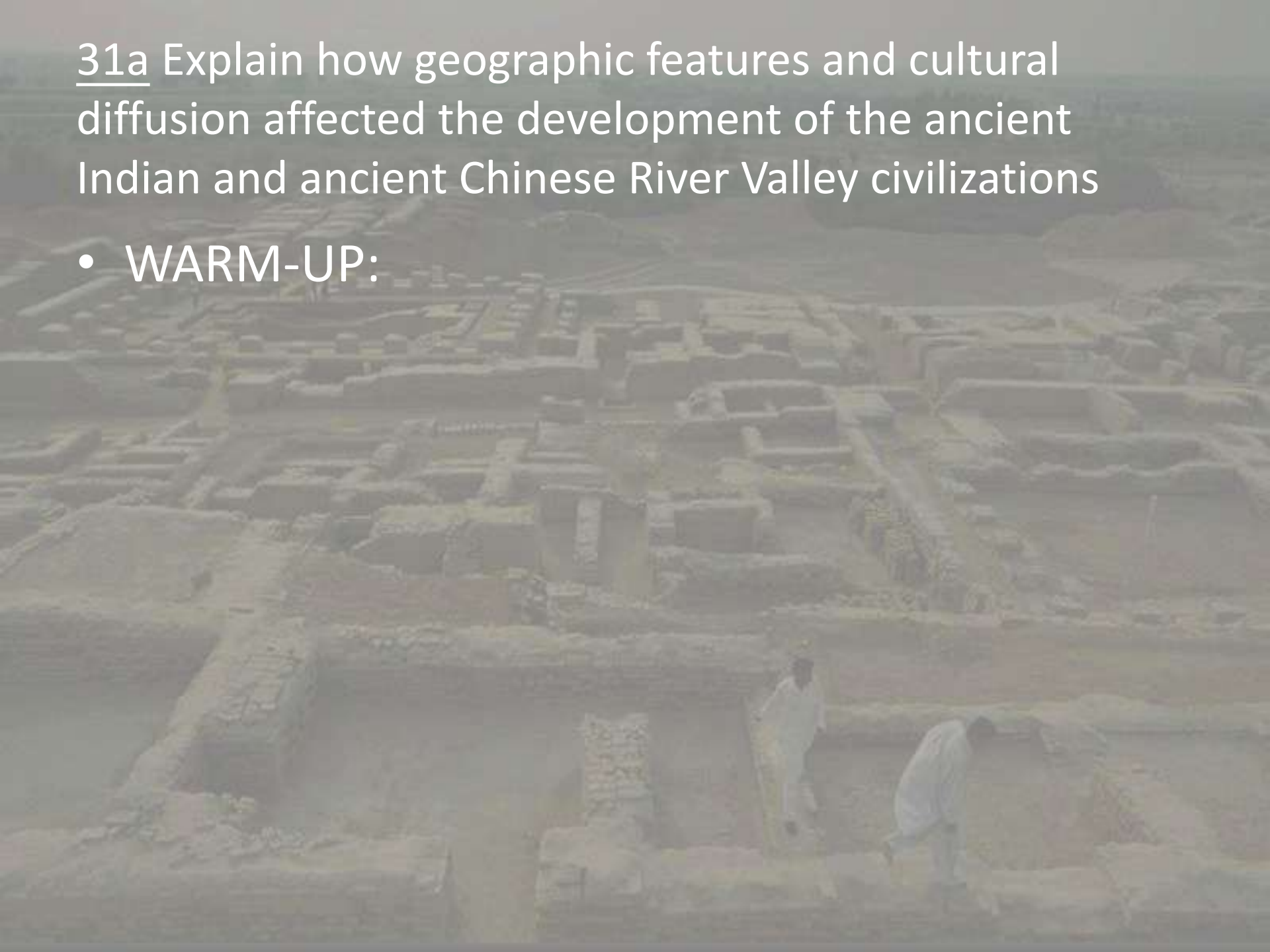
An aerial photograph of the Mohenjo-daro archaeological site in the Indus Valley. The image shows a well-planned ancient city with a grid-like street pattern, rectangular buildings, and a central canal. In the foreground, two workers in white clothing are visible, one standing and one crouching, providing a sense of scale to the massive ruins. The background shows a hazy landscape with some vegetation.

Standard 2: Indus Valley & Ancient China

Chapters 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 4.4

31a Explain how geographic features and cultural diffusion affected the development of the ancient Indian and ancient Chinese River Valley civilizations

- WARM-UP:



Geographic Features

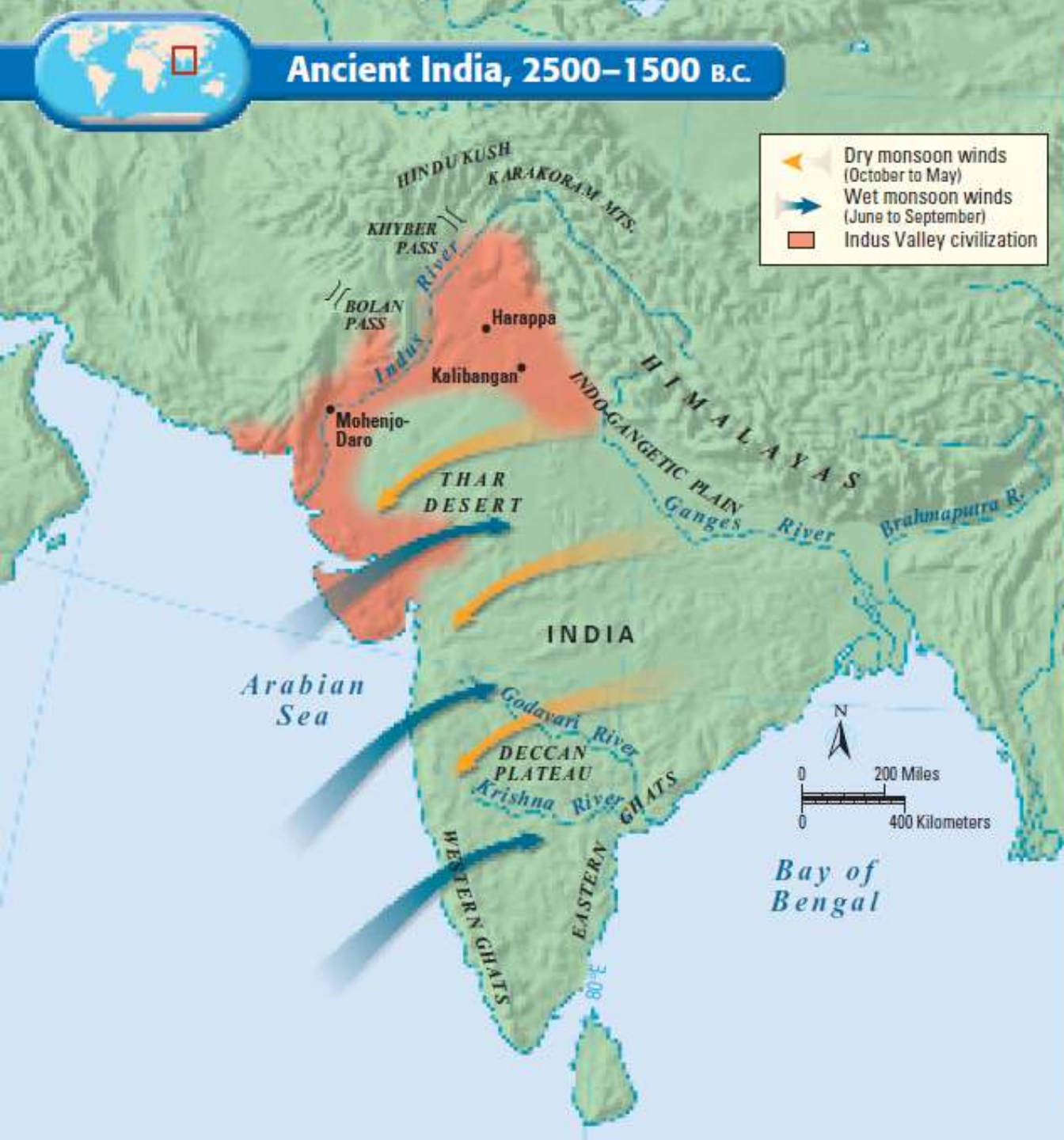
Indus River Valley

- Mtns & deserts protected from invasion
- Indus & Ganges Rivers → fertile plain (silt)
- Monsoon winds

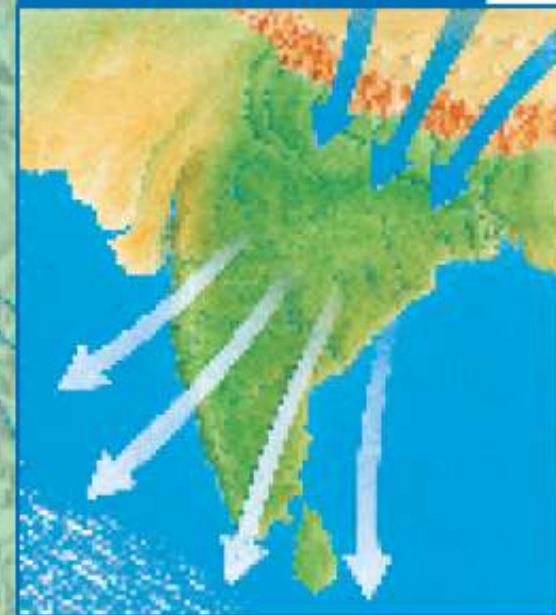




Ancient India, 2500–1500 B.C.



Monsoon Winter



Monsoon Summer



Geographic Features

Environmental Challenges for Indus Valley

- Floods unpredictable
- River sometimes changed course
- Cycle of wet & dry seasons brought by monsoons was unpredictable
 - Too little rain → crops failed, people went hungry
 - Too much rain → flooding, villages swept away



Geographic Features

Ancient China

- Natural barriers somewhat isolated China
 - 2/3 of China's landmass is mountains or desert
- Huang He (Yellow) & Chang Jiang Rivers → fertile plain (silt is called loess)



Geographic Features

Environmental Challenges for Ancient China

- Huang He **flooding unpredictable**
 - Nicknamed “China’s sorrow” b/c floods killed thousands
- **Geographic isolation**
 - Early settlers provided own goods rather than trading
- **Invasion from North and West**
 - Natural barriers did not completely protect them – invasions occurred again & again in Chinese history

Cultural Diffusion

India & The Silk Road

- Indian traders acted as middlemen on the Silk Road (bought Chinese goods & then sold them to traders on the way to Rome)
- Built trading stations along the Silk Roads



Cultural Diffusion

India & Sea Trade

- Sea routes allowed Indian traders to develop or expand trade w/ merchants in Africa, Arabia, & China
- Indians would sail to SE Asia to collect spices, bring the spices back to India, & then sell them to Roman merchants

Cultural Diffusion

India – Effects of Expansion

- Increased trade → rise of banking in India
- Indian merchants who moved abroad helped spread Indian culture throughout Asia

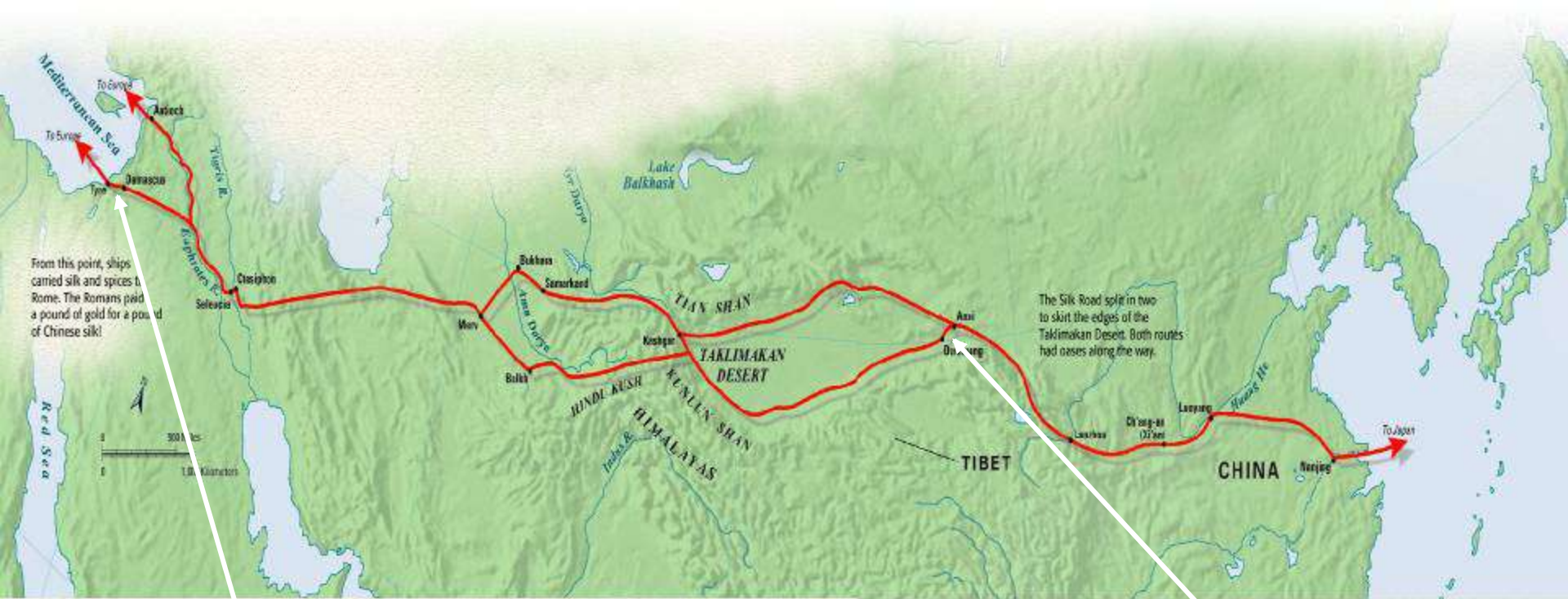


Cultural Diffusion

China & The Silk Road

- Chinese gov't made silk production techniques a closely guarded secret
- Helped create a worldwide demand for silk
- Expanded Chinese commerce all the way to Rome





From this point, ships carried silk & spices to Rome. The Romans paid a pound of gold for a pound of Chinese silk!!

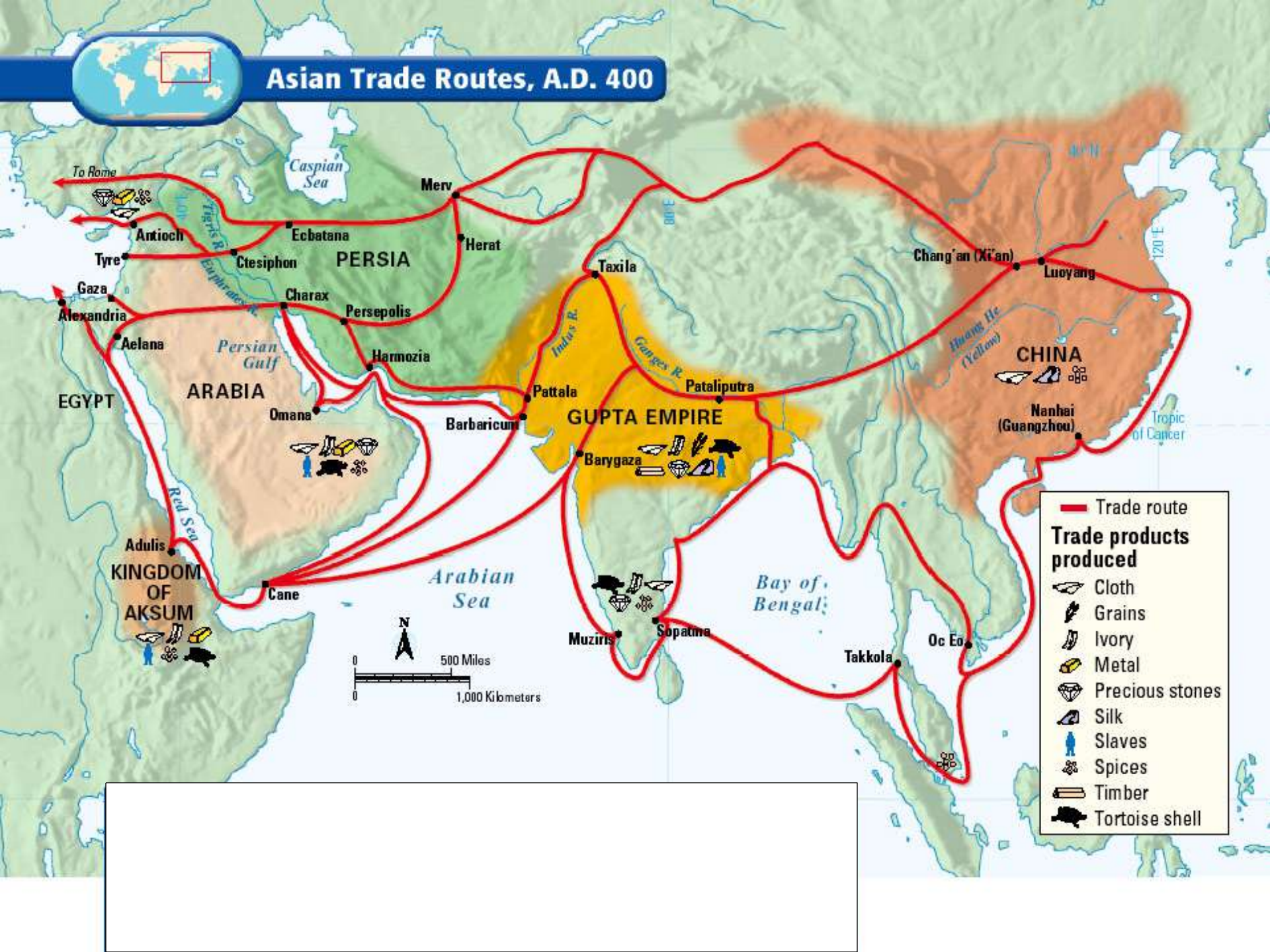


Caravans

The Silk Road split in two to skirt the edges of the Taklimakan Desert. Both routes had oases along the way.



Asian Trade Routes, A.D. 400



Cultural Diffusion

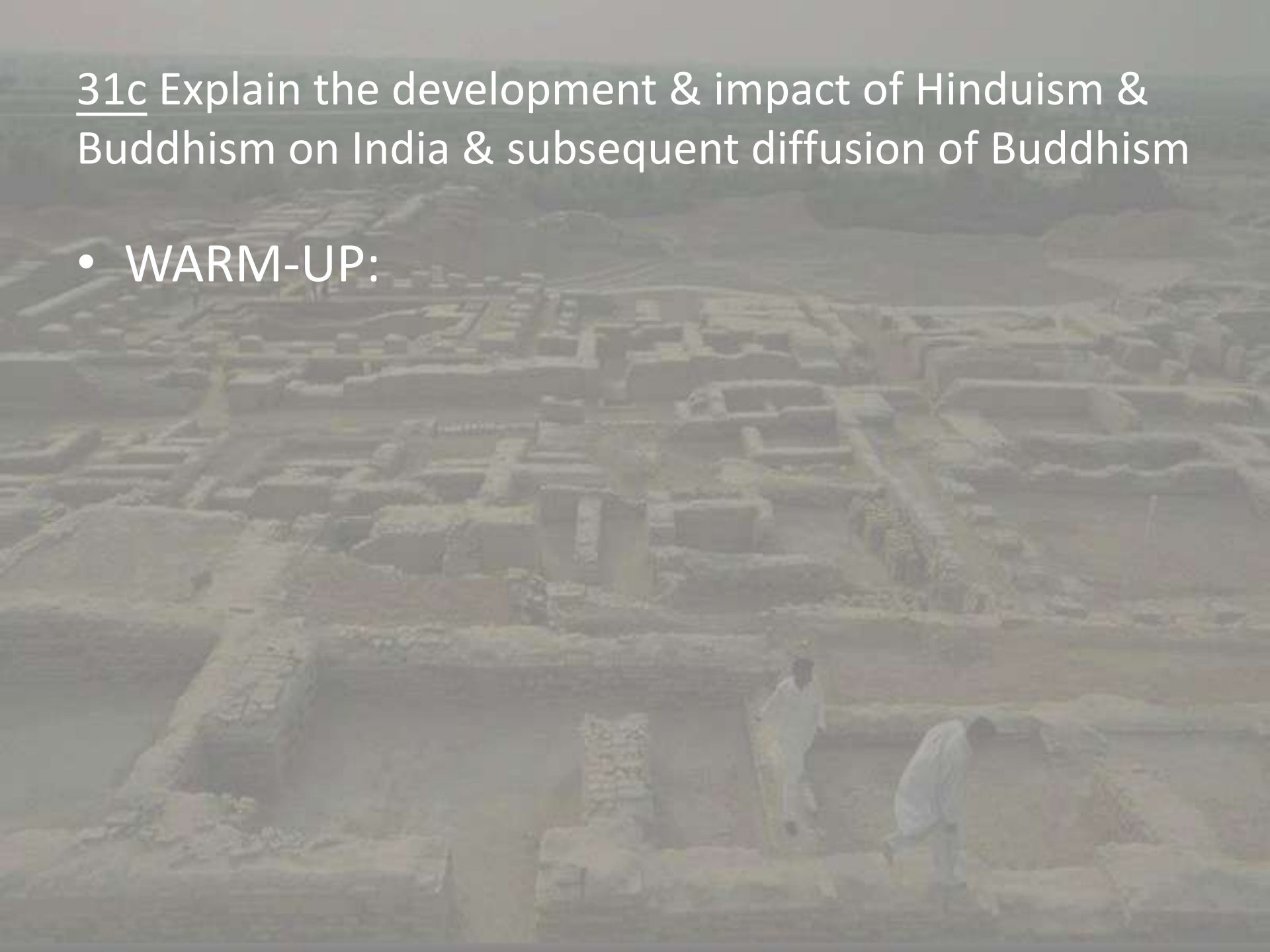
China & **Territorial Expansion**

- Expansion brought people of many cultures under the rule of the Chinese
- Gov't promoted intermarriage, schools to teach conquered peoples, & appointed local people to gov't posts



31c Explain the development & impact of Hinduism & Buddhism on India & subsequent diffusion of Buddhism

- WARM-UP:



Hinduism

- FOUNDER:
 - No Founder
 - Collection of religious beliefs that developed over centuries
- Originated between 4000 and 2000 BC
- No single founder
- Vedas: the oldest scriptures of Hinduism
- Veda means “to know”



What “ism” is Hinduism?



- Everything from Atheism to Polytheism
- Different interpretations of the same scriptures led to differences in belief
- *Sanatana Dharma*
Eternal Philosophy

Hinduism

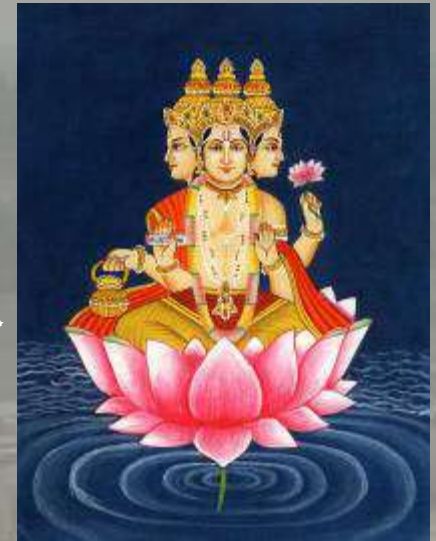
- WHO BELIEVERS WORSHIP:

- Brahma (The Creator)

- Vishnu (The Protector)

- Shiva (The Destroyer)

- *There are many other gods

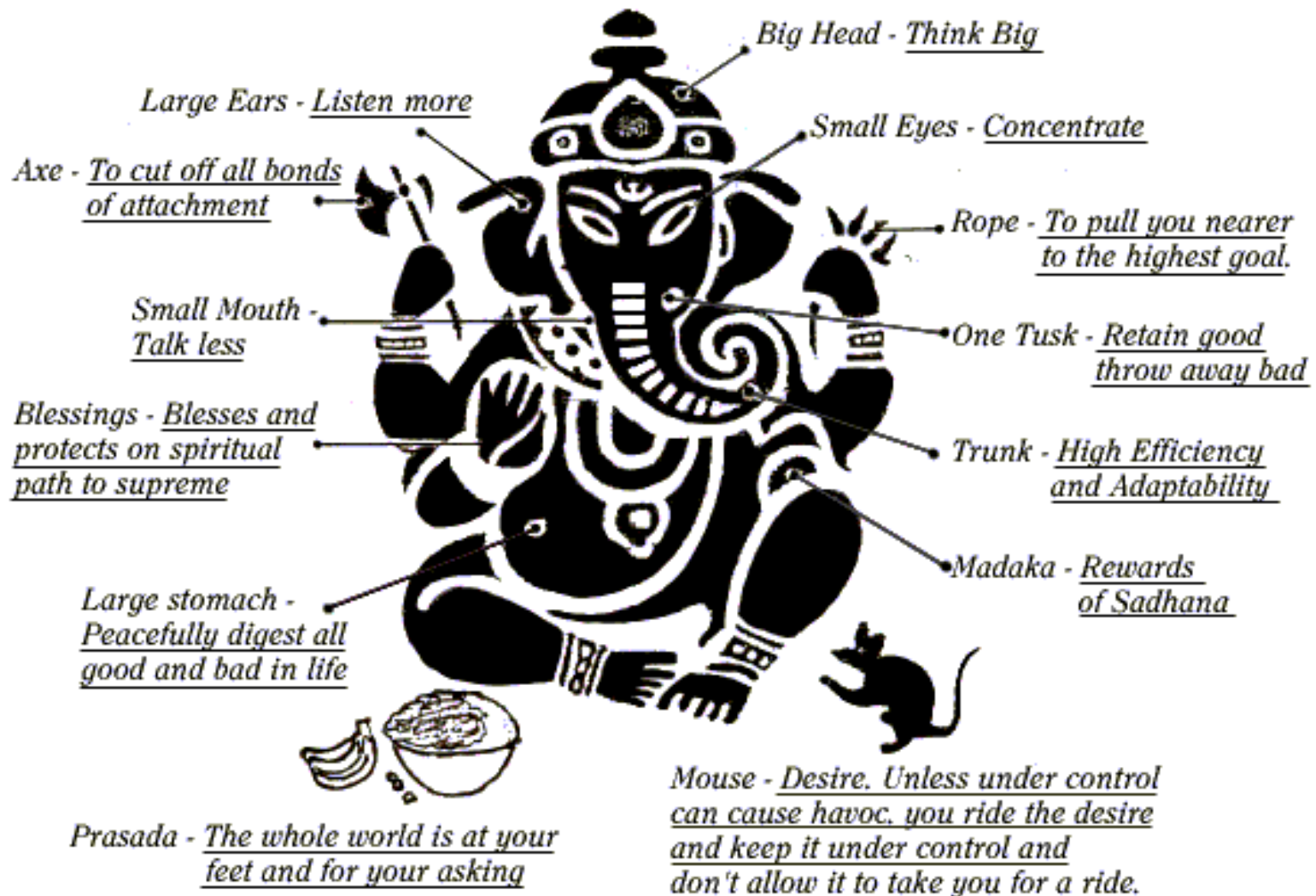


Hindu Trinity



- **Brahma - the Creator**
 - *Nirguna Brahman* - God without attributes
 - *Saguna Brahman* - God with attributes
 - *Saguna Brahman* can be worshipped in any shape or form, human or otherwise
- **Vishnu - the Preserver**
- **Shiva - the Destroyer**
- **Three aspects/powers of the same divine being**

Symbolism in Hinduism



Holy Cow!



- Hindus have always had great respect for Mother Nature and its creatures
- Cow is especially significant because it symbolizes gentleness

Hinduism

- LEADERS:
 - Guru
 - Brahman priest



Hinduism

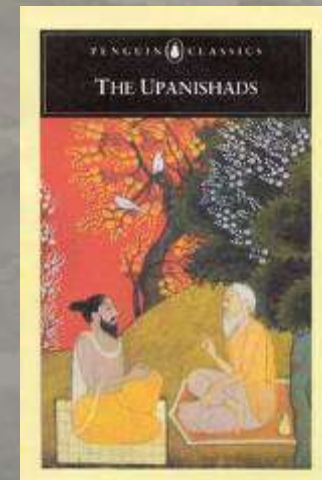
- SACRED TEXTS:

- Vedas

- 4 collections of prayers, magical spells, and instructions for performing rituals

- Upanishads

- Teachers comments in response to the Vedic hymns-written as dialogue



Hinduism

- BASIC BELIEFS:

- Reincarnation

- Rebirth of an individual's soul until a perfect state is achieved

- Follow path of right thinking, right action, & religious devotion

- Karma (person's good or bad deeds) follows the person from one reincarnation to another

- Ultimate Goal = moksha (state of perfect understanding)

Basic Beliefs



- Karma - the law of cause and effect; “you reap what you sow”
- Reincarnation - eternal soul traverses through different bodies till it finds liberation

Four Goals of Human Life



- *Kama* – fulfillment of desires
- *Artha* – accumulation of wealth
- *Dharma* – performance of social and religious duties
- *Moksha* – freedom from want

Four Paths to *Moksha*



- *Karma Yoga* - Path of righteous action
- *Bhakti Yoga* - Path of selfless devotion
- *Jnana Yoga* - Path of rational inquiry
- *Raja Yoga* - Path of renunciation

Temple Worship



- Temples provide an atmosphere conducive for spiritual progress
- Centers of social and cultural activities
- Provide a place for collective worship and prayers

Festivals

- Hinduism is a celebratory religion
- The motive: Festivals keep us close to their gods, to invigorate their household and renew their personal life.
- Festivals signify victory of good over evil.
- Every month of Hindu calendar has at least one significant festival. Each festival has regional significance also.
- Celebration of diversity.



Hinduism

- MODERN-DAY TRADITIONS:
 - Freedom to choose among three paths for achieving moksha and the deity to worship
 - Hindu religion dominates daily life

Hinduism

- ATTITUDE TOWARD CASTE SYSTEM:
 - Ideas of karma & reincarnation strengthened the caste system



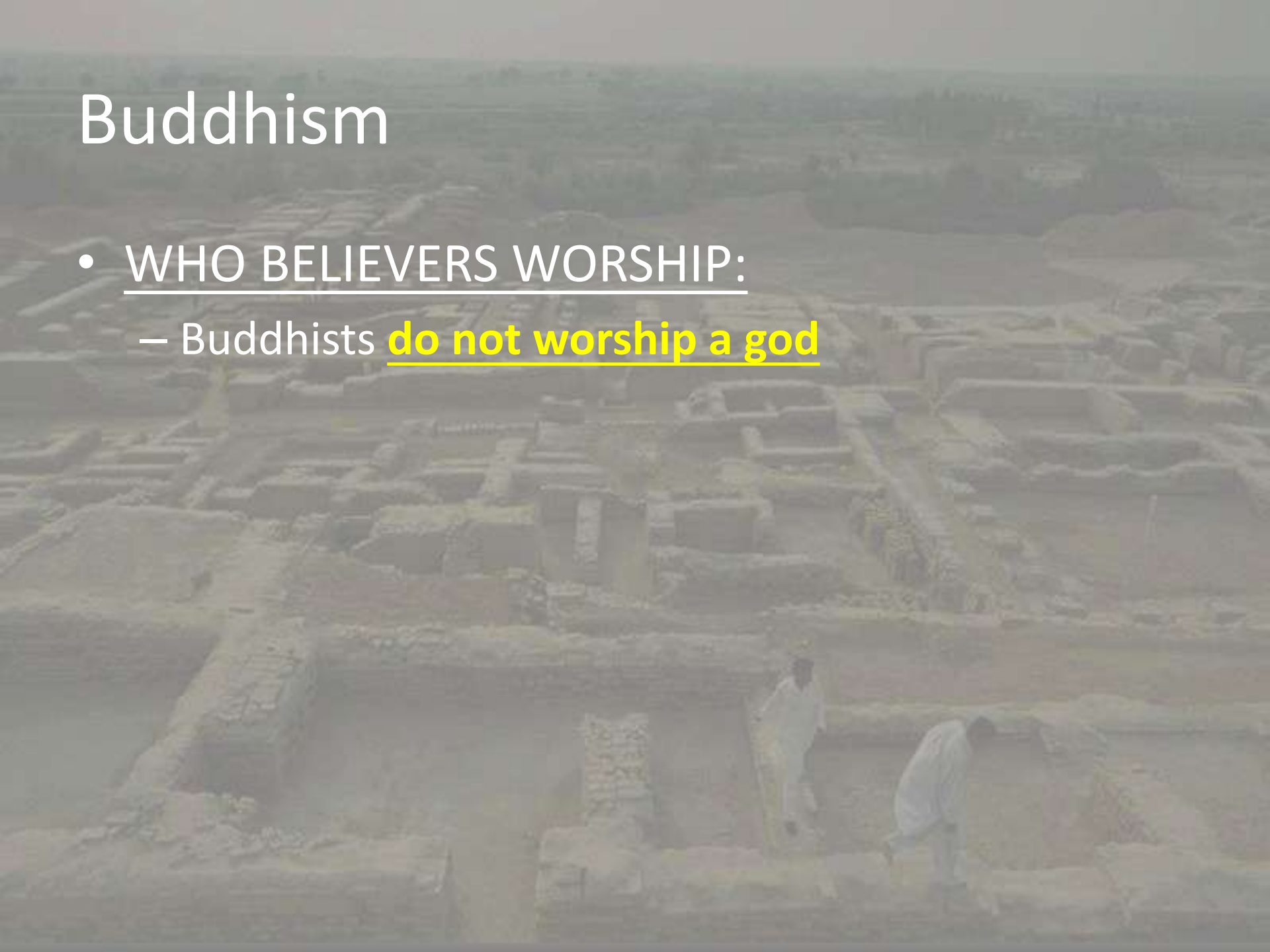
Buddhism

- FOUNDER:
 - Siddhartha Gautama (The Buddha)



Buddhism

- WHO BELIEVERS WORSHIP:
 - Buddhists do not worship a god



Buddhism

- LEADERS:
 - Buddhist monks & nuns



Buddhism

- SACRED TEXTS:
 - *Verses of Righteousness*
 - Written teachings of Buddha & his legends
 - How-To-Meditate manuals
 - Rules about monastic life (life in a monastery)

Buddhism

* Main ideas come from Four Noble Truths

- BASIC BELIEFS:

- Seek a state of enlightenment (wisdom)
- Ultimate Goal = Nirvana (release from selfishness & pain)

Four Noble Truths:

Life is filled with suffering & sorrow

The cause of all suffering is selfish desire for temporary pleasures

The way to end all suffering is to end all desires

The way to overcome desires is to follow the Eightfold Path

Eightfold Path:

Right Views

Right Resolve

Right Speech

Right Conduct

Right Livelihood

Right Effort

Right Mindfulness

Right Concentration

Buddhism

- Separated into 2 sects: Mahayana (New school) and Theravada (Old School)



Buddhism

- MODERN-DAY TRADITIONS:
 - Pilgrimages to sites associated with Buddha's life
 - Performing of Buddhist worship rituals

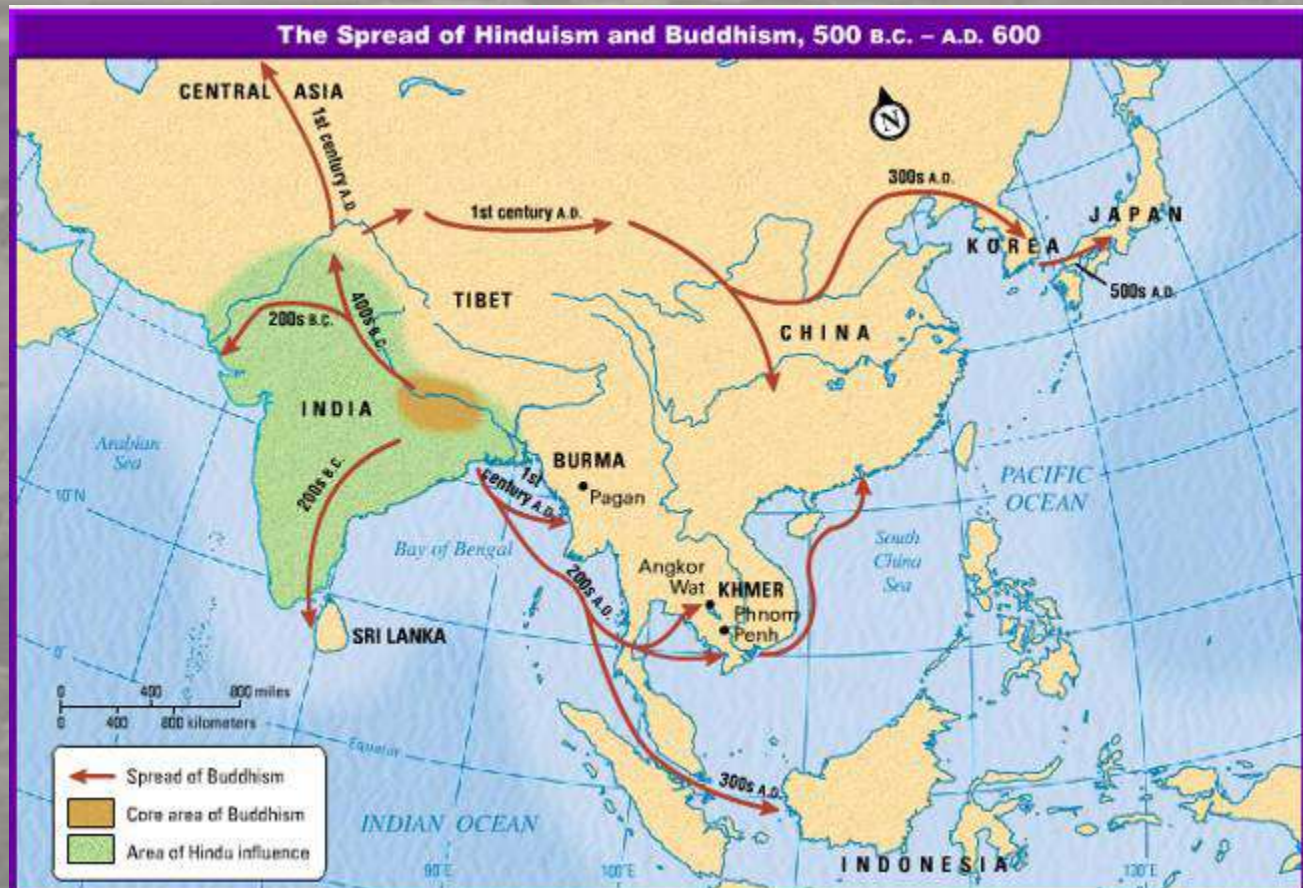
Buddhism

- ATTITUDE TOWARD CASTE SYSTEM:
 - Rejected caste system



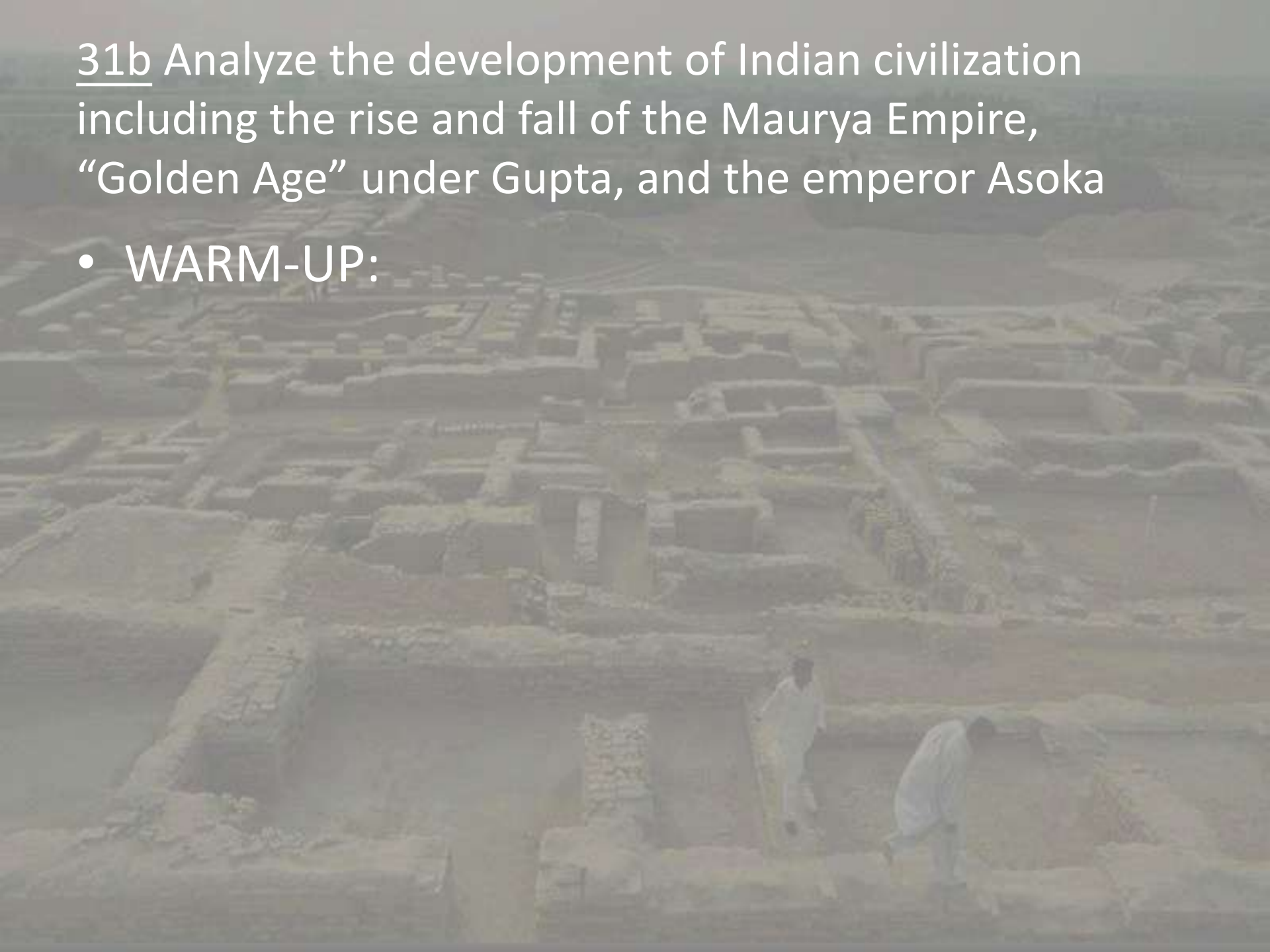
Spread of Buddhism

- How?
 - Traders (*Most Important)
 - Missionaries



31b Analyze the development of Indian civilization including the rise and fall of the Maurya Empire, “Golden Age” under Gupta, and the emperor Asoka

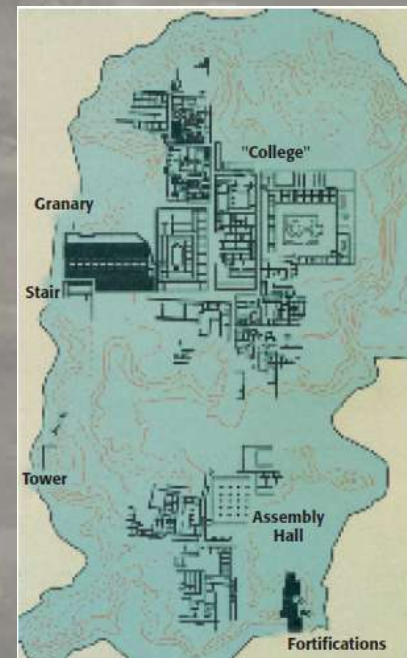
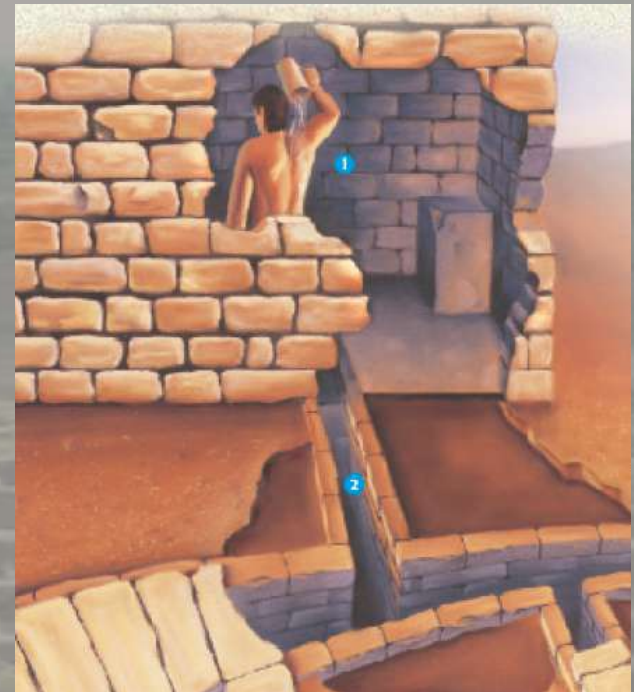
- WARM-UP:



2500 B.C.

Planned Cities

- Mohenjo-Daro
 - Plumbing system – almost every house had a private bathroom w/ toilet
- Harappa
 - Do not know much about them b/c we can not decipher their writing
 - What we do know comes from the remains of the city & the artifacts that have been found



1500 B.C.

Indo-European Aryans move to Indus River Valley

- Different from people already living in India
- Divided into 3 Social Classes:
 - 1) Brahmans (priests)
 - 2) Warriors
 - 3) Peasants or Traders
- Aryan class structure eventually became the caste system:
 - 4) Brahmans (priests)
 - 5) Kshatriyas (rulers & warriors)
 - 6) Vaishyas (peasants & traders)
 - 7) Shudras (laborers)
 - 8) **Untouchables

* Info we
have comes
from the
Vedas



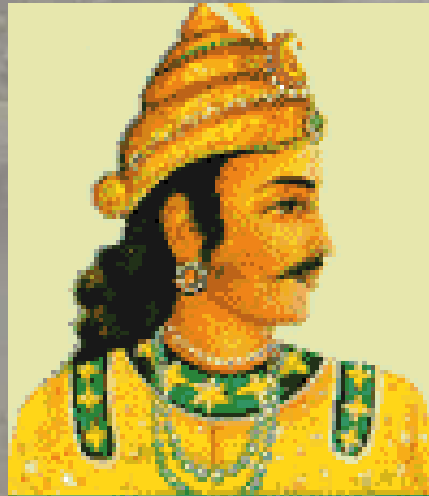
Aryan Invasions of India, 1500–250 B.C.



321 B.C.

Chandragupta Maurya claims throne; Mauryan Dynasty begins.

- Supported his successful war efforts by levying high taxes on farmers
- Taxed income from trading, mining, & manufacturing



India Under the Mauryan Dynasty, 250 B.C.



The background of the slide is a faded, high-angle photograph of ancient stone ruins, likely from the Mauryan or Gupta periods. The ruins consist of various rectangular and square foundations, walls, and some standing structures. Two people in white clothing are visible in the lower right, walking through the ruins, which provides a sense of scale. The overall tone is historical and scholarly.

301 B.C.

Chandragupta's son assumes throne.

- Held vast empire together by dividing empire into provinces (bureaucratic)
 - 4 Provinces, each headed by royal prince
 - Further divided into local districts whose carefully supervised officials assessed taxes & enforced laws

269 B.C.

Asoka, Chandragupta's grandson, becomes king of the Mauryan Empire

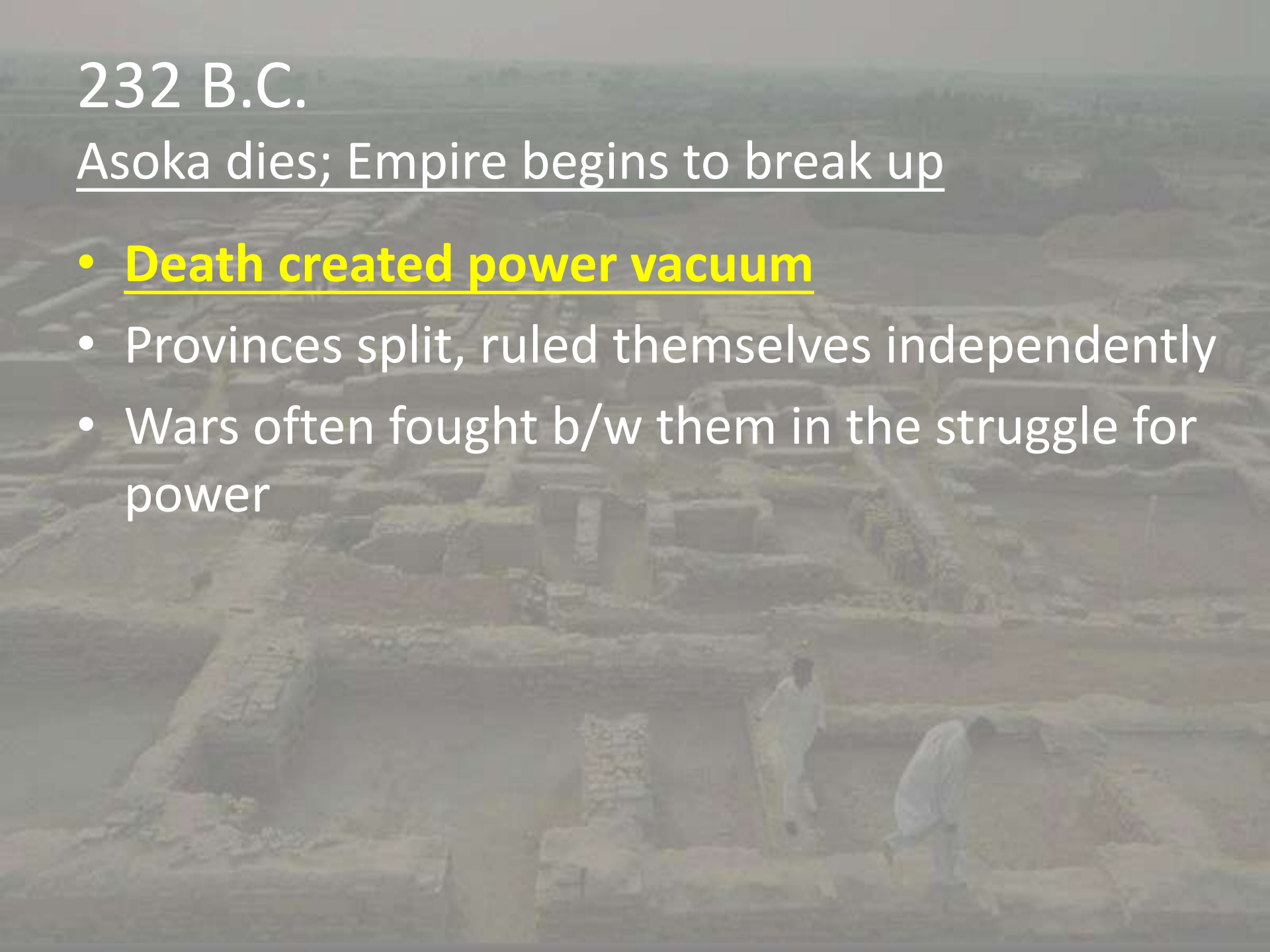
- Waged war early in his reign to expand empire
- **Adopted Buddhism**
 - Caused him to treat his subjects fairly & humanely
 - Urged religious toleration
- Built extensive road system to improve communication



232 B.C.

Asoka dies; Empire begins to break up

- **Death created power vacuum**
- Provinces split, ruled themselves independently
- Wars often fought b/w them in the struggle for power



320 A.D.

Chandra Gupta becomes first Gupta Emperor

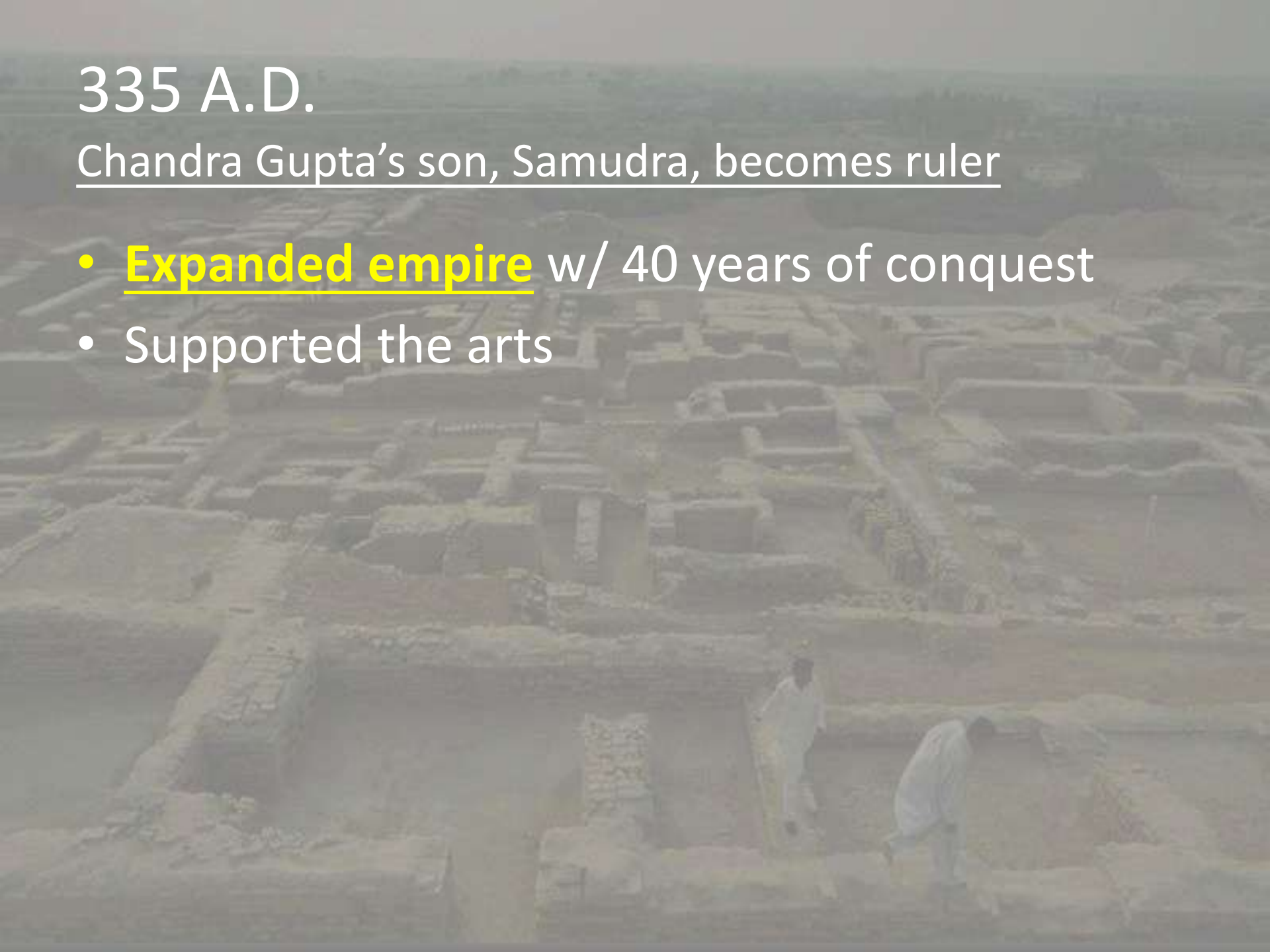
- Unified empire around Ganges River Valley



335 A.D.

Chandra Gupta's son, Samudra, becomes ruler

- Expanded empire w/ 40 years of conquest
- Supported the arts



375 A.D.

Chandra Gupta II becomes king

- Expanded territory → allowed Guptas to expand trade b/w India & Mediterranean



“Golden Age” under the Guptas

Changes in Buddhism

- Idea that many people could become Buddhas through good works changed Buddhism from a religion emphasizing individual discipline & self-denial to one that offered salvation to all & popular worship
- Buddhist became **divided into 2 sects over the new doctrines (Mahayana & Theravada)**
- New trends inspired Indian art

“Golden Age” under the Guptas

Changes in Hinduism

- Trend toward monotheism developed
- Hinduism embraced hundreds of gods, but many Hindus began devoting themselves to Vishnu or Shiva
- As it became more personal, it also became more appealing to the masses

“Golden Age” under the Guptas

Literature & The Arts

- Writing academies formed
- Dance & drama became popular



“Golden Age” under the Guptas

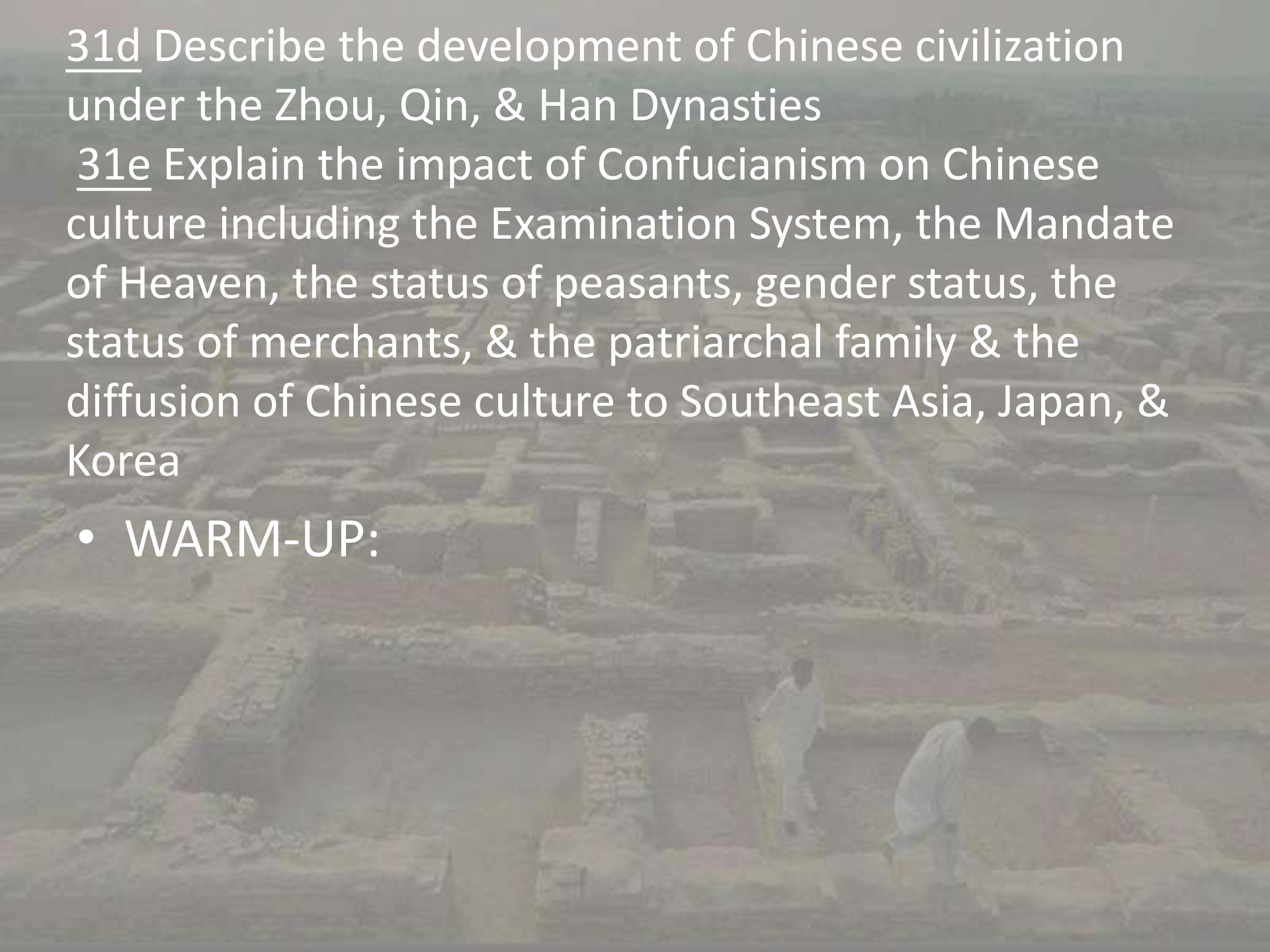
Science & Mathematics

- Calendar based on cycles of the sun, 7-day week, day divided into hours
- Proved earth was round using lunar eclipse
- Numerals (including zero) & decimal system invented
- Mathematicians calculated value of pi (π) & the length of a solar year to several decimal places

31d Describe the development of Chinese civilization under the Zhou, Qin, & Han Dynasties

31e Explain the impact of Confucianism on Chinese culture including the Examination System, the Mandate of Heaven, the status of peasants, gender status, the status of merchants, & the patriarchal family & the diffusion of Chinese culture to Southeast Asia, Japan, & Korea

- WARM-UP:



2100-1700 B.C.

Xia (shee-aw) Dynasty emerges as 1st
Chinese dynasty

- Yu, the leader, designed flood control projects to reduce flood damage → helped more permanent settlements grow
- Yu also designed irrigation projects that allowed farmers to grow surplus food to support cities



1700-1027 B.C.

Shang Dynasty

- First to leave written records
- Fought many wars
- Lived in walled cities (like Sumerians) for protection



1700-1027 B.C.

Shang Dynasty Culture

- Family
 - Central to Chinese society
 - Respect for one's parents
 - Women were treated as inferiors
- Social Classes
 - Sharply divided between nobles and peasants
 - Ruling class of warrior-nobles headed by a king
- Religious Beliefs
 - Spirits of family ancestors could bring good fortune or disaster to living family members
 - Polytheistic – worshipped a supreme god and then many lesser gods

Zhou Dynasty

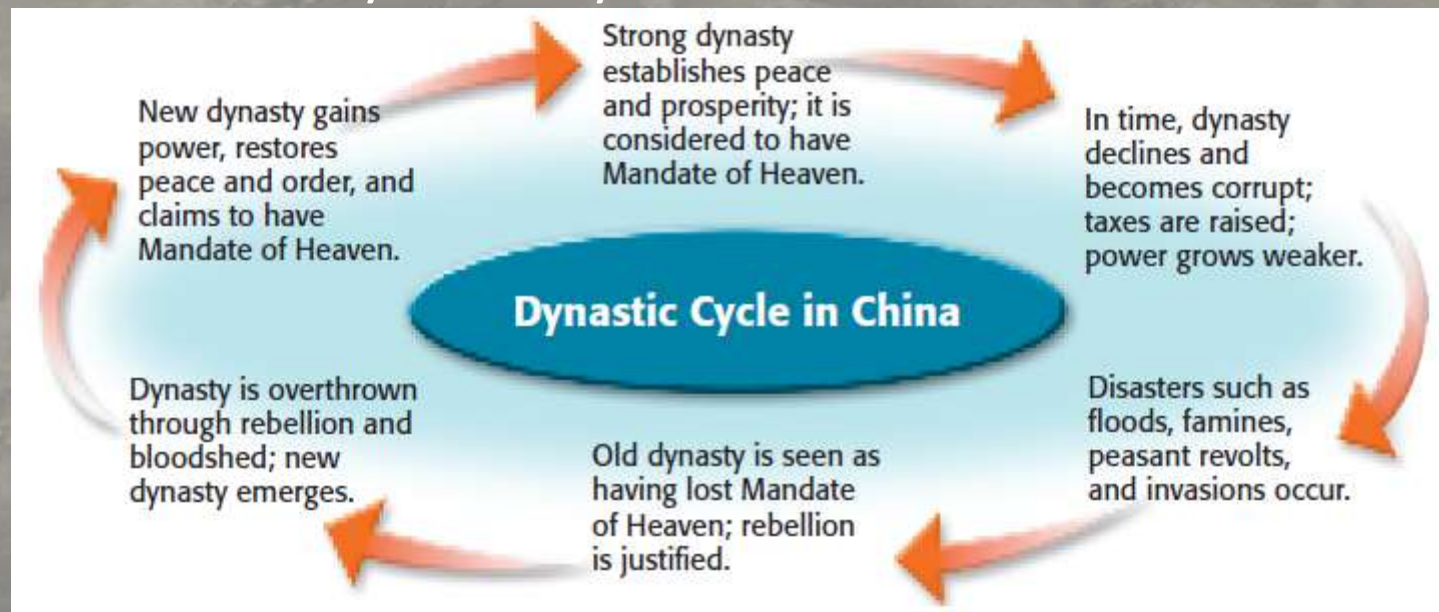
1027 B.C. - Zhou begin rule

- Claimed authority to take over by declaring the **Mandate of Heaven**
 - Rulers had divine approval to be rulers, but a wicked or foolish king could lose the Mandate of Heaven and so lose the right to rule

Zhou Dynasty

The Dynastic Cycle

- Floods, riots, etc. could be signs that the ancestral spirits were displeased with a king's rule
- In that case, the Mandate of Heaven might pass to another noble family
- This **pattern of rise, decline, & replacement of dynasties** was known as the Dynastic Cycle



Zhou Dynasty

Territorial Control – How?

- Feudalism

- Political system where nobles, or lords, are granted the use of lands that legally belong to the king
- In return, nobles owe loyalty & military service to the king & protection to the people living on their estates

Zhou Dynasty

Improvements in Technology & Trade

- Roads & canals built → stimulated trade & agriculture
- Coined money introduced → further improved trade
- Blast furnaces developed → produced cast iron

Zhou Dynasty

226 B.C. Decline & Fall

- Nomads from west & north sacked capital
- Zhou kings fled, but were powerless to control noble families
- Lords fought neighboring lords
 - As their power grew, they claimed to be kings in their own territory

While Zhou was in decline...

Rise of Chinese Philosophies

Confucianism

- Founder:
 - Confucius (551-479 B.C.)
- Ideas About Social Order:
 - Emphasis on family
 - Respect for elders (filial piety)
- Ideas About Government:
 - Emphasis on education
 - Could change a commoner into a gentleman
 - Trained civil service essential for good gov't

5 Basic Social Relationships:

Ruler & Subject

Father & Son

Husband & Wife

Older Brother & Younger
Brother

Friend & Friend



Rise of Chinese Philosophies

Daoism

- Founder:
 - Laozi
- Ideas About Order & Harmony:
 - Understanding nature is key to order & harmony
 - Natural Order more important than Social Order
- Ideas About A Universal Force:
 - Universal Force called Dao (aka “The Way”) guides all things



Rise of Chinese Philosophies

Legalism

- Founders:
 - Li Si, Hanfeizi
- Ideas About Social Order:
 - Efficient & powerful gov't is key to social order
- Ideas About Government
 - Gov't should control ideas & use law & harsh punishment to restore harmony
 - Rewards for people who carry out their duties well



Qin Dynasty

221 B.C. Shi Huangdi Assumes Control

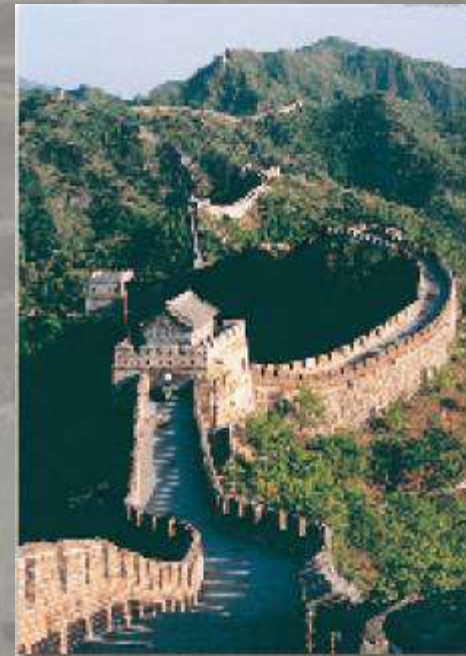
- Established **autocracy** – gov't that has unlimited power & uses it in an arbitrary (random) manner
- **“Strengthen trunk, weaken branches”**
 - Forced noble families to live in capital under his suspicious gaze
 - Carved China into 36 administrative districts & sent Qin officials to control them



Qin Dynasty

Shi Huangdi Begins Building Great Wall

- Built to **prevent invasions from N & W**
- Enemies would have to gallop halfway to Tibet to get around it



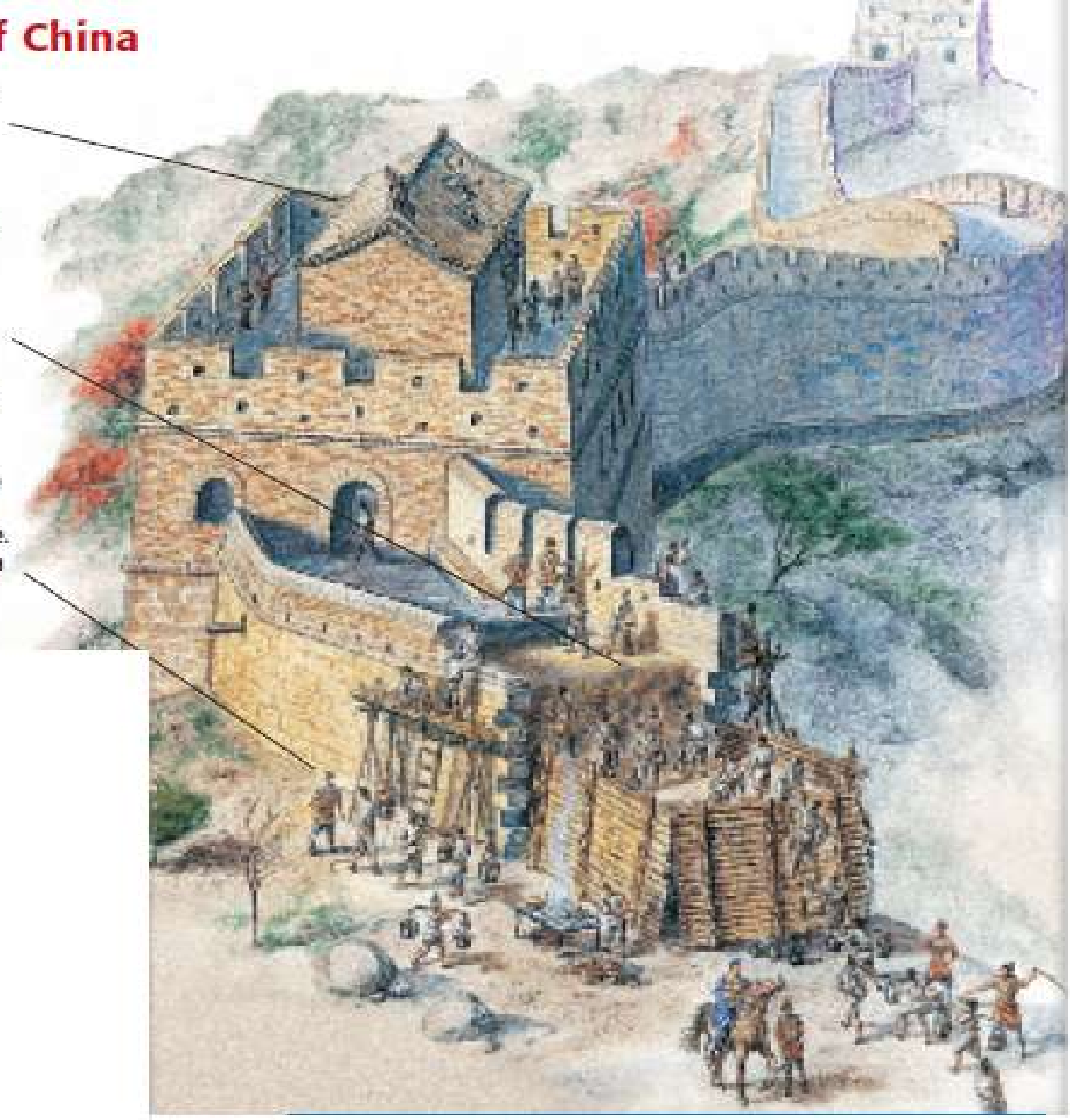
Although Shi Huangdi built the earliest unified wall, the wall as it exists today dates from the later Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

The Great Wall of China

From the Yellow Sea in the east to the Gobi Desert in the west, the Great Wall twisted like a dragon's tail for thousands of miles. Watch towers rose every 200 to 300 yards along the wall.

In the time of Shi Huangdi, hundreds of thousands of peasants collected, hauled, and dumped millions of tons of stone, dirt, and rubble to fill the core of the Great Wall.

Slabs of cut stone on the outside of the wall enclosed a heap of pebbles and rubble on the inside. Each section of the wall rose to a height of 20 to 25 feet.



Han Dynasty, 200 B.C.–A.D. 220

INTERACTIVE



Han Dynasty - “Golden Age”

206-195 B.C. Liu Bang

- Established centralized gov't
- Lowered taxes
- Eased harsh punishments
- **Brought stability & peace to China**



Han Dynasty - “Golden Age”

195-180 B.C. Empress Lü

- Maintained control by naming one infant after another as emperor & acted as regent for each infant



Han Dynasty - “Golden Age”

141-87 B.C. Wudi

- **Expanded Chinese empire** by conquering lands & making allies of the enemies of his enemies (the enemy of my enemy is my friend)
- Set up civil service system of training & examinations for those who wanted gov’t careers (**Examination System** –Confucian idea)



Han Dynasty - “Golden Age”

Paper Invented

- Increased availability of books
- **Spread education**
- Expansion of gov’t bureaucracy – records became easier to read & store



Han Dynasty - “Golden Age”

Agricultural Improvements

- Collar Harness
- Improved Plow
- Wheelbarrow
- Watermills
- Improved Iron Tool

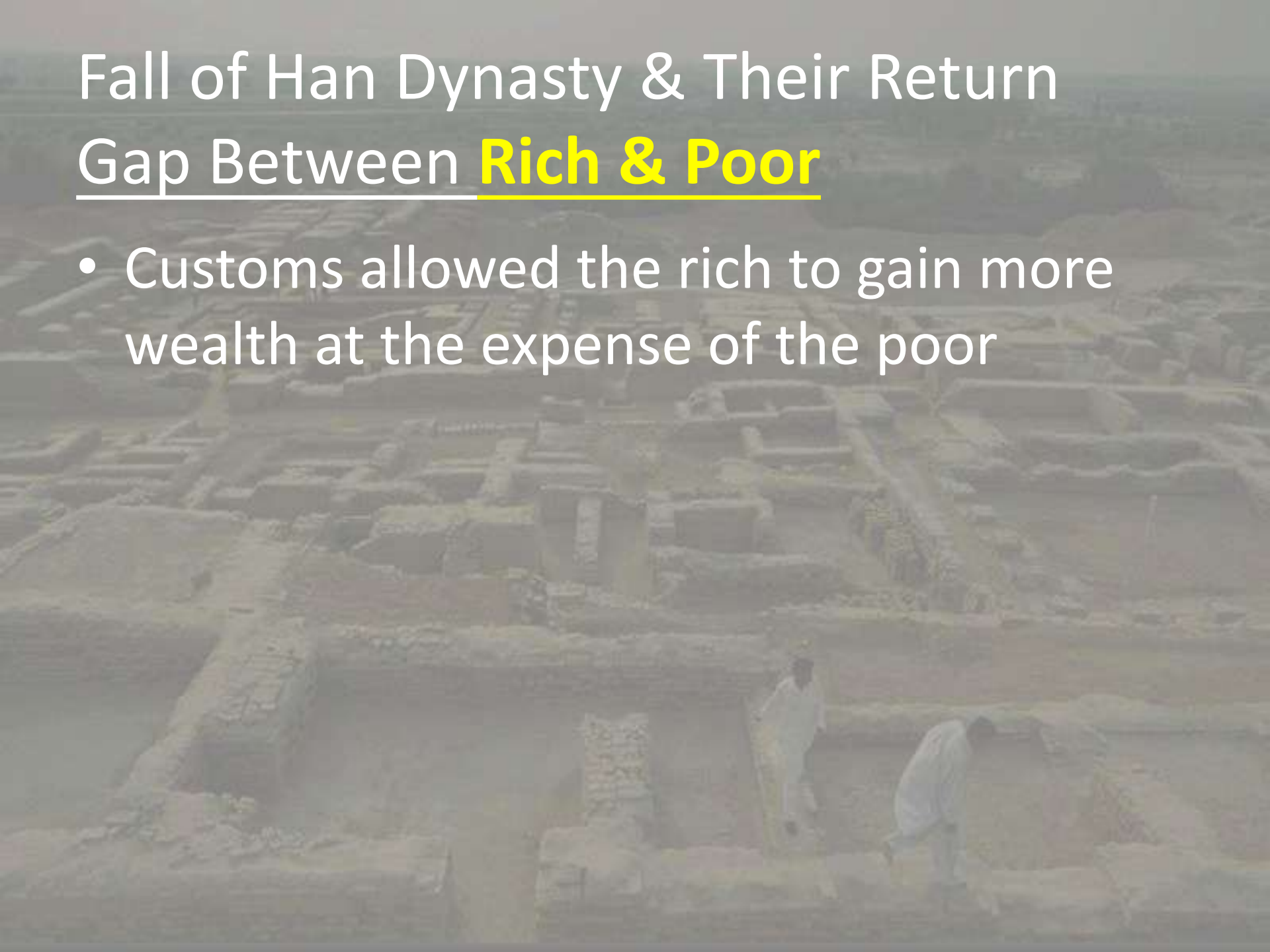
**Ability to Feed a
Large Population**

**Population
Growth**

Fall of Han Dynasty & Their Return

Gap Between **Rich & Poor**

- Customs allowed the rich to gain more wealth at the expense of the poor



Fall of Han Dynasty & Their Return

45 B.C.-24 A.D. Wang Mang

- Minted new money
- Established public granaries to feed poor
- **Tried to redistribute land from the rich to the poor**
- A.D. 11 – Great flood left thousands dead & millions homeless
 - Revolts broke out – Wang Mang assassinated



Later Han

24 A.D.-220 A.D.

- Encouraged Silk Road trade with west
- Disintegrated in 3 rival kingdoms



Social Hierarchy

Under the Han Dynasty, the structure of Chinese society was clearly defined. At the top was the emperor, who was considered semi-divine. Next came kings and governors, both appointed by the emperor. They governed with the help of state officials, nobles, and scholars. Peasant farmers came next. Their production of food was considered vital to the existence of the empire. Artisans and merchants were below them.

Near the bottom were the soldiers, who guarded the empire's frontiers. At the bottom were enslaved persons, who were usually conquered peoples.



Family Organization

- **Patriarchal**

- Headed by the eldest male (*this was the same way in India)

- Role of Women

- **Limited roles within the family** at home & on the farm

- Matriarchal

- South India during the Gupta era was matriarchal (headed by the mother rather than father) - property and sometimes thrones were passed through the female line.