3.3 Powerful Empires of India

*Directions: These notes go along with the Ancient India and China Prezi and covers path 116-185.*

* **Vocabulary**
	+ dissent
	+ missionary
	+ golden age
	+ joint family
	+ dowry
* **The Maurya Empire Creates a Strong Government**
	+ Northern India was a battleground where rival \_\_\_\_ fought for control of the Ganges River Valley.
	+ In 321 BC, a young rajah, Chandragupta Maurya began the first \_\_\_\_ empire.
		- He first gained control of the Ganges Valley and then conquered northern India.
		- His son and grandson pushed \_\_\_\_ (adding the Deccan)
		- led with a well organized \_\_\_\_ (see vocab) who supervised road building, trade, etc.
		- rule was effective but \_\_\_\_ ...secret police reported corruption, crime and dissent.
		- had specially trained \_\_\_\_ warriors guard his palace
	+ Asoka (Chandragupta’s grandson)
		- most honored Mauryan emperor
		- became \_\_\_\_ in 268 BC
		- led long bloody war to defeat the Kingdom of \_\_\_\_
			* horrified at the amount of death (maybe 100,000 bodies) he turned his back on war and further \_\_\_\_
			* converted to Buddhism, rejected \_\_\_\_ , and resolved rule by moral example
		- he followed Buddhist principles, sent \_\_\_\_ to spread religion across India and Sri Lanka (laid foundation for spread of religion throughout Asia)
			* \_\_\_\_ of other religions
		- his rule brought \_\_\_\_ and prosperity to unite the diverse people in his empire.
	+ Division and Disunity Set In
		- After Asoka's death , Maurya power \_\_\_\_ . Gone by 185 BC.
			* rival princes took over
		- In its history, India has rarely been \_\_\_\_ for long.
			* home to many people
		- Fierce rivalries kept divided and foreigners would push through \_\_\_\_ passes to conquer in the north.
	+ How did Chandragupta organize Maurya government?
* **Kingdoms Arise Across the Deccan**
	+ Deccan was also divided into \_\_\_\_ after the decline Mauryan Empire
	+ Each capital had magnificent \_\_\_\_ and workshops
	+ Dravidians (people)
		- different language and traditions from others in the \_\_\_\_ north
		- Hindu and Buddhist traditions and Sanskrit writing drifted south and \_\_\_\_ with local cultures
		- rulers tolerated all religions and peoples which kept their ports \_\_\_\_
	+ How do you think trade helped link the separate kingdoms of the Deccan?
* The Guptas Bring About a Golden Age
	+ the most powerful Indian states were in the \_\_\_\_
	+ Gupta Dynasty (320-540 AD)
		- developed strong central government, promoted \_\_\_\_
		- India enjoyed a \_\_\_\_ Age during this time
		- Peace and Prosperity
			* Gupta rule was \_\_\_\_ than Maurya; individuals held more power (elections)
			* “The people are numerous and happy; ...only those who cultivate the royal land have to pay (a portion of) gran from it...The king governs without...corporal punishments. Criminals are simply \_\_\_\_ , lightly or heavily, according to the circumstances (of each case).” - Faxian, *A Record of Buddhistic Kingdoms* (a Buddhist monk)
			* trade and farming flourished
				+ \_\_\_\_ , rice, sugar cane
				+ cotton cloth, pottery, metalware for markets and export
				+ added to arts and \_\_\_\_
		- Indians Make Advances in Learning
			* children educated in \_\_\_\_ schools where learning was not limited to religion and philosophy
			* Mathematics:
				+ developed the number system we use today (called \_\_\_\_ because Arab traders carried the idea from India to Middle East to Europe)
				+ concept of the \_\_\_\_
				+ \_\_\_\_ system (numbers are based on 10)
			* Medicine
				+ used herbs and remedies to treat \_\_\_\_
				+ surgeons would set \_\_\_\_ and do simple surgery
				+ could have been vaccinating against \_\_\_\_ 1,000 years before European doctors were
			* physics, languages, literature, and other subjects
			* Literature
				+ tales and fables were written in \_\_\_\_ and carried to Persia, Egypt and Greece
				+ Kalidasa (famous poet and playwright)

wrote *Shakuntala*...the story of a king who marries a lovely orphan Shakuntala. Under an evil spell, the king forgets his bride. After plot twists, he recovers his memory and is reunited with her.

* + - Gupta Empire Declines
			* Declines because of weak rulers, \_\_\_\_ war, and foreign invaders
			* The White \_\_\_\_ came from central Asia and overran the weakened empire, destroying cities and trade.
			* India split into many kingdoms.
			* There would be no empire like those of the Maurya and the Gupta for over \_\_\_\_ years.
		- How did religion influence learning and the arts in Gupta India?
* Family and Village Life Shape Indian Society
	+ vast majority of the people were \_\_\_\_ who lived in villages
	+ everyday life revolved around the rules and duties of the \_\_\_\_ , family and village
	+ Joint Family Structure
		- \_\_\_\_ family: Joint family - parents, children and grandparents share a common home
		- Patriarchal (look at vocab)
			* father had \_\_\_\_ and had great authority
			* power was limited by sacred laws and authority
			* consulted \_\_\_\_ for decisions and whole family owned property
		- Sons lived at home after they were married, but daughters would go live with husbands family.
		- Only the \_\_\_\_ could afford a large home, but there were strong bonds between the men of a family and connectedness in duties
	+ The Family Performs Certain Duties
		- trained children to the \_\_\_\_ and duties of their castes
		- children worked with \_\_\_\_ relatives in the fields
		- girls taught to serve and obey her \_\_\_\_ and his family
		- son learned the rituals to \_\_\_\_ ancestors that linked the living to the dead which deepened family bonds across generations
		- arrangement of marriage was important role of the family
			* based on \_\_\_\_ and family interests
			* customs would vary
			* Northern India: a bride’s family provided a \_\_\_\_ and paid for the wedding
			* the daughter would then \_\_\_\_ her family and become part of his family
	+ Role of Women Changes Over Time
		- women had a higher \_\_\_\_ in earlier Aryan civilization
			* composed vedics
		- by Gupta times, women were restricted to the \_\_\_\_ (even upper class)
			* those outside the home had to \_\_\_\_ themselves from head to foot
			* lower class women labored in the fields, wove, spun
		- Rebirth into a higher class was gained through \_\_\_\_ to her husband
			* some widows were even expected to follow a dead husband on his funeral \_\_\_\_ (yep, be in the fire that consumed the dead body while she was alive.)
				+ some did this
				+ some refused
		- Typical Village Structure
			* the village at the \_\_\_\_ of daily life
			* the size of the village varied from a few to a few hundred
			* homes made out of \_\_\_\_ or stone with fields in the distance
			* each village had people from all castes: the village was run by the \_\_\_\_ system based on the functions and duties each person was supposed to perform.
			* A council of its most \_\_\_\_ people made all the decisions
				+ women served on this in early times
			* organizers villagers on building \_\_\_\_ systems or larger regional projects like roads or temples
		- Agriculture and Trade
			* most farming depends on the \_\_\_\_ brought by the summer monsoons
				+ too much or too little meant famine
			* landowners were given a part of the harvest from the \_\_\_\_ .
				+ what was left was barely enough to \_\_\_\_ the farmer and his family
			* villages produced most of the food and goods needed
				+ relied on \_\_\_\_ for some things (salt and spices)
			* people would interact with other villages at \_\_\_\_ , visiting relatives, or shopping at marketplaces
				+ established common ideas throughout the continent.
		- Describe the structure of a typical Indian family.

3.3 Assessment Questions- answer on **THIS** page!

1. In what ways did Maurya and Gupta rulers achieve peace and order for ancient India?
2. Compare and contrast the approaches of Chandragupta and Asoka to ruling the Maurya empire.
3. Describe three achievements of the Gupta period that made it a golden age.
4. How did the roles played by family and village in Indian life reveal the value of placing the needs of the community or group above those of the individual?