

CHAPTER 7  
(including pages 107-109)

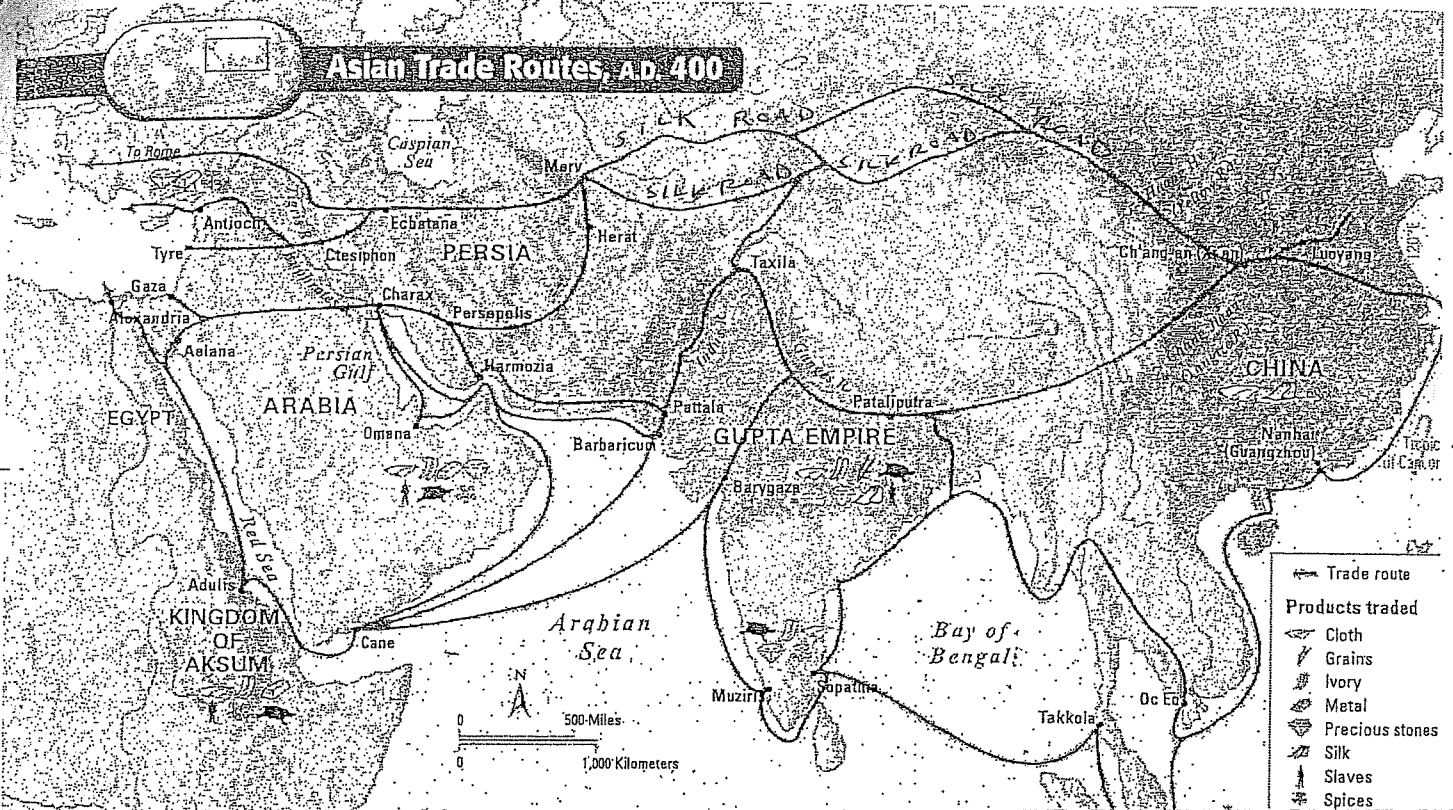
**CLASSICAL**  
**EASTERN**  
**CIVILIZATION:**  
**CHINA & INDIA**

3 WORLD HISTORY I

Mr. George

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# CLASSICAL EASTERN CIVILIZATIONS ANCIENT INDIA AND CHINA



**STUDY GUIDE: CLASSICAL EASTERN CIVILIZATION  
(P. 107-109 and CHAPTER 7)**

KEY TERMS:

Huang He River

Yangzi River

"Middle Kingdom"

Qin Dynasty

Han Dynasty

dynastic cycle

Mandate of Heaven

feudalism

Legalism

Shi Huangdi

Liu Bang

Wudi

centralized government

bureaucracy

civil service

Indus River

Ganges River

Ramayana

caste system

Maurya Empire

Chandragupta Maurya

Asoka

Gupta Empire

Chandra Gupta

stupa

KEY CONCEPTS:

You should be able to answer, *in your own words*:

1. How did geography impact early Chinese and Indian civilizations?
2. What were the major contributions of the Qin and Han dynasties?
3. What were the major characteristics of Confucianism, Daoism, Legalism, Hinduism, and Buddhism?
4. How did Shi Huangdi implement Legalism?
5. What does the *Ramayana* tell us about Indian culture?
6. Describe the achievements of the Gupta golden age.
7. How were the empires of the West and East similar and different?
8. How do stories follow the epic hero cycle?

## CHINESE PHILOSOPHY

	Confucianism	Daoism	Legalism
Founder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Confucius (Kong Fuzi)</li> <li>-lived 551-479 BCE</li> <li>-historical figure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Laozi</li> <li>-lived 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE</li> <li>-legendary figure (philosopher)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Han Fei (Han Fei Zi)</li> <li>-died 233 BCE</li> <li>-historical figure</li> </ul>
Core Beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-goal to create harmony in society by maintaining positive relationships</li> <li>-must achieve harmony in 5 key relationships:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ruler &amp; subject</li> <li>2. father &amp; son</li> <li>3. husband &amp; wife</li> <li>4. older brother &amp; younger brother</li> <li>5. friend &amp; friend</li> </ol> </li> <li>-all 5 relationships must be built on mutual respect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-goal to create harmony with nature by following The Dao ("The Way")</li> <li>-The Dao=universal force that guides all things</li> <li>-humans should live simply and in harmony with nature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-goal to create order in society through strict laws &amp; harsh punishments</li> <li>-the nature of humankind is evil, so goodness must be acquired</li> <li>-strength is the greatest virtue</li> </ul>
Ideas on Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-a ruler should set a good example</li> <li>-education is key for individuals &amp; society as a whole</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-government is unnatural, as it was created by humans</li> <li>-the best government is the one that governs the least</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-a strong, efficient government is key to social order</li> <li>-thinkers and ideas must be strictly controlled by the government</li> </ul>
Influential Writings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<i>The Analects</i>, a collection of Confucius' sayings recorded by his disciples</li> <li>-<i>The Mencius</i>, written by Confucius' most important student</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<i>Dao de Jing (Way of Virtue)</i>, expresses Laozi's beliefs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<i>The Han Feizi</i>, collection of essays by Han Fei</li> </ul>
Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-filial piety: respect for parents above all else</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Qi = the "breath" or "energy" of the universe</li> <li>-Yin &amp; Yang = the two parts of the Qi</li> <li>-Yin = earth, female, dark, passive</li> <li>-Yang = heaven, male, light, action</li> </ul>	

## Chapter 7 Notes- India & China Establish Empires

Section 1: India's First Empires	
Chandragupta & rise of first Indian Empire (Mauryan Empire)	<p>321 BC, Chandragupta Maurya claimed throne from Nanda family</p> <p>Began Mauryan Empire</p> <p>Kautilya (C's advisor) wrote a ruler's handbook: Arthashastra (tough policies, spying on people, political assassination)</p>
	<p>301 BC – Chandragupta's son ruled for 32 years.</p> <p>269 BC C's grandson (Asoka) brought Mauryan Empire to its greatest heights.</p>
Asoka	<p>After a bloody battle, studied Buddhism and ruled through peace</p> <p>Laws erected on stone pillars preached nonviolence and religious toleration</p> <p>Died 232BC – resulting with instability &amp; period of turmoil (Mauryan Empire became independent kingdoms)</p>
Chandra Gupta I & rise of Second Indian Empire (Gupta Empire)	<p>Strong leader from n. state of Magadha</p> <p>Oversaw rise of Indian civ &amp; esp Hindu culture</p> <p>Took title of "Great King of Kings" 320 AD</p> <p>His son, Samudra Gupta, king in 335AD – expanded empire through conquests</p>
Life in India through Gupta era	<p>Resided in small villages; Imp of farming</p> <p>Craftspeople and merchants clustered in sections of towns</p> <p>Families were patriarchal (headed by eldest male)</p> <p>Some Tamil groups (from s. India) were matriarchal (headed by mother)</p>
Chandra Gupta II	<p>Ruled 375AD – 415AD; Adding of coastal territory allowed profitable trade through Mediterranean</p>
Decline of Gupta Empire	<p>New invaders (Hunas) ; Gupta Empire split into smaller kingdoms; Many kingdoms were overrun; Empire ended 535AD.</p>
<p><b>Summary:</b> During Guptas reign (3 of them) – India experienced a period of great achievement of arts, religious thought and science.</p>	

## Chapter 7 & pgs 107-109 Study Guide

Huang He River (Yellow River): in northern China. Deposits yellow silt when overflows. Yields fertile soil (loess).

Yangzi River (Chang Jiung) in Central China.

Middle Kingdom: Chinese referred to itself as the Middle Kingdom because they believed they were in the middle of the earth.

Qin Dynasty: 241 – 202BC. Unified China. Replaced Zhou Dynasty.

Han Dynasty: ruled China for more than 400 years. Divided into two periods:

- Former Han: 200 years/200BC-9AD
- Later Han: 200 years/9AD-220AD)

Dynastic Cycle: historical pattern of the rise, decline & replacement of dynasties (ruling families)

Mandate of Heaven: in Chinese history, the divine approval thought to be the basis of royal authority.

Feudalism: political system in which nobles are granted use of lands that legally belong to the king in exchange for loyalty, military service and peaceful protection of people who live there.

Legalism: government control. Powerful govt. Punishments for social order.

Shi Huangdi: 221 BC; Qin ruler. “First Emperor”. Established an autocracy – unlimited govt power used arbitrarily i.e. construction of Great Wall of China.

Liu Bang: First emperor of Han Dynasty. Continued centralized govt. Brought peace and stability to China. Departed from Shi Huangdi’s strict legalism.

Wudi (Liu Bang’s great grandson): Longest reigning Han emperor called “Martial Emperor” b/c adopted policy of expanding empire through war.

Centralized govt: central authority/ controls running of the state.

Bureaucracy: a trained civil service or those who run the govt.

Civil service: govt jobs that civilians obtained by taking exams.

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Indus River and Ganges River: two rivers in India

Ramayana: Indian epic that explores human values and the concept of dharma (path to righteousness in terms of behavior)



Caste system: social class system in India

- Priests: (Brahmins) ...mouth
- Warriors (Kshatriyas) ...arms
- Traders & Landowners (Vaishyas) ...legs
- Peasants (Shudras) ...feet

Mauryan Empire: In India 321BC – 185 BC (began to decline in 232BC after Asoki's death).  
Stretched 2,000 miles.

500 years of turmoil and invasions....

Gupta Empire: In India 320AD – 535 AD

Chandragupta Maurya: began Mauryan Empire 321 BC. Created a highly bureaucratic govt.

Asoki: Chandragupta's grandson.

Chandra Gupta: ruler of India's second empire (Gupta Empire.)

Stupa: mounded stone structures built over Buddhist holy relics.

## Hindu Gods

Brahma - creator

Vishnu - preserver

Shiva - destroyer

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1. How did geography impact early Chinese and Indian civilizations?
  - a. Chinese: deserts to north, seas to east, mountains to south and west. Geographic isolation. Forced to supply its own goods – no or limited trading with outsiders initially. Then began to face repeated invasions from the north and west.
  - b. India: mountains to the north, seas to the south. Traders used coastal routes to trade. As overland trade routes expanded (Silk Roads) – led to increased trade, spread of religion, culture. India became middle man between China and Rome.
2. Major contributions of Qin Dynasty? (under Shi Huangdi)
  - a. Program of centralization (roads, implemented standards for writing, law, currency, weights, measures), irrigation
  - b. Great Wall of China
  - c. Unified China at the expense of human freedom
3. Major contributions of Han Dynasty? (technology, commerce, culture)
  - a. Improvements in education through invention of paper 105 AD.
  - b. Expansion of trade network
  - c. Expanding empire through conquest and war
4. Characteristics of:
  - a. Confucianism (Confucius): urges harmony, social order around five basic relationships
  - b. Daoism (Laozi): natural order, universal force (“The Way”) guides all things
  - c. Legalism (Hanfeizi & LiSi): highly efficient and powerful govt; use law to end civil disorder and restore harmony. Ideas should be controlled by govt.
  - d. Hinduism (no one founder): as a move to monotheism, three important Gods (Brahma, Vishu, Shiva); search for perfect understanding (moksha); reincarnation; karma.
  - e. Buddhism (Siddhartha Gautama): follow Eightfold Path to enlightenment; reach nirvana.
5. How did Shi Huangdi implement Legalism?
  - a. Implemented through an autocracy (use of unlimited govt power used arbitrarily)
6. What does Ramayana tell us about Indian culture?
  - a. It is a great epic of India that is more than a story. It presents Indians with a way to live through values and relationships.
7. Describe the achievements of the Gupta Golden Age? 320-415 AD
  - a. Arts: growth in literature and drama
  - b. Religious thought: spread of Buddhism
  - c. Science: astronomy (assisted with sea trade, proved round earth through lunar eclipse); mathematics (modern numerals, zero, decimal system, pi); medicine (medical guides, surgery)
8. How were the empires of the West (Greece, Rome) and East (India, China) similar and different?
  - a. Page 206 in textbook – contrasts Rome and Han Empires
9. How do stories follow the epic hero cycle?

