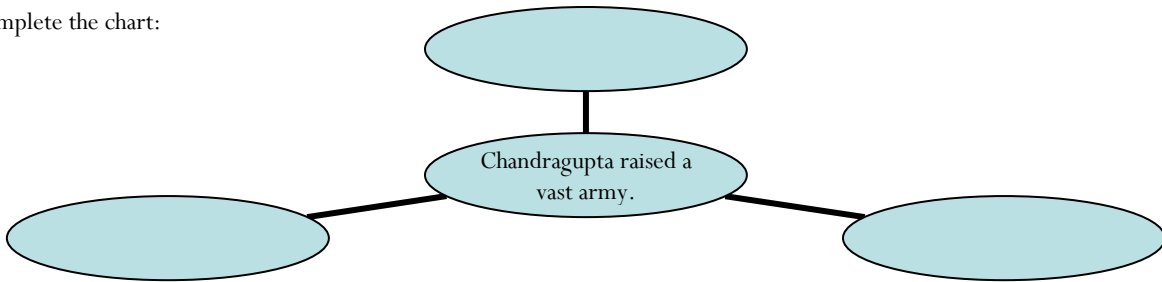


**UNIT 4: NON-WESTERN CIVILIZATIONS**  
**Reading Guide 20: Indian Empires**

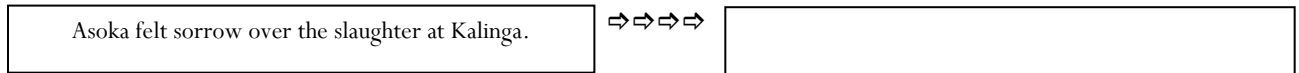
**7.1: India's First Empires**

• **Objective A: Trace the rise and fall of India's first unified kingdom.**

1. In about 321 BC, \_\_\_\_\_ gathered an army, claimed the throne, and began the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire.
2. Chandragupta defeated \_\_\_\_\_, one of Alexander the Great's generals.
3. By 303 BC, the Mauryan Empire stretched more than \_\_\_\_\_ miles, united north India politically for the first time.
4. Complete the chart:



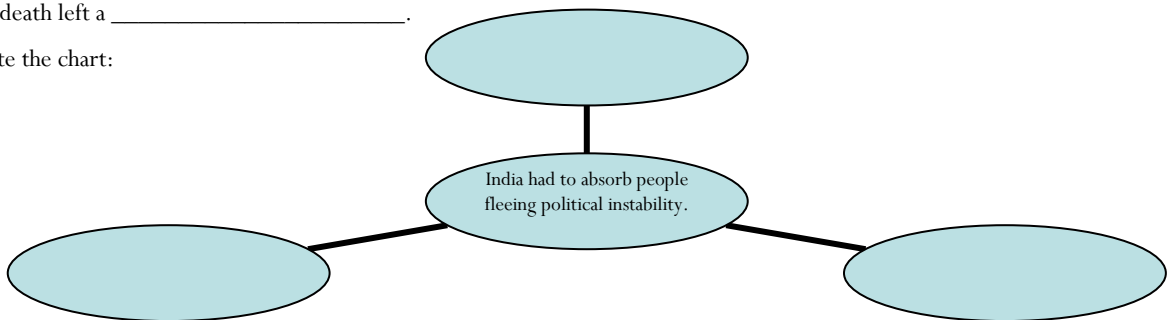
5. Kautilya proposed tough-minded policies including \_\_\_\_\_ on people and employing political \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Chandragupta created a highly \_\_\_\_\_ government divided into provinces and local districts.
7. Chandragupta's son, \_\_\_\_\_, brought the empire to its greatest heights.
8. Complete the chart:



9. Define **religious toleration**:

• **Objective B: Compare events in India's three regions after the fall of the Mauryan Empire.**

10. Asoka's death left a \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Complete the chart:



12. The people of Southern India are called the \_\_\_\_\_ people.

• **Objective C: Describe the rise of the Gupta Empire.**

13. The Gupta Empire oversaw a great flowering of Indian civilization, especially \_\_\_\_\_ culture.
14. Describe daily life for most people:
15. Most Indian families were \_\_\_\_\_, headed by the eldest male but Southern India was \_\_\_\_\_, headed by the eldest female.
16. Why did Indians revere Chandra Gupta II?

## 7.2: Trade Spreads Indian Religions and Culture

- Objective A: Explain why and how religion changed in India.**

17. By 250 BC, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were India's two main faiths.
18. After Buddha died, some began to teach he was \_\_\_\_\_, and some began to believe that many people could become Buddhas. The new ideas changed Buddhism from a religion that emphasized \_\_\_\_\_ to a mass religion that offered \_\_\_\_\_ to all and allowed popular worship.
19. Complete the chart.

By the first century AD, Buddhists had divided over the new doctrines.

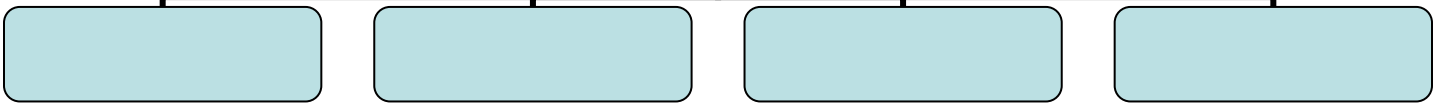


20. Describe a stupa.
21. How did Hinduism change?
22. Who are the three most important Hindu gods?

- Objective B: Describe achievements in Indian literature, art, science, and mathematics.**

23. One of India's greatest writers was \_\_\_\_\_.
24. How did trade spur Indian science?
25. Almost 1000 years before Columbus, Indian astronomers proved what?
26. Complete the chart.

Indian mathematical contributions



27. Describe advances in Hindu medicine.

- Objective C: Summarize Indian trade and its effects on India and other Asian cultures.**

28. What precious resources does India have?
29. Once Indians learned of the \_\_\_\_\_, they realized they could profit by acting as \_\_\_\_\_.
30. Archeologists have found hoards of \_\_\_\_\_ in southern India.
31. Who else did India trade with?
32. Increased trade led to the rise of \_\_\_\_\_ in India.
33. Indian influence was especially strong in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and the Indonesian island of \_\_\_\_\_.