

GI-India

Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa

- Earliest cities in India
- Had complex cities that used urban planning

The Maurya Empire

- Indian empire
- Asoka: ruler that converted to Buddhism and created the Pillars of Asoka which were placed around the empire and stressed the morals of Buddhism
- These Pillars placed the rules for all to see throughout the empire

The Gupta Empire

- Located in India
- Existed between 300 CE and 550 CE
- Ruled during a golden age and had many cultural achievements
- Most important contribution: improvements in math and medicine (pi: 3.14)
- Developed the concept of zero

Sample Questions

1. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Maurya
- B. Gupta
- C. Delhi Sultanate

- (1) Empires of India
- (2) Latin American Civilizations
- (3) Empires of the Fertile Crescent
- (4) Dynasties of China

2. Archaeological studies of the Indus Valley cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro show evidence of

- (1) dynastic rule
- (2) Monotheism
- (3) social equality
- (4) urban planning

3. Which accomplishments are associated with the Gupta Empire?

- (1) adoption of democracy and construction of the Pantheon
- (2) defeat of the Roman Empire and adoption of Christianity
- (3) establishment of Pax Mongolia and founding of a Chinese dynasty
- (4) use of Sanskrit language and development of the concept of zero

4. One similarity between the Gupta Dynasty (A.D. 320–550) in India and the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618–907) in China is that each dynasty

- (1) promoted equality for women
- (2) made advances in the arts and mathematics
- (3) gained overseas colonies
- (4) developed a representative government

- Art and literature flourished during the Gupta Empire.
- Indian scholars developed the concept of zero.
- Indian provinces were united after 200 years of civil war.

5. The information in these statements refers to

- (1) effects of European involvement in India
- (2) India's Golden Age
- (3) effects of isolationism
- (4) Islamic achievements in India