

CHAPTER
7

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *India's First Empires*

Section 1

Clarifying

Write T in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write F in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below it.

- _____ 1. Chandragupta Maurya claimed the throne of the kingdom of Magadha in about 321 B.C., which began the Gupta Empire.

- _____ 2. When Chandragupta defeated Seleucus I, the land gains united north India politically for the first time in history.

- _____ 3. Kautilya, one of Chandragupta's advisers, wrote a ruler's handbook called the *Vedas*.

- _____ 4. Chandragupta's grandson Asoka raised the empire to its greatest heights.

- _____ 5. Asoka promoted Buddhism and a policy of religious toleration, acceptance of people who held different beliefs.

- _____ 6. Asoka's policies of toleration and non-violence, as well as the improvements in roads made during his reign, held the empire together after his death.

- _____ 7. The Andhra Dynasty arose in central India and dominated the region for many years after Asoka's death.

- _____ 8. The people in the three kingdoms of southern India spoke the Tamil language.

- _____ 9. India's second empire, the Magadha empire, was ruled by Chandra Gupta.

- _____ 10. Most Indian families were patriarchal, headed by the eldest female.

CHAPTER
7

Section 2

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

Trade Spreads Indian Religions and Culture

Reading Comprehension

Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank. Note: Some questions may have more than one answer.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| _____ 1. India's two main faiths at 250 B.C. | A. stupas |
| _____ 2. Followers of the new doctrines of Buddhism, which offered salvation to all and allowed popular worship | B. Theravada sect |
| _____ 3. Followers of Buddhism's stricter, original teachings | C. Kalidasa |
| _____ 4. Mounded stone structures built over holy relics | D. Buddhism |
| _____ 5. In Hinduism, the god who created the world | E. Silk Roads |
| _____ 6. In Hinduism, the god who is the preserver of the world | F. decimal system |
| _____ 7. Famous Indian writer who wrote <i>Shakuntala</i> | G. Brahma |
| _____ 8. Popular name for Indian movie industry | H. Africa |
| _____ 9. Mathematical concepts that were invented in India during the flowering of Indian culture that lasted until about A.D. 500 | I. Vishnu |
| _____ 10. Caravan routes that traders used to transport silk and other goods | J. banking |
| _____ 11. Country that exported ivory to India | K. Hinduism |
| _____ 12. Increased trade led to the rise of this business in India | L. Christianity |
| | M. Bollywood |
| | N. Mahayana sect |
| | O. Shiva |
| | P. zero |

CHAPTER
7**Section 3****RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *Han Emperors in China***Multiple Choice**

Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. The dynasty that restored unity to China after Shi Huangdi's government crumbled was the
- Han.
 - Qin.
 - Ming.
 - Zhou.
- _____ 2. The first emperor of this dynasty was
- Shi Huangdi.
 - Xiang Yu.
 - Liu Bang.
 - Wudi.
- _____ 3. A government in which a main authority controls the running of the state is a
- democracy.
 - oligarchy.
 - republican government.
 - centralized government.
- _____ 4. Empress Lü retained control of the Han Dynasty by
- holding an election.
 - marrying the new emperor.
 - naming a series of infants as emperor.
 - killing her husband, the emperor.
- _____ 5. The "Great Game" refers to
- the debate that took place at the Berlin Conference.
 - the contest between Britain and Russia over Muslim lands in Central Asia.
 - the Boer war over South Africa.
 - the military strategies Russia used to protect Afghanistan from Great Britain.
- _____ 6. Who is known as the "martial emperor" because he expanded the Chinese empire through war?
- Wudi
 - Liu Bang
 - Xiongnu
 - Shi Huangdi
- _____ 7. Government jobs that Chinese civilians obtained by taking examinations were known as
- Confucianism.
 - the Civil Service.
 - a bureaucracy.
 - scholar-officials.
- _____ 8. A group that has exclusive control over the production and distribution of certain goods is called a
- dynasty.