

CHAPTER
7

BUILDING VOCABULARY

India and China
Establish Empires

A. Matching Match the description in the second column with the term or name in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ___ 1. Mauryan Empire | a. empire that oversaw a great flowering of Indian civilization |
| ___ 2. Asoka | b. process of making conquered people part of the prevailing culture |
| ___ 3. Gupta Empire | c. Indian king who promoted religious toleration |
| ___ 4. Han Dynasty | d. empire that helped unify Chinese culture |
| ___ 5. centralized government | e. language and people of southern India |
| ___ 6. assimilation | f. system in which a central authority controls the running of the state |
| ___ 7. monopoly | g. exclusive control by one group over the production and distribution of certain goods |
| ___ 8. Tamil | h. empire that united north India politically for the first time |

B. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| religious toleration | matriarchal | Theravada | Silk Roads |
| patriarchial | Mahayana | Kalidasa | civil service |

- Caravan trails that crossed Asia carrying Chinese silk to the West were called the _____.
- In ancient China, _____ jobs were government jobs that civilians obtained by taking examinations.
- In ancient India, Buddhists who adhered to the Buddha's strict, original teachings belonged to the _____.
- One of the greatest writers of ancient India was _____.
- Most Indian families were _____, which means headed by the eldest male.
- Some Tamil families were _____, or headed by the mother rather than the father.

C. Writing Use each of the following terms correctly in a brief travelogue describing ancient Indian art.

- stupas Brahma Vishnu Shiva