Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**World History / Chapter 4-8 Review Guide / Ancient India and China/Honors**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| filial piety |  |
| citadel |  |
| monsoon |  |
| dissent |  |
| court |  |
| civil service |  |
| caste |  |
| feudalism |  |
| philosophy |  |
| subcontinent |  |
| Asoka |  |
| Shi Huangdi |  |
| Confucius |  |
| Vedas |  |
| Siddhartha  Gautama |  |
| Wudi |  |
| Sanskrit |  |
| Harappa and Mohenjo Dara |  |
| the ultimate goal of existence in Hinduism |  |
| the ultimate goal of existence in Buddhism |  |
| In Buddhism, the way to overcome one’s desires is to |  |
| Legalism |  |
| Confucian ideas dealt mainly with |  |
| Asoka’s rule of the Mauryan Empire was characterized by |  |
| Daoist believed in |  |
| Parts of the Four Noble Truths |  |
| important developments under the Han dynasty? |  |
| trade route that linked China with the west |  |
| How did the Han Emperors select officials to run the government |  |
| Describe at least four advancements in mathematics and medicine that took place during the Gupta Dynasty in India |  |
| Describe at least three ways that Shi Hungdi promoted unity in China |  |
| Describe at least five advances in technology and medicine that took place in Han China |  |
| Compare and contrast Buddhism and Hinduism. (how are they alike and how are they different. |  |