

Vocabulary	Definition
1.Subcontinent	A large, relatively self-contained landmass forming a subdivision of a continent.
2. Monsoon	Any wind that changes directions with the seasons.
3. Hinduism	A major religious and cultural tradition of South Asia, developed from Vedic religion.
4. Caste System	The rigid Hindu system of hereditary social distinctions based on castes.
5. Aryans	Relating to or denoting a people speaking an Indo-European language who invaded northern India in the 2nd millennium BC, displacing the Dravidian and other aboriginal peoples.
6. Vedas	The most ancient Hindu scriptures, written in early Sanskrit and containing hymns, philosophy, and guidance on ritual for the priests of Vedic religion
7. Karma	The sum of a person's actions in this and previous states of existence, viewed as deciding their fate in future existences.
8. reincarnation	The rebirth of a soul in a new body.

9. Buddhism	A religion of eastern and central Asia growing out of the teaching of Siddhārtha Gautama that suffering is inherent in life and that one can be liberated from it by cultivating wisdom, virtue, and concentration.
10. Enlightenment	is when a Buddhist finds the truth about life and stops being reborn because he has reached Nirvana and once you get to Nirvana you are not born again.
11. Eightfold Path	The path to nirvana, comprising eight aspects in which a person must become practiced in right views, intention, speech, action, livelihood, effort, mindfulness, and concentration.
12. dharma	Dharma is the moral order of the universe and a code of living that embodies the fundamental principles of law, religion, and duty that governs all ...
13. Asoka	Last major emperor in the Mauryan dynasty of India.
14. dynasty	A succession of people from the same family who play a prominent role in business, politics, or another field.

15. Confucianism	The system of ethics, education, and statesmanship taught by Confucius and his disciples, stressing love for humanity, ancestor worship, reverence for parents, and harmony in thought and conduct.
16. Filial piety	A virtue of respect for one's parents, elders, and ancestors.
17. Bureaucracy	A system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials rather than by elected representatives.
18. Daoism	Philosophical system developed by Lao-tzu and Chuang-tzu advocating a simple honest life and noninterference with the course of natural events.
19. Legalism	Legalism in ancient China was a philosophical belief that human beings are more inclined to do wrong than right because they are motivated entirely by self-interest.

20. Civil Service	A system or method of appointing government employees on the basis of competitive examinations, rather than by political patronage.
21. Silk Roads	Ancient network of trade routes, formally established during the Han Dynasty of China, which linked the regions of the ancient world in commerce between 130 BCE-1453 CE.
22. Great Wall	A stone wall extending for fifteen hundred miles across northern China, defending the Chinese border in ancient times.