**Crash Course World History #6 Buddha/Ashoka**

**Directions:**

1. Preview the video viewing questions.
2. Watch the video “Crash Couse in World History #6 Buddha/Ashoka once **without taking notes**.
3. Watch the video again and answer the video viewing questions.
4. Meet and greet with your classmates to get the answers you missed.

**1. What are the original Indus River Valley religious texts called?**

**2. Explain the caste system and how it influenced Indian society for centuries.**

**3. What is SAMSARA and what is its role in keeping social order in India?**

**4. According to the video, the “*doer of good becomes good, the doer of evil becomes evil”.***

 **What Hindu concept does that describe best and how?**

**5. Who was Siddhartha Gautama and what is his role in Buddhism?**

**6. What are the FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS?**

**7. How do Hinduism and Buddhism differ? How are they similar?**

**8. Why is Buddhism attractive to Hindus?**

**9 Who was Ashoka and what role did he have in developing Buddhism outside of India?**

Key Concepts

 **2.1. Codifications and further developments of existing religious**

**traditions provided a bond among the people and an ethical code to live by.**

B. The core beliefs outlined in the Sanskrit scriptures formed the basis

of the Vedic religions — later known as Hinduism — which contributed

to the development of the social and political roles of a caste system and in

the importance of multiple manifestations of Brahma to promote teachings

about reincarnation.

**II. New belief systems and cultural traditions emerged and spread,**

**often asserting universal truths.**

A. The core beliefs about desire, suffering, and the search for

enlightenment preached by the historic Buddha and recorded by his

followers into sutras and other scriptures were, in part, a reaction to the

Vedic beliefs and rituals dominant in South Asia. Buddhism changed

over time as it spread throughout Asia — first through the support of the

Mauryan Emperor Ashoka, and then through the efforts of missionaries

and merchants, and the establishment of educational institutions to

promote its core teachings.