

# [Tci social studies chapter 18 vocabulary words](https://assignbuster.com/tci-social-studies-chapter-18-vocabulary-words/)

ProsperitySuccess, wealth, and luxury
The good lifeAchievementA thing done successfully, typically by effort, courage, or skill ONTCI SOCIAL STUDIES CHAPTER 18 VOCABULARY WORDS SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowGupta EmpireThe empire covering much of northern India that was rules by the Guptas from about 320 C. E. to about 550 C. E. ChandraguptaKing of India
Reigning from 320 to 330 C. E.
Founder of the imperial Gupta dynastyAllianceA bond between families, states, or other groups to further their common interestNalandaIn ancient India, Nalanda meaning " giver of knowledge"
Was a once thriving monastic-university known as a center of learning and for its large library of sacred textsProvinceA territory that is part of a country or an empireGolden AgeA period of great happiness, prosperity, and achievementPhilosophyA theory or set of values by which one lives
The search for wisdom and knowledgeMathematicsThe study of numbers, equations, functions, and geometric shapes and their relationshipsAstronomyThe science that deals with the universe beyond Earth
It describes the nature, position, and motion of the stars, planets, and other objects in the skies, and their relation to EarthThe Mahabharata" Great Work"
A poem composed over hundreds of years, reaching its final form during the Gupta eraThe Puranas" Ancient Lore"
A collection of Hindu legends that taught the lessons of the Vedas, or sacred Hindu texts, through tales of sages and kingsBhagavad GitaPart of the Mahabharata meaning " Song of the Lord"
In this poem, Prince Arjuna is taught truths of Hinduism by Krishna, and earthly form of the deity VishnuAjanta Cave MuralsThe greatest ancient Indian paintings covering the walls of 30 caves that are part of and ancient Buddhist monastery in central IndiaGangaA river deity
Her sculpture shows her riding on the back of a sea monsterMeharauliPlace where Gupta metalworkers built an iron pillar which demonstrated their advanced metalworking skillsArabic NumeralsAny if the numerals, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
Arabic numerals reached western Europe through Arabia, replacing Roman numerals, by about AD 1200, but originated in IndiaAryabhataFirst in the line of great mathematician-astronomers from the classical age of Indian mathematics and Indian astronomyAxisAn imaginary line about which a body rotates
A fixed reference line for the measurement of coordinates