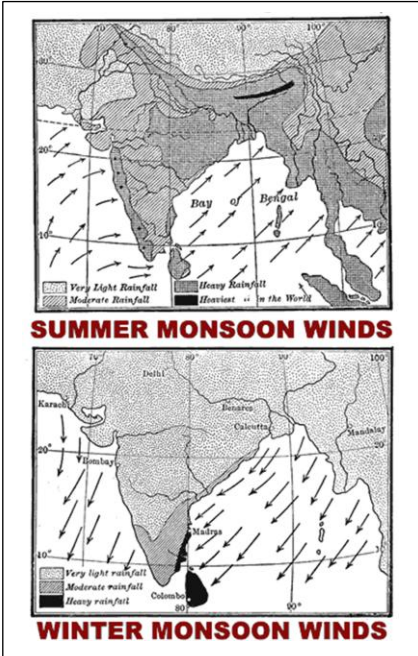
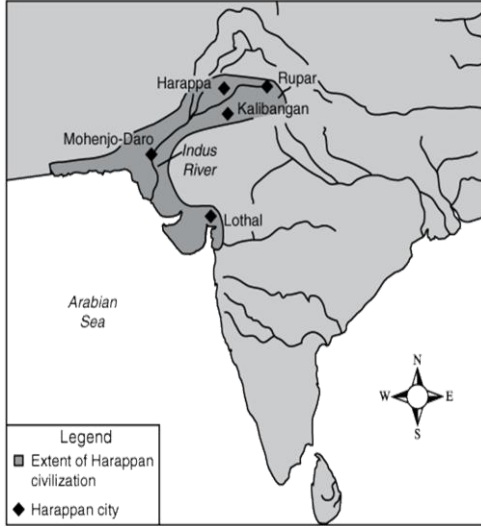
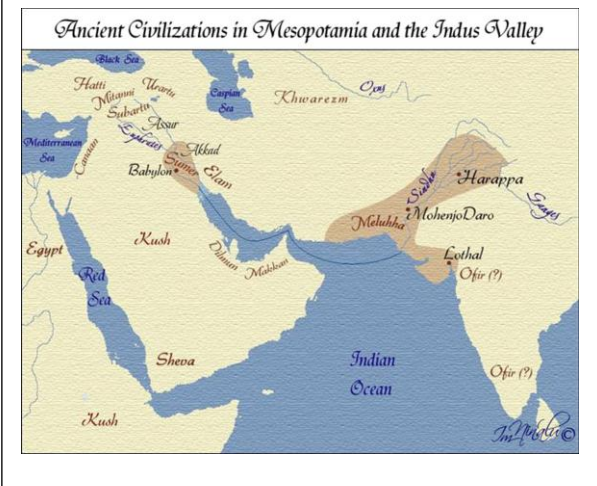

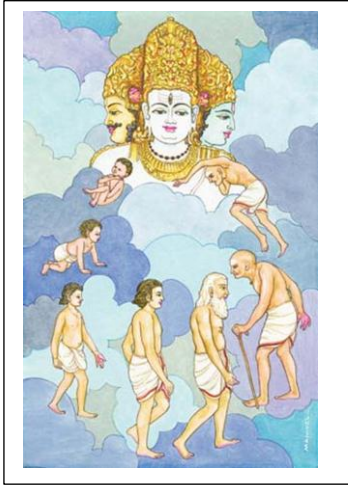


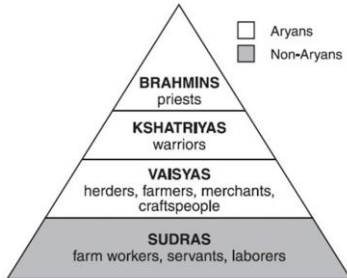
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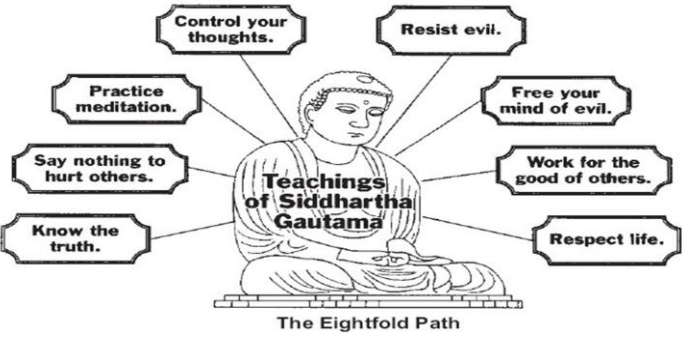
The Indian Civilization	What I have learned?
<p>The study of Ancient India includes 3 time periods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Harappan Civilizations Aryan INvasions & Rule Indian Empires (Mauryan & Gupta) 	<p>Many people know little of Indian Culture/History. Give reasons why you think this is true.</p> <p>Because their writings have never been deciphered.</p>
Indian Geography	What I have learned?
<p>The 1st Indian Civilization began along the Indus River now located in the country of Pakistan.</p> <p>Indian climate is greatly influenced by seasonal winds called Monsoons.</p> <p>India remained isolated for thousands of years because of the natural barriers of what 2 mountain ranges?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hindu Kush Himilayas <p>Because of this isolation, Indian culture has remained intact/uncontaminated unlike other cultures which have changed through cultural diffusion.</p>	<p>How do the different monsoons affect the climate of India?</p> <p>Summer monsoon winds bring moisture and warm air up from the Indian Ocean which leads to good growing seasons</p> <p>Winter monsoon winds sweep the continent clean and introduces the cool season.</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>
Harappan/Indus Civilization	What I have learned?
<p>We know less about the Indus civilization than Mesopotamia or Egypt because their writing has not been translated/decyphered.</p> <p>The 2 major cities of the Harappan/Indus civilization were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mohenjo-Daro Harappa <p>The Harappan cities were advanced and all included 4 major features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cities were laid out on grid systems Citadels (fortified areas) Used oven-baked bricks Had plumbing/sewage systems 	<p>It can be inferred from the map that in the ancient Harappan civilization, the Indus River most likely served as a —</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Trade route Defensive Barrier Mountain Pass Political Barrier <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>
Harappan/Indus Culture	What I have learned?
<p>The Harappa Civilization's lack of weapons has led historians to conclude that they experienced little or no warfare.</p>	<p>What geographic reasons exist that may explain why the Harappa civilization experienced little conflict?</p> <p>Mountains and deserts contributed to Indus isolation from outside influences and threats.</p>

<p>We know through the seals/stamps found, that Harappa traded with Mesopotamian civilizations.</p> <p>Civilization seemed to be steady with no great social differences: the discovery of toys suggests an affluent lifestyle.</p>	<p>Looking at the map. What route do you think the 2 civilizations used to trade with one another.</p> <p>Seaborne through the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.</p> 																																																																						
<p>End of the Indus/Harappa Civilization</p>	<p>What I have learned?</p>																																																																						
<p>3 Major theories for the disappearance of the Harappa Civilization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Floods forced migration 2. Overuse of land 3. Catastrophic event (earthquake/tsunami, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bodies found unburied 	<p>Why do historians have only theories about the disappearance of the Harappa civilization?</p> <p>Because as of yet no one has been able to read Harappan writing and unlock the stories they might tell.</p>																																																																						
<p>The Aryan Invasions</p>	<p>What I have learned?</p>																																																																						
<p>Around 2000 BCE, Indo-Europeans known as the Aryans migrated through the Khyber Pass of the Hindu-Kush Mountains.</p> <p>The Aryans began to mix with the native people of India known as the Dravidians.</p>	<p>Besides India, what other areas were impacted by the Indo-European migrations?</p> <p>Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East</p> 																																																																						
<p>The Aryans</p>	<p>What I have learned?</p>																																																																						
<p>The Aryans were significant in Indian history because they brought with them the ideas of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Caste system 2. Vedas <p>In turn, Dravidians taught the Aryans how to farm.</p> <p>The Aryans also developed the language called Sanskrit which like the Phoenician writing had an alphabet.</p>	<p>The Aryans developed a writing system called Sanskrit to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> record their religious writings and legends keep track of monsoons suppress the Untouchables maintain the rigid class structure <table border="1" data-bbox="748 1682 1479 1976"> <tr> <td>क</td><td>ka [kʌ]</td> <td>ख</td><td>kha [kʰʌ]</td> <td>ग</td><td>ga [gʌ]</td> <td>घ</td><td>gha [gʱʌ]</td> <td>ङ</td><td>ṅa [ŋʌ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>च</td><td>ca [cʌ]</td> <td>छ</td><td>cha [cʰʌ]</td> <td>ज</td><td>ja [jʌ]</td> <td>झ</td><td>jha [jʱʌ]</td> <td>ञ</td><td>ña [ɲʌ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ट</td><td>ṭa [ʈʌ]</td> <td>ठ</td><td>ṭha [ʈʰʌ]</td> <td>ड</td><td>ḍa [ḍʌ]</td> <td>ढ</td><td>ḍha [ḍʱʌ]</td> <td>ण</td><td>ṇa [ɳʌ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>त</td><td>ta [tʌ]</td> <td>थ</td><td>ṭha [ʈʰʌ]</td> <td>द</td><td>da [dʌ]</td> <td>ध</td><td>dha [dʱʌ]</td> <td>न</td><td>na [nʌ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>प</td><td>pa [pʌ]</td> <td>फ</td><td>pha [pʰʌ]</td> <td>ब</td><td>ba [bʌ]</td> <td>भ</td><td>bha [bʱʌ]</td> <td>म</td><td>ma [mʌ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>य</td><td>ya [jʌ]</td> <td>र</td><td>ra [rʌ]</td> <td>ल</td><td>la [lʌ]</td> <td>व</td><td>va [vʌ]</td> <td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>श</td><td>śa [ʃʌ]</td> <td>ष</td><td>ṣa [ʂʌ]</td> <td>स</td><td>sa [sʌ]</td> <td></td><td></td> <td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>	क	ka [kʌ]	ख	kha [kʰʌ]	ग	ga [gʌ]	घ	gha [gʱʌ]	ङ	ṅa [ŋʌ]	च	ca [cʌ]	छ	cha [cʰʌ]	ज	ja [jʌ]	झ	jha [jʱʌ]	ञ	ña [ɲʌ]	ट	ṭa [ʈʌ]	ठ	ṭha [ʈʰʌ]	ड	ḍa [ḍʌ]	ढ	ḍha [ḍʱʌ]	ण	ṇa [ɳʌ]	त	ta [tʌ]	थ	ṭha [ʈʰʌ]	द	da [dʌ]	ध	dha [dʱʌ]	न	na [nʌ]	प	pa [pʌ]	फ	pha [pʰʌ]	ब	ba [bʌ]	भ	bha [bʱʌ]	म	ma [mʌ]	य	ya [jʌ]	र	ra [rʌ]	ल	la [lʌ]	व	va [vʌ]			श	śa [ʃʌ]	ष	ṣa [ʂʌ]	स	sa [sʌ]				
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Indian Literature	What I have learned?
<p>The 4 major pieces of literature are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Vedas 2. The Upanishads 3. The Mahabharata 4. The Ramayana <p>The Vedas is a collection of hymns & prayers which represent the basic beliefs of the Hindu religion. The oldest of the Vedas is the Rig-Veda.</p> <p>The Upanishads were an interpretation of life's questions presented as a discussion between teacher & student.</p> <p>The Mahabharata was an epic poem which recounted the struggles of the Aryans during their migration south. It tells of a great war between 2 sets of cousins; the climax of the story is Bhagavid Gita.</p> <p>The Ramayana is also an epic story of the hero Rama & acts as a moral guide for Indians.</p>	<p><i>"A scholar cannot sit with an ignorant person and expect to gain by the meeting."</i> - Rig-Veda</p> <p><i>"Good deeds yield good results and bad deeds yield bad results."</i> - Rig-Veda</p> <p>Explain the meaning behind the 2 quotes from the Rig Veda.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Ignorance brings nothing useful to a discussion, so it is a waste of time to give weight to a fool's words. 2 - The quality of your results is in direct proportion to the quality of the effort you put into achieving them. <p>What is an epic? What purpose do they serve in societies?</p> <p>A long poem, typically one derived from ancient oral tradition, narrating the deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary figures or the history of a nation. They serve to relate a group's history, and to deliver morality and life lessons.</p>

Hinduism	What I have learned?
<p>The ultimate goal of a Hindu is to reach Moksha (<i>perfect understanding</i>) & a release from the cycle of rebirth/reincarnation.</p> <p>Reaching Moksha comes when one understands the relationship between Atman (<i>individual soul</i>) & Brahmin (<i>world soul</i>)</p> <p>Karma represents the good/bad deeds which determine your next life.</p> <p>Dharma are the duties each Hindu must follow in their caste.</p>	<p>What does this image represent?</p> <p>The cycle of rebirth/reincarnation trying to reach Moksha</p> <p>What roles do the aspects of Dharma & Karma pay in reincarnation?</p> <p>Karma is the good we put out into the world. Dharma is the duties we must perform to reach Moksha.</p> 

Hindu Caste System	What I have learned?
<p>Castes are sometimes called Varnas which refers to "skin tone"</p> <p>Hindu Castes:</p> <p>Priestly Class = Brahmins</p> <p>Warrior/Ruler = Kshatriyas</p> <p>Merchant/Farmer = Vaisyas</p>	<p>What does this particular caste pyramid say about the social system in India? (Pay attention to the key).</p> <p>Aryans occupy the best, most privileged castes in the system</p>  <p>Source: <i>Guide to the Essentials of World History</i>, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)</p>

<p>Laborers = Shudras</p> <p>Untouchables = Pariahs</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Hindu Gods</p> <p>Hindus believe in 1 god who takes many forms or manifests himself in many ways. This type of religion is called Brahma.</p> <p>The 3 main manifestations of the Hindu god are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brahma (creator) 2. Vishnu (preserver) 3. Shiva (destroyer) 	<p style="text-align: center;">What I have learned?</p> <p>What do the Hindu gods Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva represent?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> youth, adulthood, and old age revelation, inspiration, and release sleep, wakefulness, and time creator, preserver, and destroyer
<p style="text-align: center;">Buddhism</p> <p>The founder of Buddhism was a man named Siddhartha Gautma</p> <p>Buddha originally came from the Kshatryan Caste but after witnessing pain & suffering he began to seek answer through meditation</p> <p>His understanding came in the form of the Four Noble Truths which become the basis for Buddhism:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All people suffer 2. We suffer because of desires 3. To end suffering, end desires 4. To end desires, follow the Eight-Fold Path <p>One must live by the Eight-Fold Path in order to avoid suffering.</p> <p>Siddhartha Gautama gained the name Buddha which means "enlightened one."</p> <p>The ultimate goal of a Buddhist is to reach Nirvana which is a release from all pain & suffering.</p> <p>The two main sects of Buddhism are...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahayana 2. Theravada 	<p style="text-align: center;">What I have learned?</p> <p>How do you explain the different images of Buddha?</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>The teachings of Buddha include all of the following EXCEPT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> people's purpose should be to attain nirvana life's cycle of pain ends at death people's desire for pleasure actually causes pain the way to escape life's cycle of pain is by seeking wisdom <p>Study the Eightfold Path below. Why do you think Buddha felt that following this philosophy would end suffering in people's lives?</p> <p>Because it frees us of the things which cause us to want things (desires), and shows how to put good things into the world.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="text-align: center;">The Eightfold Path Source: The Human Experience, Glencoe</p> </div>

Mahayana Buddhists regard Buddha as a **divine being/god**.

Theravada Buddhists regard Buddha as a **Teacher**.

What is the difference between Mahayana and Theravada Buddhism?

- A. Theravada Buddhism taught that Buddha was a teacher and not a god
- B. Mahayana Buddhism was more accessible to the masses
- C. Theravada Buddhism established new trends in Buddhist art
- D. Mahayana Buddhism held to the Buddha's original teachings

Indian Empires – the Mauryan

Dates:

The first Indian empire was founded by **Chandragupta Maurya** when he defeated the **Greek armies of Alexander's** former general **Seleucus**.

Mauryan contributions include:

- 1. Spread Buddhism
- 2. They established free hospitals and advanced medicine
- 3. Established veterinary hospitals
- 4. Improved roads for trade/travel

Chandragupta Maurya created India's 1st **military** & created a **bureaucratic** form of government to organize the large empire.

He also introduced very strict **societal roles**. The most famous Mauryan ruler was Chandragupta Maurya's grandson **Asoka**.

Asoka improved the empire by urging religious **tolerance**.

After witnessing the bloody Battle of **Kalinga**, Asoka converted to **Buddhism** because of its message of **non-violence**.

Asoka aided in the **spread of Buddhism** by sending **missionaries** throughout Asia.

Eventually heavy **taxes** led to rebellion in the empire & it broke into smaller **kingdoms**.

What I have learned?

Look at the map of the Mauryan empire. Why do you think Alexander & his general Seleucus never extended their empire further south or east?

Deserts presented formidable obstacles to expansion.

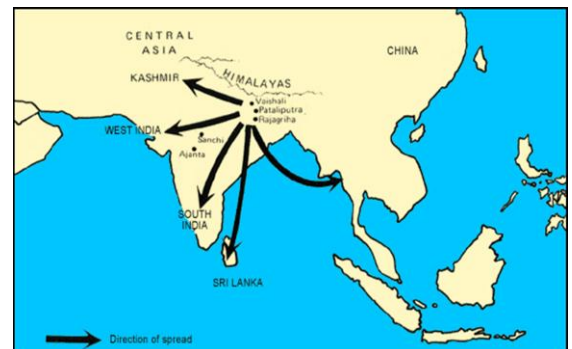


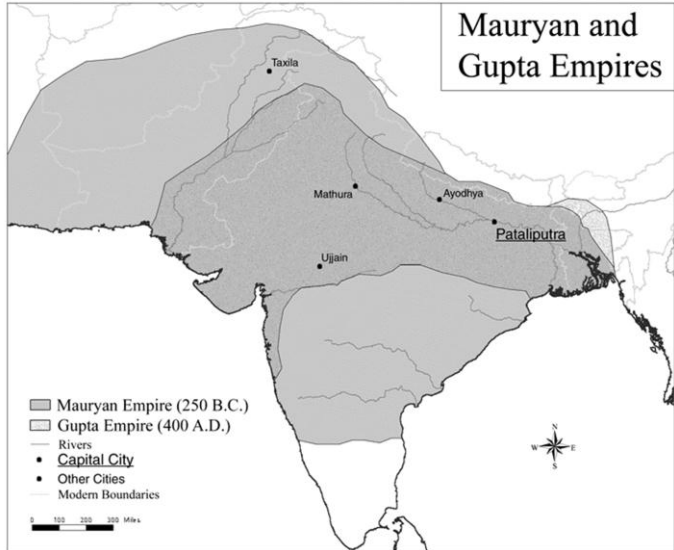
Asoka converted to Buddhism after the Battle at Kalinga. Why do you think Buddhism appealed to him at that point.

He had seen so much bloodshed and pain that he needed peace

To what parts of the world did Asoka's missionaries spread Buddhism?

Southern Asia



Indian Empires – the Guptas	What I have learned?
<p>Dates:</p> <p>The Gupta empire was founded by Chandra Gupta (no relation to the Maurya's Chandragupta Maurya.)</p> <p>The Guptas ushered in India's Golden Age which marks a time of great prosperity & achievement.</p> <p>The Gupta's mathematical achievements include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. modern numeric system 2. decimals 3. concept of zero <p>The end of the Gupta's comes after many invasions which led to the empire breaking into smaller kingdoms just like the Mauryan Empire.</p> <p>The next Indian empire will not come until an Islamic power known as the Mughal empire comes around 1500 BCE.</p>	<p>Look at the map of the Mauryan & Gupta empires. Describe their differences.</p> <p>Gupta empire was much bigger, reuniting the country</p>  <p>The map shows the Mauryan Empire (250 B.C.) in a darker shade and the Gupta Empire (400 A.D.) in a lighter shade. The Gupta Empire is significantly larger, covering most of the Indian subcontinent. Key cities marked include Taxila, Mathura, Ayodhya, Pataliputra, and Ujjain. A legend identifies symbols for Rivers, Capital City, Other Cities, and Modern Boundaries. A scale bar and compass rose are also present.</p> <p>The modern numeral system is known as the Arabic numeral system. If the Indians developed it, why don't we refer to it as the <i>Indian</i> numeral system?</p> <p>Because it was shared with Europe by Arabs, who in turn got it from India.</p>

The Aryans, a light-skinned people probably related to the Persians, crossed the mountain passes and invaded the plains, abruptly destroying the highly advanced culture they encountered there.

This passage best describes the fate of

- A. ancient Egypt
- B. early Chinese settlements along the Huang He river
- C. the Hebrews after leaving Egypt
- D. **Harappan Civilization**

Siddhartha Gautama explained his new faith as

- A. a return to ceremonies and rituals that had been neglected
- B. **a search for answers to life's mysteries that he had not found in Hinduism**
- C. rejection of the ideas of a code of moral behavior aimed at harmony with nature
- D. the perfect mixing of Hinduism and Shintoism

Which accomplishments derive from the Gupta dynasty's Golden Age of classical Indian culture?

- A. the plow and wheeled cart
- B. **the calendar and practical astronomy**
- C. the compass and fine porcelains
- D. the place value system and the number zero