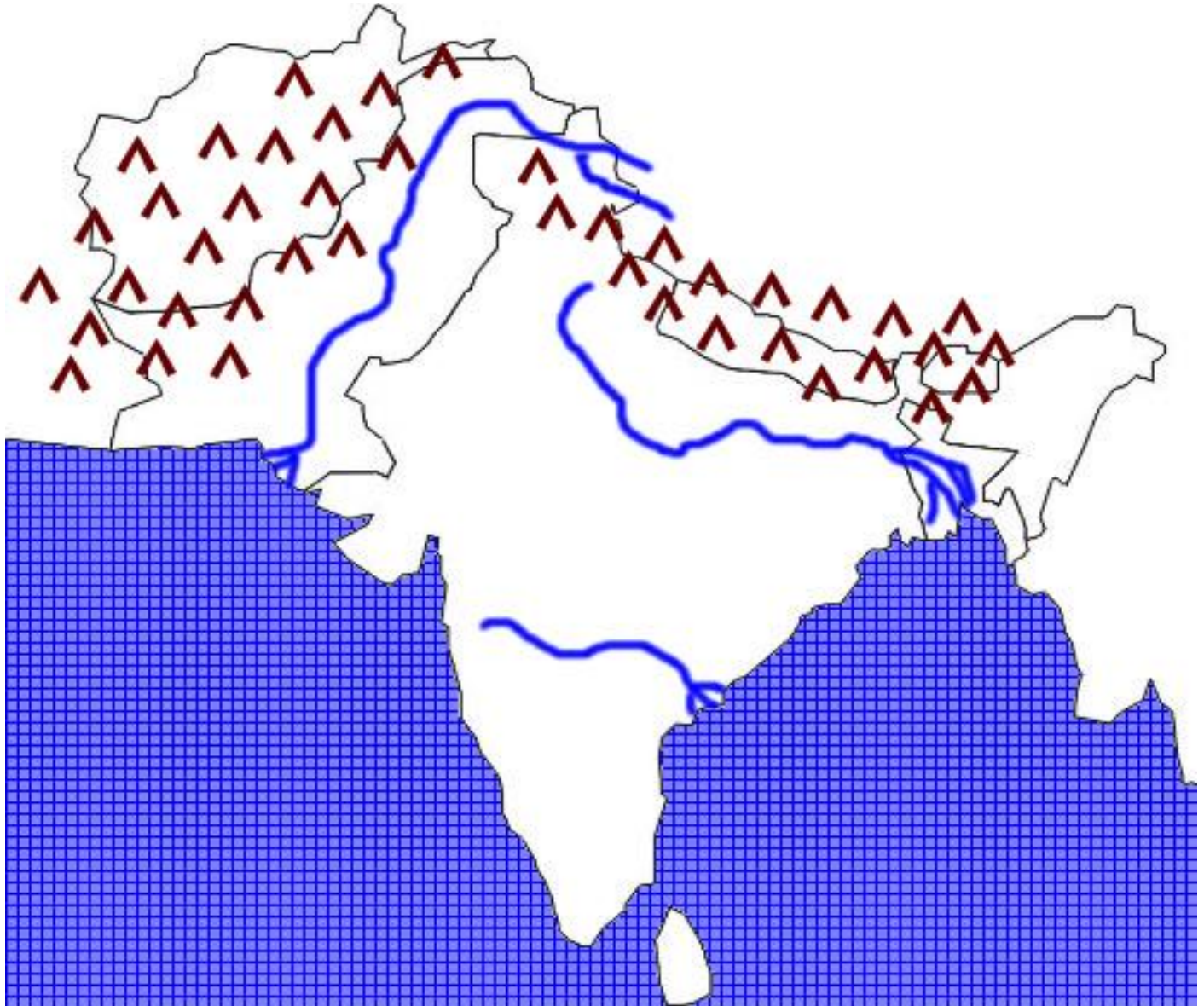


Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

Ch. 5 – Ancient India

Study Guide for Chapter 5



Directions: Label each item on the map.

Indus

28°0'0"N 69°0'0"E (28N 69E)

Ganges

23°48'0"N 89°48'0"E (23.8N 89.8E)

Monsoons

Draw arrows

Harappa

<http://www.harappa.com/>
30°38'0"N 72°52'0"E
(30.633333N 72.866667E)

Mohenjo-Daro

<http://www.mohenjodaro.net/>
27°19'35"N 68°8'15"E
(27.326389N 68.1375E)

Himalayas

28°0'0"N 82°0'0"E (28N 82E)

Mount Everest

27°59'17"N 86°55'31"E
(27.988056N 86.925278E)

Hindu Kush

35°0'0"N 71°0'0"E (35N 71E)

Khyber Pass

34°5'35"N 71°8'45"E
(34.093056N 71.145833E)

Thar (Great Indian) Desert

27°0'0"N 71°0'0"E (27N 71E)

Deccan Plateau

21°0'0"N 79°0'0"E (21N 79E)

Ghats

Western → 13°0'0"N

78°0'0"E (13N 76E)

Eastern → 19°0'0"N 83°0'0"E

(19N 83E)

Arabian Sea

Bay of Bengal

Indian Ocean

Section I – Geography and Early India

Geography of India

India is a country that is part of the continent _____, and is also a _____, or a large landmass that is smaller than a continent.

Mountains made it hard to enter or invade India. What mountains are found to the north? _____ and what mountains are found to the west? _____

India's climate is hot and humid. What influences India's climate?

What is a monsoon?



Harappan Civilization

Historians call the civilization that grew up in the _____, the Harappan civilization.

Like Mesopotamian civilizations and Egyptian civilizations, the Harappan civilization grew as _____ and _____ improved.

What were the two major cities located along the Indus River called? _____ and _____

Historians say both cities were well planned...how so?



Some advancements in the Harappan civilization were

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Harappans also developed India's first _____, which historians have still not been able to read!

Aryan Invasion

After the Harappan civilization, the Aryans took power in the Indus Valley. Where were the Aryans from? _____

Aryans were skilled _____

Much of what we know about the Aryans comes from _____ known as the _____.

These are collections of poems, hymns, myths, and rituals written by _____ and although the Vedas are mostly religious, they do describe Aryan _____

Did the Aryans build big cities like Harappans? Yes/No
 Aryans lived in small communities, based on families, no _____ existed, but instead each group had its own _____

Aryan villages were governed by _____, or a leader who ruled a village and the land around it.

At first Aryans did not read or write. So how did remember stuff such as what was in the Vedas?

The language which Aryan poems and hymns were composed was _____ which is _____

At first Sanskrit was only a spoken language but people figured out how to _____ so they could _____

इन्द्रस्य॑ नु वी॒र्याणि॑ प्र वोचं॑ या॒नि च॒कार॑ प्रथ॒मानि॑ व॒ज्री ।
 अ॒ह॒न्नहि॑मन्व॒पस्त॑र्दं प्र वक्षणा॑ अभि॒नत्व॑व॒तानाम् ॥ १ ॥
 अ॒ह॒न्नहिं॑ प॒वते॑ शि॒श्रियाणं॑ त्व॒ष्टस्मै॑ व॒ज्रं स्व॑यं तत॒क्ष ।
 वा॒श्रा इ॒व धे॑नवः स्य॒न्दमा॑ना अ॒ञ्जः स॒मुद्र॑मव॒ जग्मु॑रापः ॥ २ ॥
 वृ॒षाय॑मा॒णोऽवृ॑णीत सोमं॑ त्रि॒कद्रु॑केष्व॒पिव॑त्सु॒तस्य॑ ।
 आ सा॑यकं॒ मघ॑वा॒दत्त॑ व॒ज्रम॑ह॒न्नेनं॑ प्रथ॒मजाम॑हीनाम् ॥ ३ ॥
 य॒दिन्द्रा॑ह॒न्प्रथ॑म॒जाम॑हीना॒मान्मा॑यिना॒ममि॑नाः प्रोत॒ मायाः॑ ।
 आ॒त्सूर्यं॑ जन॒यन्त्या॑मु॒पासं॑ तादी॒न्ना शत्रुं॑ न किला॒ विवि॑त्से ॥ ४ ॥
 अ॒ह॒न्वृत्रं॑ वृ॒त्रतरं॑ व्यंस॒मिन्द्रो॑ व॒ज्रेण॑ म॒हता॑ व॒धेन॑ ।
 स्क॒न्धा॑सीव॒ कुलि॑शे॒ना वि॒वृ॒क्षणा॑हिः शय॑त॒ उप॑पृ॒क्थि॒व्याः ॥ ५ ॥
 अ॒यो॒द्धेव॑ दु॒र्मद॑ आ हि जु॒ह्वे म॑हा॒वीरं॑ तु॒विवा॑ध॒मृजी॑षम् ।
 ना॒ता॒री॒दस्य॑ स॒मृतिं॑ व॒धानां॑ सं रु॒जानाः॑ पि॒पिष॑ इन्द्र॒शत्रुः॑ ॥ ६ ॥
 अ॒पा॒द॒ह॒स्तो अ॑पृ॒त॒न्यदिन्द्र॑मा॒स्य व॒ज्रम॑धि॒ सानौ॑ जघान ।
 वृ॒ष्णो व॑ध्निः प्र॒ति॒मानं॑ वु॒भूष॑न्पुरु॒त्रा वृ॒त्रो अ॑शय॒द्यस्तः॑ ॥ ७ ॥
 न॒दं न॑ भि॒न्नम॑मु॒या शय॑नं॒ मनो॑ रु॒हाणा॑ अ॒ति य॑न्त्यापः ।

Section 2 – Origins of Hinduism

Directions: Use your textbook and Mr. Freewalt's PowerPoint presentation to complete the chart below.

Beliefs	Practices
Aryan Invasion	Aryans – Rajas –
Important writings	Sanskrit – • • • •
Varnas • Caste System •	Brahmins • Kshatriyas • Vaisyas • Sudras • Untouchables •

Belief in many gods	<p>Brahma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Vishnu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Siva</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Transmigration of the Soul	<p>Reincarnation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Karma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>“Supreme goal of mankind” is to, by practicing _____ (righteousness in religious life), break this cycle of reincarnation to achieve _____.</p>
Meditation	<p>Meditation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Om” - • Yoga -
Jainism	<p>Mahavira –</p> <p>Four Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • <p>Nonviolence –</p>

Section 3 – Origins of Buddhism

Directions: Use your textbook and Mr. Freewalt’s PowerPoint presentation to complete the chart below.

Beliefs	Practices
Founder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Reason religion was founded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Awakening	<p>Great Enlightenment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>The Buddha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Ultimate goal	Nirvana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
The cycle of rebirth	Reincarnation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Four Noble Truths	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4.
The Eight-Fold Path	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right Thought (Understanding) – 2. Right Intent – 3. Right Speech – 4. Right Action – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golden rule of Buddhism: 5. Right Livelihood (Lifestyle) – 6. Right Effort – 7. Right Mindfulness (Awareness) – 8. Right Concentration –



Section 4 – Indian Empires

Mauryan Empire Unifies India

How did Chandragupta Maurya found the Mauryan Empire?

Chandragupta Maurya ruled his empire through the help of a _____ which included a _____ and _____

In return for the army's protection, farmers would _____

Who was Candragupta's grandson and why is he important? _____

In order to have created this large empire, Asoka, led many fierce battles. Something changed his mind and he vowed to never launch any more wars of conquest. What changed his mind?

How did becoming a Buddhist change Asoka's behavior? _____

What happened after Asoka died? _____

Gupta Rulers Promote Hinduism

After the collapse of the Mauryan Empire, _____ continued to spread and prosper and the popularity of _____ declined.

What finally unified India once again? _____

Who was the first emperor of the Gupta dynasty? _____

Under the Gupta dynasty, how did religion change? _____

How did India prosper under Candra Gupta II rule? _____

What brought the Gupta dynasty to an end? _____



Section 5 – Indian Achievements

Type of Achievement	Details about Achievements
Religious Art	Temples – Paintings and Sculpture –
Sanskrit Literature	Religious epics – Other works –
Scientific Advances	Metallurgy – Alloys – Hindu-Arabic numerals – Inoculation – Astronomy –