3.1 Early Civilizations of India and Pakistan

You are responsible for filling in all the blanks, answering the questions in purple.

**Focus Question: How have scholars learned about India's first two civilizations, the Indus and the Aryan? (See if you can answer this at the end of the lesson!)**

**Geography of the Indian Subcontinent**



* + Early 1900s AD:
    - Archaeologists digging in the \_\_\_ River Valley unearthed artifacts from an unknown civilization believed to be 4,500 years old.
      * Bricks, clay seals, figurines, and other things...unlike any other civilization
  + This area is located in South Asia on the Indian \_\_\_
    - Includes 3/10 of the world's most \_\_\_ countries: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh
    - Also in this area: Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_ Mountains, Hindu Kush Mountains
      * Mountains served as a \_\_\_\_\_\_ for migration and limited contact with other lands
  + Natural Features Define Region
    - The subcontinent is divided into three regions:



* + - * \_\_\_\_\_\_ Plain: South of the Himalayas. The Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers bring melted snow from the mountains to allow farming



* + - * \_\_\_\_\_\_ Plateau: juts into the Indian Ocean, lacks water for irrigation. Arid, agriculturally unproductive and sparsely populated



* + - * \_\_\_\_\_\_ Plains: Rivers and heavy seasonal rains provide water for farmers. Used the seas for fishing and highways for trade.
    - **Monsoons: (Take notes from the video)**

**How has geography affected where people live in the Indian subcontinent?**

**Indus Civilization Rises and Falls**



* + Little is known about these people because there is little \_\_\_\_\_\_ record.
  + It covered the largest \_\_\_\_\_\_ of all ancient civilizations until Persia. Rivaled Sumer in size.
  + Well planned cities reveal \_\_\_\_\_\_ governments
    - Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_ city layout
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_ bricks
    - Complex plumbing
  + Farming and Trading
    - Farmers grew wheat, barley, \_\_\_\_\_\_ and dates
      * May have been the first to cultivate \_\_\_\_\_\_ to make cloth
    - Traders carried goods to distant areas
      * Contact with Sumer may have prompted them to create a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Religion
      * Believed to be \_\_\_\_\_\_
        + Honored mother goddess of creation
        + Possibly a head male god
        + Held buffalo and bull \_\_\_\_\_\_
        + May have influenced the Indian belief in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of cattle
    - Decline
      * By 1900 BC, quality of life was \_\_\_\_\_\_
        + \_\_\_\_\_\_ pottery replaced finer works
        + Writing stopped
        + Populations \_\_\_\_\_\_
      * Scholars think a combination of deforestation, \_\_\_\_\_\_ and earthquakes led to this.
    - **What evidence shows that Indus civilizations included a well organized government?**

**Aryan Civilization Develops During Vedic Age**

* + Aryans migrated to \_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Moved across Europe and Asia following herds
      * Crossed \_\_\_\_\_\_ paths into region
      * Left little evidence except for Vedas



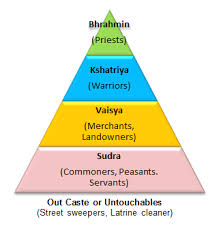
* + - * + \_\_\_\_\_\_ : a collection of hymns, chants, ritual instructions and other religious teachings

Recited and memorized by priests for 1000s of years before \_\_\_\_\_\_ down

* + - * Aryan Culture
        + \_\_\_\_\_\_ herders that valued cattle (provided food and clothing)
        + Loved food, drink, music, \_\_\_\_\_\_ races and games
        + When they settled, wealth was determined in the number of \_\_\_\_\_\_ you owned
  + Nomadic Life to Farming

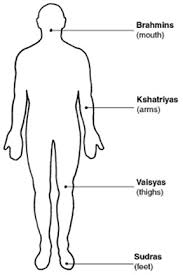


* + - Learned how to farm
      * Settled in \_\_\_\_\_\_ to cultivate crops and breed cattle
    - 800 BC - spread to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ basin and made tools out of iron. Some made farms and villages in the rainforest
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_ led tribe, who was elected to position. Consulted with council of elders
      * Powerful rajahs extended their power to other \_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Aryans Structure Society



* + - Divided society into ranked groups by occupations
      * Highest: Brahmins (\_\_\_\_\_\_ )
      * Kshatriyas (\_\_\_\_\_\_ )
      * Vaisyas (herders, \_\_\_\_\_\_ , artisans, merchants)
      * Sunras (farmworkers, \_\_\_\_\_\_ , laborers, those with no heritage)

* Rig Veda "Hymn of Man"
  + "When they divided Purusha, in how many different portions did they arrange him? What became of his mouth, what of his two arms? What were his two thighs and his two feet called? His mouth became the Brahmin; his two arms were made in the Kshatriya; his two thighs were the Vaisya; from his two feet the Sunra were born."



* Religious Beliefs Develop
  + Aryans were polytheistic
    - Worshipped gods that embodied \_\_\_\_\_\_ forces (sun, sky, rain)
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_
      * Chief deity
      * God of war
      * Thunderbolt - destroys demons and announces rain
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_
      * god of fire who communicated human wishes to gods
  + Brahmin Sacrifice
    - Brahmins offered food and drink to gods for \_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Aryans believed they could call on gods for health, wealth and victory in war.
  + Change in religion
    - Some moved to belief in \_\_\_\_\_\_ powerful god that resided in all things
      * Known as Brahman
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_ sought direct communication with the gods
      * Aryan mystics practiced \_\_\_\_\_\_ and yoga to enhance the attempt to achieve direct contact with the divine
    - Brahmans and Mystics later influenced later Indian religion

**3.1 Assessment Questions:**

* **Describe two ways in which geography and climate have influenced the people on the Indian subcontinent. (Climate is weather over a long period of time. We have hot summers.)**
* **What types of evidence could archaeologists look for to explain how the Indus civilization declined?**
* **How was Aryan society structured?**