

CIVILIZATION: INDIA

MOVEMENT – People and Ideas Get Around

People: The Indian civilization began around the Indus River. Drought likely caused these people to leave. Meanwhile, the Aryans migrated to India and both groups settled along the Ganges River.

Idea: Arab traders shared the concept of the numeric characters 0-9 with European traders. This eventually replaced Roman Numerals.

REGIONS – What do locations have in common?

Both the Indus and Ganges River valleys were important in ancient times to the Indian people. These rivers allowed farmers to produce tea, rice, and other staple crops. Agricultural success was also determined by the monsoons in this region.

LOCATION – Tells you where it is

India is a peninsula that juts out into the Indian Ocean. It is located on the continent of Asia.

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN HUMANS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT -

What do the people do to the environment?

What does the environment do for the people?

Monsoons are seasonal winds that bring heavy rain. Farmers need this rain for their crops, but sometimes the rain is too heavy and results in destruction of homes and fields.

PLACE – What is it like when you get there?

- Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa were planned cities in the Indus River Valley
- Sanskrit – Oldest language still in use today
- The Aryans saw their cows as sacred and banned the use of cattle as food.
- People remained in the same social group (caste) for life!

ECONOMY –

Salt, cloth and iron were common goods traded in India. Indian merchants traded with China and with lands in Southeast Asia and the Mediterranean area. India's good roads (created under King Ashoka's rule) helped it become the center of a large trade network.

GOVERNMENT –

Monarchy – King or Queen

Raja - Prince

KEY HISTORICAL FIGURE(S) –

(We will take notes about these two men)

Chandra Gupta

Ashoka

Aryabhata –first scientist know to use Algebra

Indian Mathematicians – They explained the idea of infinity and the concept of “0.” They developed symbols for 1-9 that we use today!

RELIGION -

Hinduism

- Brahman is the name of the one universal spirit
- Reincarnation
- Dharma (following your personal duty) leads to karma (a force that decides the form that people will be reborn in their next lives)

Buddhism

- Siddhartha Gautama was a prince who turned away from his wealth in search of the meaning of life.
- He developed the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path
- The idea is to become free from all earthly concerns and reach nirvana, a state of perfect happiness and peace
- They also believe in reincarnation.

MISC – Social Structure

UNTOUCHABLES

*They were not part of the varna system.
They did work that others would not do,
such as collecting trash, skinning animals,
and carrying dead bodies*

