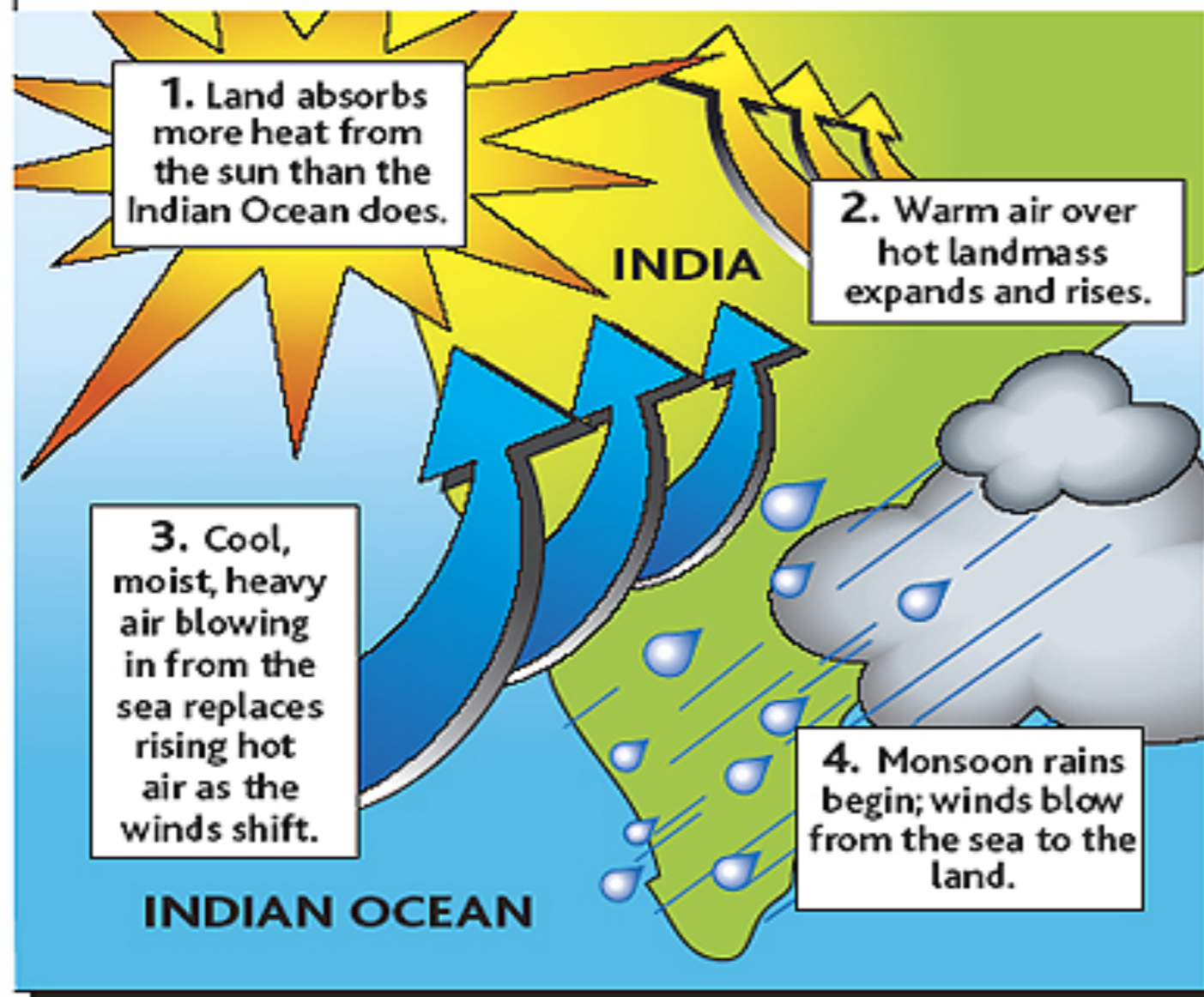


Interpreting Diagrams

MONSOON: "SEASON OF THE WINDS"

The two key ingredients needed to create a monsoon are a hot landmass and a cooler ocean.



Directions: Answer the following question based on the diagram.

Which way does the wind blow during a monsoon?

- A. from land to sea
- B. from sea to land
- C. around in a circle
- D. from the higher land to the lower land

ANCIENT INDIA



Objectives for this lesson...

- recognize reasons that cultural groups develop or settle in specific physical environments
- identify the location of early civilizations on a map
- identify geographic reasons for the location of population centers prior to 1500
- recognize the importance of economic systems in the development of early civilizations around rivers
- describe the aspects of culture



ANCIENT INDIA

Locating Places

- Himalaya (HIH·muh·LAY·uh)
- Indus River (IHN·duhs)
- Ganges River (GAN·JEEZ)
- Harappa (huh·RA·puh)
- Mohenjo-Daro (moh·HEHN·joh DAHR·oh)

Meeting People

- Aryans (AR·ee·uhnz)
- Brahmans (BRAH·muhns)

Building Your Vocabulary

- subcontinent (SUHB·KAHN·tuhn·uhnt)
- monsoon (mahn·SOON)
- Sanskrit (SAN·SKRIHT) raja (RAH·juh)
- caste (KAST) guru (GUR·oo)



3000 B.C.

2000 B.C.

1000 B.C.

c. 3000 B.C.
India's first civilization begins

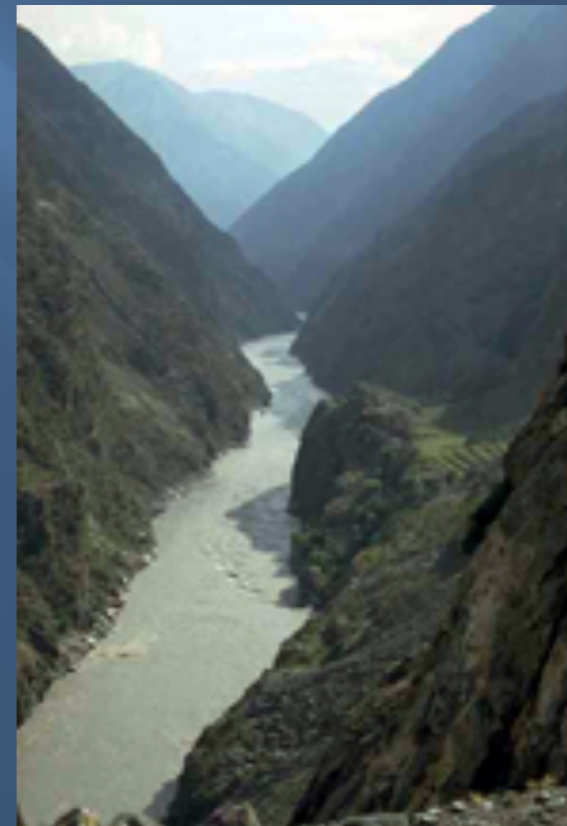
c. 1500 B.C.
Aryans invade India

c. 1000 B.C.
Aryans control northern India



Ancient India Geography

- Like ancient Egypt, India's early civilization developed along a river which flooded and left fertile **silt**.
- Ancient Indian civilization began in the **Indus River Valley**.



Geography

India is a **subcontinent** because it is separated from the rest of Asia by the **Himalayas**, the highest mountains in the world.



- India has two fertile river valleys created by the **Ganges River** and the **Indus River**.

Indus River – Notice the green?



Ganges River – What does the green represent?



- A **monsoon** is a strong wind that blows one direction in winter and the opposite direction in summer. Monsoons bring rain in summer.



Water Critical Factor

The people of India's first civilizations depended upon the monsoons to bring the water that their crops needed.

Monsoon Rains

- Monsoon rains flooded rivers; rivers deposited fertile silt in which farmers could grow crops
- With abundance of rainfall came threat of devastation

Devastating Effects

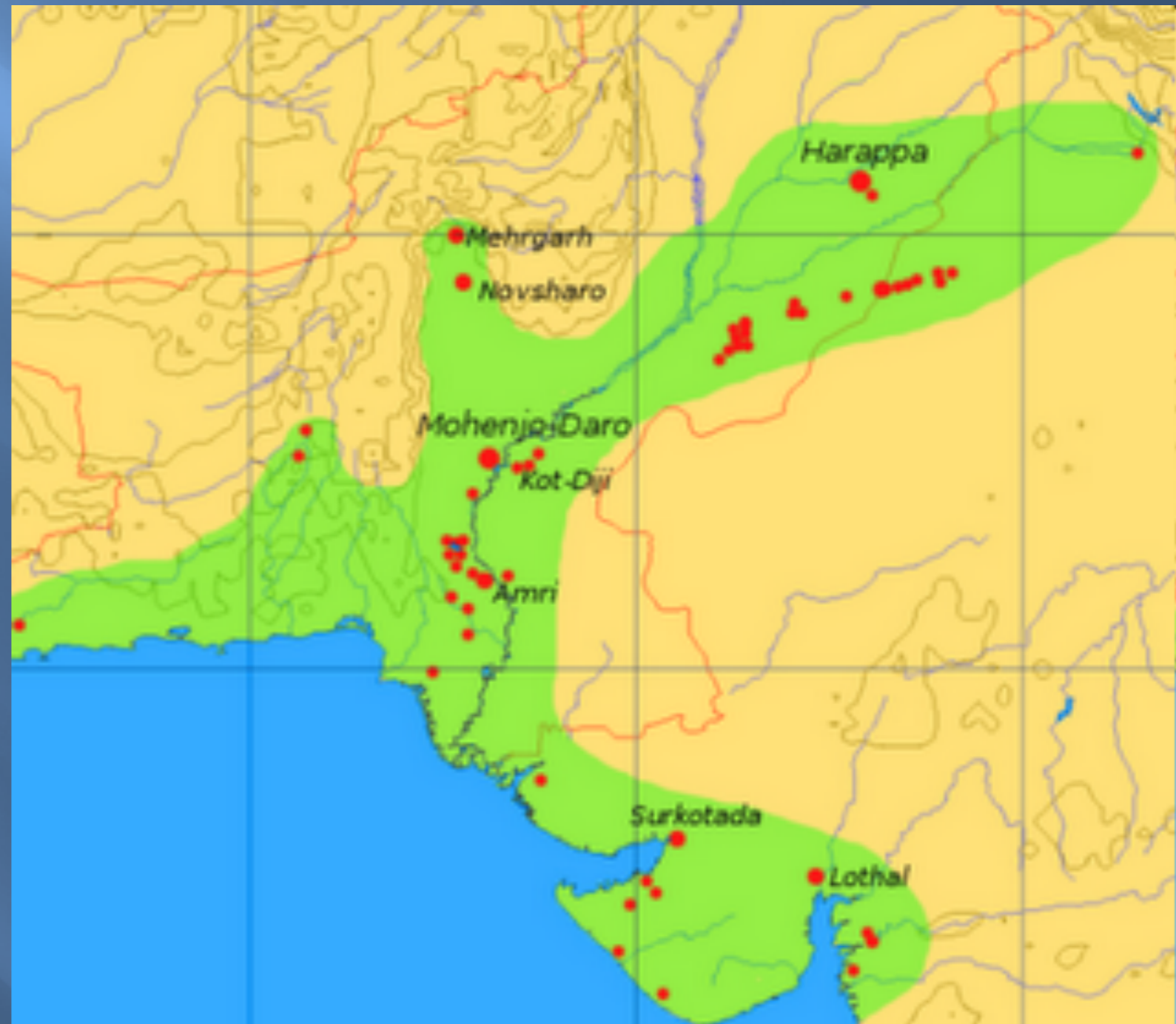
- Monsoon rains too heavy—crops, homes, lives could be lost
- Monsoon rains too late, did not last long enough—people could not grow crops; famine became danger

Indus Valley Civilization

Harappan Civilization

- The first urban civilization in India arose near the Indus River after the river flooded and left fertile soil behind.

Because of the rich soil, farmers grew crops. As families began to have extra food, they had more time to spend doing other things, such as building houses or making tools.



0 150 300 mi
0 150 300 km



Indus

Harappa

Mohenjo-Daro



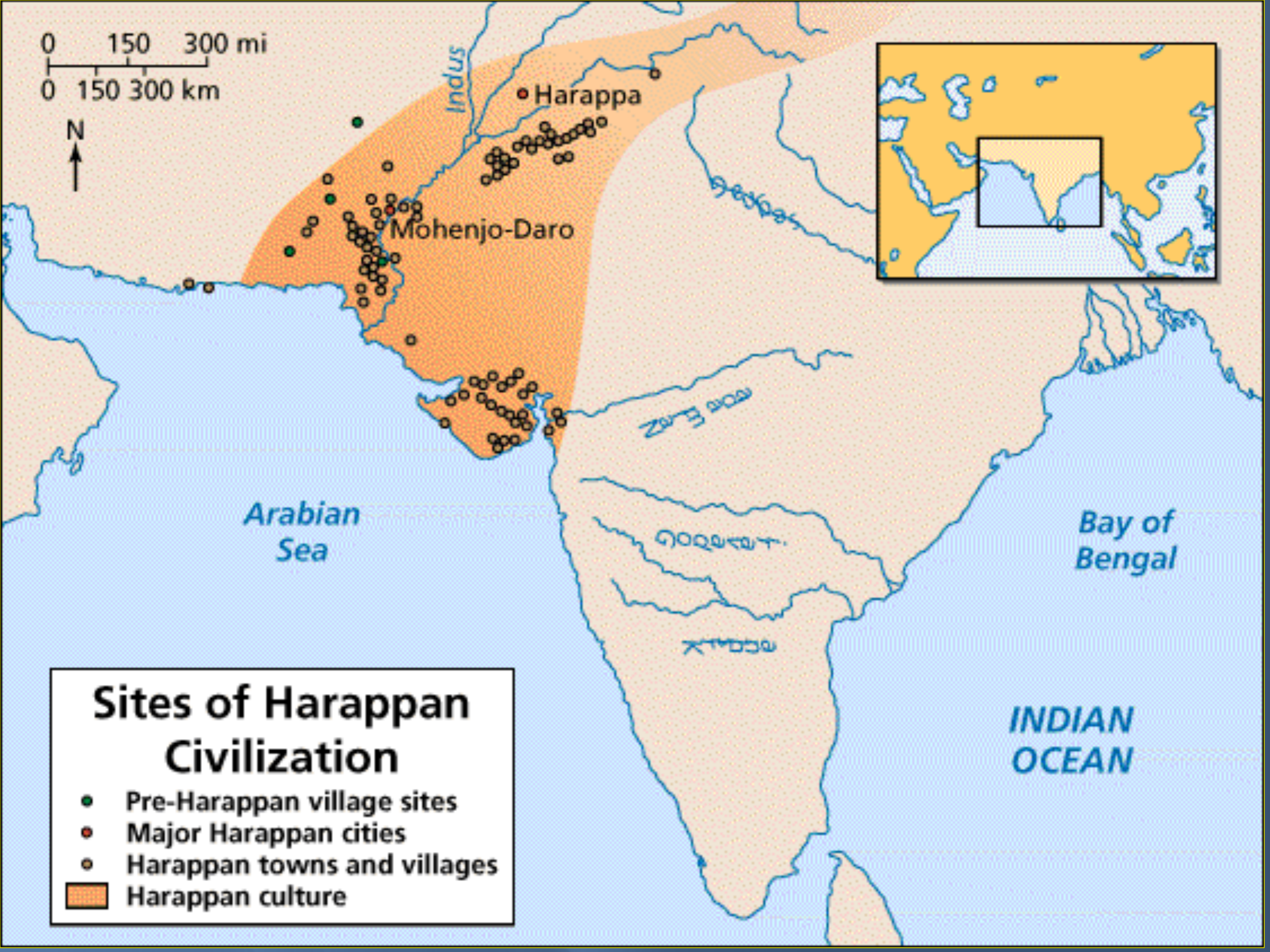
Arabian Sea

Bay of Bengal

INDIAN OCEAN

Sites of Harappan Civilization

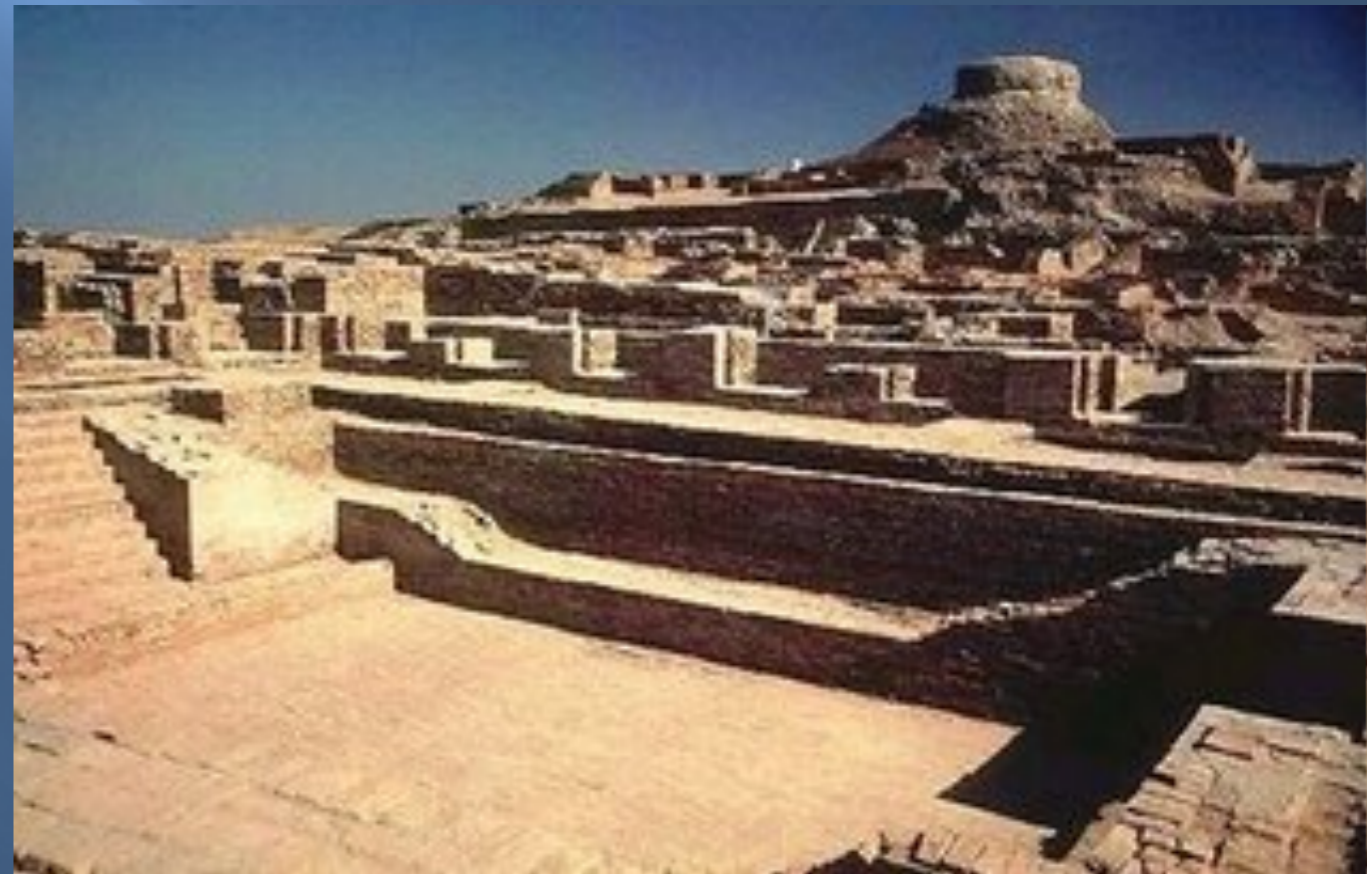
- Pre-Harappan village sites
- Major Harappan cities
- Harappan towns and villages
- Harappan culture



Indus Valley Civilization

Harappan Civilization

- Cities began to get larger and gradually developed into civilizations. Trade helped their economy grow.
- This civilization started about 3000 B.C. and lasted until about 1500 B.C.
- Because of the huge mountains north and west of the Indus River, contact w/ other civilizations was limited.



Indus Valley Civilization

People have lived in the northern parts of the Indian subcontinent for thousands of years. At first people lived as hunter-gatherers, but slowly people began to settle down in farming communities.

First Civilization

- Farm communities gave rise to India's first civilization
- Developed in valley of Indus River
- Began 2500 BC, when people first developed writing system

Cities, Settlements

- 1920s, remains of two large cities first ruins found
 - Harappa
 - Mohenjo Daro
- Civilization called Harappan
- Other cities, towns since uncovered

Indus Society

- Settlements well planned, carefully laid out
- Streets ran in grid pattern; major avenues twice as wide as minor streets

Two Ancient Cities

- **Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro** were large well-planned cities in ancient India. Each city had as many as 35,000 people.

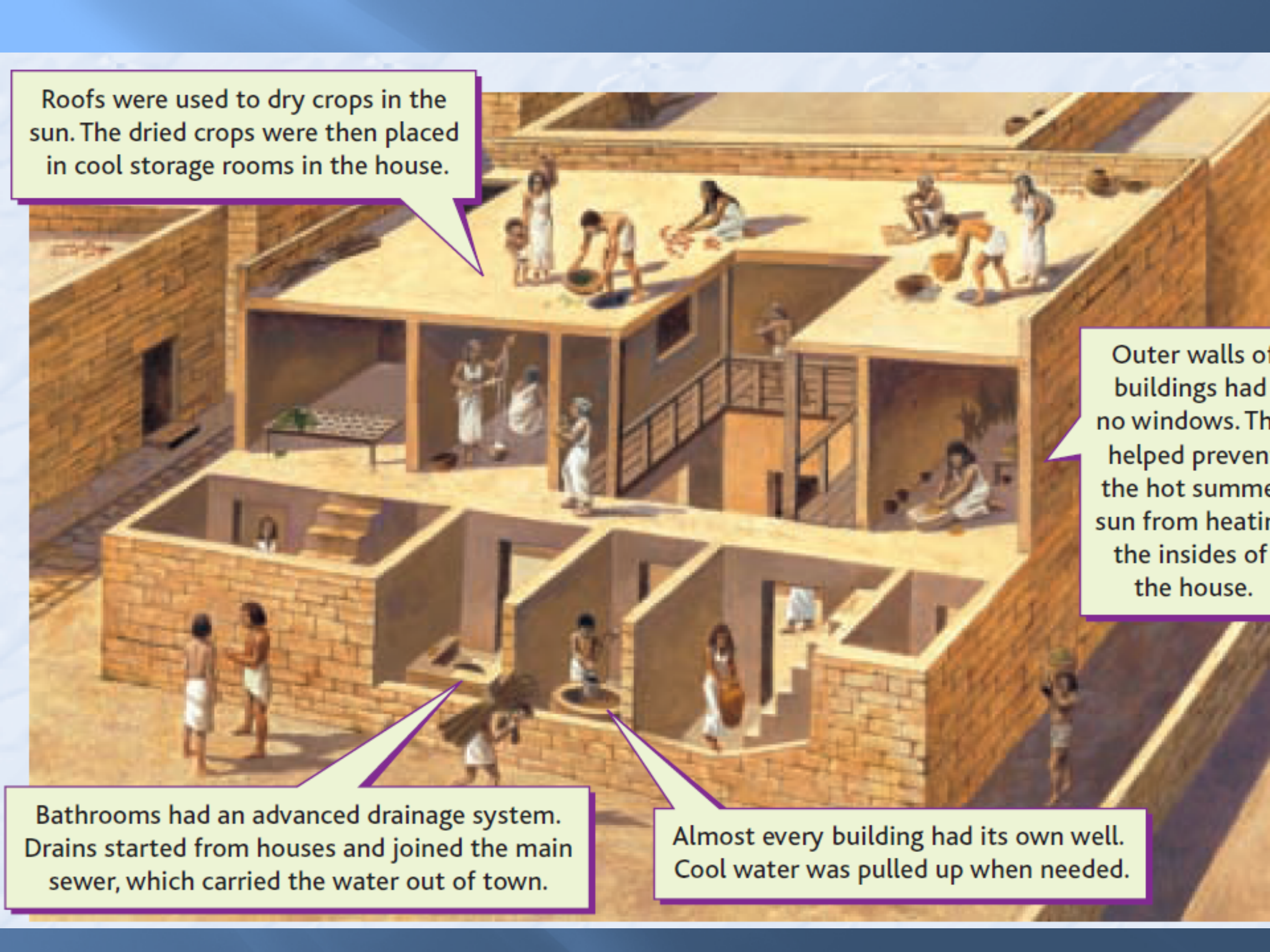


Homes

- Features of the houses
 - *one or two stories high*
 - *made of baked brick*
 - *flat roofs*
 - *just about identical*
 - *built around a courtyard, with windows overlooking the courtyard*
 - *outside walls had no windows*
 - *private drinking well*
 - *its own private bathroom (clay pipes led from the bathrooms to sewers located under the streets. These sewers drained into nearby rivers and streams)*



This was a very advanced civilization!



Roofs were used to dry crops in the sun. The dried crops were then placed in cool storage rooms in the house.

Outer walls of buildings had no windows. This helped prevent the hot summer sun from heating the insides of the house.

Bathrooms had an advanced drainage system. Drains started from houses and joined the main sewer, which carried the water out of town.

Almost every building had its own well. Cool water was pulled up when needed.

- **Clothing:** Men and women dressed in colorful robes. Women wore jewelry of gold and precious stone, and even wore lipstick! Among the treasures found was a statue of a women wearing a bracelet. (Bracelets with similar designs are worn today in India.)



- **Entertainment:** A beautiful small bronze statue of a dancer was found, which tells us that they enjoyed dance and had great skill working with metals



- In the ancient city of Mohenjo-daro, scientists have found the remains of a large central pool, with steps leading down at both ends. This could have been a public swimming pool, or perhaps have been used for religious ceremonies.



- Around this large central pool were smaller rooms, that might have dressing rooms, and smaller pools that might have been private baths.



Food:

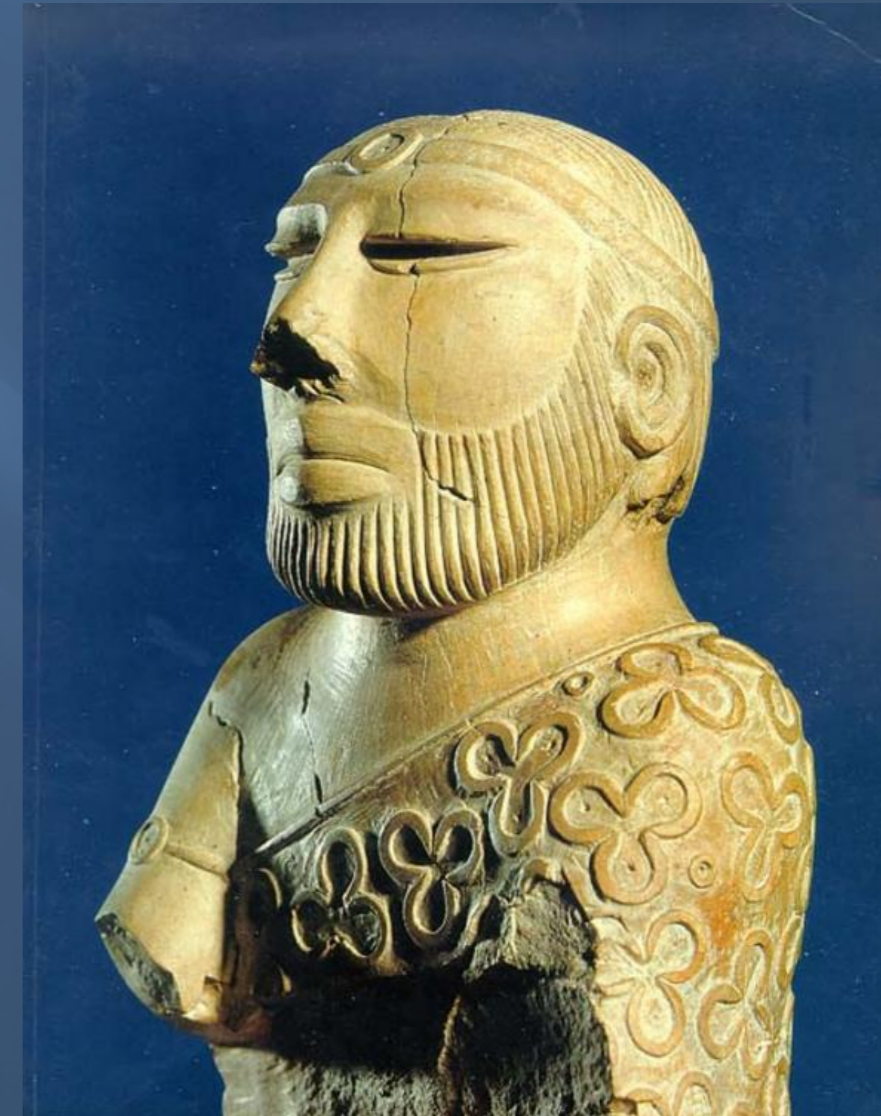
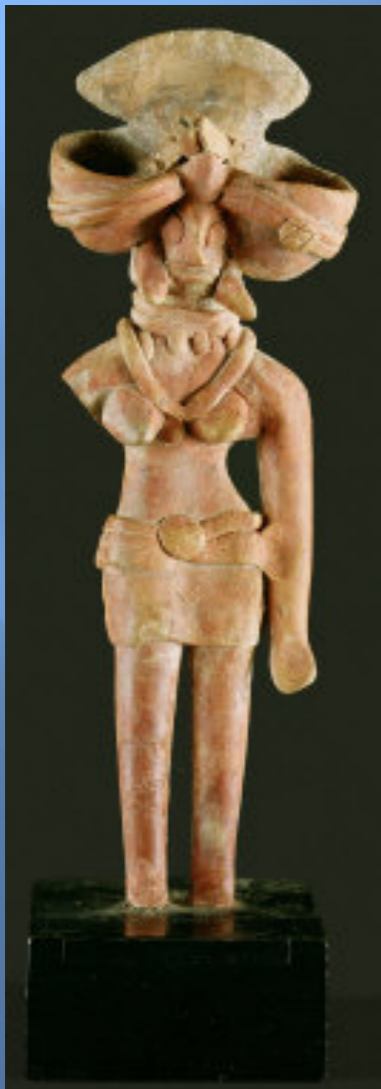
- Dinner might have been warm tasty wheat bread served with barley or rice.
- They grew barley, peas, melons, wheat, and dates.
- Farms raised cotton and kept herds of sheep, pigs, zebus (a kind of cow), and water buffalo.
- Fish were caught in the river with fish hooks!
- Each town had a large central storage building for grain. Crops were grown, and the harvest stored centrally, for all in the town to enjoy.



Toys: Some of the toys found were small carts, whistles shaped like birds, and toy monkeys which could slide down a string!



- **Art:** This ancient civilization must have had marvelous craftsmen, skilled in pottery weaving, and metal working. The pottery that has been found is of very high quality, with unusually beautiful designs. Several small figures of animals, such as monkeys, have been found. These small figures could be objects of art or toys.



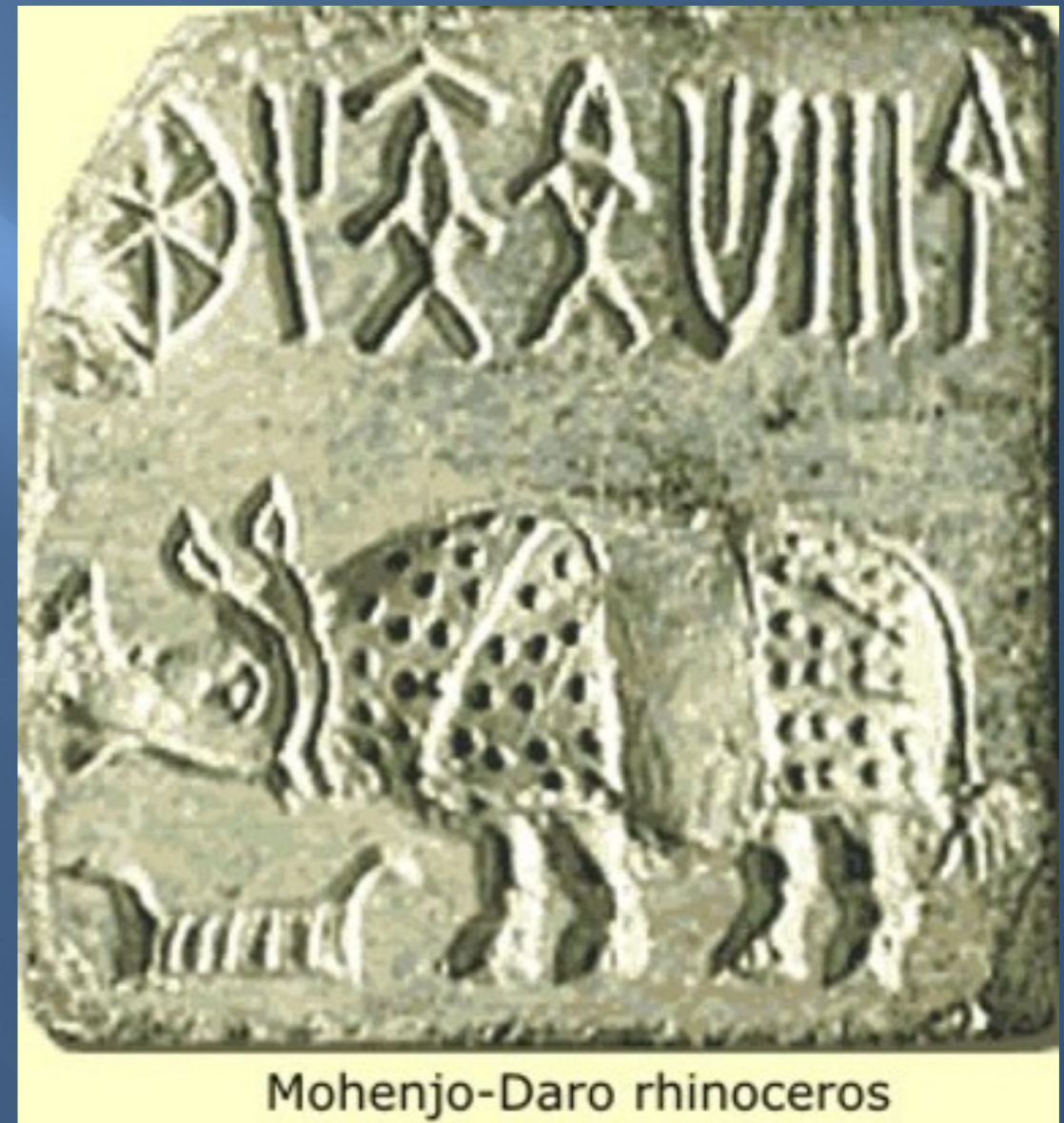
- The Riddle of the Indus:
What does it take to build a city with straight streets and well designed sewers? It takes **smart engineers** and a lot of planning! These well organized cities suggest a **well organized government** and probably a **well-developed social life**.



- As the Indus flooded, cities were rebuilt on top of each other. Archaeologists have discovered several different cities, one built over the other, each built a little less skillfully. The most skillful was on bottom. Still, each city is a marvel, and each greatly advanced for its time.



- So far, scientists have found no wall carvings or tomb paintings to tell us about their life. We do know they had a written language, but only a few sentences, on pottery and amulets, have been found. We don't know what it says.

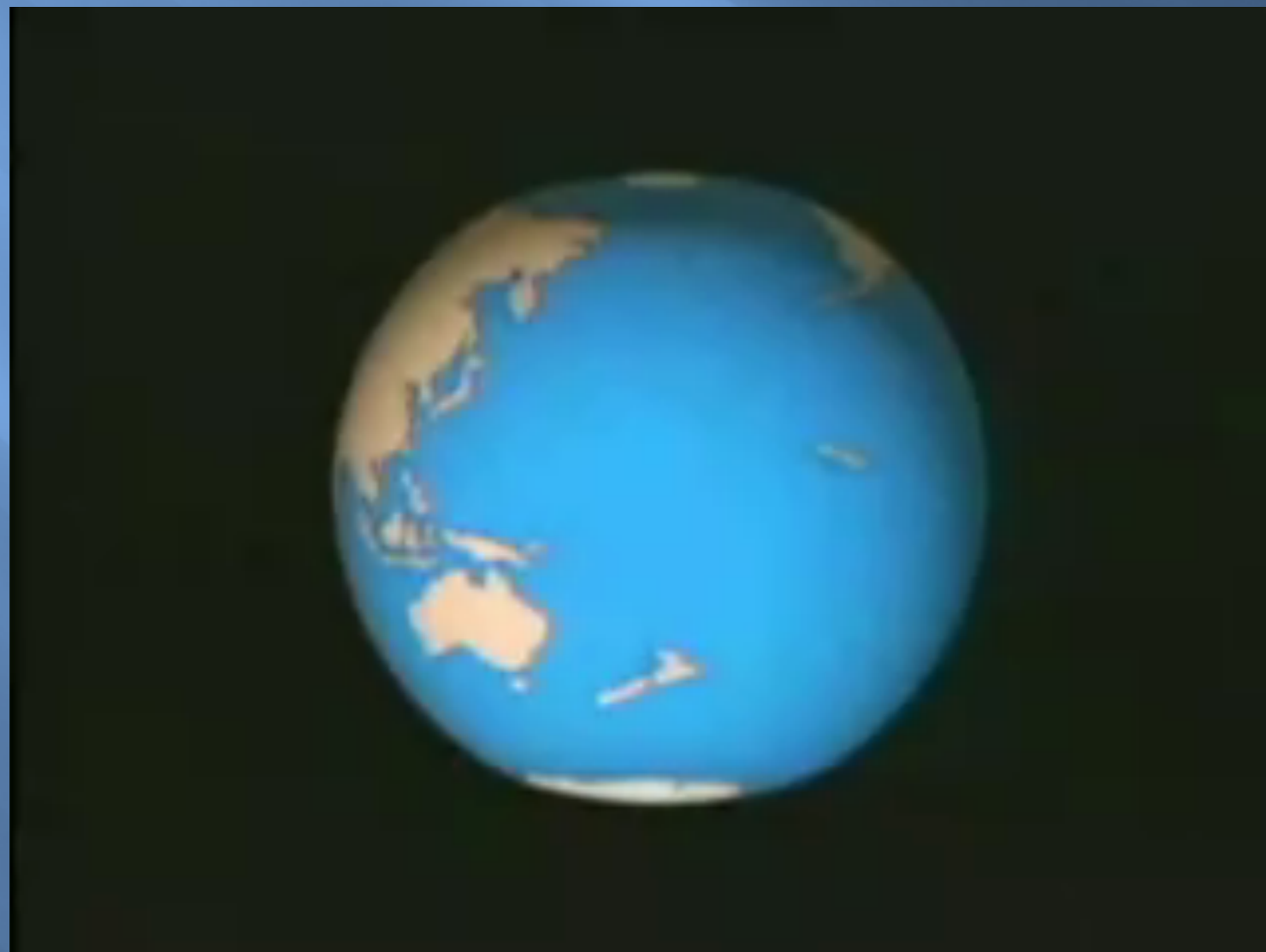


Mohenjo-Daro rhinoceros

- Scientists have found artifacts at different sites (towns) with the same or similar picture of a unicorn on them. India Today suggested humorously that perhaps it was a logo - like Pepsi and Coke, only this one was Unicorn!



- The people who lived in these marvelous cities disappeared around 1500 BCE. Perhaps they ran out of wood to hold back flooding, or perhaps their soil gave out and no longer would grow crops. No one knows what happened these people, or where they went.



Analyze

Why do historians know relatively little about Indus society?

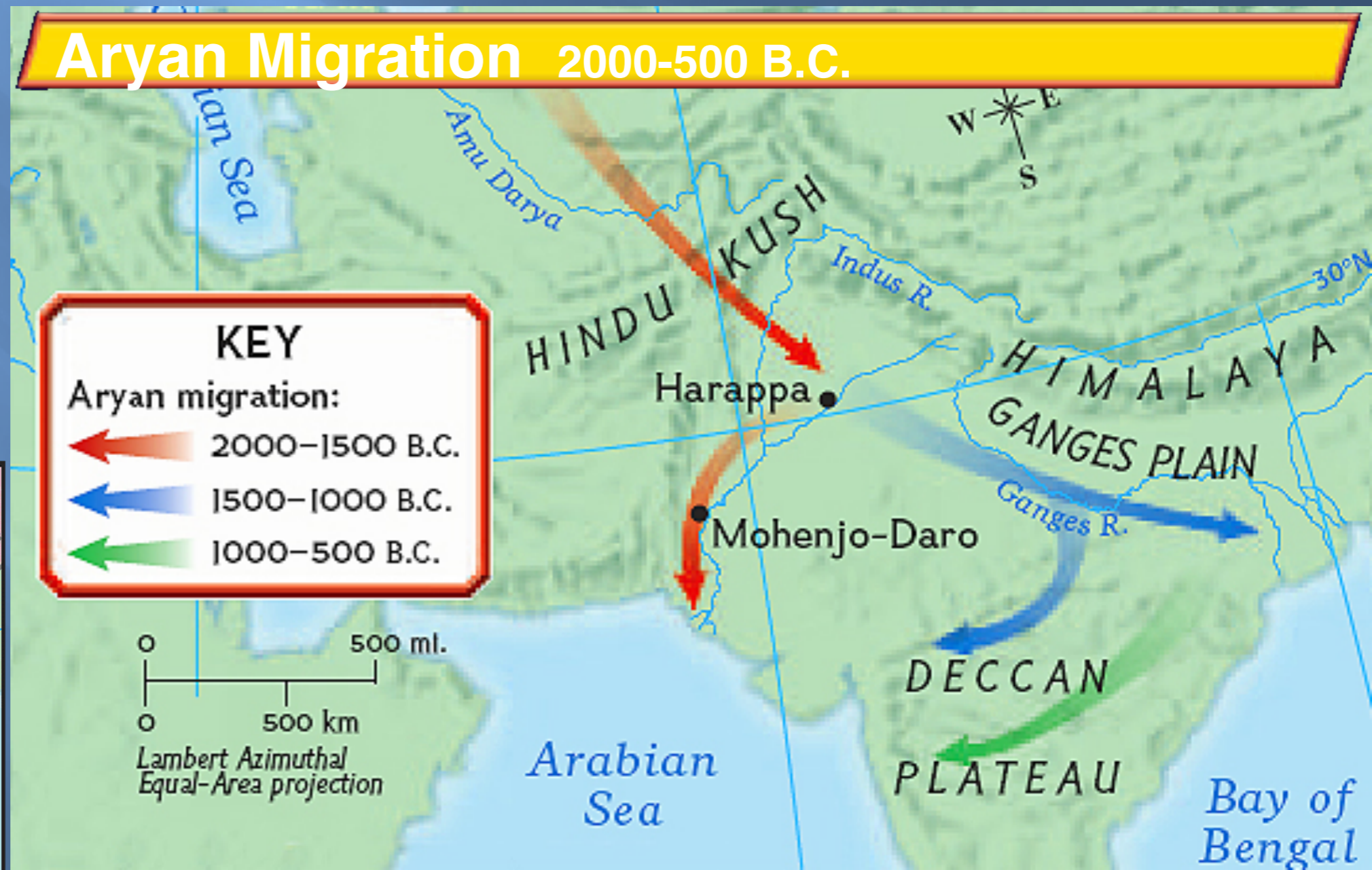
Answer(s): have not deciphered Indus writing

ARYAN INVASION

After the Harappan civilization collapsed, another group of people called the Aryans began settling in the region. They became a new civilization.

The Aryans were nomads that came from central Asia and began moving into the Indus River valley around 1500 B.C.

Aryan Migration 2000-500 B.C.



The Region Today



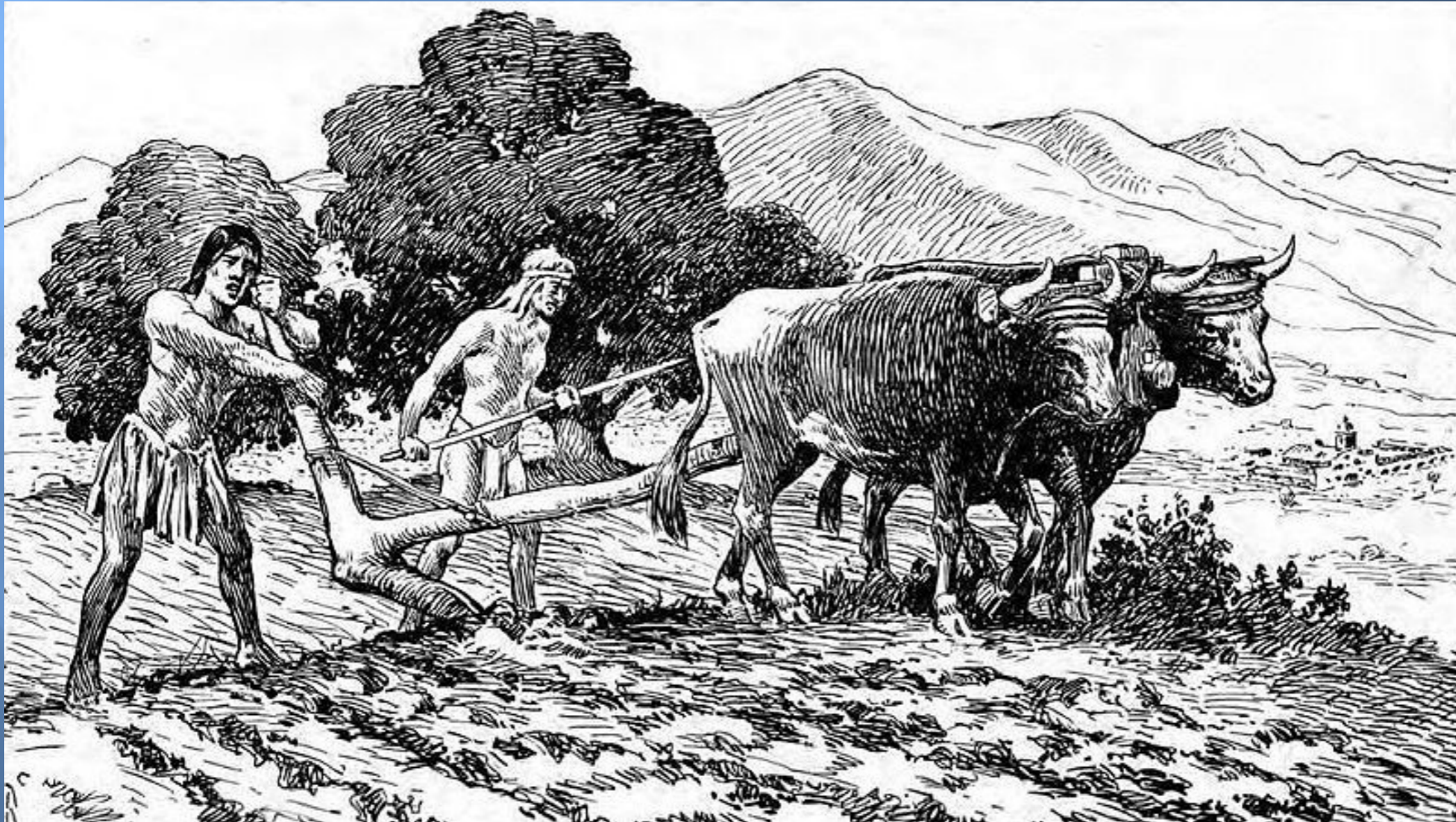
- The **Aryans** were hunters who also raised and herded cattle.
- They were expert warriors. They had metal tipped spears and wooden chariots. They used horses.



- When the Aryans arrived in India, they no longer lived as nomads, but became farmers. They continued to raise cattle. The cattle were so important, the Aryans eventually declared them sacred.



- The Aryans invented an iron plow and built canals to improve farming.



- The Aryans developed a written language called **Sanskrit**.

Detached vowels
 अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ए ऐ ओ औ ऋ लृ
 a aa i ee u oo ae aae o au ri Lri

Vowel marks
 ा ि िी ु ू ्रि ै ौ ऋ ॠ ऌ ॡ
 aa i ee u oo ri ae aae o au r r accent

Numbers
 ० १ २ ३ ४ ५ ६ ७ ८ ९
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Letters
 क ख ग घ ङ च छ ज झ ञ
 k kh g gh n ch chh j jh n
 ट ठ ड ढ ण त थ द ध न
 t tth d dh n t' th the thhe n
 प फ ब भ म य र ल ळ
 p f b bh m y r L LL
 व श ष स ह श्र ष्टृ त्र ज्ञ ॐ
 v sh shh s h shr tthth tt tr gy om
 झ ञ ट ठ ड ढ ण ह क्ष त्त ज ङ ङ
 jh n thhy hm ru hy ksh tt' z ad' ad'h

Half letters
 क ख ग घ च छ ज ङ त थ द ध न प फ भ म
 k kh g gh ch chh j n t' th the n n p f bh m
 य ल व श स ह क्ष ङ ब ष
 y L v sh s h ksh gy b shh
 ऋ रू ङ्क ङ्ग ह्थे ह्थे ह्थे
 Ri Roo ngk ngg thethe thethe thev

मरस. देचकेर रोचक्स!

Mrs. Decker rocks!

- Aryan tribes were led by a **raja**, or prince.
- The Aryans recorded their religious beliefs and traditions in the Vedas and Upanishads.
- Later this formed the basis for Hinduism.

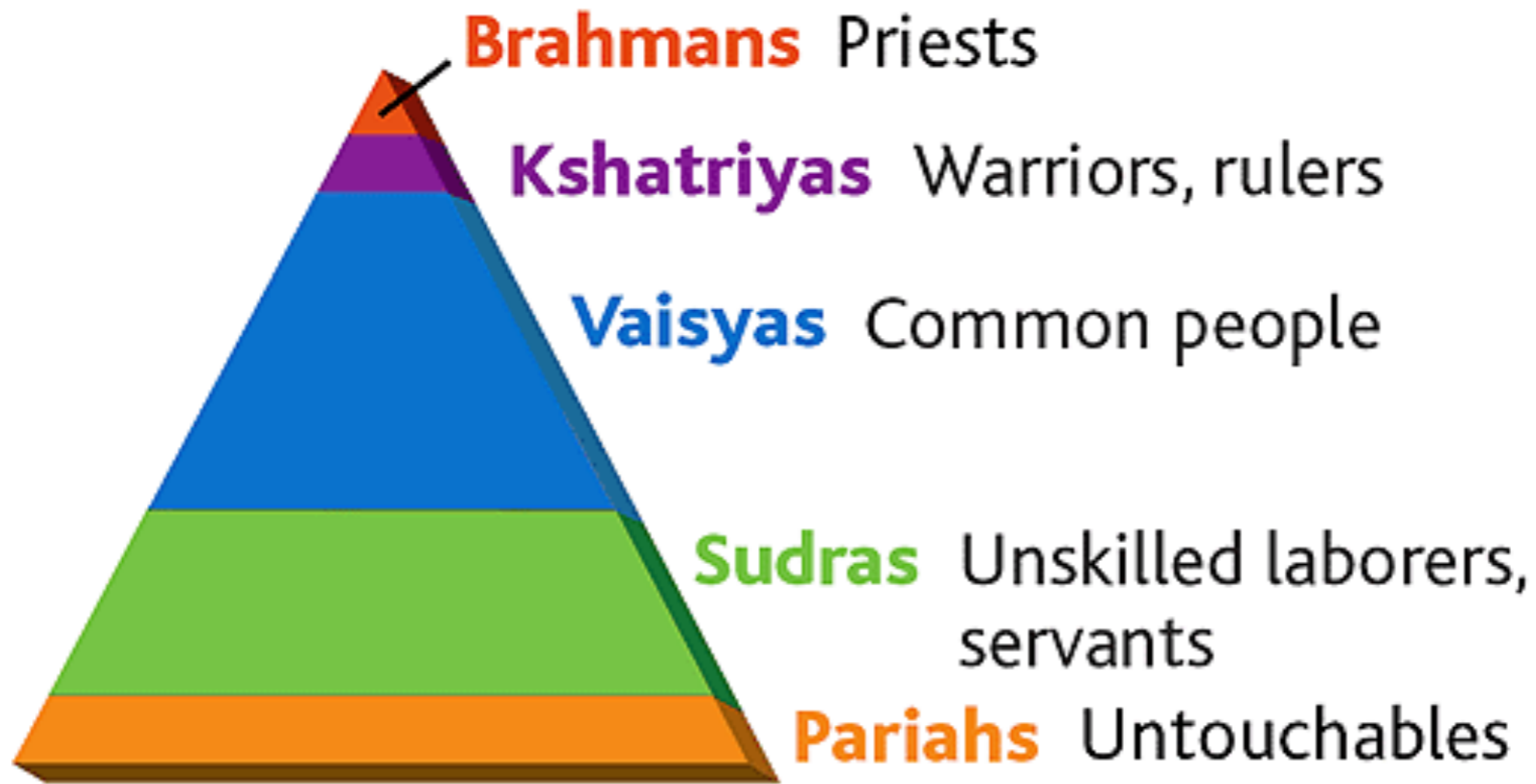


Society in Ancient India

- One of the effects of the Aryans coming into India was the development of a caste system.
- A **caste** is a social group that someone is born into and cannot change.
- A caste dictates what job you will have, whom you can marry, and with whom you can eat or drink.

- There were four classes called varnas in India's social system with one group of people that did not belong to any varna. They were called the Untouchables.

Early India's Social System



Caste System

Individuals

- Place in society based on birth, wealth, or occupation
- 3,000 castes once existed in India.
- Individuals could rarely change castes.

Caste Rules

- Sutras (guides) listed all the rules for the caste system.
- Breaking rules resulted in a transfer to a lower class.

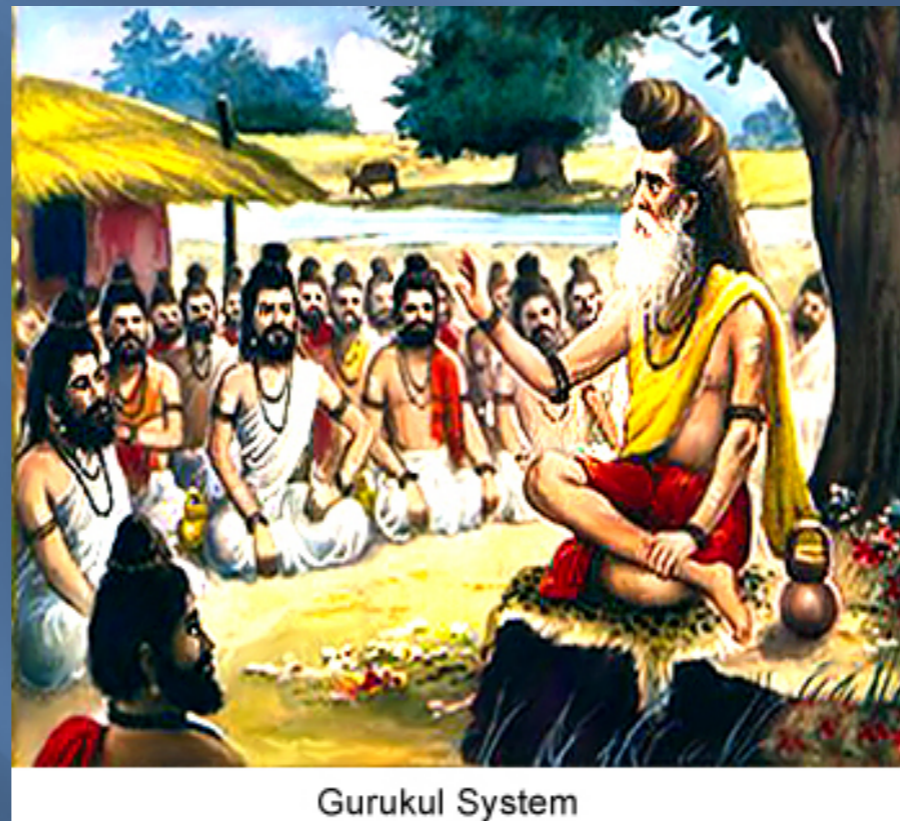
The Caste System

WHO IS...

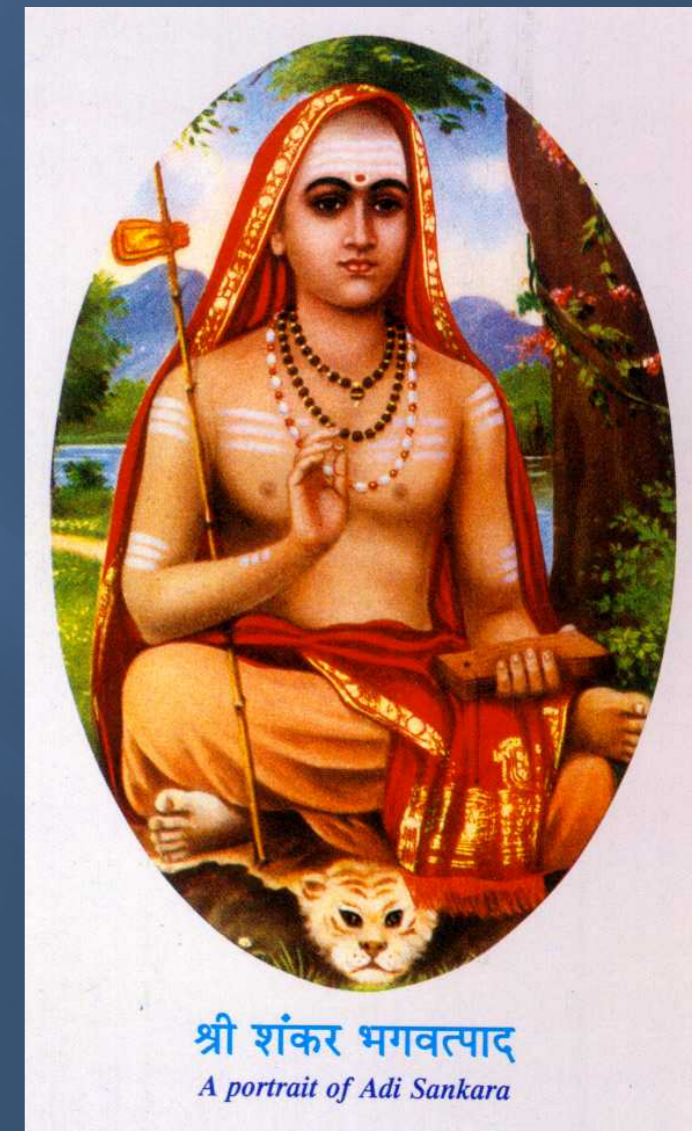
- The mouth?
- The arms?
- The legs?
- The feet?



- Men's lives were considered more important than women's lives.
- In most cases, only men could inherit property. Only men were allowed to go to school or become priests.
- Parents arranged marriages, and divorce was not allowed.
- A guru was a teacher.



Gurukul System



श्री शंकर भगवत्पाद
A portrait of Adi Sankara

Aryan Invasion Review

Invaders from the West

When the Harappan civilization dissipated in 1700 BC, Central Asians called Aryans began taking over territory.



Religion

The Aryans left behind vast collections of poems, hymns, myths, and rituals. They also had religious writings known as Vedas.



Government

No central government: small communities ruled by rajas



Language

Sanskrit is the root of many modern South Asian languages.





Discussion Question



Under the caste system in India, what aspects of life are affected by a person's caste?



A person's caste affects what job they will have, who they can marry, and who they can socialize with.

**What
Did You Learn?**

India's First Civilizations

Q

Describe the cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.

A

Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro were planned cities with wide main streets and a wall around each neighborhood. Each mud brick house had a flat roof and was laid out around a courtyard. Each city had public wells, a sewage system, and garbage disposal.

**What
Did You Learn?**

Section 1 Review

India's First Civilizations

Q

Why are monsoons important to Indian farmers?

A

They cause soil-enriching floods.

India's First Civilizations

Q

Cause and Effect What caused the collapse of Harappan civilization?

A

earthquakes, floods, the Indus River changing its course, and the Aryan invasions

India's First Civilizations



Contrast How did the Aryan and Harappan lifestyles differ?



Harappans were city-dwellers; Aryans were war-like nomads.

India's First Civilizations

Q

Explain How did the Aryans control the people they conquered?

A

Possible answers: strong military, effects of caste system