Ancient India:

Directions:

Click on the sites below to answer the questions. Please do not copy and paste your answers. You are **REQUIRED** to type answers in your own words in RED. Please drop it to me: <http://www.dropitto.me/jmowens>.

***DO NOT PLAGERIZE.***

**Harappa**:

1. I**n 5-7 sentences please summarize what you read here:**

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/india/history/harappa.htm>

1. **Architecture:**

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/india/architecture/index.htm>

**Please fill in the blanks:**

The earliest architecture that anyone knows about from India dates to about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in northern India (modern Pakistan). The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_built big cities, with walls around them and public baths and warehouses and paved streets. But when Harappan civilization collapsed, about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, almost two thousand years went by before anybody in India built a big stone building again. When Indian architects did begin to build big buildings again, about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, at first they built them of wood. Nobody in India knew how to build big stone buildings so they wouldn't fall down. Architects started by building\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, basically mounds of dirt covered with brick or stone like the earlier \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in West Asia and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Egypt. People called these buildings stupas. Soon after this, about 200\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, architects began to carve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_temples into the sides of cliffs, so they were taking away stone instead of building with stone. This is easier, so it was a good place to start. But under the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Indian architects finally began to build stone temples. These were mainly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_temples. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_architects built better and better stone temples, especially in southern India, while in northern India they kept on cutting more temples into the side of cliffs, at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and Elephanta. Slowly Indian architects got better at building temples. Around 500\_\_\_\_\_\_, architects began to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to hold the stones together. Temples got columns around them, and towers over them. About\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Indian architects began to replace wood beams with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_beams. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_invaders came to India about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, most people in northern India converted to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so Indian architects built a lot of Islamic\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, often re-using pieces of destroyed Hindu temples. But in southern India, people went right on building bigger Hindu temples with fancier sculptures carved on them.

1. **Ancient Indian Religions:**

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/india/religion/index.htm>

What three religions are described?

1. **Ancient Indian Economy:**

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/india/economy/index.htm>

What were three goods grown in ancient India?

1.

2.

3.

What were the six things ancient Indians traded?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

1. **Ancient Indian Philosophy:**

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/india/religion/dharma.htm>

What is the caste system?

1. **Indian Daily Life:**

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/india/people/index.htm>

**Please fill in blanks:**

Castes were the central feature of people's identities in ancient India. Beginning soon after the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, people in India began to divide everyone into one of five groups, or castes. People thought of the caste system as people's mirror of the way the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_worked. Just as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_each had to follow its prescribed path, in the same way people had to live according to their caste. This parallel between the real world and the caste system made caste seem natural and impossible to change or avoid. Caste gave some people special rights and privileges that other people did not have.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_describes each of these castes. There were really four castes, and then the lowest group had no caste, and were known as Untouchables. Below the untouchables were the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Untouchables usually did the worst jobs, like cleaning up people's poop from the gutters, or collecting garbage.

The lowest of the castes was the shudras - the servants and farmhands who did not own their own business or their own land, and who had to work for other people. But gradually a lot of land-owning farmers fell into this caste, too. Probably the largest number of people belonged to this caste.

Above them were the vaishyas, or farmers and traders, who owned their own farms or businesses. There were a lot of them, too. Above these were the Kshatriya, or warriors. There were not very many Kshatriyas. A lot of them were in the army, or leaders in other ways. Women could not be warriors, but they could be Kshatriyas anyway.

The most powerful caste was the Brahmans, the priests and leaders. There were only a few of them. Only Brahman men were allowed to go to school, or to teach in schools (Brahman women could not go to school).

There were also a lot of smaller groups within these castes. People who came from different castes could not [eat](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/india/food/index.htm) together. Usually people from one caste did not marry or make [friends](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/india/people/friends.htm) with people from another caste.

1. **Ancient Indian Science:**

[**http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/india/science/index.htm**](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/india/science/index.htm)

The [Harappans](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/india/history/harappa.htm) in 2500 [BC](http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/bc.htm) had a sewage system at their city of Mohenjo-Daro, and carefully laid out, straight streets. They must have understood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_very well.