Jonathan Quang 10/29/14

Global - Mr.Badgley

Homework #24

1.Harappan civilization was an ancient civilization with remains found along the Indus and its tributaries mostly in modern-day Pakistan. Harappan civilization is synonymous with Indus Valley civilization.  
 Monsoons are seasonal winds that affect large areas that reverse directions seasonally

2. The cities of the Indus River Valley were different from other early cities in various ways. One way was that yearly floods and monsoons were unpredictable. This meant that the cities had to build strong levees and islands if the levees were not enough. The Indus River Valley civilizations were also carefully planned. Rather than having a series of buildings connected by a maze of roads, cities were arranged in a precise grid system. These cities also had sophisticated plumbing and sewage systems, which matched urban drainage systems until the 19th century. Almost every house had a private bathroom and toilet that drained into brick sewers. The brick sewers actually had manholes for inspection and maintenance.

3. The Aryans made important contributions to Indian life and culture. The Aryans brought with them their castes social order system organized into four castes, the Brahmins (priests), warriors and rulers, peasants and traders, and laborers. The class that a person belonged to determined his or her role in society. Castes bore many subdivisions. People were born into a caste, and their caste determined the work they did, possible candidates of marriage, and people who they could dine with. Cleanliness and purity also became a focus. Impure workers, such as butchers and gravediggers, existed outside the caste structure, and were isolated. The Aryans also had their sacred literature, the Vedas, which suggested that the Aryans were religious and believed in prayers, magic, and rituals. This social system diffused into Indian life and culture.