

Harappan Civilization Organizer

Name _____

Use with Student Text pages 118–23.

A. Complete the web.

Organized Cities and Government pp. 119, 121

- The two main cities, Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, were settled along the Indus River.
- Archaeologists have found the Harappan cities to be very organized.
- Mohenjo-Daro appeared to have had two main streets.

Social Classes p. 121

- Many buildings along the main streets appeared to be middle-class houses.
- The unearthed houses showed that the middle class was probably made up of merchants and craftsmen.

The Harappan Civilization

Religion

pp. 119, 123

- Many historians believe that the Great Bath was used for religious ceremonies.
- Historians can make guesses about the Harappans' religious beliefs and customs by looking at the pictographs, but they cannot conclude anything definite.

Job Specialization

p. 119

- The fertile Indus Valley was good for farming and raising animals.
- Artifacts showed that the Indus people were artistic and skilled craftsmen.

Arts, Sciences, and Written Language

pp. 121, 123

- Harappans developed technology that allowed them to have running water, indoor plumbing, and an advanced sewage system.
- Many artifacts display writings in pictographs, which linguists have been unable to decipher.

B. Answer the question.

How did the Harappan civilization end? Evidence suggests that the civilization came to a sudden halt.

Possible reasons for its disappearance are an invasion, a flood, or a famine.

India's Landforms

Use with Student Text pages 118–21.

Name _____

Label and color the map according to the instructions given.

1. Label the countries of India, Pakistan, Nepal, and China.

2. Label the northeastern natural boundary of India. Color it purple.

3. Label the ocean off the southern coast of India.

4. Label the plateau in southern India. Color it orange.

5. Color the circles next to Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro red.

6. Label the river where the Harappan civilization began. Trace it in red.

7. Label the two natural boundaries that protected the Harappan civilization from invaders. Color them yellow.

8. Which direction is India from the equator? north

9. In what modern-day country are the ruins of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro located?
Pakistan

10. Explain why India is often called the Indian subcontinent.
The Himalaya Mountains stretch across northeastern India, forming a natural barrier that separates India and some neighboring countries from the rest of the continent.

Site Map

Use with Student Text page 122.

Name _____

Label the sections of your artifact pan to match this site map.

Draw each artifact at the location in which it was found.

Number each artifact on the map.

A

B

C

D

Catalog for Artifacts

Use with Student Text page 122.

Name _____

Complete the chart about the artifacts.

Collection of _____

Date _____

Number	Description	Material	Dimensions	Weight	Remarks

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Aryan Civilization Organizer

Use with Student Text pages 124–34.

Name _____

Complete the web.

Organized Cities and Government p. 124

- The Aryans spread across northern India and settled into _____ **villages**.
- The Aryans did not form a strong **central** government.
- Each village was governed by a council of leading men and a _____ **headman**.

Social Classes

pp. 129–30

- Since the rise of Hinduism, the two basic social groups in India have been the _____ **family** and the _____ **caste**, or social class.
- The oldest man in the family had complete **authority** over the other members.
- There were four main caste divisions: (1) priests, (2) warriors and _____ **rulers**, (3) farmers, traders, and _____ **artisans**, and (4) laborers and _____ **servants**.

The Aryan Civilization

Religion

pp. 126, 132–33

- The Aryans developed a religion called **Hinduism**, which is polytheistic.
- The belief that everything in the universe is part of a supreme being is called **pantheism**.
- Siddhartha Gautama changed his name to **Buddha**, and his religion became known as **Buddhism**.

Job Specialization

p. 124

- The craftsmen made tools and **household** items for the villagers.
- The farmers' success depended upon the annual rains of the summer **monsoon** season.

Arts, Sciences, and Written Language

p. 124

- The written language of the Aryans is called **Sanskrit**.
- Much of the Aryans' art reflected their **religious** beliefs.
- Sculptures of gods and goddesses were very common and were probably used in **worship**.

Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 118–25.

Name _____

A. Identify the name of the civilization that began on each date.

1. 2300 BC Harappan
2. 1500 BC Aryan

B. Complete each statement.

3. Archaeologists believe the Harappan civilization was an advanced society because it had organized cities, indoor plumbing, running water, and an advanced sewage system.
4. India is often called the Indian subcontinent because the Himalaya Mountains stretch across northeastern India, forming a natural barrier that separates India and neighboring countries from the rest of the continent.
5. The reason that archaeologists have been unable to unravel the mysteries of the Harappan civilization is they do not know the Harappan people's language.
6. Three possible explanations why the Harappan civilization suddenly disappeared are an invasion, a flood, and a famine.

C. Match the description with the term.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| <u>C</u> | 7. a wind that reverses direction with the change of season |
| <u>D</u> | 8. the written language of the Aryans |
| <u>E</u> | 9. archaeologist who discovered Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro |
| <u>B</u> | 10. a scholar who studies languages |

- | |
|------------------------------|
| A. Jean-François Champollion |
| B. linguist |
| C. monsoon |
| D. Sanskrit |
| E. Sir John Hubert Marshall |

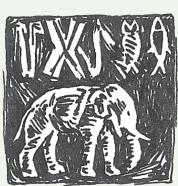
D. Write H if the statement describes the Harappan civilization.

If the statement describes the Aryan civilization, write A.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| <u>A</u> | 11. They were warlike people. |
| <u>A</u> | 12. Their way of life became the characteristic culture of ancient and modern India. |
| <u>H</u> | 13. They had well-organized cities. |
| <u>A</u> | 14. Each village was governed by a council of leading men and a headman. |
| <u>H</u> | 15. They had indoor plumbing, running water, and a sewage system. |

E. Sequence the events to show how the term *Aryan* has echoed through history.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| <u>1</u> | 16. The Aryans were the nomadic warriors who invaded India from the north. |
| <u>3</u> | 17. Hitler used the term <i>Aryan</i> to describe the people of his Germany. |
| <u>2</u> | 18. Some of the Aryans migrated to the area that is now Iran. |



Hinduism

Use with Student Text pages 126–30.

Name _____

A. Fill in the blanks.

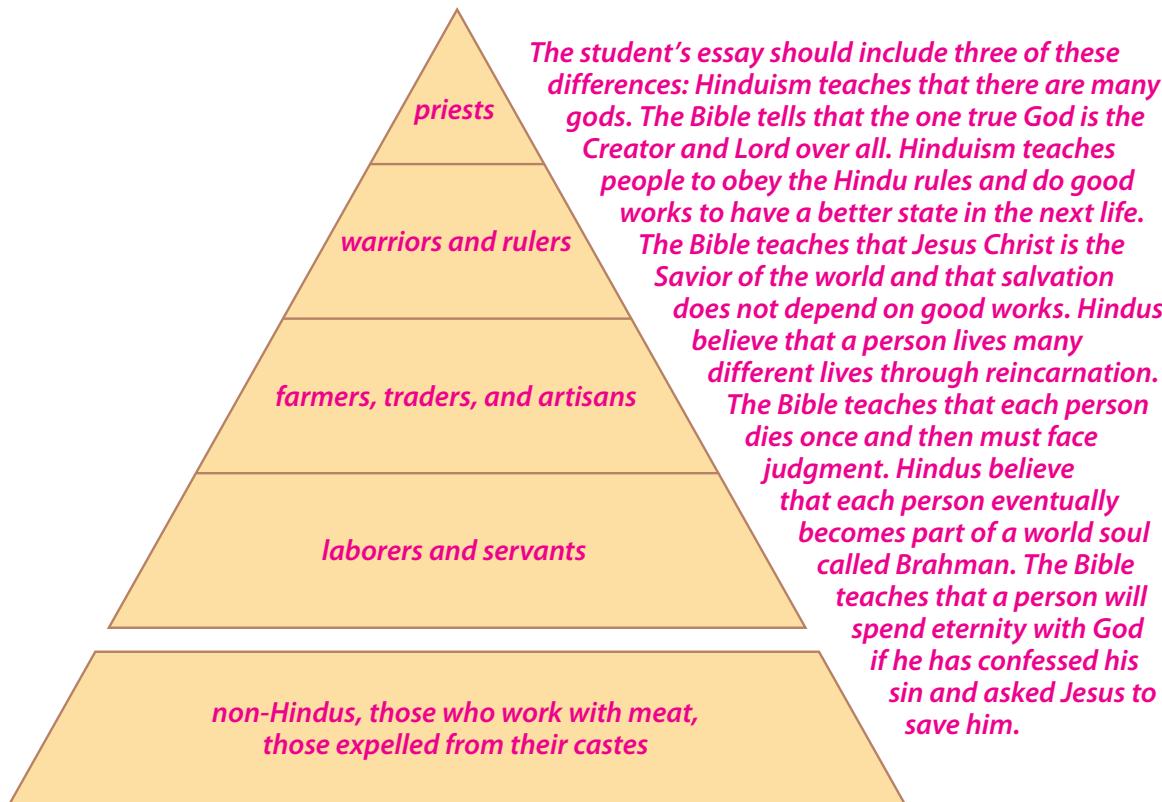
1. The three most important gods in Hinduism are Brahma, Shiva, and Vishnu.
2. These three gods are forms of the great god Brahman.
3. The Rig-Veda is a collection of hymns, prayers, and poems.
4. The two basic groups in India since the rise of Hinduism have been the family and the caste.

B. Match each term with its correct description.

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| C | 5. caste |
| B | 6. karma |
| G | 7. dharma |
| E | 8. Vedas |
| H | 9. Brahman |
| A | 10. reincarnation |
| F | 11. pantheism |
| D | 12. Hinduism |
| I | 13. untouchables |

- | |
|--|
| A. the belief that a person lives more than once in different bodies |
| B. the result of a person's good and bad deeds |
| C. a social class of Indian society |
| D. the religion that the Aryans developed in India |
| E. the sacred books of Hinduism |
| F. the belief that everything is part of Brahman, including plants, animals, and gods |
| G. the duty that a Hindu must follow to become part of Brahman |
| H. name of the great soul or world soul |
| I. those outside the caste system, including anyone who is not a Hindu, who works with meat, or who has been expelled from his own caste |

C. Write the occupations for each level of the Indian social pyramid. *Answer to essay question on page 76*



Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 126–34.

Name _____

A. Match the description to the correct term.

- B** 1. a social class
A 2. the great god called the great soul or world soul
F 3. a state of complete enlightenment
E 4. the result of a person's good and bad deeds
J 5. the sacred books of Hinduism
C 6. the duty that a Hindu must follow to become part of Brahman
D 7. gained understanding
H 8. the belief that a person lives more than once in different bodies
G 9. the idea that everything in the universe is part of a supreme being
I 10. outcasts; rejected by others and excluded from normal life

- A. Brahman
B. caste
C. dharma
D. enlightened
E. karma
F. nirvana
G. pantheism
H. reincarnation
I. untouchable
J. Vedas

B. Write **T** if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write the correction for the underlined words.

Hinduism

11. The Aryans developed a religion called Buddhism.

T

12. The hope of many untouchables is to do their duty, die, and have a better life in a reincarnated state.

caste

13. The two basic social groups in India are the family and the untouchables.

T

14. Siddhartha Gautama changed his name to Buddha.

Eightfold Path

15. Buddha's list of good works was the Four Noble Truths.

T

16. The caste dictated whom one married, one's job, and one's clothing.

Buddhism

17. Siddhartha Gautama began the religion called Hinduism.

four

18. There were five main caste divisions in Indian society.

C. Complete the chart.

19–24. Contrast Buddhism with biblical truth.

Buddhism	Biblical truth
Buddhism teaches that a person's salvation, or enlightenment, depends on his good <u>works</u> and right thinking.	Salvation from sin comes only through <u>Jesus Christ</u> and His payment of sin's penalty on the cross.
Buddhism teaches that suffering can be overcome by getting rid of <u>desires</u> and <u>wants</u> .	Suffering is the result of man's <u>sin</u> . Christians can view suffering as an opportunity to see God's <u>faithfulness</u> .
Buddhism requires its followers to meditate on <u>riddles</u> or pleasant thoughts to find peace.	Christians are to meditate on God's <u>Word</u> to experience His blessings.

D. First, plan the essay on your own paper. Then, write it on a new sheet of paper.

25. Contrast Hinduism with biblical truth. Include at least three differences. *The answer to the essay question is located on page 75.*

Comparing Religions

Name _____

Complete the chart.

	Hinduism	Buddhism	Christianity
Key person or founder	Hinduism was founded by the ancient <u>Aryan</u> civilization.	Buddhism was founded by a man named <u>Siddhartha Gautama</u> .	Christianity was founded by <u>Jesus</u> Christ.
God(s)	There are many gods. The most important are <u>Brahma</u> , <u>Shiva</u> , and <u>Vishnu</u> . The universe is part of Brahman.	There is no god. Some Buddhists believe that Buddha was a god.	The Bible teaches that there is <u>one God</u> (1 Cor. 8:6).
How a person is saved	To have a better state in the next life, people should obey the Hindu <u>rules</u> and do <u>good works</u> .	A person's salvation, or enlightenment, depends on his <u>good works</u> and <u>right thinking</u> . A person's ultimate goal or salvation is to reach <u>nirvana</u> .	Salvation is received by trusting in <u>Jesus</u> , Who paid the penalty for <u>sin</u> through His death and <u>resurrection</u> (Rom. 6:23; Phil. 3:9–10).
After death	Hindus believe in <u>reincarnation</u> , the belief that a person lives more than once in different bodies. Each person eventually becomes part of <u>Brahman</u> .	Buddhists believe in <u>reincarnation</u> , the belief that a person lives more than once in different bodies.	A person will spend <u>eternity</u> in a resurrected body with Jesus Christ if he has <u>confessed</u> his sin and asked the Son of God to save him (John 3:16; 1 John 1:9).
Sacred writings	Hindu scriptures include the <u>Vedas</u> , the oldest being the Rig-Veda; the Upanishads; and the Bhagavad-Gita.	Buddhist scriptures include the Mahavastu, the Jataka Tales, the Tripitaka, and the Tantras. Its followers meditate on <u>riddles</u> or pleasant thoughts to find peace.	The Bible is God's <u>Word</u> (2 Tim. 3:16). It is divided into the Old Testament and the <u>New Testament</u> .
Beliefs about family	Hinduism teaches that obedience in the family is an important duty for becoming part of <u>Brahman</u> .	Two of its six relationships are between parents and children or between husband and wife. By fulfilling responsibilities, one can achieve harmony, security, and prosperity both within the family and in society.	The most important relationship is between man and <u>God</u> . Children should <u>honor</u> their parents (Exod. 20:12). Christ said that loyalty to Him may demand sacrificing loyalty to family (Matt. 10:37–38).

Etymology

Use with Student Text page 135.

Name _____

A. Complete the chart. Answers may vary slightly according to the dictionary used.

English word	Sanskrit word	English definition	Sanskrit definition
bandanna	<i>bandhati</i>	<i>a large square colorful cloth</i>	<i>he ties</i>
guru	<i>guruh</i>	<i>Hindu teacher</i>	<i>heavy</i>
jungle	<i>jangalam</i>	<i>place grown over with dense vegetation</i>	<i>desert, wasteland, uncultivated area</i>
loot	<i>loptram, lotram</i>	<i>things of value taken during a war</i>	<i>plunder</i>
mantra	<i>mantrah</i>	<i>a word or phrase repeated verbally in meditation</i>	<i>Hindu prayer</i>
orange	<i>narangah</i>	<i>a color, a fruit</i>	<i>orange tree</i>
shawl	<i>sati</i>	<i>a large piece of cloth worn around the shoulders, head, or neck for warmth or decoration</i>	<i>cloth, sari</i>
sugar	<i>sarkara</i>	<i>a sweet substance that comes from sugar cane or sugar beets</i>	<i>grit, ground sugar</i>
yoga	<i>yogah</i>	<i>a Hindu system of training exercises to control the mind and body</i>	<i>union, joining</i>

B. Read step 4 on Student Text page 135. Write a paragraph about your findings.



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Identifying Cause and Effect

Name _____

Use with Student Text page 136.

Record six cause-and-effect relationships. The first two have been started for you.

1. Choose an event or circumstance.
2. Decide whether it represents a cause or an effect.
3. Record it in the correct column in the chart below. If it is a cause, go to step 4. If it is an effect, skip to step 6.
4. Identify one of its effects. Think through these questions. What did this event lead to? What was the result? Look at the clue words for effects to help you.
5. Record the effect in the chart below.
6. Identify the event or circumstance that caused it. Think through these questions. Why did this happen? What led to this? Look at the clue words for causes to help you.
7. Record the cause in the chart below.

Clue Words

Sometimes a writer will use words that signal a cause or an effect.

cause—as, basis, because, motivated, reason

effect—as a result, brought about, for that reason, led to, so, therefore

Cause	Possible answers are given.	Effect
Because the Indus Valley was close to the river,	<i>the land was good for farming and raising animals.</i> (p. 119)	
<i>Because no one has found an artifact with a translation of Harappan writing,</i> (p. 123)	linguists cannot decipher the Harappan language.	
<i>Because the Aryan's language has been translated,</i>	<i>more is known about them than about the Harappans.</i> (p. 124)	
<i>Because the rains during the summer monsoon season were on time and heavy enough,</i>	<i>the farmers had success with their crops.</i> (p. 124)	
<i>Because the rains were light or late during the summer monsoon season,</i>	<i>drought and famine occurred.</i> (p. 124)	
<i>Because Hitler believed that races other than the Aryans, particularly the Jews, did not deserve to live,</i>	<i>he executed them.</i> (p. 125)	

Because Hindus believe they can make their souls purer for Brahman by disciplining their bodies, they seclude, starve, and inflict pain on themselves. (p.127) Because Hindus believe in reincarnation, many of them seek to improve their karma through good works. (p. 127) Because the untouchables were rejected and excluded from normal life, their only hope was to do their duty, die, and have a better life in a reincarnated state. (p. 131) Because Buddhism was not based on a caste system (gave everyone an equal opportunity to be enlightened), the lower classes were attracted to Buddhism. (p. 134) Because Chandragupta did not trust his subjects, he set up a network of spies. (p. 137) Because Buddhism emphasizes doing good works and relieving suffering, Asoka made many improvements to give his people better lives. (p. 138) Because Asoka sent Buddhist missionaries into other countries, many other Asian countries adopted Buddhism. (p. 138) Because Asoka tolerated opponents to Buddhism and allowed them to practice other religions, Buddhism is not a major force in India today. (p. 140)

Mauryan Empire Organizer

Name _____

Use with Student Text pages 137–40.

Complete the web. Not all the characteristics of a civilization are discussed regarding the Mauryan Empire in the Student Text.

Organized Cities and Government

- The first ruler of the empire was Chandragupta Maurya.
- The capital city was Pataliputra.
- The empire had a centralized government.
- One of the greatest rulers of the empire was Asoka, who united most of the Indian subcontinent under his leadership.

Job Specialization

- Many improvements were made to give the people better lives.
- The people dug wells, planted trees, and constructed hospitals throughout the empire.

The Mauryan Empire

Religion

- Asoka worked diligently to promote Buddhism in his empire.
- Thousands of dome-shaped shrines called stupas were built. The most well-known of these structures is the Great Stupa.
- Asoka sent Buddhist missionaries into areas outside the empire's borders.

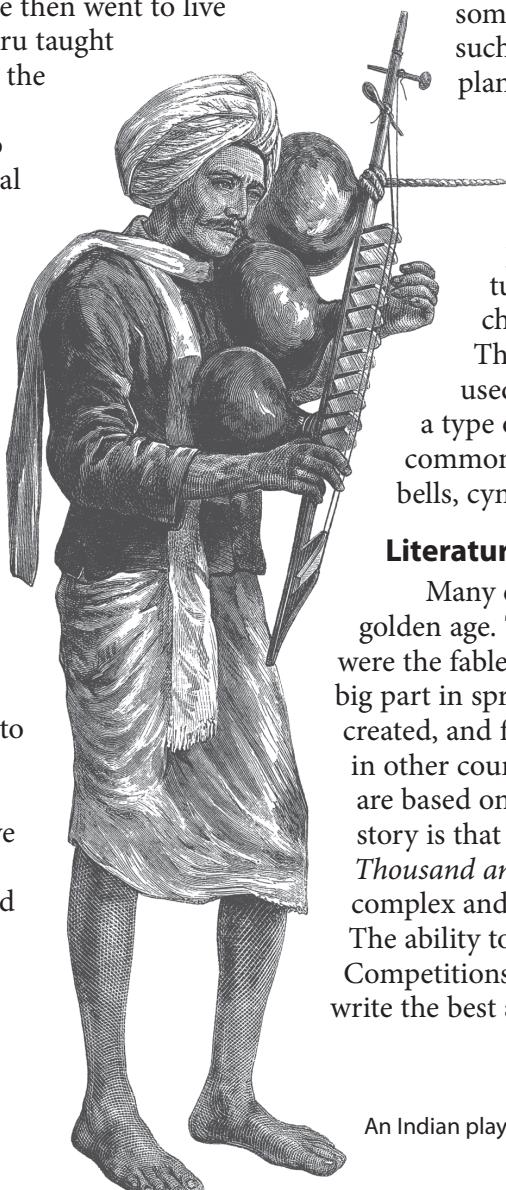
The term *golden age* is used to describe the time when a country reaches its peak. India's golden age began during the rule of the Gupta dynasty under Chandragupta II. It lasted from about AD 320 to 550 and was a time of wealth, achievement, peace, and learning.

Education

A Hindu boy began his schooling at home, where he learned the alphabet and Sanskrit. Once he reached a certain age, his family held a special ceremony. A priest placed a sacred cord on the boy's left shoulder and fastened it under his right arm. The cord had three strands, each one woven from nine threads. Throughout the rest of his life, the boy would wear the sacred cord as the symbol of his place in Hindu society. He then went to live with a *guru*, his teacher. The guru taught the Vedas and how to follow all the important Hindu rituals. Every activity, from cooking a meal to fighting a battle, followed a ritual to please the Hindu gods.

Number System

The Gupta age was the golden age of mathematics. What we call *arabic* numerals were really invented by the Hindus. Arabic numerals are the numerals we use every day, such as 1, 2, 3, and 4. The people of India were one of the first to use a zero. They discovered it independently of other ancient civilizations. It is the zero invented in India that spread into Europe in the 1400s. They also used the decimal system, place values, and positive and negative numbers. In more-advanced mathematics the Indians learned how to find square and cubic roots, figured an accurate value for *pi*, and used elementary algebra.



An Indian playing a vina

Science

During the Gupta period, scholars studied chemistry, physics, and astronomy. They described the principle of gravity. They even had an idea of how atoms make up all matter. Indian astronomers discovered that the earth and all the planets are spheres and that the earth rotates.

Art

The art of this period appeared peaceful and happy. The wealthy enjoyed painting. Most gentlemen and ladies knew how to paint. The best examples of known Gupta paintings are found in the caves at Ajanta. These paintings were done by Buddhist artists. Although they primarily show scenes from the life of Buddha, we can learn something of how the people lived, such as what they wore and what plants and animals they raised.

Music

Most music from this time was not written down. A performer began with a familiar tune and then improvised and made changes in the melody as he played. The main instrument that the Indians used was called a *vina*. The *vina* was a type of lute similar to a guitar. Other common instruments were flutes, drums, bells, cymbals, and gongs.

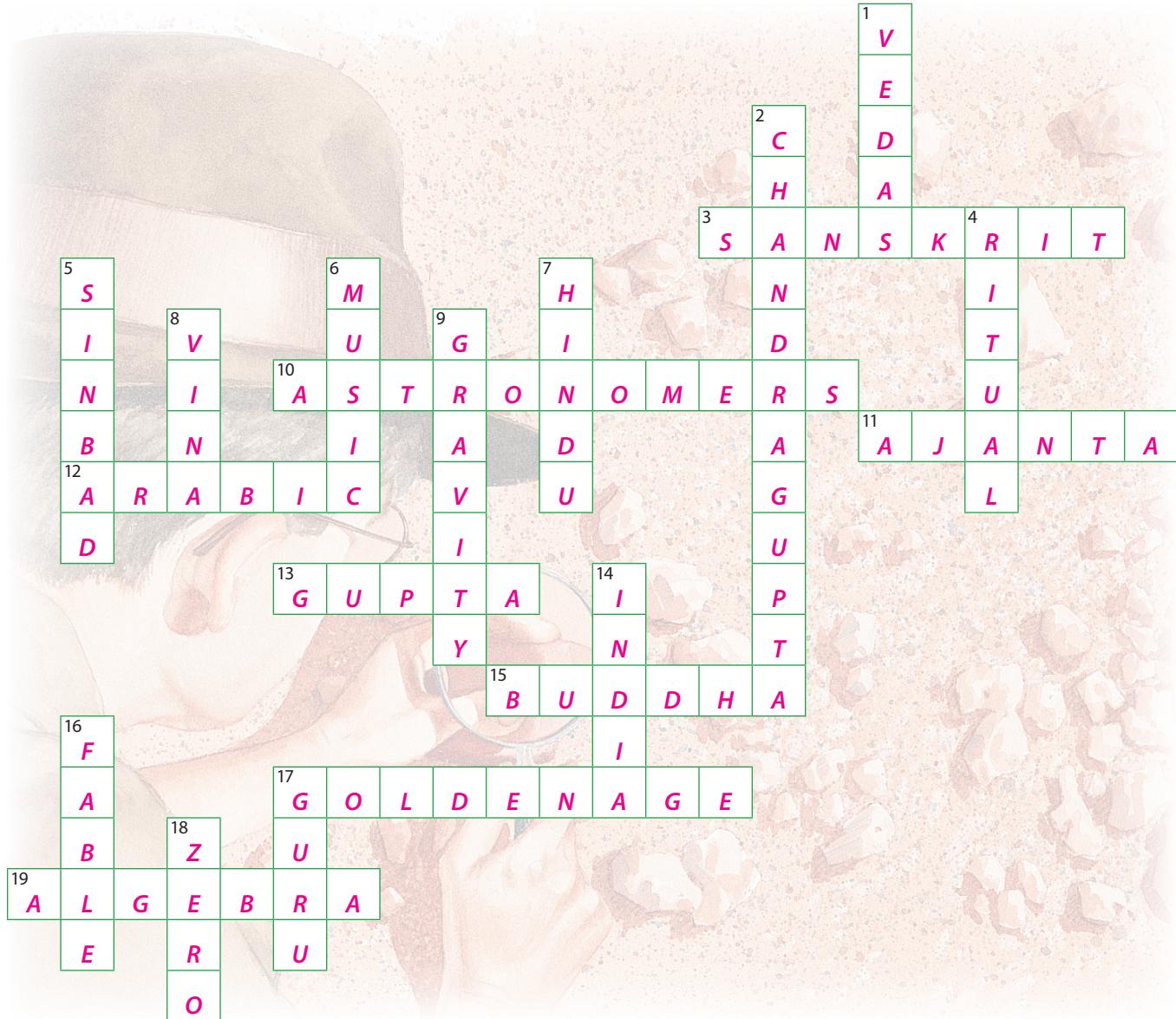
Literature

Many excellent writers lived during the golden age. Two popular types of literature were the fable and the fairy tale. Trade played a big part in spreading stories that Indian writers created, and fables and fairy tales were popular in other countries. Some stories we have today are based on early Indian fables. One such story is that of Sinbad the Sailor from *The Thousand and One Nights*. Indian poetry was complex and did not spread like the fables. The ability to write poetry was very important. Competitions were often held to see who could write the best and most complicated poem.

Golden Age Puzzle

Name _____

Complete the puzzle.



Across

3. language learned at school
10. men who found out the earth rotates
11. caves where wall art was found
12. name of our numerals
13. dynasty of the golden age
15. cave paintings about ____
17. a civilization's peak (two words)
19. type of math used (elementary ____)

Down

1. writings taught by the guru
2. ruler of the Gupta dynasty
4. a ___ for every activity
5. story of ___ the Sailor
6. art form that was improvised
7. rituals to please the ___ gods
8. the main musical instrument
9. scientific principle described by scholars
14. golden age of ____
16. a popular type of literature
17. a boy's teacher
18. one of the first civilizations to use ____

Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 137–40.

Name _____

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Chandragupta Maurya was the first emperor of the Mauryan Empire.
2. Chandragupta chose Pataliputra as his capital city and established a centralized government.
3. Chandragupta did not trust his people, so he set up a network of spies throughout the empire.
4. Under his leadership Asoka united most of the Indian subcontinent.
5. Asoka lost his desire to conquer countries, so he devoted his time to Buddhism and its teachings.
6. Asoka built thousands of dome-shaped shrines called stupas.
7. Asoka made improvements to give his people better lives, because Buddhism emphasizes doing good works and relieving suffering.
8. Asoka spread Buddhism by sending missionaries into areas outside his country.
9. Sir John Hubert Marshall was a British archaeologist who organized excavations, recorded data, established museums, and helped restore the Great Stupa.
10. Most people living in modern India claim Hinduism as their religion.
11. One of the greatest rulers of the Mauryan Empire was Asoka.

B. Label the map.

12. Ganges River
13. Harappa
14. Himalaya Mountains
15. India
16. Indus River
17. Mohenjo-Daro
18. Pataliputra



Chapter 5 Summary

Name _____

Define these terms

caste	pantheism
dharma	reincarnation
enlightened	Sanskrit
karma	stupa
linguist	untouchable
monsoon	Vedas
nirvana	

Locate these places

- Ganges River
- Harappa
- Himalaya Mountains
- India
- Indus River
- Mohenjo-Daro
- Pataliputra



Tell about these people

- Asoka
- Buddha
- Chandragupta Maurya
- Siddhartha Gautama
- Sir John Marshall

Explain what happened

- 2300 BC—Harappan civilization
- 1500 BC—Aryan civilization

Be able to . . .

- Write an essay contrasting Hinduism with biblical truth
- Explain why archaeologists believe the Harappan civilization was an advanced society
- Explain why India is often called the Indian subcontinent
- Identify the reason archaeologists have been unable to unravel the mysteries of the Harappan civilization
- Identify possible explanations as to why the Harappan civilization disappeared
- Describe the Aryan civilization
- Explain how the term *Aryan* has echoed through history
- Describe the great god Brahman of Hinduism
- Identify the two basic social groups in India since the rise of Hinduism
- Describe the Indian caste system
- Contrast Buddhism with biblical truth
- Describe the beginning of the Mauryan Empire and its first emperor
- Explain how Buddhism spread to other countries
- Describe the reign of Asoka