

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, _____ and _____, were settled along the _____.
- Archaeologists have found the Harappan cities to be very _____.
- Mohenjo-Daro appeared to have had _____ streets.

Social Classes p. 121

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

The Harappan Civilization

Religion

pp. 119, 123

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

Job Specialization

p. 119

- The fertile Indus Valley was good for _____ and _____.
- Artifacts showed that the Indus people were _____ and _____ craftsmen.

Arts, Sciences, and Written Language

pp. 121, 123

- Harappans developed technology that allowed them to have running _____, indoor _____, and an advanced _____.
- Many artifacts display writings in _____, which _____ have been unable to decipher.

B. Answer the question.

How did the Harappan civilization end? _____

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 _____.
- The Aryans did not form a strong _____ government.
- Each village was governed by a council of leading men and a _____.

Social Classes

pp. 129–30

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

The Aryan Civilization

Religion

pp. 126, 132–33

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

Job Specialization

p. 124

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

Arts, Sciences, and Written Language

p. 124

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

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.

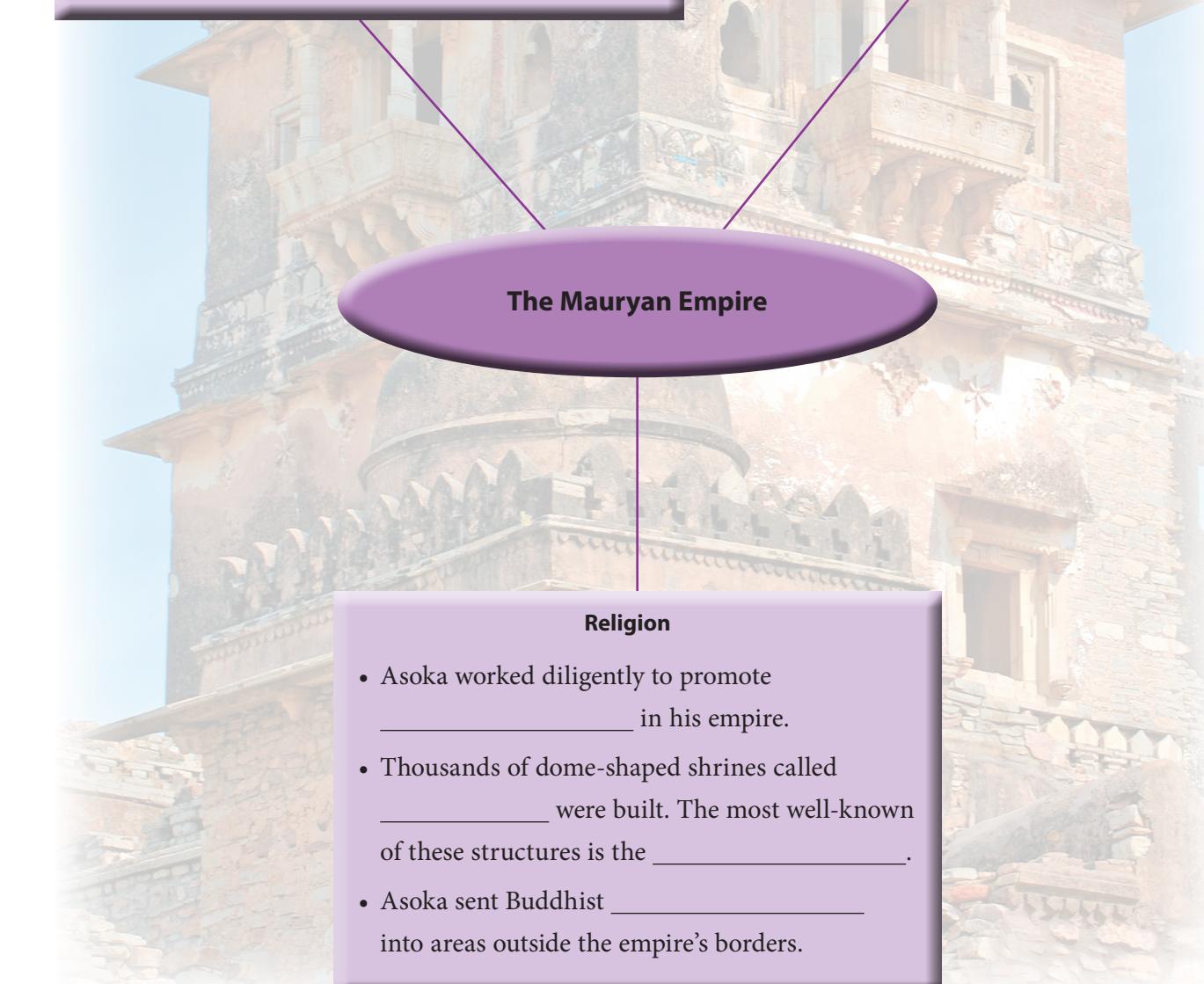
Organized Cities and Government

- The first ruler of the empire was _____.
- The capital city was _____.
- The empire had a _____ government.
- One of the greatest rulers of the empire was _____, who united most of the Indian _____ under his leadership.

Job Specialization

- Many improvements were made to give the people better _____.
- The people dug _____, planted _____, and constructed _____ throughout the empire.

The Mauryan Empire



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Religion

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