Name:	Period:	Date:
	NT CIVILIZATIONS cient Indian Civilization	
2.3: Planned Cities on the Indus		
Objective A: Describe the impact of geography on the Indu	us Valley culture.	
1. Geographers refer to,		-
, and		
as the Indian subcontinent.		
2. Label the following on the map:	•	
a. Arabían Sea		
b. Bay of Bengal		

MILES

KILOMETERS

BC, people were farming in villages along the Indus River.

engineers also created sophisticated _____ and ____ systems.

10. In Mohenjo-Daro, almost every house had a private _____ and _____.

One of the most remarkable achievements of the Indus Valley people was their sophisticated _____

12. Archeologists think the culture was a ______. Religious artifacts reveal links to modern ______ culture.

Cities were laid out on a precise ______ system. Cities featured a fortified area called a ______. Early

c. Deccan Plateaud. Ganges River

g. HINDU KUSH

h. Indus River

i. Mohenjo-Daro

The Indo-Gangetic Plain is watered by the

Seasonal winds called

Describe the environmental challenges of this

Indus were ___

b. Rivers sometimes ...

Yearly ______ spread rich soil. However, floods along the

With too little rain, plants withered

Indus Valley civilization is sometimes called _____ civilization.

11. In contrast to cuneiform and hieroglyphics, the Harappan language been ...

and people went _____ With too much rain, floods ...

Objective B: Describe Indus Valley cities and culture.

dominate India's climate.

region:

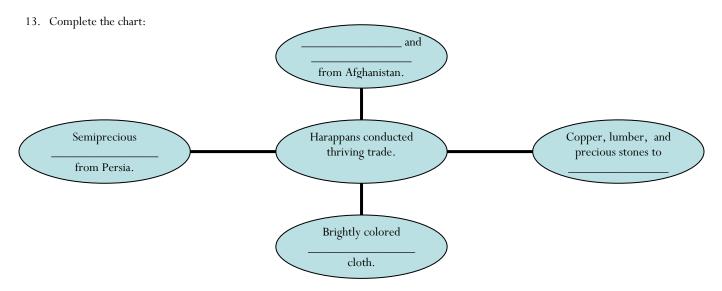
6.

8.

9.

<u>Harappa</u> HIMALAYAS

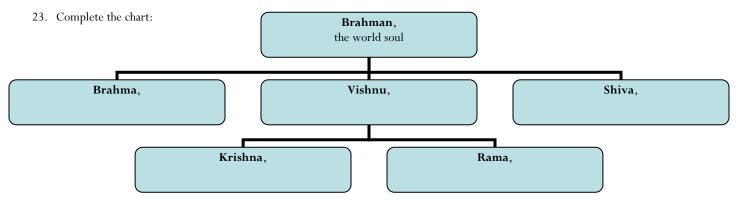
f.



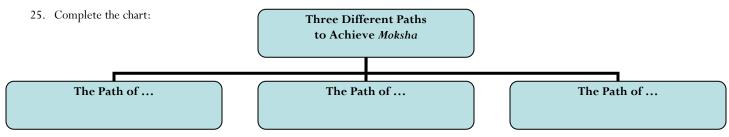
- Objective C: List theories about the decline of the Indus Valley civilization.
 - 14. What probably destroyed Indus Valley civilization?
 - 15. The ______ swept into the Indus Valley around 1500 BC.

3.2: Hinduism and Buddhism Develop

- Objective A: Describe the origins, beliefs, and development of Hinduism.
 - 16. Hinduism is ...
 - 17. Hinduism unlike religions such as Buddhism, Christianity, or Islam cannot ...
 - 18. Hindus see religion as a way of ...
 - 19. The Upanishads explore how a person can ...
 - 20. Define moksha:
 - 21. Define reincarnation:
 - 22. Define karma:



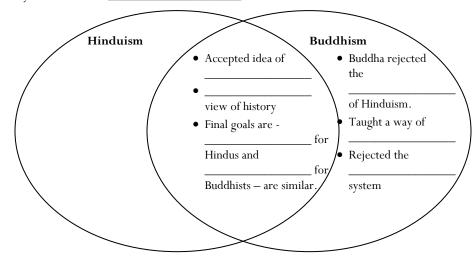
24. Hindus today are free to ...



Name:	Period:	Date:					
26. Good karma brought	_ and bad karma resulted in						
27. Mahavira was the founder of and	27. Mahavira was the founder of and believed that everything in the universe has a						
should not be							
• Objective B: Explain the origins, beliefs, and practices	s of Buddhism.						
28. The founder of Buddhism,	, was born into a	family.					
29. His father him in his palace.							
30. During his trips out of the palace, Siddhartha saw a) an	man , b) a man, c) a		, and				
finally d) a wandering man who seemed		·					
31. Siddhartha decided to spend his life searching for \dots							
32. Siddhartha spent six years seeking	·						
33. After 49 days of, he achieved	an understanding of						
34. Buddha means "	<u>"</u>						
35. Complete the chart:							
The Four Noble Truths							

The Four Noble Truths				
First Noble Truth	Life is			
Second Noble Truth	The cause of all suffering is			
Third Noble Truth	The way to end all suffering is			
Fourth Noble Truth	The way to overcome such desires and attain enlightenment is			

- 36. Mastery of the Eightfold Path would occur \dots
- 37. By following the Eightfold Path anyone could reach _____
- 38. Complete the Venn diagram:



Name: _				Period:	_ Date:
39.	Monks and nuns took vows	to			
	a.				
	b.				
	С.				
40.	During the centuries following	ng the Buddha's death, mission	naries were able to spread his	s faith over large parts of	but Buddhism
	never gained a significant foo	othold in			
41.	Why did Hindus feel no nee	d to convert to Buddhism?			
42.	Complete the chart:	Frade succeeded in making Bud	dhism the most widespread	religion of East Asia.	
Beyond	India to	Southeast along trade routes to		Central Asian trad	le routes to: