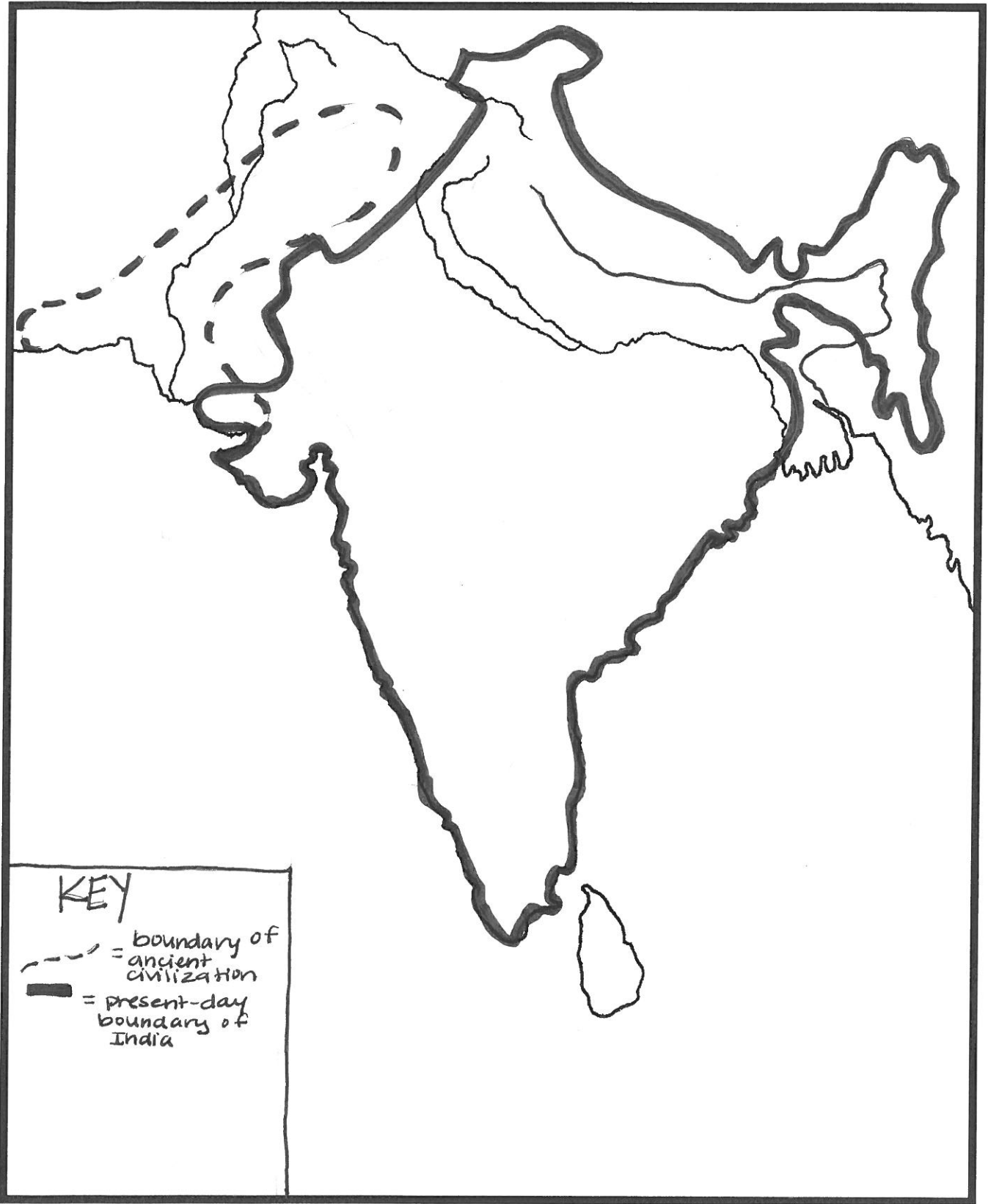


NAME: _____



KEY

- - - = boundary of ancient civilization
- = present-day boundary of India

MAP TITLE: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Ancient India Map Activity

1. Complete your map using the instructions on the "Ancient Indus Valley Map Instructions" page. (not attached)
2. Read the "Indus Valley Civilization" article to complete the following activities to learn about the geography of Ancient India.

PART ONE:
Read the "Indus Valley Civilization" section (pgs. 336-337) and answer the following questions about Ancient India's geography.

PART TWO:
The Indus River began the Indus Valley Civilization. Read "An Advanced Civilization" (pg. 338). Draw and write 2 examples for the technology, farming, and trade developed in Ancient India.

PART THREE:
Using the compass rose and a map, determine whether the statements written below are true (T) or false (F).



1. Which two mountain ranges separate the Indian subcontinent from the rest of Asia?
2. Which river was of central importance to the Indus Valley civilization?
3. Write 3 facts about the climate of Ancient India.
4. How did the summer monsoon affect Ancient Indian agriculture?

TECH	TECH
FARMING	FARMING
TRADE	TRADE

1. The cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro are located closest to the Ganges River.
2. The Himalayas are east of the Indus River Valley Civilization.
3. The Bay of Bengal is east of the Indian Ocean.
4. The Hindu Kush mountains are north of the 3 rivers in the Indian subcontinent.
5. If you traveled from the city of Mohenjo-daro to the coast of the Indian Ocean, you would pass the city of Harappa.

Ancient Indus Valley

Map Instructions

Use the provided resource maps to help create your map of the Ancient Indus River Valley!

1. Title your map: Ancient Indus Valley
2. **Color** the following bodies of water in **blue**. **Label** each one in **black** or in pencil.
Bay of Bengal Indian Ocean
3. **Trace** the following rivers in **blue**. **Label** each one in **black** or in pencil – **label** along the river line.
Indus River Brahmaputra River Ganges River
4. **Label** the major cities of **Harrapa and Mohenjo-daro**. **Draw a black dot** in the correct location and label the city's name by it.
5. **Label** the following physical features on your map:
 - ***Thar Desert** – **color** this area **light brown** (it stays between the Indus and Ganges Rivers), **label** the area
 - ***Hindu Kush Mountains** – **draw** in a mountain range ^^^ in the correct location with **brown**, **label** the mountain range
 - ***Himalaya Mountains** - **draw** in a mountain range ^^^ in the correct location with **brown**, **label** the mountain range
6. Add a **compass rose** to your map next to the key.
7. Color code and complete the **key** to show what the different colors and symbols on your map represent.

****NEATNESS COUNTS!****

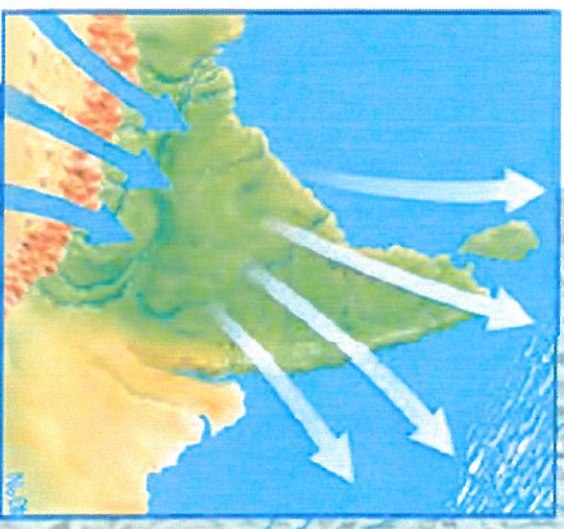
Ancient India, 2500-1500 B.C.



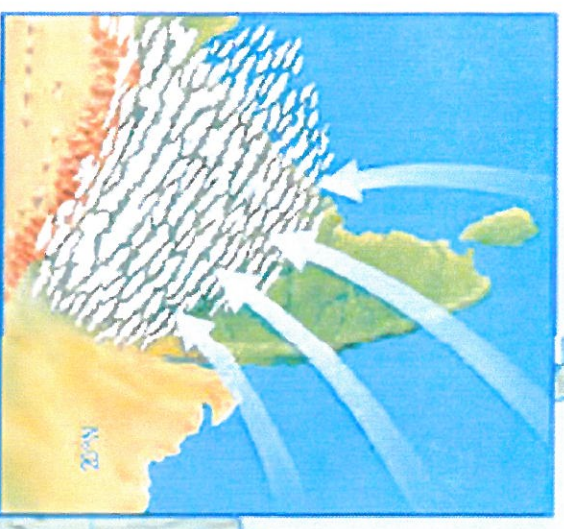
Dry monsoon winds
 (October to May)
 Wet monsoon winds
 (June to September)
 Indus Valley civilisation



Monsoon Winter

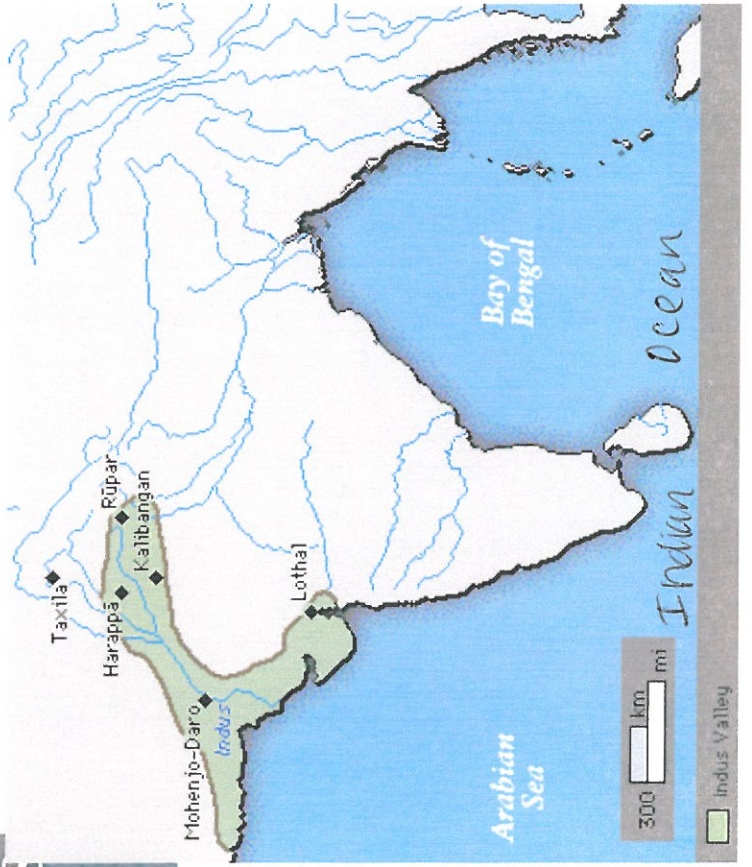


Monsoon Summer





Map of Indus Valley



Section 1

Indus Valley Civilization

Key Ideas

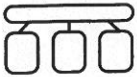
- The Indian subcontinent's first civilization grew along the Indus River.
- The Indus Valley civilization had large, well-planned cities, a strong government, and an extensive trade network.
- We do not understand the Indus Valley civilization's writing, so its politics, religion, and history remain a mystery.

Key Terms

- subcontinent
- river system
- monsoon
- granary
- citadel



Visual Glossary



Reading Skill Identify Main Ideas and Details Take notes using the graphic organizer in your journal.

The Indus Valley civilization developed near the banks of the Indus River. ▼

The first civilizations arose near rivers. One such civilization was in India. Its people farmed along the Indus River. Farmers grew plenty of food, and populations grew. In time, some of the people settled in towns and cities and formed governments.

The Indian Subcontinent

Geographers divide the continent of Asia into regions. One of those regions is South Asia. It looks like a huge triangle jutting out into the Indian Ocean. Today, it includes the countries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, and Bhutan. India is by far the biggest country in the region.

For much of its history, all of South Asia was known simply as India. It is still called the Indian subcontinent. A **subcontinent** is a large landmass that is set apart from the rest of the continent. The Indian subcontinent stretches almost 2,000 miles from north to south. In some places, it is nearly as wide from east to west. The subcontinent is separated from the rest of Asia by the towering Himalayas and Hindu Kush, two mountain ranges to the north.

River Systems The Indus River flows across the northwestern part of the subcontinent. The Indus forms part of a **river system**, or a main river and all of the other rivers and streams that drain into it. These rivers start as melting snow and ice in the mountains and flow to the sea.

India's first civilization grew around the valley of the Indus River. This civilization developed in an area that is dry most of the year. When the river flooded, it left behind rich soil. River water let farmers harvest plentiful crops. These crops fed the cities of the civilization.

To the east of the Indus, the Ganges River flows more than 1,500 miles across the northern part of the subcontinent. Its floods created a huge, fertile plain good for farming. The rich Ganges Plain became the center of another ancient Indian civilization.

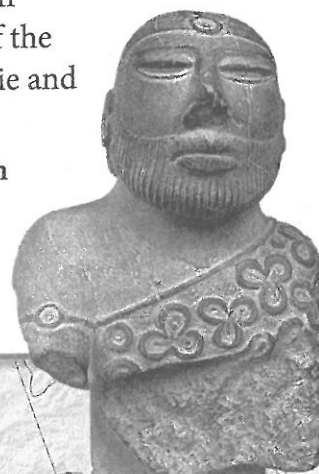
Climate Much of the Indian subcontinent has a tropical climate. For much of the year, the land bakes under a high, hot sun. Seasonal winds, known as **monsoons**, help shape life in this region.

In the winter, dry monsoon winds blow from the land to the sea. Little rain falls. In the summer, this pattern reverses. Wet winds from the ocean blow onto the land. They bring rain, which provides water for crops. They also bring a welcome break from the intense heat.

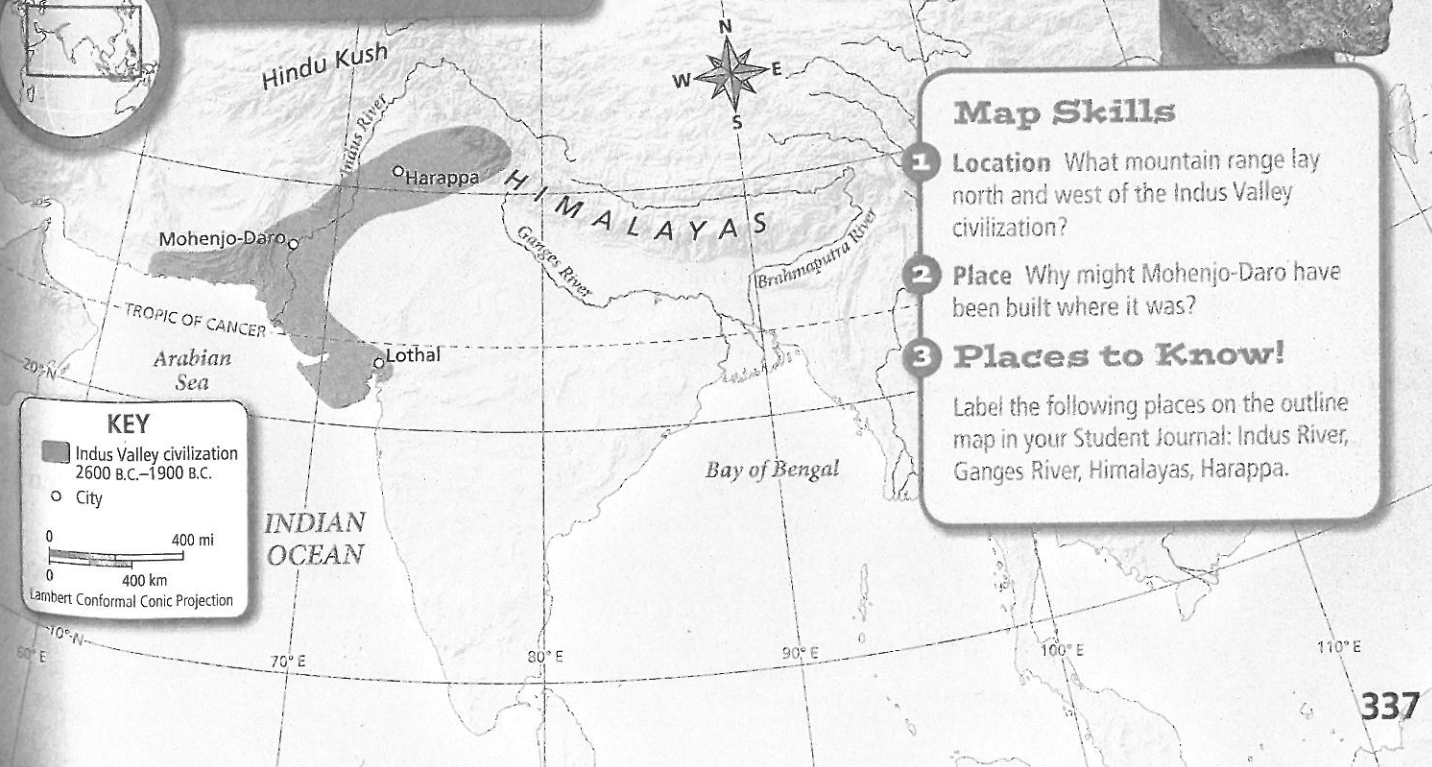
For much of India, agriculture depends on the summer monsoon. If the rains come on time, all is well. If the rains come late or not at all, crops die and people may starve.

Reading Check During which season does most rain fall in the Indian subcontinent?

An Indus Valley man ▶



The Indian Subcontinent



An Advanced Civilization

Farmers began growing crops in hills near the Indus river system around 7000 B.C. With a steady food supply, the population grew. After 3000 B.C., cities began to develop on the broad plains of the Indus Valley. By about 2500 B.C., these cities were the centers of the advanced Indus Valley civilization. However, by around 1700 B.C., the civilization had largely disappeared.

Archaeologists have discovered most of what we know about the Indus Valley civilization. In the 1920s, they discovered the ruins of two great cities: Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. Since then, archaeologists have found more than 1,000 other towns and villages from this civilization.

Technology Indus Valley cities were well planned and organized. The people of the Indus Valley built thick walls around their cities. They also built huge raised mounds of earth and brick in their cities. During times of flooding, these mounds remained above water.

Many houses in these cities had a bathroom and toilet. Wastewater from houses flowed into brick-lined sewage channels. These were the world's first citywide sewer systems. A trash chute in many houses led to a bin in the street.

Many of the achievements of the Indus Valley people showed an advanced knowledge of mathematics. Their cities were built with wide, straight streets in a grid pattern. The Indus Valley civilization had an advanced system of weights and measurements using multiples of ten, like the modern metric system.

Farming the Indus Valley The dry Indus Valley could not always depend on the monsoon rains. Therefore, Indus Valley farmers built irrigation channels and ditches. These brought river water to the wheat and barley fields. Some scholars think that these farmers stored their surplus crops in a **granary**, or special building used to hold grain. They may have been the first farmers to grow cotton for making cloth.

Indus Valley farmers also raised cattle, sheep, goats, and chickens for food. They used oxen, or cattle, to pull carts. Animals seem to have been important to the Indus Valley people. They carved wooden animals and painted pictures of animals on pottery.

Trade The Indus Valley environment was rich in resources for trade. Indus Valley jewelers made beautiful jewelry from precious stones. Traders sold this jewelry as far away as Mesopotamia. Traders sold cotton cloth woven in the Indus Valley. They also sold teak, a valuable wood from a tree that grows in India. Indus Valley cities prospered from trade.

Indus Valley traders used stone seals with writing to identify their goods. They stamped their seals on soft clay squares attached to their goods. Accurate weights and measures helped promote trade.

Sumerian writers mentioned trade with people who probably came from the Indus Valley. Trade spread ideas between these two civilizations.

Reading Check What two main economic activities supported the Indus Valley civilization?



myWorld Activity
Exploring Harappa

achievement, n.,
a success gained by
making an effort

 Closer Look

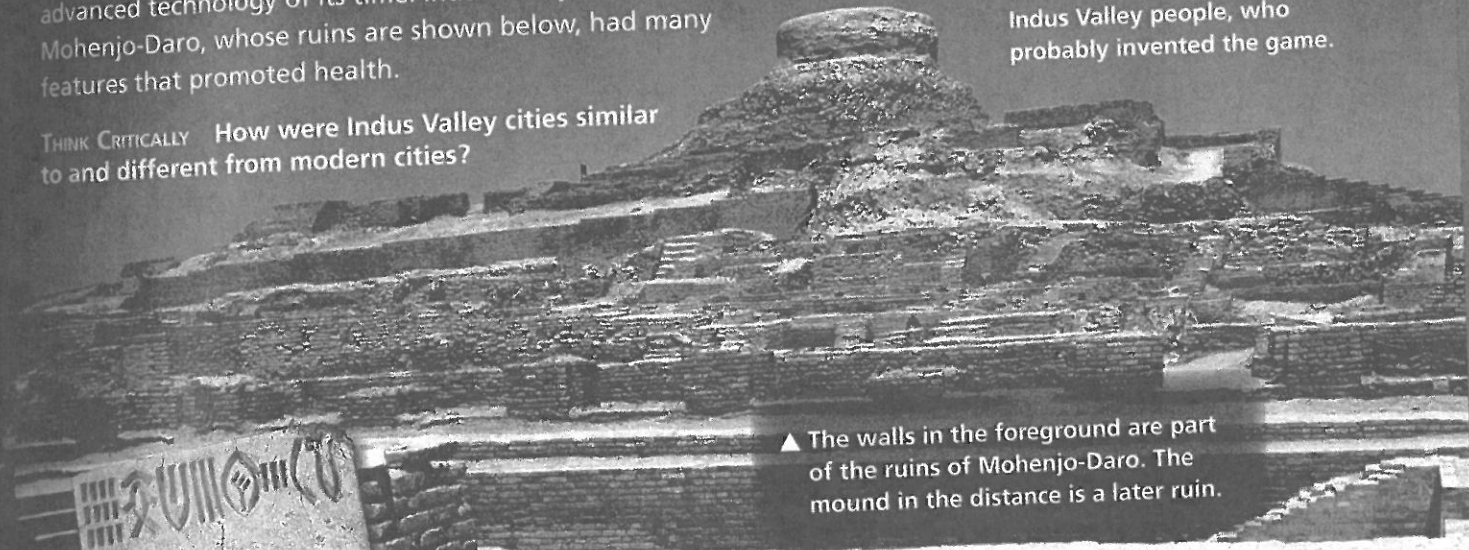
Indus Valley Achievements

The Indus Valley civilization invented some of the most advanced technology of its time. Indus Valley cities like Mohenjo-Daro, whose ruins are shown below, had many features that promoted health.

THINK CRITICALLY How were Indus Valley cities similar to and different from modern cities?



▲ The world's oldest dice come from the Indus Valley people, who probably invented the game.



▲ The walls in the foreground are part of the ruins of Mohenjo-Daro. The mound in the distance is a later ruin.



▲ These clay seals show examples of Indus Valley writing and art. They were used to stamp trade goods. The writing on each seal may be the name of the person who owned the goods.



▲ This photo shows a well-built sewer, one of the world's first.