

Quaestio: _____

INDUS VALLEY AND THE ARYANS

GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH ASIA

- South Asia: region mainly consisting of the Indian _____, which extends into the Indian Ocean
 - Snow-capped mountains to the far north (Hindu Kush and _____ ranges)
 - _____ Indo-Gangetic Plain in the north (Indus, Ganges, & Brahmaputra River Valleys)
 - Dry Deccan _____ (flat elevated land) to the south, with somewhat fertile lands along the coasts
- South Asia experiences Monsoons, _____ that reverse direction over the year
 - Dry _____ blow from northeast in winter
 - Wet monsoons blow from the southwest in summer
 - _____ during wet season can help crops grow but also cause flooding

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

- 3300 BCE - 1300 BCE (flourished 2500-1900 BCE)
- Major cities = _____ & _____
- Much is unknown because their _____ system has not been deciphered, so we cannot read their records
- Large, advanced, organized, _____ (city-like) society
 - Planned cities with gridline streets
 - Multistory houses
 - Indoor _____ (waste disposal)
 - Standard system of weights and measures
- Traded with Egypt, _____, South India, Tibet, and we know that because we have found Harappan seals in all of these places

GONE? WHAT HAPPENED?

- 1900 - 1300 BCE: Civilization in _____
- Theories
 - Aryan Invasion? Probably not. Migration was gradual.
 - Deforestation, _____, Earthquakes, evidence for all
 - NEW DISCOVERY! The Saraswati _____ once flowed near the Indus River, but an earthquake changed its _____ and it dried up, leaving only one river
 - No extra river means no extra _____ (Surplus)
 - Population _____

THE ARYAN MIGRATION INTO INDIA

- Around 1500 BCE _____ nomads from Central Asia migrated into Iran, Asia Minor, and _____

- _____ Valley Civilization went into decline around the same time, so historians once believed that the Aryans _____ and conquered India
- The evidence now points to a slow migration and process of _____, or combining of cultures

THE VEDAS: OUR BEST SOURCE

- The _____ are four religious texts of the Indo-Aryans, written in _____
- They are our best source of information for this period so it is called the **Vedic Period**
- They began as _____ traditions that were added to over centuries and eventually written down
- The earliest, the _____, was composed during the centuries that the Aryans migrated to India
- It describes a semi-_____ culture that mainly raised _____, and also mentions horse-drawn _____ and _____ weapons
- Compared to the great Indus Civilization that preceded it, Aryan India was much _____

ACCULTURATION

- The original inhabitants of the Indian Subcontinent were _____, a darker-skinned people who spoke languages like those of _____ India today
- The Aryans slowly adopted the settled _____ lifestyle of the Dravidians and intermarried
- Aryan culture became dominant, with warrior tribal chiefs, or _____, ruling populations
- Once _____ arrived in India, the Aryans were able to clear more land for farming, and spread East across the plain surrounding the _____ River
- Aryans divided society into four castes, or levels, and included the non-Aryans in the lowest caste

