

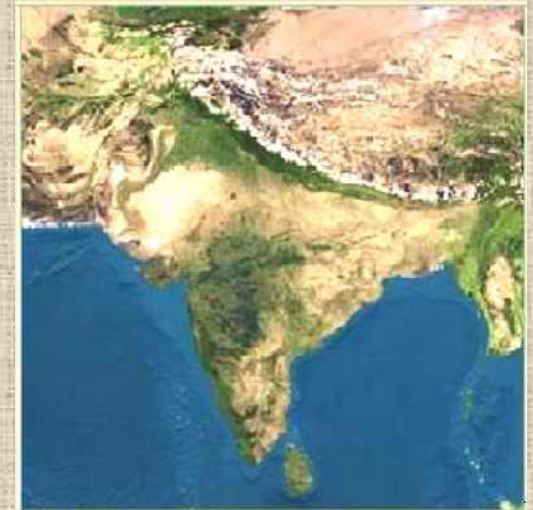
# Chapter 3: Section 1 Early Civilization in India

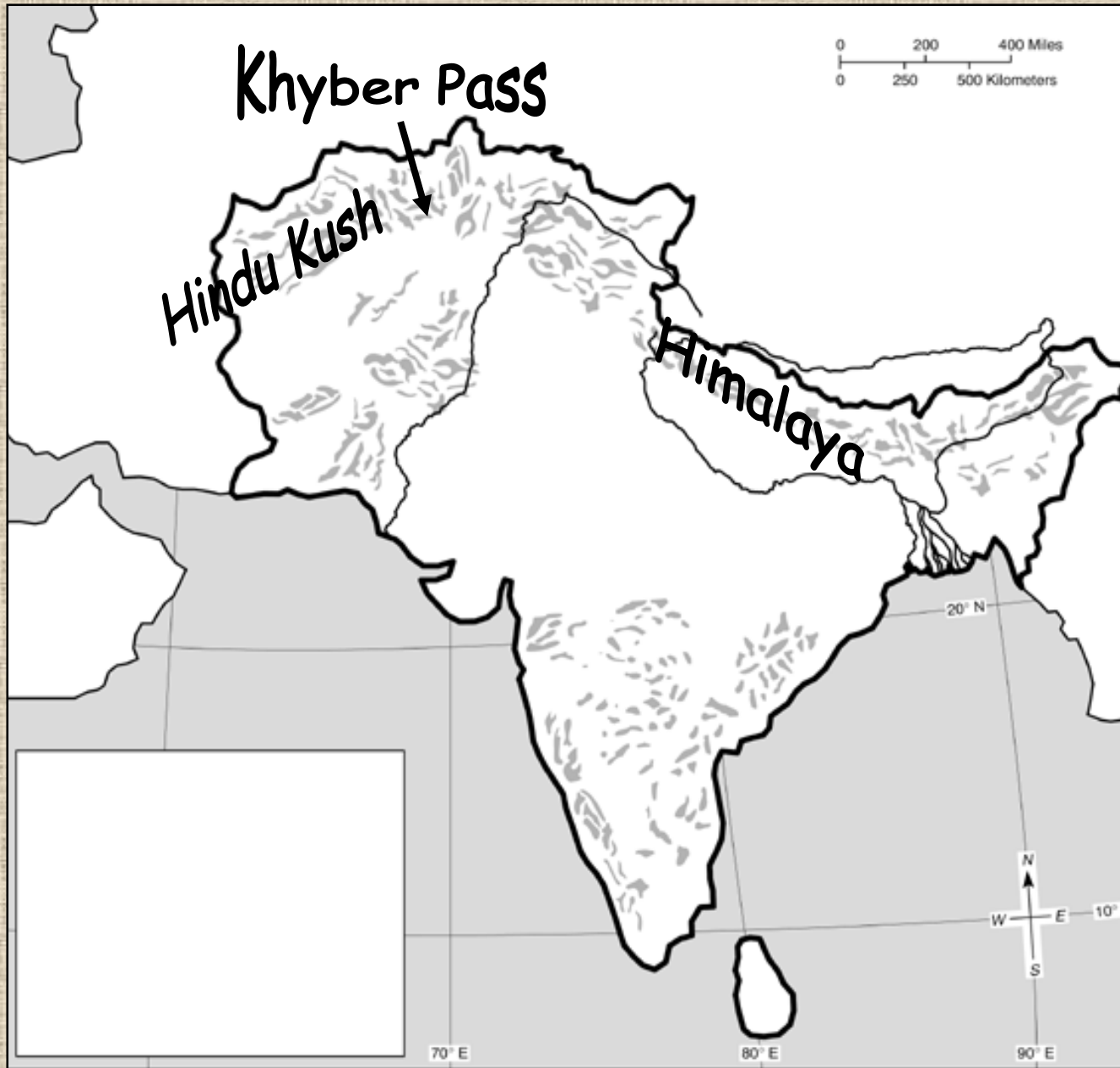
## Section 1

India is a land of great: Diversity

India has over 110 different languages with over 1100 dialects spoken. Its geography ranges from fertile forests, to desert, to high mountains.

Indian Subcontinent: A landmass that is smaller than a continent. India is a subcontinent of Asia. It is divided from Asia by the Himalaya and Hindu Kush mountain ranges.



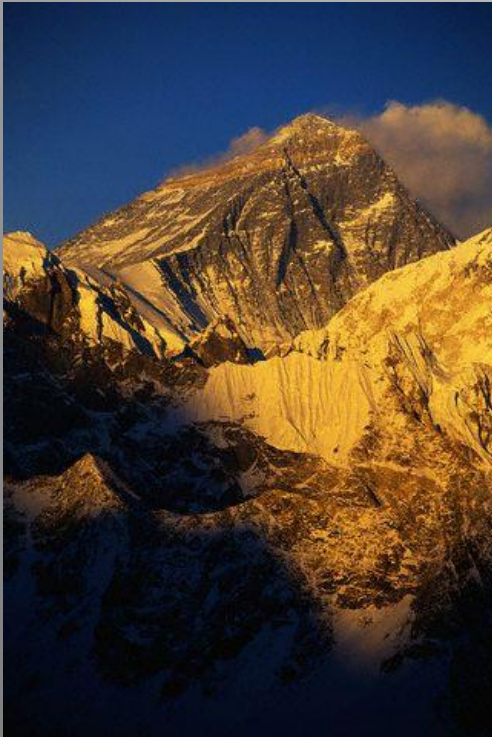


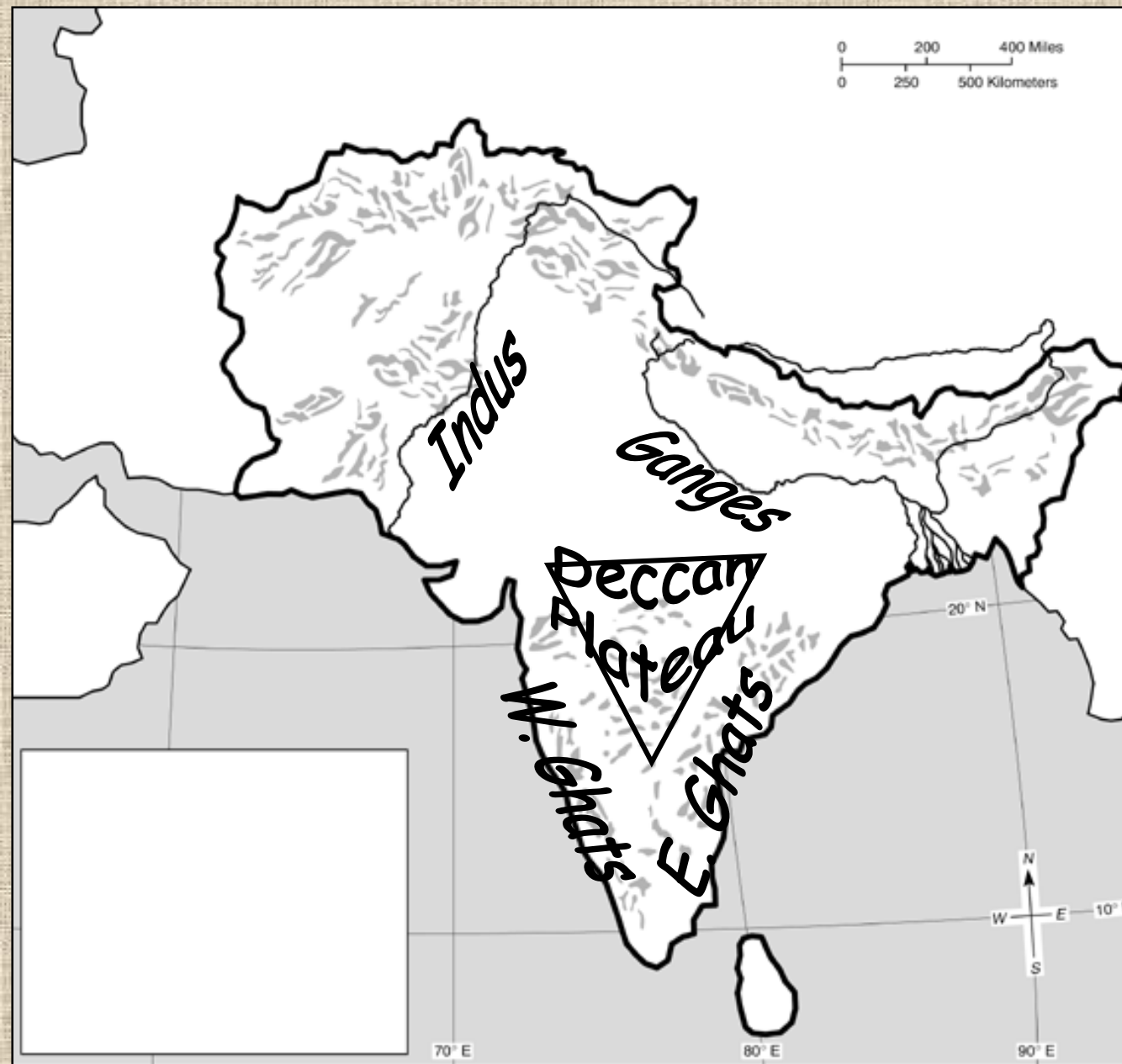
**Himalaya**  
Tallest mountains  
in the world.

**Hindu Kush**  
To the NW,  
above the Indus  
river.

**Khyber Pass**  
Mountain pass in  
the Hindu Kush.  
This was the  
passage for  
invaders who  
entered India.

# Himalaya



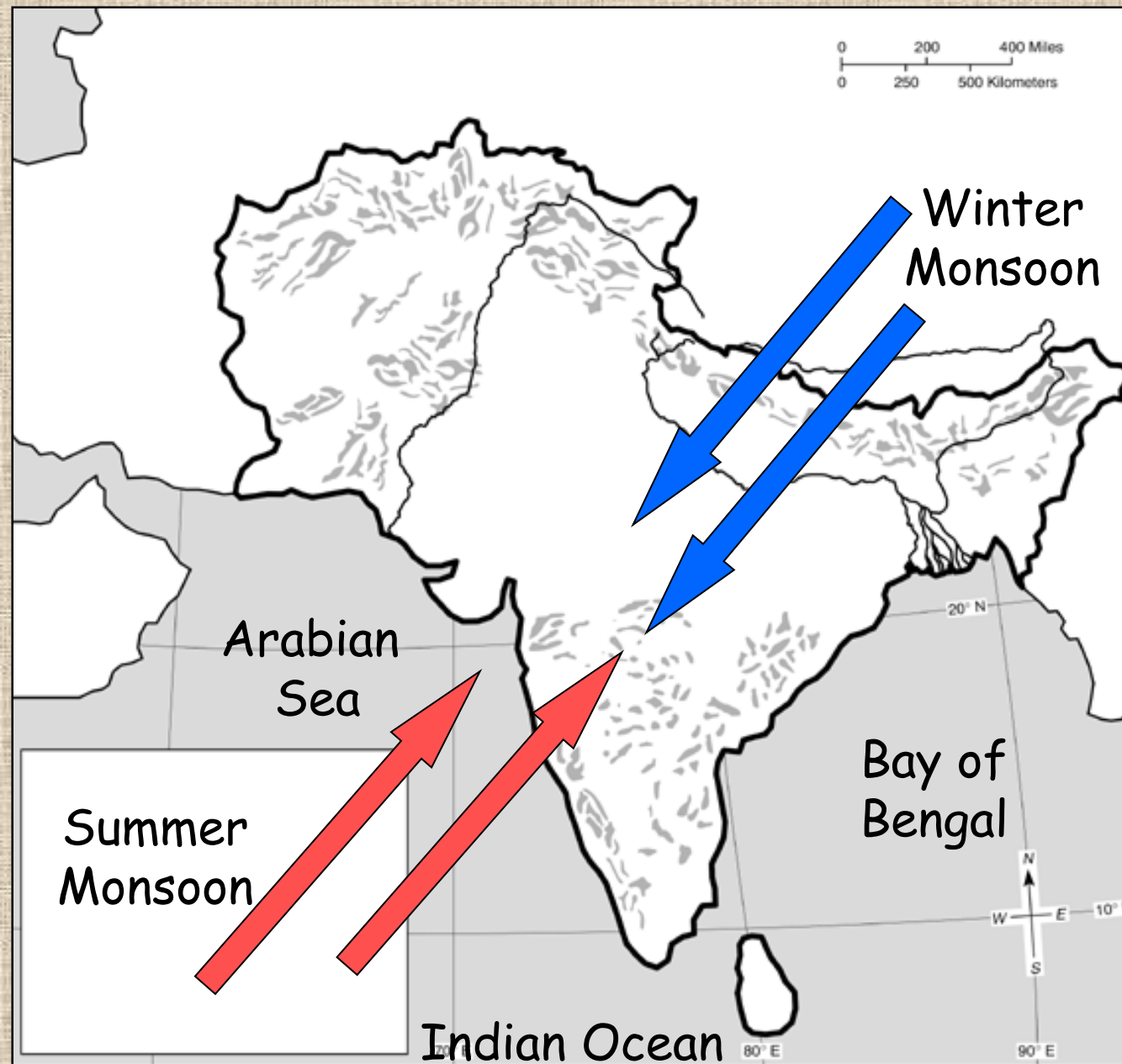


**Ganges River**  
Most sacred river  
of India.

**Indus River**  
Site of the first  
Indian Civilization

**Deccan Plateau**  
Triangular region in  
central India  
between E. and W.  
Ghats.  
Is very arid.

**Eastern and**  
**Western Ghats**  
Mountains frame  
the Deccan, have  
fertile coastal  
plains

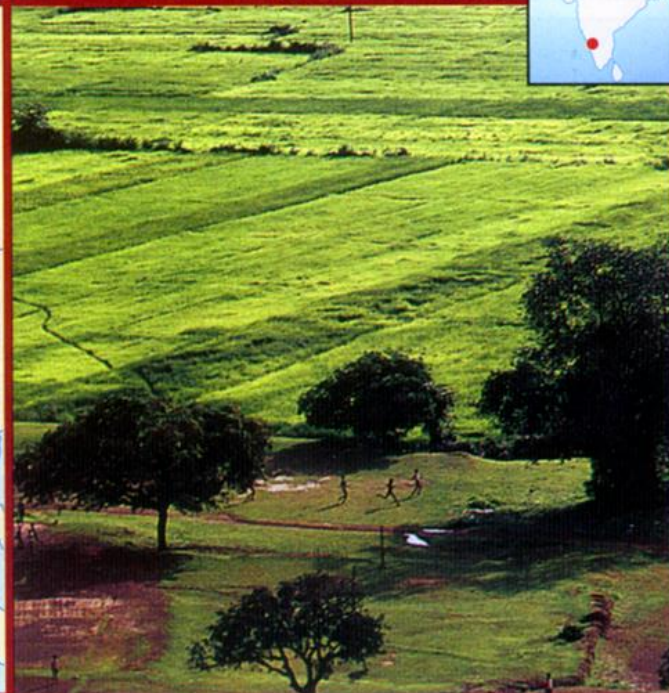
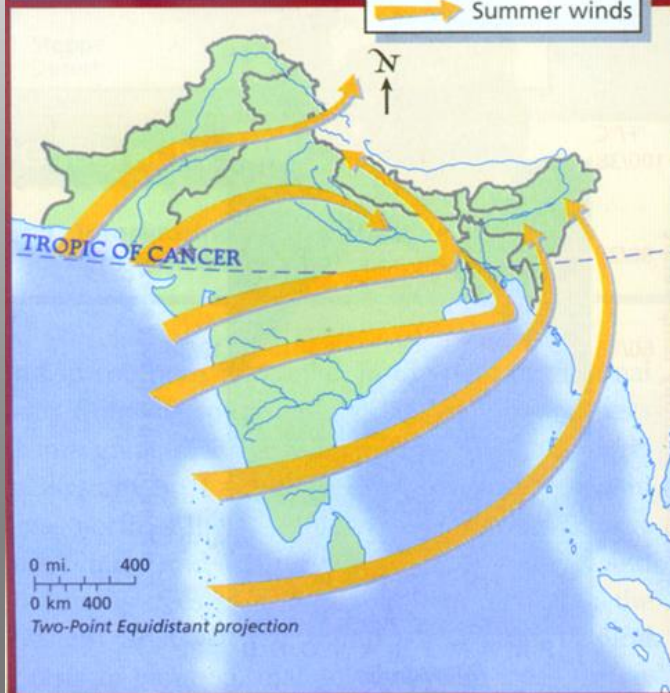
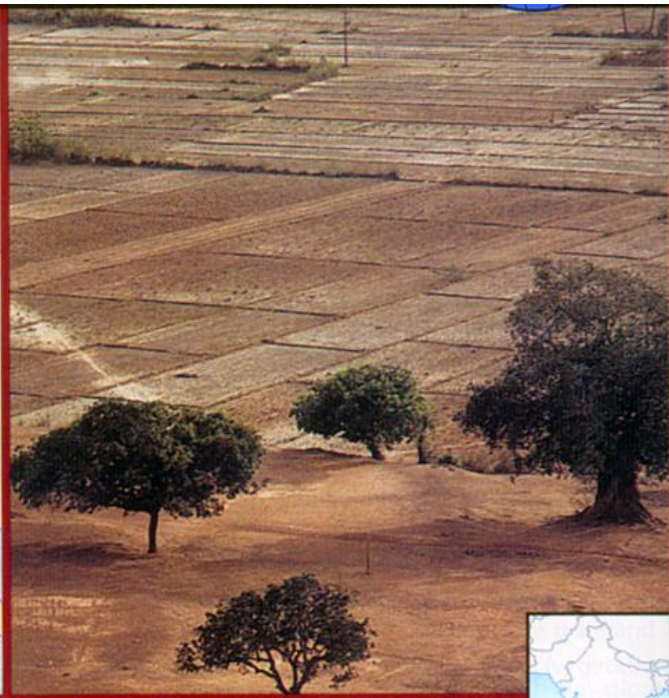
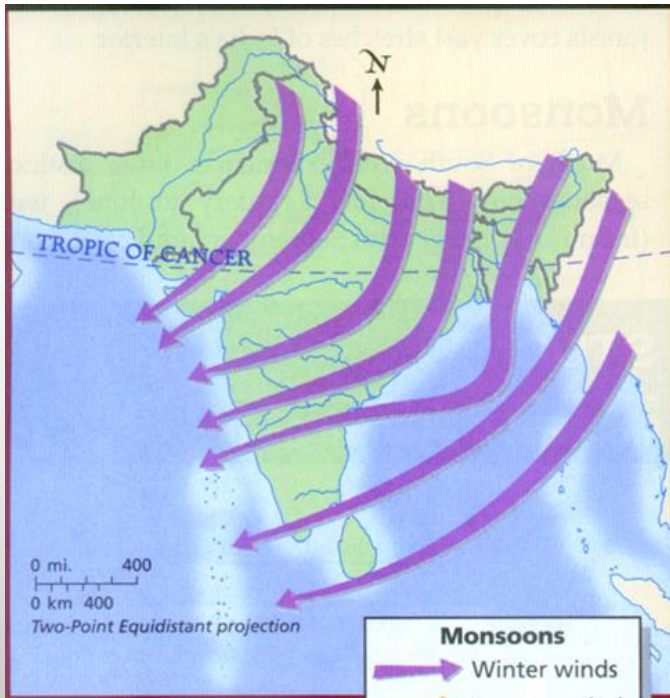


## Monsoons

Monsoons are seasonal winds. These winds blow from different directions during different times of the year.

**Summer Monsoon**  
Blows over the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean bringing rain to India.

**Winter Monsoon**  
Blows over land and is dry.





**Began in:** 3000 B.C. to 1500 B.C. in the Indus River Valley. It is thought that a civilization existed here that reached hundreds of miles from the Himalaya mountains to the shore of the Arabian Sea.

**Two main cities found are:**  
Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro

India First Civilizations

## Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro

**Population:** It is thought that Harappa had up to 35,000 people at its height and that Mohenjo-Daro has between 35,000-40,000 people.

**Organization:** These cities were very carefully planned.



**Features:** There is evidence of streets laid out in grids, walled neighborhoods, multi-story buildings, water and sanitation systems, garbage chutes that took trash from houses to street-level garbage bins.

Houses were made of mud bricks baked in ovens and were square forming a grid pattern.

**Rulers and Economy:** Rulers said their powers came from the gods. It is thought that religious and political life were closely linked.

Their economy was based on agriculture, including wheat, barley, and peas. They probably traded with other city states in Mesopotamia by sailing across the Persian Gulf. They traded copper, lumber, gemstones, and luxury goods for Textiles and food. Trade may have also gone over land through the Khyber pass.



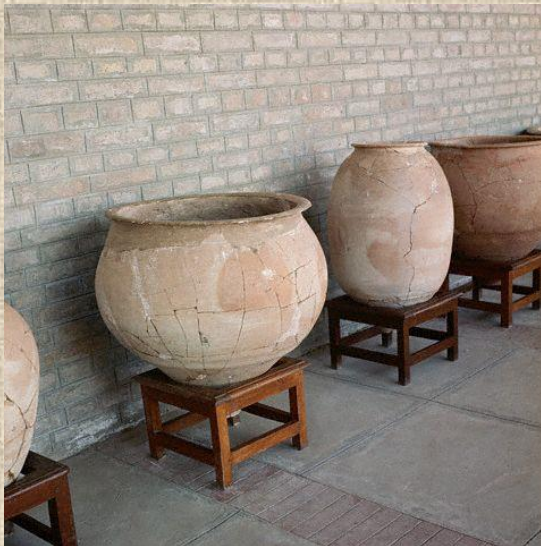
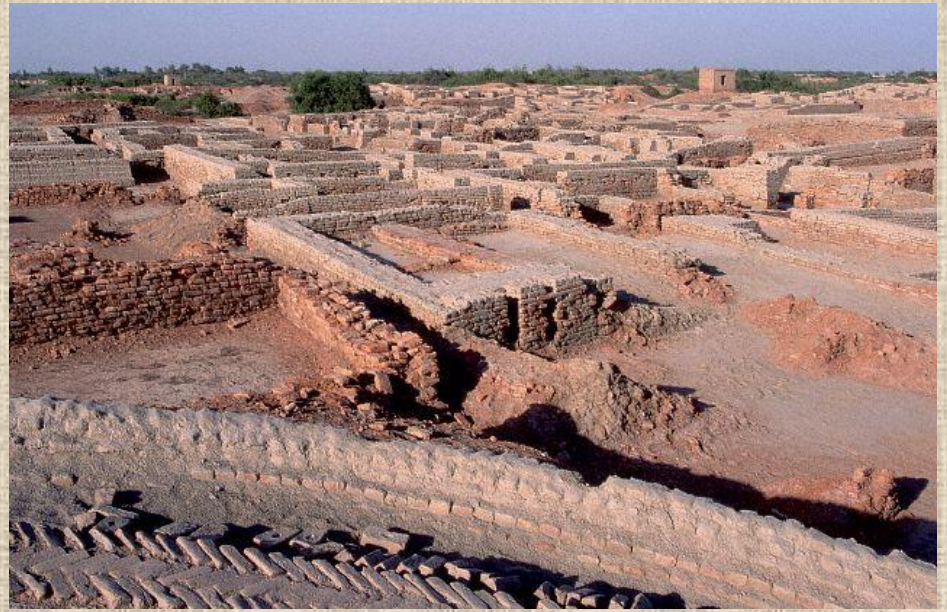
# Hazappa



One of 8 public wells found so far



# Mohenjo-Daro



## The Aryan Invasion Theory of India

Historians are not exactly sure what brought an end to the Indus Valley Civilizations. It may have been a natural disaster, climate change or a change in the course of the Indus River.



**1500 B.C.:** In this year many historians believe a group of Indo-European nomads began to move out of C. Asia. These people were known as the Aryans.

It is thought that they migrated south through the Hindu Kush using the Khyber pass.

**Arrival in India:** Advanced East from the Indus Valley, eventually occupying almost all of India. Some theorize that the Dravidians (The original people of India) recognized the advanced technology of the Aryans and eventually assimilated into Aryan culture and were not forced to migrate south.

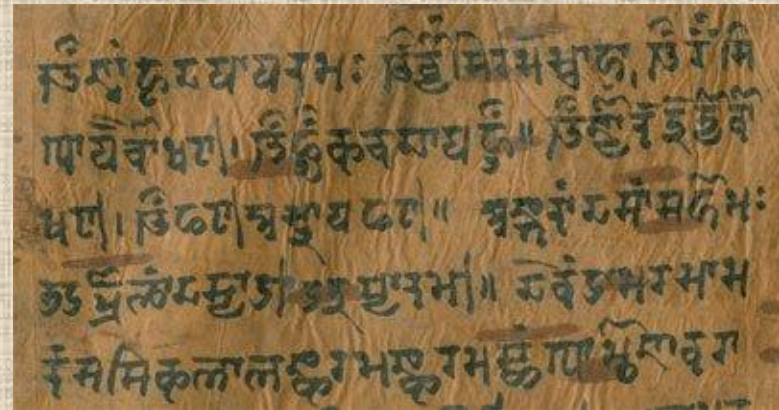
**Warfare:** Were advanced fighters.

**Influence of Iron:** Iron tools allowed for improvements in Agriculture including the plow.

**Agriculture:** Tools and irrigation made it possible for the people to clear the jungle around the Ganges and create a rich farming region.

Basic crops in the north were grains, and in the south rice was common. People also began to grow cotton and spices.

**Sanskrit: 1000 B.C:** The written language known as Sanskrit enabled the peoples to write down their stories and religious chants and rituals. These eventually became the sacred texts of Hinduism, the Vedas.



**Rajas:** Princes of the Aryans, warring chieftains who fought each other seizing territory and prisoners.

## Family Life in Ancient India

Family was the most basic unit of Indian society. There was an ideal of an extended family including multiple generations living together.

**Patriarchal:** Indian society was male dominated. Only men could inherit property and only boys were educated.

**Arranged Marriages:** Parents usually arranged marriages for political and economic reasons when children were very young.

**Status of Women:** Women had very low social status.

There was a ritual of Suttee (Sati) where women were expected to throw themselves on the crematory fires of their dead husbands.

If they refused they were disgraced.



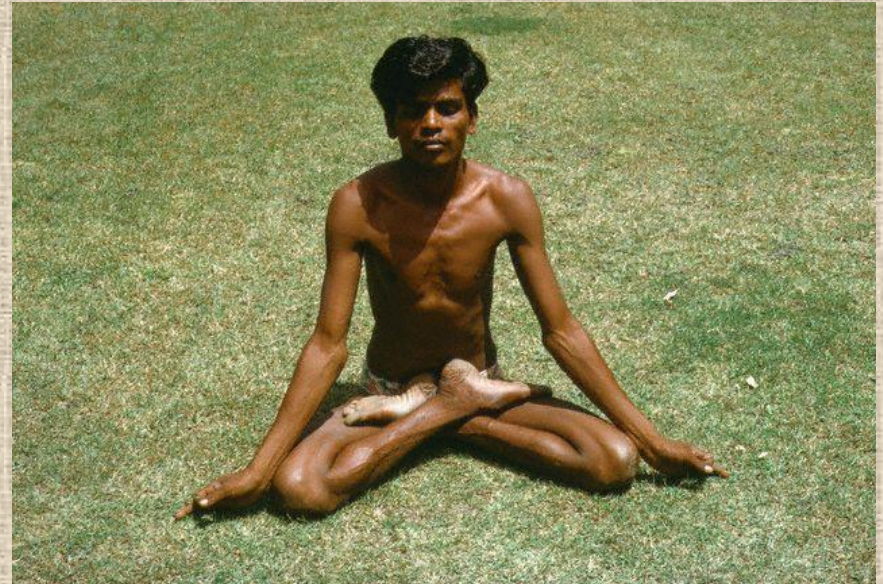
# Yoga

Was developed as a method of training the body to achieve oneness with Brahman.

It is a form of meditation

Yoga entails mastery over the body, mind, and emotional self, and transcendence of desire. According to the followers, the Yogi eventually reaches the enlightened state (*Moksha*) where there is a cessation of thought and an experience of blissful union.

(Wikipedia)



## The Caste System

The Caste System is a system of social division in India.

There is some debate as to its origins, but it is made up of four main castes and several sub-castes. You are born into your caste and may not change your caste within your lifetime.

### **Brahmins**

The top caste, the priests. They are the closest to Brahman

### **Kshatriyas**

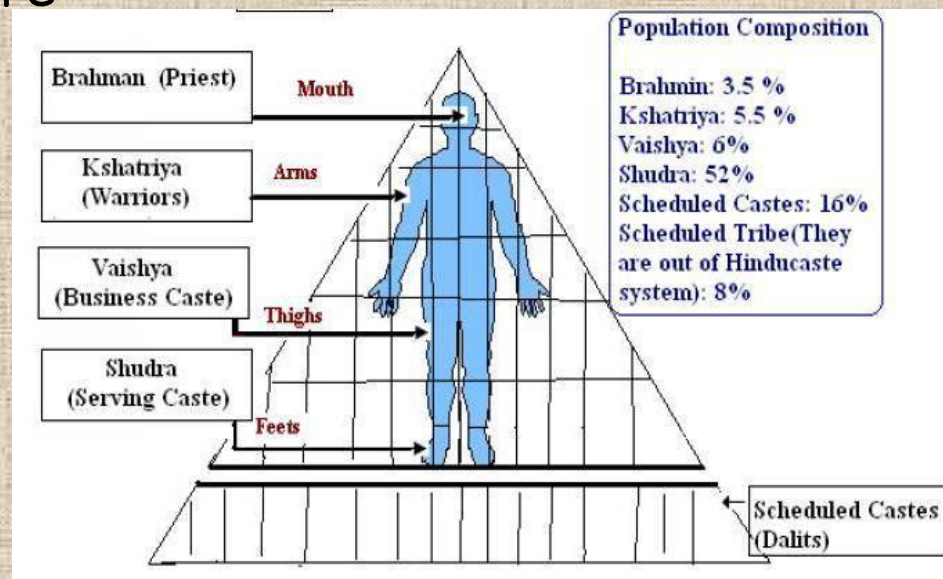
Second Caste, the warriors and princes

### **Vaishya**

Merchants, artisans and landowners (Skilled workers)

### **Shudra**

The workers, the lowest caste. (unskilled workers)



Each caste has its own Dharma, or duty. You must obey the dharma of your caste to earn good Karma and be able to be reincarnated at a higher caste in the next life.

## Untouchables

These people were the bottom of Hindu society, they are not considered part of the caste system.

About 5% of the population of India. They are required to perform the dirtiest jobs dealing with trash, human waste, and death.

People of other castes refuse to do these jobs because they may damage their Karma.

In the past Untouchables were not allowed to associate with people of other castes. They were even required to carry of noisemaker to warn people of the approach so they would not accidentally run into someone.

Discrimination against them continues today, even though the caste system has been declared illegal.





## Section 2

### Mauryan Dynasty

Aryan Influence: Aryans influenced the language and social structure of Indian Society.

Aryan influence also led to the development of Hinduism and Buddhism.

Later Invasions: Alexander the Great eventually spread into India in 327 B.C., but his soldiers couldn't deal with the Monsoon rains and so they forced him to turn back.



Founding of the Mauryan Dynasty  
Founded by Chandragupta Maurya,  
who ruled from 324 to 301 B.C.

## Organization

The King set up his government  
with governors and secret police.  
He feared being poisoned and so  
had people taste all of his food.



**Asoka (Ashoka):** The empire flourished under his rule  
He is often considered the greatest ruler in the history of India.



## Religious Conversion

After he converted to Buddhism he used Buddhist ideals for his rule.

## Buddhist Ideals

He set up hospitals for animals and people. He ordered trees to be planted along the roads to provide shade for travelers. He gave up war and violence being almost the exact opposite of his grandfather, Chandragupta. He freed his prisoners and gave them back their land

## Missionaries

Asoka sent missionaries throughout Asia.

He is greatly responsible for spreading Buddhism outside India into the rest of Asia.





Ashoka erected pillars and stupas → throughout his empire and beyond. He inscribed them with Buddhist teachings to spread the religion.



The Guptas: India had its golden age under the Guptas

Chandragupta (No Relation): Founder of the Gupta Empire. He established his capital at the old Maurya city of Pataliputra.



Samudragupta: Expanded the Empire

Dominant Political Force  
The Guptas became the most powerful force in the region.  
They engaged in trade with China, SE Asia, and the Mediterranean.



# Architecture

Ashoka erected pillars to spread Buddhist teachings throughout his empire.



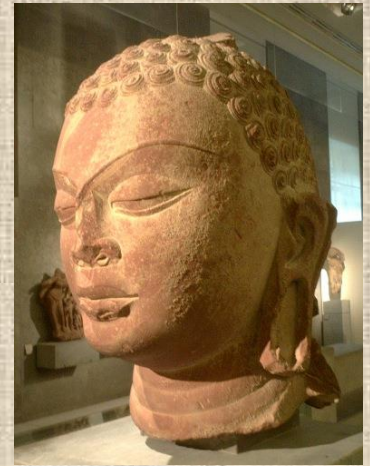
# Science and Mathematics

The decimal numeral system, including the concept of zero, was invented in India during the reign of the Guptas

## Algebra

Our Numbering System, now called Arabic Numbers

During the Gupta empire philosophers first proposed that the earth was not flat, but was instead round and rotated on an axis by viewing a lunar eclipses.





# Ancient China



# The Mandate of Heaven/Dynastic Cycle



## Mandate of Heaven:

The Zhou used the Mandate of Heaven to justify their rule. Heaven, the law of nature, kept order in the universe by choosing the king. The king was responsible for being a good ruler.

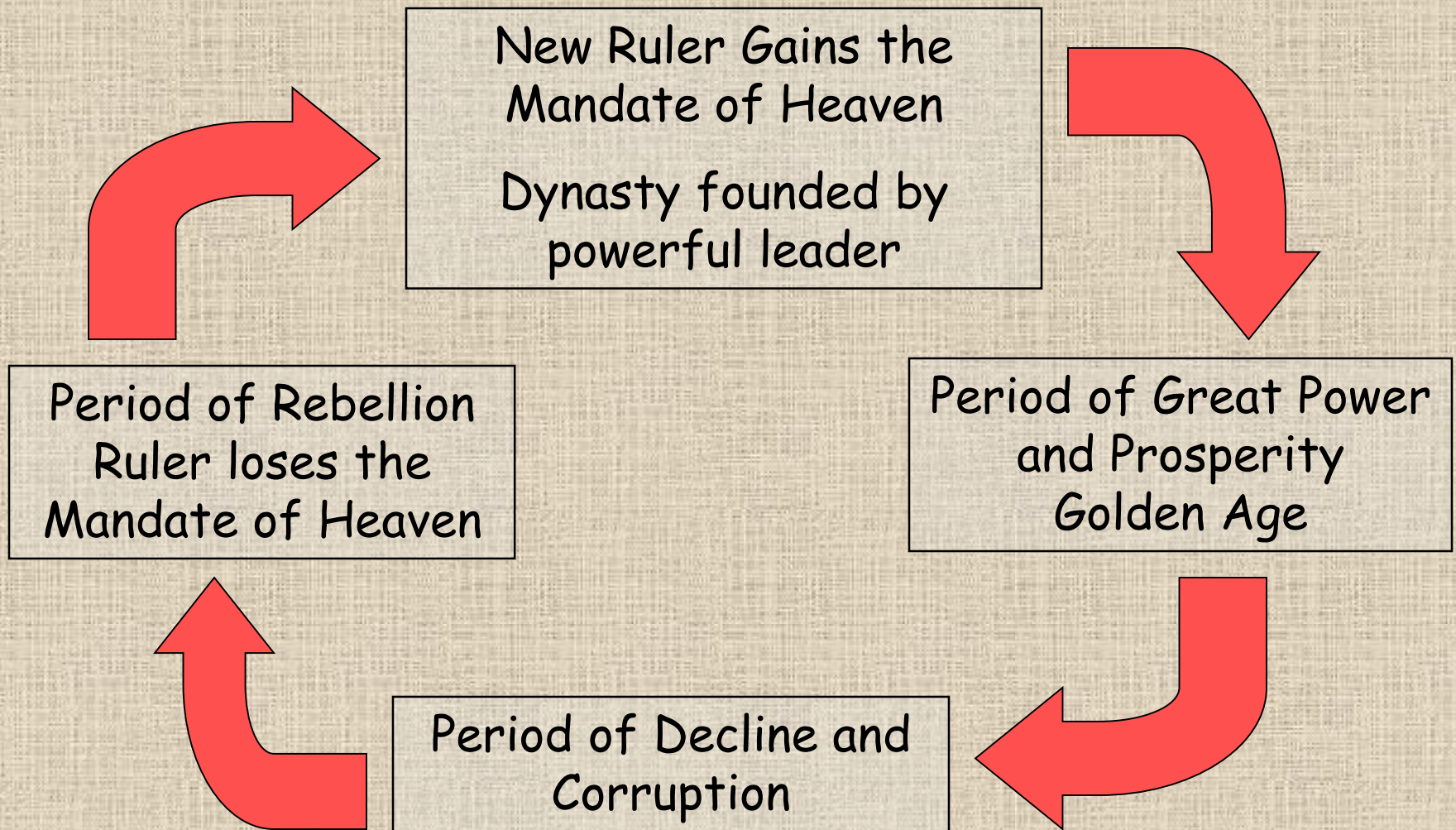
## Dao: The Way

The King was responsible to rule by the Dao, he had to keep the gods happy to protect people from natural disaster, or bad harvest.

If he didn't do this he would lose power.

The mandate of heaven was used to explain the rise and fall of different dynasties. When a ruler took over they claimed they had earned the mandate of heaven, or they would not have been able to win. This was closely tied to the Dynastic Cycle

# The Dynastic Cycle



## Family

In an agricultural society families had to work together to survive. Family, and extended families, were very important.

## Filial Piety

Family members were responsible to obey the needs and wants of the male head of the family.

Everyone had to know their place.

Children were expected to provide for their parents in old age.

## Role of Women

Ancient China was a patriarchal, or male dominated, society.

Some women had power, but this was generally looked down upon.

Women were expected to raise children and work in the home.

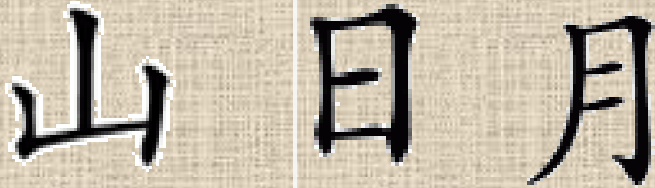
# Chinese Language

## Pictograms

Written Chinese is made up of pictograms, or characters. These are symbols that represent things.

## Ideograms

Two or more characters arranged to represent an idea.

The image shows three Chinese characters arranged horizontally. From left to right: '山' (mountain), '日' (sun), and '月' (moon). Each character is a simple, stylized representation of the object it denotes.

Pictograms for mountain,  
sun, and moon

The image shows a single, large Chinese character '東' (East). This character is an ideogram formed by combining the pictograms for 'sun' (日) and 'mountain' (山).

Ideogram for East, all the  
pictograms are combined.

# Trade

An agricultural surplus led to an increase in trade.

The most important trade item was silk.

It's secret was closely guarded.

Sharing the secret of silk was punishable by death.

Silk is made from the cocoons of silkworms

These worms feed on Mulberry leaves.

The cocoons are boiled to kill the silkworm

Then the cocoons are unwound and combined to make silk thread



# Chinese Philosophies

Chinese philosophers were less concerned with the afterlife, and more concerned with how to improve life presently on earth.

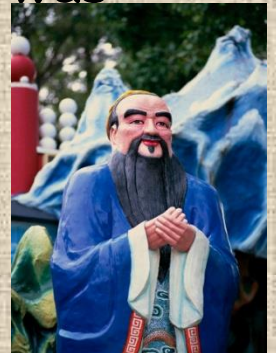
## Confucianism

**Founder:** Confucius

famous Chinese thinker and social philosopher, whose teachings and philosophy have deeply influenced Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Japanese life and thought.

Is known to the Chinese as the first teacher, his name was "Master Kung"

Was born in 551 B.C.



**Wanted to be**

Confucius originally wanted to be a political advisor.

He traveled around the country trying to persuade political leaders to listen to him.

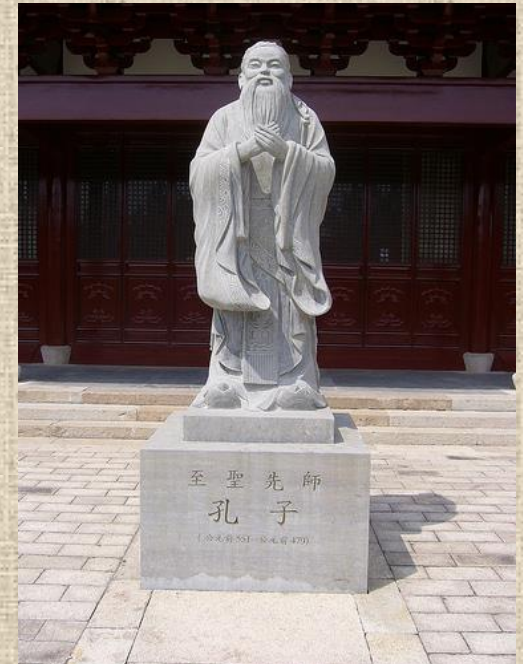
He was rejected and so he decided to become a teacher instead.

Confucius developed a great following of students.

These students collected his teachings after his death.

This teachings are collected in *The Analects*.

A collection of sayings and advice.



"In teaching, there should be no distinction of classes."

-Confucius

**Thought that people were:**

Confucius taught that people were born good and that bad behavior, or evil was learned behavior.

### **Treatment of Others**

Confucius taught that you should be respectful of others.

Confucius believed that personal interests were subordinate to the needs of the family and community.

### **Government Leaders**

In order to govern others one must first govern oneself.  
Leaders should practice self control and be moral.

**Merit:** Leaders should rule by example. If a ruler is fair and just then his people will follow and do the same.

To govern by virtue, let us compare it to the North Star: it stays in its place, while the myriad stars wait upon it." (*Analects II, 1*)



# Yin and Yang



Yin is the darker element; it is passive, dark, feminine, downward-seeking, and corresponds to the night. Often symbolized by water or earth

Yang is the brighter element; it is active, light, masculine, upward-seeking and corresponds to the day. Often symbolized by fire or wind.

These are complementary opposites rather than absolutes. They do not represent good and evil, one force is not seen as morally superior to the other.



The Great Wall is the world's longest man-made structure, stretching over (3,948 miles)

**BUILT FOR PROTECTION FROM OUTSIDE INVADERS**

