Unit 3 Ancient India Study Guide Answers

**Know the following vocabulary words:**

Subcontinent a large area of land separated from other countries by water and land

Monsoon season rainy season in certain climates in which winds blow from the southwest for 6 months

Subsistence farming the process of growing food mainly for self-consumption

Brahmin a priest who held the highest position in the Aryan society

Caste in Hinduism, a lifelong social group into which one is born

**Review your Ancient India GRAPES organizer and Hinduism/Buddhism Belief Charts**

What are some achievements of the Happaran civilization of Ancient India? Early sanitation system, urban planning, astronomy, Sanskrit (writing system), system of weights and measures

What were the two major city centers of the Happaran civilization? Happara and Mohenjo-Daro

What are some of the parts of the Eightfold Path of Buddhism? Different ways to end suffering – meditation, morality, and wisdom,

What is the world’s largest polytheistic religion? Hinduism

What are the some of the main beliefs of Hinduism? People should respect nature and animals. Brahman is the source and final destination of everything. Good and bad actions affect a person's afterlife.

What are the three parts of the caste system? A person can never change their caste or level, one must marry within their caste, everyone has specific jobs in their caste

What is the meaning of Buddha? Buddha means Enlightened One

Who founded Buddhism? It was founded by Siddhartha Gautama

List three achievements of Ancient India.

List three geographic landforms found in Ancient India.

Short Answers:

1. Explain the general political system of Ancient India. Many of the early civilizations of Ancient India followed a similar political set up. The king is called a rajah. Some civilizations had a legislative, judicial, and executive branch, similar to a democracy today. Others, the rajah had councils and advisors to help him govern. To maintain order in the villages and towns, there were officials and tax collectors who reported directly to the rajah.
2. Choose one Ancient Indian invention and explain how it was invented, how it was used in Ancient India, and how it has influenced our lives. These are found on your Ancient India grapes organizer, examples are Hindu-Arabic numerals, the concept of zero, astronomy, medicine, plastic surgery, the epic Indian poem that tells the story of the life of the seventh incarnation of Vishnu is the Ramayana.