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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) <strong>F</strong> Harappan Civilization</td>
<td>2) <strong>E</strong> Ganges River</td>
<td>3) <strong>D</strong> Subcontinent</td>
<td>4) <strong>B</strong> Ghats</td>
<td>5) <strong>I</strong> India</td>
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<td>6) <strong>H</strong> Indus River</td>
<td>7) <strong>C</strong> Monsoon</td>
<td>8) <strong>A</strong> Himalayas</td>
<td>9) <strong>G</strong> Rice</td>
<td>10) <strong>J</strong> Tea</td>
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<td>A) <strong>Highest mountains</strong> in the world which contains Mt. Everest</td>
<td>B) Word meaning “hills”</td>
<td>C) Arabic word for “season”. These are <strong>seasonal winds</strong> that occur on the India subcontinent</td>
<td>D) A <strong>large landmass</strong> that is smaller than a continent</td>
<td>E) Holiest, yet one of the dirtiest <strong>rivers</strong> in India; very sacred to the Hindu religion</td>
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<td>F) <strong>Civilization</strong> that developed in about 5000 B.C. along the Indus River.</td>
<td>G) <strong>India’s major crop</strong> which is largely grown at the coasts due to the high amounts of precipitation</td>
<td>H) A <strong>river</strong> that was home to one of the world’s oldest civilizations</td>
<td>I) Major <strong>country</strong> we are presently studying 😊</td>
<td>J) India produces 40% of the world’s entire production of <strong>this product</strong>. The British controlled this product for a long time.</td>
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1) **C** Vedas  
A) **Empire** that began ruling India around 300 B.C.

2) **F** Taj Mahal  
B) **Group of people** who migrated from Russia to modern-day India.

3) **G** Sanskrit  
C) **Religious writings** beginning with the Aryans that greatly shaped the caste system.

4) **A** Mughal Empire  
D) **Mountain range** around present-day Pakistan that the Aryans likely traveled through.

5) **B** Aryans  
E) Famous **Mughal leader** who was successful at delegating tasks and known for religious tolerance.

6) **D** Hindu Kush  
F) Major piece of **Mughal architecture**

7) **E** Akbar  
G) **Language** studied by Hindu priests who want to read the Vedas

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1.) **G** Castes  
A) In Hinduism, it is the **freedom from the cycle of life**, death, and rebirth.

2.) **J** Untouchables  
B) Founder of Buddhism

3.) **I** Samsara  
C) **Major symbol** of Hinduism

4.) **A** Moksha  
D) **Key points/principles** that form much of the basis of **Buddhist beliefs**.

5.) **C** Aum  
E) A state of **overcoming imperfections in Buddhism**.

6.) **H** Karma  
F) Belief in **many gods**

7.) **F** Polytheism  
G) Levels of status in Hindu society.

8.) **B** Siddhartha Gautama  
H) **Actions or deeds** that determine how a soul will be reborn in the next life.

9.) **E** Nirvana  
I) Cycle of life, death, and rebirth

10.) **D** Four Noble Truths  
J) Those below the caste system

11.) **K** Eight-Fold Path  
K) **Right ways of living (actions)** that leads to wisdom, enlightenment, and salvation according to Buddhism.
1.) Explain how the weather in India would be very different between the summer and winter.  
(Hints: Think about monsoons, rainfall, and temperature)

| The weather in the summer in India is... hot and has high amounts of rain. Temperatures rise around May. Then, the winds travel from SW to NE and bring... | The weather in the winter in India is... cool and dry. The dry, winter monsoon occurs from October until May. The winds travel from NE to SW which is the opposite direction of the wet, summer monsoon. |

2.) How does the climate of a place in India affect what crops are grown?  
(Hint: Describe what type of climate a certain crop like rice, tea, or cotton needs to grow.)

| The climate of a place in India affects its crop growth because... certain crops require a specific temperature and specific amount of rainfall. For example, rice is grown near... the coast because it needs a wet climate. Tea is grown... at slightly higher elevations such as the slopes of the ghats. It needs a cool, wet climate. Cotton is grown... in areas with a drier climate. |
3.) Name one of the five major characteristics of a civilization and explain how the Indus Valley Civilization has one of those characteristics.

- **Agriculture:** The people of the Indus Valley were advanced farmers. They stored their food away so they would have enough food in times of drought.

- **Division of Labor:** Not all people in the Indus Valley were farmers.

- **Written Language:** The people of the Indus Valley invented a language that historians cannot decipher at this time. However, later people to the Indus Valley (the Aryans) developed Sanskrit.

- **Government and Laws:** They had an organized government which planned out their building projects.

- **Goal of Advancement:** They traded with foreign cultures.
4.) What is the name for either the Hindu or English term for each level of the caste system? What order do they rank in from highest to lowest?

- Brahmin (Priest)
- Kshatriya (Warrior)
- Vaishyu (Merchant/Trader - Skilled Laborer)
- Shudra (Servant - Unskilled Laborer)
- Dalit (Untouchable)
5.) What is one way Hinduism is similar to Buddhism? What is one way Hinduism is different than Buddhism?

**VENN DIAGRAM**

**Hinduism**

- Supports the caste system
- Major beliefs are found in the Vedas.

**Buddhism**

- Against animal sacrifice
- Challenged power of Hindu priests
- Against the caste system

**Same**

- Founder of Buddhism was originally Hindu.
- Both believe in reincarnation
- Founded in India