

November 4, 2013

- Bell Ringer
- Prayer
- Notes Chapter 3 Section 1
- Homework
 - Guided Reading Section 1
 - posted on Website

Bell Ringer

◎ Define:

- Subcontinent
- Plateau
- Monsoon
- Veneration

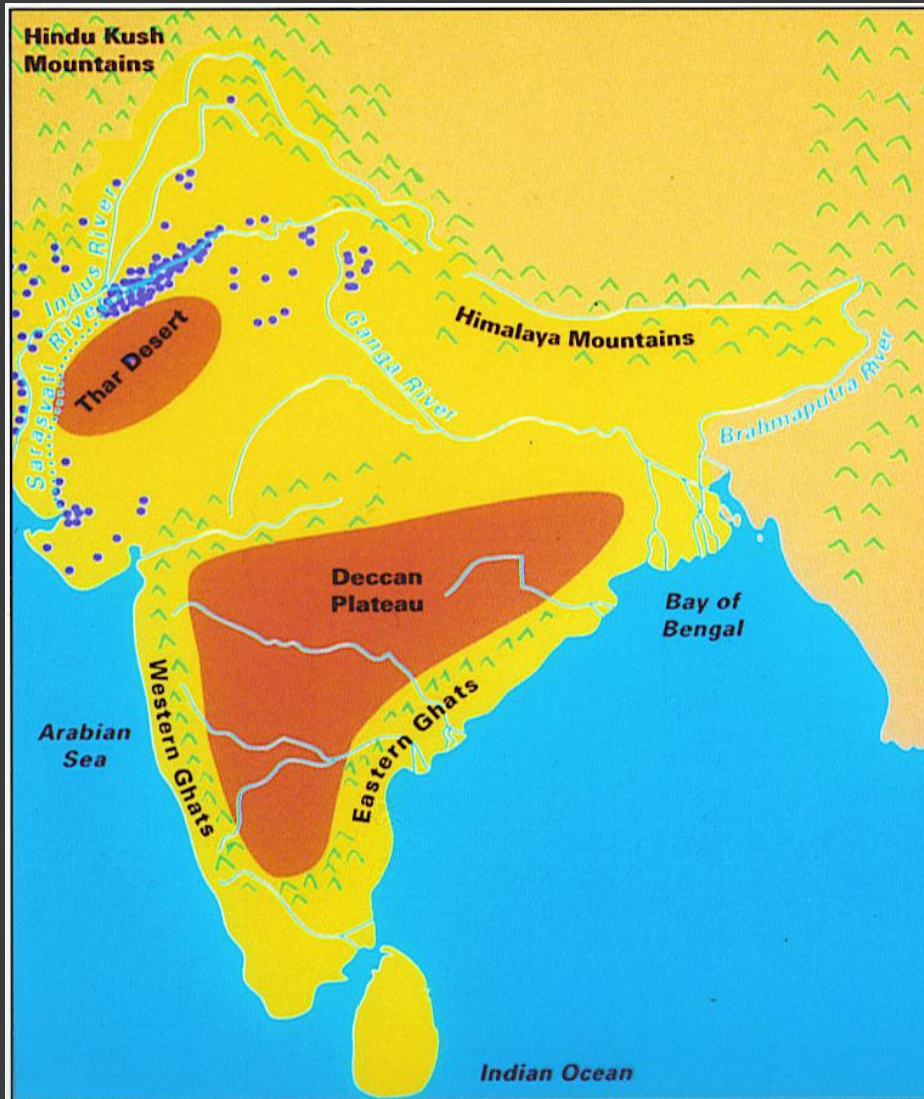
HAIL MARY,
FULL OF
GRACE...
AMEN.

November 4, 2013

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Ch 3 Sec 1 – Cities in the Indus Valley

- I. Geography of Indian Subcontinent (large landmass that juts out from a continent)
 - A. Regions: (divided into 3 zones)
 - 1. Northern plain – south of the mountains
 - A.) Watered by mighty rivers that are sacred to people
 - 2. Deccan – triangular plateau (raised area of land)
 - A.) Arid, unproductive, sparsely populated
 - 3. Coastal plains
 - A.) Separated from Deccan by low-lying mountain ranges

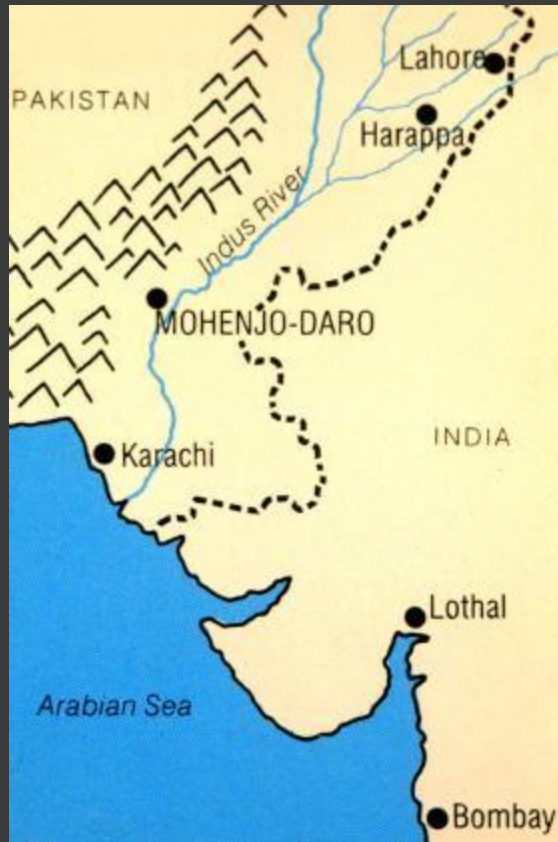


Map of Early Settlements in Ancient India

- B. Monsoons (seasonal wind)
 - 1. Winter – brings hot, dry air that ruins crops
 - 2. Summer – daily downpours
 - 3. Monsoons have shaped Indian life
- C. Cultural Diversity
 - 1. Many groups of people with differing languages & traditions are settled in India



● II. Indus Valley Civilization – largest area of any civilization until the Rise of Persia



- A. Well-planned cities
 - 1. Harappa & Mohenjo-Daro – Twin capitals
 - A.) Both large
 - B.) Dominated by hill-top structure
 - C.) Laid-out in grid pattern
 - D.) Houses had surprisingly modern plumbing
 - 2. Well-organized government
 - A.) Powerful leaders made sure the city-dwellers had a steady supply of grain from villages
 - B.) City planners developed skills in math

Mohenjo Daro



The Indus River Valley civilization, which built the city of Mohenjo Daro (shown here), arose in what is now Pakistan about 4,500 years ago. Mohenjo Daro and its sister city, Harappa, each had some 40,000 residents at their peak in 2500 B.C.

- B. Farming & Trade

- 1. Most people were farmers
 - A.) Grew wheat, barley, melons, dates
 - B.) First people to weave cotton into cloth
- 2. Some merchants & traders
 - A.) Ships carried cargoes to distant lands
 - B.) Contact with Sumer probably stimulated people to develop their own system of writing



- C. Religious beliefs
 - 1. Polytheistic
 - 2. Mother goddess widely honored
 - 3. worshipped sacred animals (i.e. bull)
 - 4. Influenced later Indian beliefs



◎ III. Decline & Disappearance

- A. 1750 B.C.

- 1. Quality of life declining
- 2. Orderly cities no longer
- 3. Many possible causes (damage to environment, volcanic eruption)
- 4. 1500 B.C. nomadic Aryans arrived from what is now southern Russia and overran Indus region

November 5, 2013

- Bell Ringer
- Prayer
- Review Chapter 3 Section 1
- Homework
 - Guided Reading Section 2
 - posted on Website

Bell Ringer

1. What is a subcontinent?
2. What is a monsoon?
3. How did the mountain ranges across the northern border affect the Indian subcontinent?

Father, may I serve
You not for hopes of
repayment, but simply
because I love you.

Amen

November 5, 2013

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- Prayer
- Review Chapter 3 Section 1
- Ancient India Movie
 - Questions
- Homework
 - Guided Reading Section 2
 - posted on Website

Ancient India

- How has the history of India been shaped?
- What profession was the majority of the people of the Indus Valley?
- With whom did they trade?
- How were the streets laid out?
- Around what year did the Indus Valley civilization start to decline?
- Who might have been responsible for the disappearance of the Indus Valley people?
- What is the Vedas?
- Who conducted most of the religious ceremonies?
- What do they believe that death is followed by?
- Into what were the Indian people divided?

November 6, 2013

- Bell Ringer
- Prayer
- Quiz Chapter 3 Section 1
- Notes Chapter 3 Section 2
- Homework
 - Questions pg 58

Bell Ringer

1. Name the two great cities of the Indus Valley civilization?
2. Based on evidence, what have archaeologists conclude about the Indus Valley cities?
3. What was the fertile northern plain known for?

Father, may I walk
in faith with You.

Amen

November 6, 2013

- Bell Ringer
- Prayer
- Quiz Chapter 3 Section 1
- Notes Chapter 3 Section 2
- Homework
 - Questions pg 58

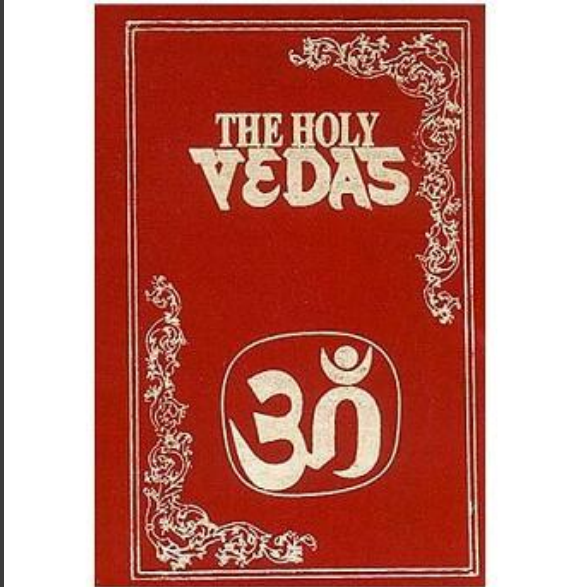
Ch 3 Sec 2 – Kingdoms of the Ganges

● I. Aryan Civilization

● A. Aryan society

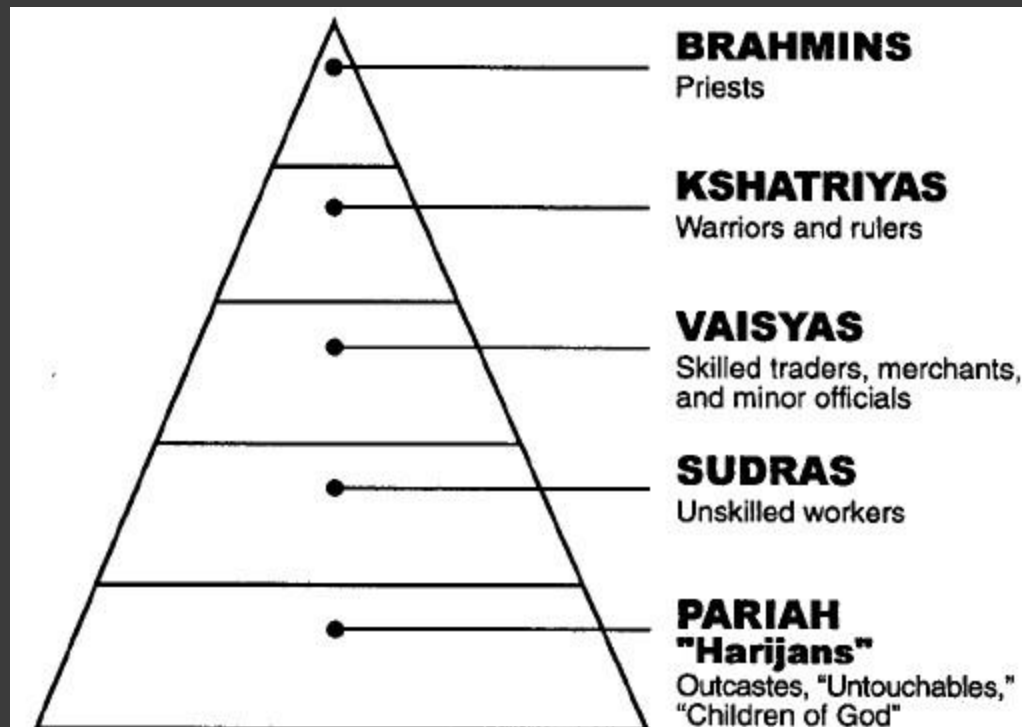
- 1. Vedas – religious teachings
 - Aryans appear as nomadic warriors
- 2. Divided by occupation

- A. Brahmins – priests
- B. Kshatryias – warriors
- C. Vaisyas – herders, farmers, artisans, merchants
- D. Sudras – non-Aryans (farm workers, servants)



3. Class divisions came to reflect social and economic roles more than ethnic differences

A.) Castes – social groups into which people are born and cannot change



- B. Aryan Religious Beliefs

- 1. Polytheistic

- A.) gods & goddesses of natural forces (sky, sun)

- 2. Indra – god of war and chief god

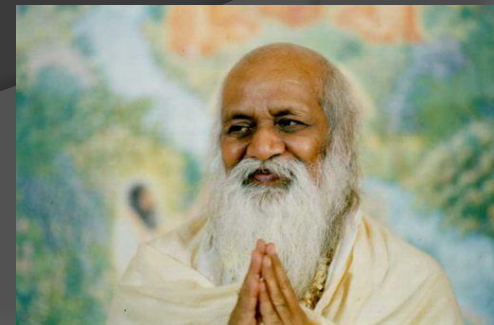
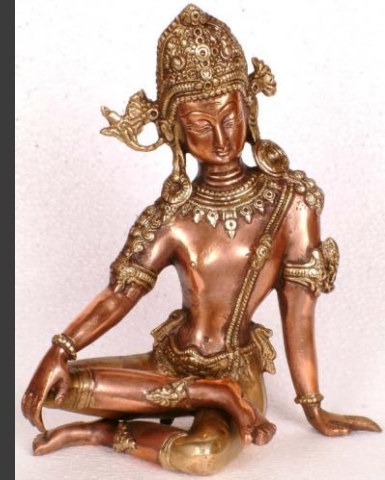
- A.) His thunderbolt destroyed demons & announced arrival of rain

- 3. Brahmins offered food & drink to gods

- 4. Brahman – many gods of the Vedas

- 5. Also a move toward mysticism

- A.) Mystics – people who devote their lives to seeking spiritual truth (yoga, meditation)



November 7, 2013

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- Notes Chapter 3 Section 2
- Review Homework
- Fill in Chart
- Homework
 - Guided Reading on Website
 - Chapter 3 Section 3
 - Finish Chart

Bell Ringer

For hundreds of years, the Aryans preserved prayers, hymns, and long epic poems without a written language. How do you think they did this? What can happen when things are passed down orally?

Lord Jesus, May I
never doubt your
love nor take your
mercy for granted.

Amen

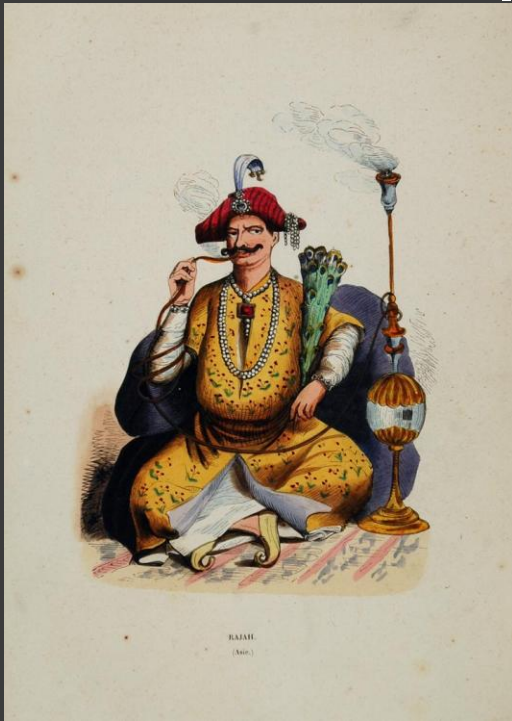
November 7, 2013

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 - Finish Chart

II. Expansion & Change – Aryan tribes led by rajahs – chiefs

- A. Nomads to Farmers

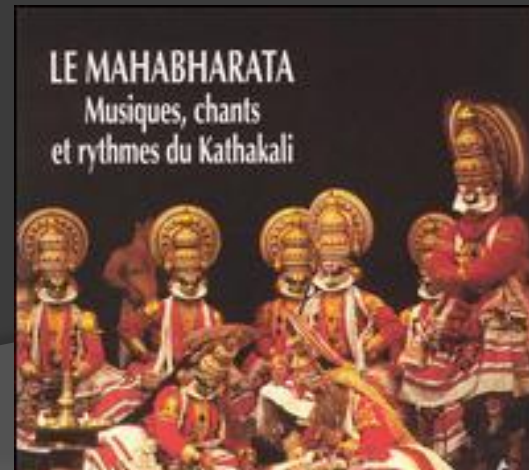
- 1. Spread eastward to colonize heavily forested Ganges basin
 - A.) Carved villages out of rainforests
 - B.) Walled cities with multistory houses
- 2. By 800 B.C. learned to make tools from iron
 - A.) Sanscrit – written language
 - 1. Priests began recording sacred texts
- 3. By 500 B.C., new Indian civilizations emerged



III. Epic Literature – evolved over thousands of years

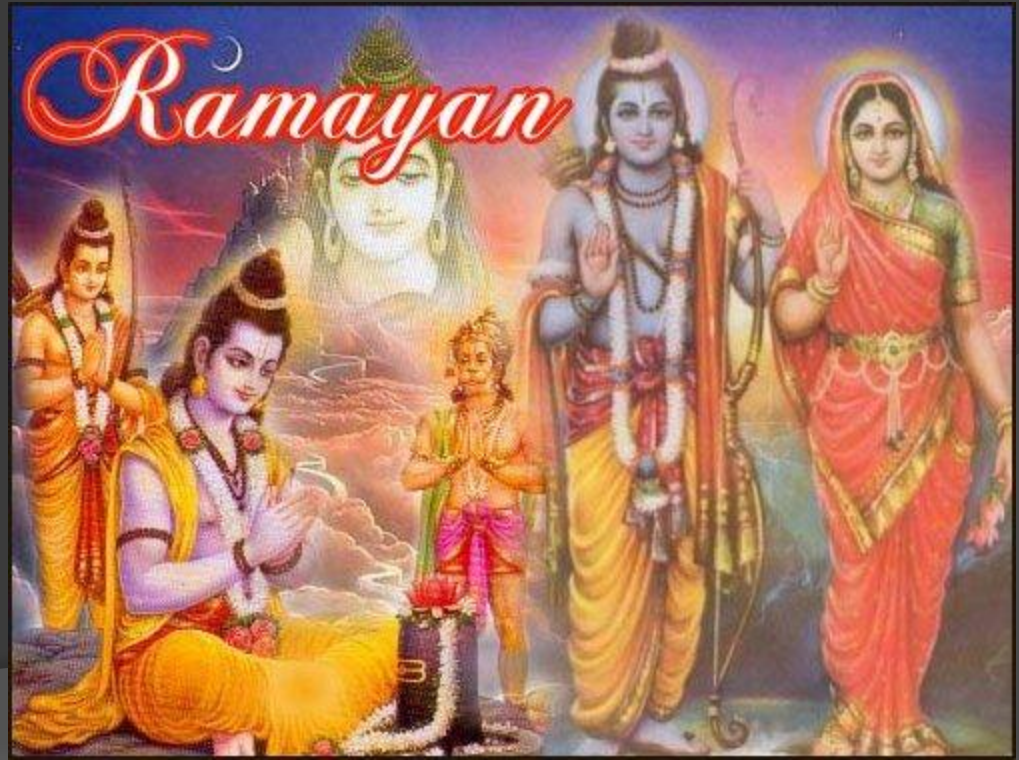
A. Mahabharata

1. India's greatest epic
2. 100,000 verses
3. Tells of 5 royal brothers who lose their kingdom to their cousins
4. Battle that lasts for 18 days
 - a.) Brothers regain their kingdom and restore peace to India



- B. Ramayana

- 1. Recounts fantastic deeds of daring hero Rama and his wife Sita
- 2. Sita is kidnapped by demon king
- 3. Rama rescues her with aid of monkey
- 4. Priest-poet added new morals to teach different levels



November 8, 2013

- Bell Ringer

- Prayer

- Quiz Chapter 3 Section 2

- Notes Chapter 3 Section 3

Bell Ringer

5 Minutes to work on Group
Chart.

Lord Jesus, May I love
you freely and
generously with all
that I possess.

Amen

November 8, 2013

- Bell Ringer

- Prayer

- Quiz Chapter 3 Section 2

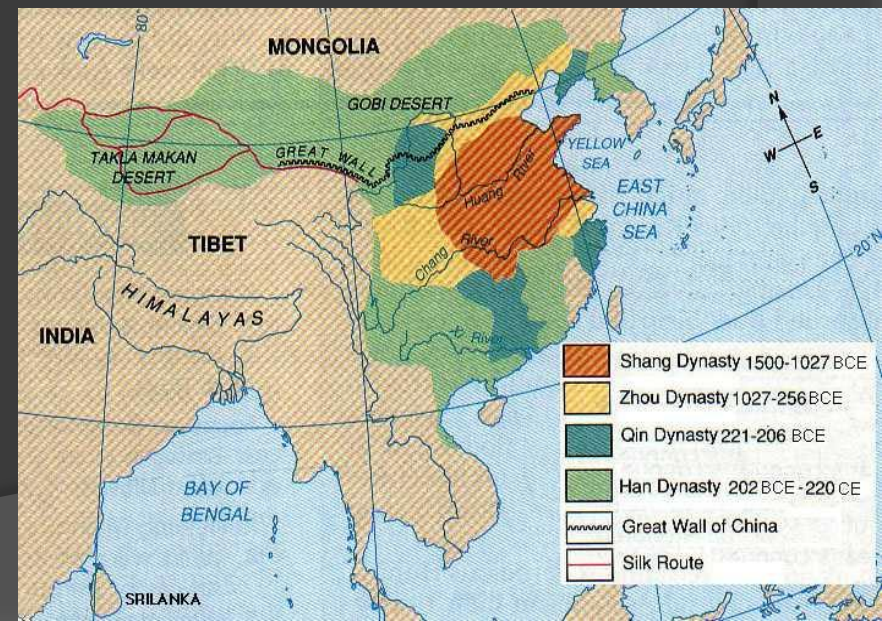
- Notes Chapter 3 Section 3

Ch 3 Sec 3 – Early Civilizations in China

I. Geography of China

A. Geographic Barriers

1. To the SW, Tien Shan & Himalayas (mountains) blocked easy movement of people
2. To the SE, jungles divided China from SE Asia
3. To the N, the Gobi desert
4. To the E, the Pacific Ocean
5. Despite barriers, Chinese traded with neighboring people



B. Main Regions

1. Chinese heartland –
along valley of the
Huang He (Yellow
River) & Yangzi

- a.) Fertile farming
regions supported
largest populations
- b.) Rivers provided
water for irrigation
& transportation

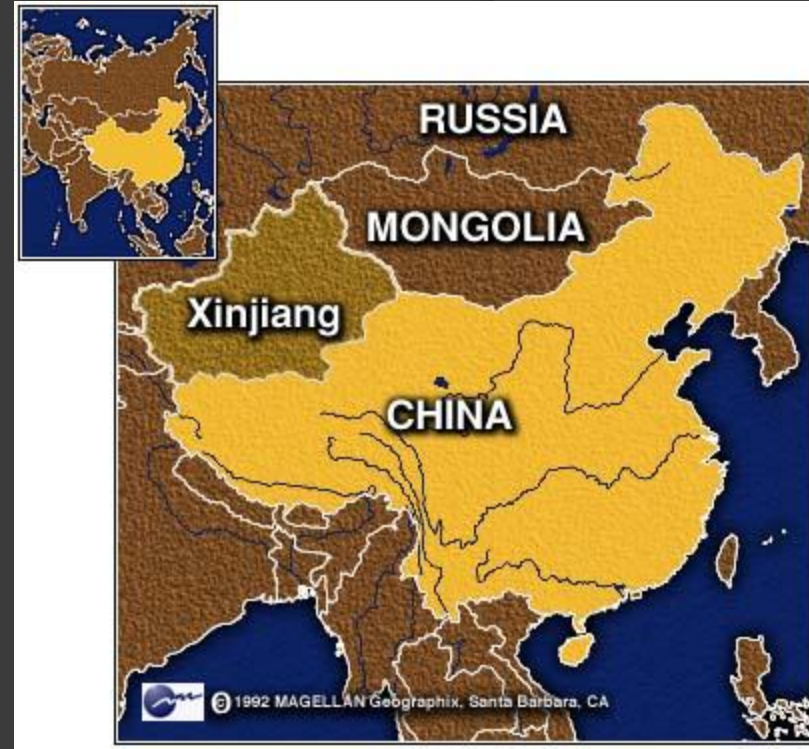


2. Xinjiang (sheen jee AHNG), Mongolia, Manchuria

A.) First 2 had harsh climates and rugged terrain

B.) Also mostly occupied by nomads & farmers

C.) All 3 played a key role in China's history



C. River of Sorrows

1. Huang He Valley – Neolithic people learned to farm
2. Large water projects led to rise of a strong central government
3. “River of Sorrows” – Chinese peasants labored to keep river from overflowing
 - A. Such disasters destroyed crops & brought mass starvation
 - B. Fear of flood reflected in Chinese writing

