### **Exploring World History**

# **Ancient India**

### WHO MADE THIS?

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# **Exploring World History Ancient India**

		☐ The low
1. Aryans	15. Kshatriyas	farm workers
2. Asia	16. Monsoon	Name for
3. Brahmins	17. Nirvana	system.
4. Buddha	18. Reincarnation	A social
5. Caste	19. Sanskrit	divided into le
6. Dharma	20. Siddhartha	Sacred I
7. Enlightenment	21. Subcontinent	A term
8. Ganges	22. Sudras	religions and
9. Gupta	23. Untouchables	order.
10. Harappa	24. Upanishads	The nan
11. Himalayas	25. Vaisyas	of prince and
12. Hinduism	26. Varna	The con
13. Indus River	27. Vedas	The mo
14. Khyber Pass		India from the
An ascetic and sage of	on whose teaching Buddhism was	founded and who liv
The second to lowest	class in the caste system included	merchants, skilled w
The most powerful p	eople of the caste system included	priests and other lea
Name of an ancient I	ndian empire.	
The classic language	of India.	
Annual change in wi	nd direction that usually brings hu	ige amounts of rain.
Name of one of the c	ities in very ancient India.	
	sacred texts written in Sanskrit and	d containing hymns,
rituals.		
	ther state of consciousness in whice	
	migrated to India from eastern E	urope.
Site of the start of Inc	dian civilization.	
The second most povand warriors.	verful group in the caste system in	cluded rulers
Group of people that did the worst jobs in soci	were considered below the caste s	ystem and who
Largest river in India	, it is considered sacred in Hindui	sm.
The massive triangul	ar peninsula that forms India.	
The principle religion	n of India with roots tracing back t	o prehistoric
times.	Ç	_
A way through the m between India and Centr	nountains that was an important tr al Asia.	ade route

upon death returns to the physical world in a new body. The state of all knowingness attained by the Buddha.

DIRECTIONS: Write the number of the vocabulary word in the box next to the corresponding definition.

		The lowest class in the caste system included
ryans	15. Kshatriyas	farm workers and servants.
sia	16. Monsoon	Name for each of the four classes in the caste
rahmins	17. Nirvana	system.
uddha	18. Reincarnation	A social system where people are permanently
aste	19. Sanskrit	divided into levels based on heredity.
harma	20. Siddhartha	Sacred Hindu texts written in Sanskrit.
nlightenment	21. Subcontinent	A term with multiple meanings in Indian
anges	22. Sudras	religions and which relates to the principle of cosmic
upta arappa	<ul><li>23. Untouchables</li><li>24. Upanishads</li></ul>	order.
imalayas	25. Vaisyas	The name of Buddha before he gave up his title
induism	26. Varna	of prince and began his path to enlightenment.
ndus River	27. Vedas	The continent on which India is located.
hyber Pass		The mountains to the north of India that block India from the surrounding area.
An ascetic and sage of	on whose teaching Buddhism wa	s founded and who lived in the eastern part of Ancient India
	· ·	ed merchants, skilled workers, and land owners.
The most powerful p	people of the caste system include	ed priests and other leaders.
Name of an ancient l	Indian empire.	
The classic language	of India.	
Annual change in wi	nd direction that usually brings	huge amounts of rain.
Name of one of the c	cities in very ancient India.	
Most ancient Hindu	sacred texts written in Sanskrit a	and containing hymns, philosophy, and descriptions of
In Buddhism, the hig	gher state of consciousness in wh	ich there is neither suffering nor desire.
Indo-Europeans who	migrated to India from eastern	Europe.
Site of the start of Inc	dian civilization.	
The second most powl warriors.	werful group in the caste system	included rulers
Group of people that the worst jobs in soc	were considered below the caste iety.	e system and who
Largest river in India	a, it is considered sacred in Hind	uism.
The massive triangul	ar peninsula that forms India.	
The principle religion les.	n of India with roots tracing back	k to prehistoric
A way through the n ween India and Centi	nountains that was an important ral Asia.	trade route
	duism which holds that one's so e physical world in a new body.	ul is eternal and
The state of all know	ingness attained by the Buddha.	

## **ANSWER KEY**

## **Exploring World History**

# **Ancient India**

1.	Α	ry	a	n	S
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2. Asia

3. Brahmins

4. Buddha

5. Caste

6. Dharma

7. Enlightenment

8. Ganges

9. Gupta

10. Harappa

11. Himalayas

12. Hinduism

13. Indus River

14. Khyber Pass

15. Kshatriyas

16. Monsoon

17. Nirvana

18. Reincarnation

19. Sanskrit

20. Siddhartha

21. Subcontinent

22. Sudras

23. Untouchables

24. Upanishads

25. Vaisvas

26. Varna

27. Vedas

22 The lowest class in the caste system included farm workers and servants.

26 Name for each of the four classes in the caste system.

5 A social system where people are permanently divided into levels based on heredity.

24 Sacred Hindu texts written in Sanskrit.

6 A term with multiple meanings in Indian religions and which relates to the principle of cosmic order.

The name of Buddha before he gave up his title of prince and began his path to enlightenment.

The continent on which India is located.

11 The mountains to the north of India that block India from the surrounding area.

- 4 An ascetic and sage on whose teaching Buddhism was founded and who lived in the eastern part of Ancient India.
- 25 The second to lowest class in the caste system included merchants, skilled workers, and land owners.
- The most powerful people of the caste system included priests and other leaders.
- 9 Name of an ancient Indian empire.
- 19 The classic language of India.
- 16 Annual change in wind direction that usually brings huge amounts of rain.
- 10 Name of one of the cities in very ancient India.
- Most ancient Hindu sacred texts written in Sanskrit and containing hymns, philosophy, and descriptions of rituals.
- 17 In Buddhism, the higher state of consciousness in which there is neither suffering nor desire.
- 1 Indo-Europeans who migrated to India from eastern Europe.
- 13 Site of the start of Indian civilization.
- 15 The second most powerful group in the caste system included rulers and warriors.
- Group of people that were considered below the caste system and who did the worst jobs in society.
- 8 Largest river in India, it is considered sacred in Hinduism.
- 21 The massive triangular peninsula that forms India.
- 12 The principle religion of India with roots tracing back to prehistoric times.
- 14 A way through the mountains that was an important trade route between India and Central Asia.
- A major tenet of Hinduism which holds that one's soul is eternal and upon death returns to the physical world in a new body.
- 7 The state of all knowingness attained by the Buddha.

