

# **Exploring World History**

## **Ancient India**

WHO MADE THIS?

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ILLUSTRATIONS

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# Ancient India

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

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Aryans        | 15. Kshatriyas    |
| 2. Asia          | 16. Monsoon       |
| 3. Brahmins      | 17. Nirvana       |
| 4. Buddha        | 18. Reincarnation |
| 5. Caste         | 19. Sanskrit      |
| 6. Dharma        | 20. Siddhartha    |
| 7. Enlightenment | 21. Subcontinent  |
| 8. Ganges        | 22. Sudras        |
| 9. Gupta         | 23. Untouchables  |
| 10. Harappa      | 24. Upanishads    |
| 11. Himalayas    | 25. Vaisyas       |
| 12. Hinduism     | 26. Varna         |
| 13. Indus River  | 27. Vedas         |
| 14. Khyber Pass  |                   |

- ☐ The lowest class in the caste system included farm workers and servants.
- ☐ Name for each of the four classes in the caste system.
- ☐ A social system where people are permanently divided into levels based on heredity.
- ☐ Sacred Hindu texts written in Sanskrit.
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ The mountains to the north of India that block India from the surrounding area.

- ☐ An ascetic and sage on whose teaching Buddhism was founded and who lived in the eastern part of Ancient India.
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ Name of an ancient Indian empire.
- ☐ The classic language of India.
- ☐ Annual change in wind direction that usually brings huge amounts of rain.
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ In Buddhism, the higher state of consciousness in which there is neither suffering nor desire.
- ☐ Indo-Europeans who migrated to India from eastern Europe.
- ☐ Site of the start of Indian civilization.
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ Largest river in India, it is considered sacred in Hinduism.
- ☐ The massive triangular peninsula that forms India.
- ☐ The principle religion of India with roots tracing back to prehistoric times.
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ The state of all knowingness attained by the Buddha.



# ANSWER KEY

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