

## Test Study Guide Ancient India

### Review:

All notes/handouts of “Ancient India” unit in your notebook;  
Ch. 5 (pp. 124 – 151) of the *Ancient Civilizations* textbook.  
The list of terms and people of Ch. 5 (see p.123)

### Know the following:

- Geography and physical features of the Indian subcontinent. Be able to locate the following geographic locations on the map: Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Indus River, Ganges River, Brahmaputra River, Himalaya and Hindu Kush mountains, Thar Desert, Deccan Plateau, Eastern and Western Ghats, cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa.
- Main facts about the Harappan civilization (cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa), which flourished between 2300 and 1700 BCE.
- The Indo-European (Aryan) people who arrived in India c. 1500 BCE; the religion of the Aryans – Brahmanism; the collection of hymns and poems – Vedas; Sanskrit – the language of Aryan people.
- The castes system (the varnas) of Ancient India: Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (rulers and warriors), Vaisyas (farmers, craftspeople, traders), and Sudras (workers and servants).
- Origins and beliefs of Hinduism, Jainism, Sikhism.
- Main concepts and gods of Hinduism: dharma, samsara, reincarnation, ascetic, karma, atman, Brahman (the universal spirit), Brahma (the creator), Vishnu (the preserver), and Siva (the destroyer).
- Origins and beliefs of Buddhism, including the life of Buddha, the Four Noble Truths, nirvana, and the Eightfold Path.
- The spread of Buddhism around the world (missionaries).
- Mauryan Empire and the Gupta dynasty: their major achievements/contributions and historical significance as well as the order in which they appeared.
- India’s contributions to the world, including innovations in the art, architecture, literature, math (Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero), science, and medicine.