ANGELA
PREVIEW
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ANCIENT INDIA ANTICIPATION GUIDE

Read each statement and decide if it is True or False. Complete the left column before the reading by circling the T for True or the F for False. Complete the right column after finish the reading. Did any of your answers change?

BEFORE READING	STATEMENT	AFTER READING
T F	The zation was discovered in the 1920s.	T F
T F	se for grain is called a Wheatary.	T F
T F	An Indi gan around 200 BC.	T F
T F	ities w laid out rectangular grid.	T F
T F	Outca who did dirtiest jo were known as Da	T F
T F	Indus socie ined the calc ion of Pi.	T F
T F	Two popular cities were Moh Daro and Cairo.	T F
T F	Hinduism and Buddhis ere impor elig beli s.	T F
T F	The Great Parthenon was f ancie ndia's largest structu	T F

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DID YOU KNOW?

Evidence suggests the er Val people worshipped a Mot ess.

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Ancient India

Name: _____

Answer the questions below. Then on the coloring page, color each numbered section with the corresponding color. If there is any space left over, color it your choice! Follow the directions provided to cite evidence from the reading.

Questions	Text Evidence	Answer A	Answer B
#1 What was the native language?	Find proof in the reading and UNDERLINE it in PURPLE	Indus ORANGE	Latin RED
#2 What game did ancient Indians invent?	Find proof in the reading and CIRCLE it in GREEN	Chess PURPLE STRIPES	Backgammon BLUE STRIPES
#3 What item was ancient India one of the first to grow?	Find proof in the reading and BOX it in RED	Wheat YELLOW	Cotton ORANGE
#4 Who were priests known as?	Find proof in the reading and BOX it in YELLOW	Brahmins RED	Sanskrit ORANGE
#5 What was used to align mind, body, and soul?	Find proof in the reading and CIRCLE it in ORANGE	Yoga BLUE	Naps BROWN
#6 The used wooden carts led by what animal?	Find proof in the reading and UNDERLINE it in PURPLE	Camel ORANGE STRIPES	Bull GREEN STRIPES

PREVIEW

ANCIENT INDIA

Ancient India is also known as Indus Valley and Harappan Civilization. Experts agree that ancient India had the largest civilization of the four earliest civilizations. Ancient India began around 3300 BC in modern India and Pakistan. It was primarily an agricultural society. Around this time, farms developed into cities. Trade between India and Mesopotamia began. By 2500 BC, civilization peaked.

Much of ancient India is a mystery. First, this civilization was only discovered in 1921. Second, the Indus script (native language) has 400-600 symbols and is hard to translate. In addition, flat stone seals have been found in the Indus valley. These seals depict cattle, tigers, elephants, crocodiles, rhinoceros, and unicorns. Experts think that the Indus civilization used the seals to mark property borders, record taxes, and more.

Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro were popular cities around 2500 BC. Based on remains, archaeologists have discovered a lot about the Indian civilization:

- Cities could hold up to 35,000 people.
- Main cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro were built on higher ground to prevent flooding from the nearby Indus River.
- In low-lying areas, buildings and structures were built on platforms.

These two significant cities had public buildings and forts. There were also public bathhouses and storehouses for grain (granary). Historians found evidence of a 200-foot-long granary. Likewise, there was a 40 feet long, 20 feet wide, and nearly 10 feet deep public pool. This Great Bath was one of ancient India's largest structures. This society did not create massive temples like ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Cities were laid out in a rectangular grid. There was often a courtyard among the mud-brick homes. Additionally, they had a city-wide sewer system. As a result, most homes had running water and indoor plumbing.

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