**UNIT 9 ANCIENT INDIA VOCABULARY FOLDABLE**

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| TERM | DEFINITION  [HIGHLIGHT KEY WORDS] | KEY WORDS  [WRITE IT OUT] | PICTURE  [IN COLOR] |
| **INDUS**  **&**  **GANGES RIVER** | The rivers where the Indus Civilization settled along.   * Provided them with resources, fertile land due to irrigation, trade, & transportation. |  |  |
| **MONSOONS** | A seasonal wind that causes wet and dry seasons.   * Effects which crops they can grow and when they can grow them. |  |  |
| **PENINSULA** | An area of land surrounded by water on three sides.   * Provided them with resources, trade, & transportation. |  |  |
| **HIMALAYAS** | The mountain range in India   * Provided a natural border of protection between India & China |  |  |
| **NATURAL RESOURCES** | Resources found in nature and used for trading with civilization who didn’t have access to them.   * Creates trade opportunities [+] & competition over resources [-] * EX: gemstones, coal, oil, silver, etc. |  |  |
| **SANSKRIT** | The first language of Ancient India   * Allowed them to keep records. |  |  |
| **CASTE SYSTEM** | The social hierarchy of India created by the Aryans that divided Indian society into groups based on a person’s birth, wealth, or occupation.   * There was NO moving between castes during that lifetime. |  |  |
| **BRAHMINS** | Priests, from the highest social class in the caste system.   * Received many advantages. * Often served as advisors to rulers |  |  |
| **MISSIONARIES** | People who work to spread their religious beliefs.   * Example of cultural diffusion |  |  |
| **GOLDEN AGE** | A time period of prosperity (wealth), peace, and progress (expansion and growth) during the Gupta Empire   * Advancements in arts, science, & literature |  |  |