River Valley Civilizations – Indus & China
• **See page 42 in the book**
  • Shade in purple the region that is the Indus River Valley Civilization
  • Label the location of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa
  • Shade using blue the rivers of Indus River and Ganges River
  • Draw using color the Dry Monsoon directions with arrows - indicate which months they occur
  • Draw using color the Wet Monsoon directions with arrows - indicate which months they occur

• **Label the following:**
  • Indus River (color blue)
  • Ganges River (color blue)
  • Himalayan Mountains (color brown)
  • Hindu Kush Mountains (color brown)
  • Karakoram Mountains (color brown)
  • Eastern & Western Ghats (color brown)
  • Khyber Pass (color green)
  • Indian Ocean (color blue)
  • Arabian Sea (color blue)
  • Bay of Bengal (color blue)
  • Thar Desert (color yellow)
  • Deccan Plateau (color red)
## Vocabulary Terms List – Ancient Indus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Drawing or Picture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indus River</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Seals and stamps</td>
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<td>Harappa</td>
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<td>Mohenjo-Daro</td>
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<td>Subcontinent</td>
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<td>Monsoon</td>
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<td>Aryans</td>
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<td>Khyber Pass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grid System</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Ancient Indus River Valley

India’s Geographic Features

- The Indian subcontinent is a large, wedge-shaped ____________ that extends southward into the ________________ Ocean.
- ________________: A large region that is part of a continent, but is separated from the rest of the content in some way.
- Two rivers form fertile plain.
  - ________________ River
  - ________________ River

Monsoons

- Monsoons – Seasonal ________________ that caused dry and wet seasons.
  - ________________
- India is dependent upon monsoons to grow their ________________.
  - Not enough rain brings ________________.
  - When there is too much rain, rivers rise and cause deadly ________________ and destruction of crops.

Natural Barriers

- ________________ Ranges
- Desert (____________ Desert)
- The largest barrier is the largest mountain range, the ________________ Mountains.

Himalayan Mountains

- This peninsula is surrounded on the ___________ and _____________ by huge mountains, the Himalayan Mountains.
- This has often limited India's contact with other cultures. This is known as ________________ ________________.

Civilization in the Indus River Valley Begins

- About ________________ BCE, about the time when the ________________ were rising in Egypt, the first Indian civilizations were forming in the Indus River Valley.
- Farmers settled around the ________________ River
- Largely Unknown
  - No deciphered ________________ language
- Little is known about these civilizations, but Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro were most likely twin ________________ cities.
- Also known as ________________ Civilization
Purpose of Early Cities
• Each city was large in area and contained a large structure located on a __________________________.
• Many believe these structures could have served as a __________________________ or even a __________________________.

Complexities of the Cities
• The most historically striking feature of these two cities were the way in which they were both well __________________________.
• Each city was laid out in a __________________________ pattern, the blocks similar to those seen in modern cities.
• The homes seem to have been built with __________________________ and in a __________________________ repeated throughout the city.

Achievements
• Oven baked __________________________ for building
• Plumbing and __________________________ system
  ○ __________________________ (hooray __________________________)
• Children’s’ __________________________
• Used __________________________ and __________________________ to identify goods.

Culture
• No distinct Social __________________________
• Prosperous (__________________________) Society
• Few __________________________, relatively peaceful
• Religious artifacts found that link to __________________________ Culture
  ○ Early representations of __________________________
• Economy based on __________________________

Mysterious End
• Around __________________________ B.C.E. the quality of buildings started to decline.
• River possible changed __________________________
  ○ No longer __________________________ the fields near the cities
• Possible __________________________
• Possible __________________________ (natural disaster) or possible __________________________
• Ended around __________________________ B.C.E. when __________________________ conquered the Indus Valley
Using the map, locate and label the places listed below. Refer to your Ancient World History: Patterns of Interaction book - textbook (pgs. 25 & 47 will help the most).

Label the following on the map:

- City of Anyang

Water
- Huang He River (Yellow River)
- Yangtze River
- Indus River
- Ganges River
- Indian Ocean
- Pacific Ocean

Mountains & Deserts
- Himalaya Mountains
- Plateau of Tibet
- Taklimakan Desert
- Gobi Desert

Color the following:

- All waterways labeled (Shade water BLUE)
- Zhou Dynasty (Shade area GREEN)
- Shang Dynasty (Shade area YELLOW)

***Do NOT glue instructions into notebook***
Ancient China
# Vocabulary Terms List – Ancient China

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<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Huang He River</td>
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<td>Yangtze River</td>
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<td>Shang Dynasty</td>
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<td>Oracle Bones</td>
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<td>Loess</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zhou Dynasty</td>
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<td>Mandate of Heaven</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dynastic Cycle</td>
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<td>Feudalism</td>
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<td>silk</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ANCIENT CHINA RIVER VALLEY

GEOGRAPHY
Surrounded by natural barriers on all cardinal directions
- North: ________________
- East: ________________
- South: ________________
- West: ________________ and ________________
Fertile plain found between 2 major rivers
- 1. ___________________ (Yellow River)
   • Floods left behind LOESS: _______________________
   • River of _______________________
- 2. Yangtze River

POLITICAL
- Ruled by _______________________
- As Mesopotamia, Egypt and Indus were declining, _______________________
  in China was rising to power as 1st Dynasty
- _______________________
  - 2nd dynasty
  _______________________
  : Justification through right of God
  _______________________
  : Pattern of the rise and fall of dynasties
  _______________________
  : nobles have permission from Kings to own and work king’s land

ECONOMY
Because of China’s isolation by _______________________
early settlers had to supply their own goods within China

Not much ________________ outside of China

RELIGION
______________________ and ________________________ are closely linked
Prayed to _______________________
because they thought their ancestors could bring them ________________ or ________________
Consulted the ________________ through ancestors
______________________ – Supreme God
SOCIAL

Society was sharply divided between ________________ and ________________

Family was ______________________

Had arranged marriages

Group was more important than the ____________________

INTELLECTUAL

________________________ was the first to leave written records

________________________: animal bone or tortoise shells where priests scratched questions for gods then applied heat until it cracked. Then the priests ___________________________

• No connection between _________________ and ________________ Chinese

Advantage: ____________________________________________________

ACHEIEVEMENTS

Oldest Shang city — ______________________ built in the woods mainly from wood

Had massive earth walls for ______________________

Found a wall 118 feet thick and 1.2 square miles

• Introduced the ______________________ – a major tool of war

• Skilled in _______________________, silk and _______________________

During the Zhou Dynasty they:

• Built _____________________________

• Developed ________________________ that allowed them to produce

__________________________
Using Chapter 2, Section 4, fill out the chart below describing key features of Ancient China under the Shang Dynasty.

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**Great Wall (100-101)**

How did Shi Huangdi unite China? Why at first was he hated?

From what geographical features does the wall stretch?

What was the purpose of the Great Wall?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>Dynasty Name</th>
<th>Main Accomplishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shi Huangdi (99-101)</td>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liu Bang (182-184)</td>
<td>2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wudi (182-184)</td>
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