



SK, Millie, Braden, Sophie, Amy

Harappa

- Located in the indus river valley
- Surrounded by fertile farm lands
- Located in modern day pakistan

politics

Their kings were called Rajas, because of the caste system the kings did not rule over everyone. The kings were out below the priests. There for the government was based around religion and trade as opposed to military force. This kind of government is known as a theocracy.

Economy and trade

The whole Harappan economy was based off of trade. They traded practically all over. They traded with Persia, Mesopotamia and China. Some things they traded were terracotta pots, beads, gold, silver, flints, seashells and pearls.

Religion

The most popular religions in Harappa were Hinduism and Buddhism. Both are polytheistic which means that they believe and worship multiple gods.

Social system/structure

The social structure used in Harappa is the caste system. The caste system splits the civilians into 5 groups including: The Brahmins who were the priests and teachers, the Kshatriyas who were the warriors and rulers, the Vaishyas who were the farmers and traders, the shudras who were the labourers and finally the dalits who were the social outcasts.

Intellectual advancement

- **City planning:** The people of Harappa would create houses in a organized manner. They would use all of the same size bricks and would use natural tar to make them waterproof.
- **Cooking methods:** Some cooking methods they developed were and under and overground mud oven. These ovens may have been used for baking bread.

Arts and technology

- Some of the arts done in Harappa was sculptures, seals, poetry, gold jewelry and figures made from terracotta, bronze and steatite.
- Some technology the Harappans created was the under and above ground oven most likely used to bake their bread.

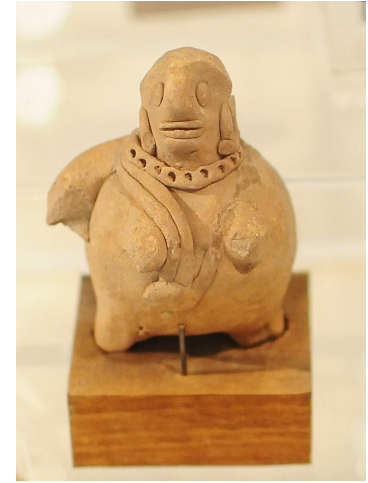
3 artifacts



A bowl made from terracotta possibly used for rituals.



A ceramic bull from Harappan



A ceramic woman from approximately 2500-2000 B.C

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Ayran

Geographic Influence-

- The aryan indian civilization has lots of, deserts, and mountain-valleys which made the civilization very isolated.
- The land in between the valley was flat which made it so their roads were very flat.

Politics-

-Aryan indian civilization was ruled by a king and local rulers.

-The kings duty was the protection of his subjects, property, defense, and maintenance of peace.

<https://apworldhistory101.com/history-of-india/aryan/>

Economy and trade

- The Aryans brought new technology and innovations to India which increased trade
- They used a barter system rather than a monetary system
- They also brought new Gods which led to hinduism

Religion

Evidence of religious practice date back to 5500 BC. Even though there is no historical evidence, there is a mythical record of in the form of religious literature known as The Vedas, one of the most important religious books in Indian history. Everyone had religious freedom.

Social Structure

-Classes were known as Varnas

1. Brahmin- priests, scholars, and teachers.
2. Kshatriyas- Kings, governors, and warriors.
3. Vaishyas- agriculturists, artisans, and merchants.
4. Sudras- service providers and artisans that originally were non-aryans but admitted to Vedic society

-These varnas identified occupations and marriage restrictions.

Intellectual advancement

-The way the people developed in the Aryan time period when growing up is intellectual advancement.

-People in that time developed the Sanskrit, Latin and Greek languages.

-People in the time were to think men were greater because the Gods were all men.

<http://www.historydiscussion.net/articles/life-of-aryan-people-in-the-vedic-age-of-in-dia/2360>

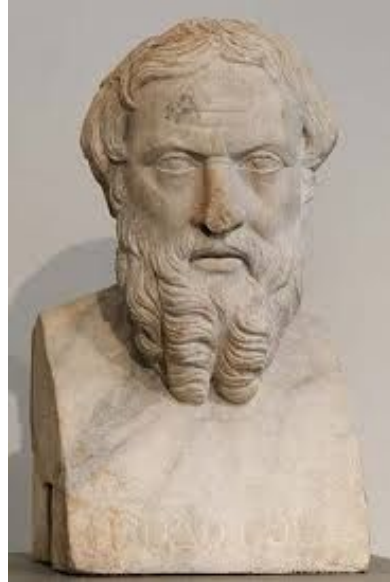
Arts and Technology

- The Aryans brought new technology and innovations to India which increased trade
- Iron technology was used in many ways to benefit the economy. It increased production of farm tools; therefore there was more food production for things such as rice and millet.

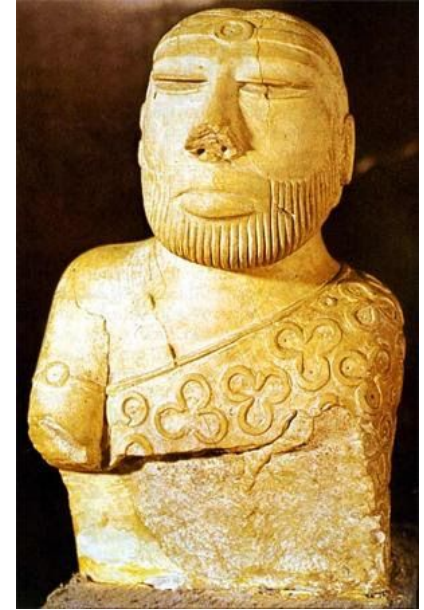
3 artifacts



Ceramic Goblet



Head of Herodotus



Priest king statue

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Welcome to Mauryan

By: Sophie
Strickland and
Amy
Lautenschlager

Geographical Influence

- Arabian sea borders the land on the west, the Indian ocean borders it to the south and the Bay of Bengals borders it to the east
- The Himalaya mountains separated the rest of east Asia including China, from the Mauryan empire
- The Hindu Kush to the north west of the Mauryan empire and separated it from the rest of the middle east
- The monsoon cycle caused lots of flooding in the growing seasons and a lack of rainfall in the winter and it was hard to maintain a surplus food throughout the year
- Lots of trade with east Asia
- The large land made this empire important to history because it was a testament to the strength of the rulers at the time to unify a vast region

Politics

- In 322 BC, Chandragupta founded the Mauryan empire.
- The Mauryan empire used regional governor's to control justice and security in order to let all kinds of trade to thrive and expand.
- Chandragupta created a central capital at Pataliputra, and then split the empire into 4 provinces to make the ruling easier.
- The Kumara was the head of all provinces. He ruled as the king's representative and was helped by the Council of Ministers.
- The councils advised the leaders but the ultimate authority in the kingdom was the emperors.

Economy & Trade

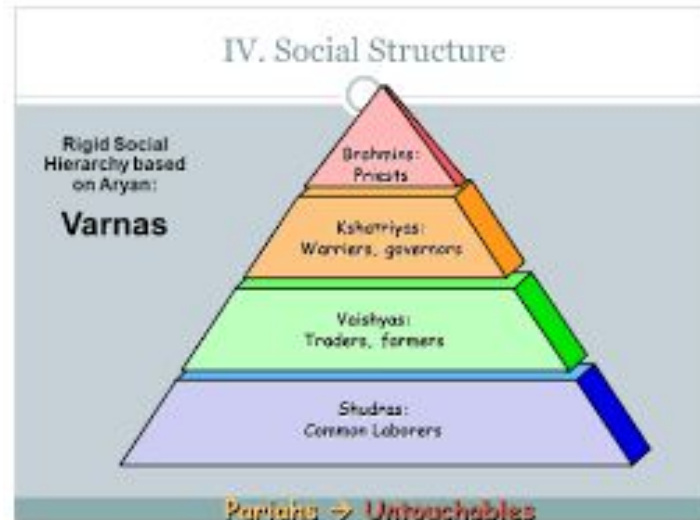
- Land revenue was the main way the government got money. In the agriculture great new innovations were created such as irrigation systems.
- In the Mauryan empire there were state owned farms where the kings took control of the farms.
- Capitalism is the best description for their economy.
- Guilds created a variety of jobs for people to work easier and share ideas.
- The Mauryan created extensive trade relations and dealt with countries in the west, like Syria and Egypt. The Mauryan kings used to import wines, figs, clothes and beautiful vessels made out of silver. The Mauryan exports were chiefly items of luxury like fine muslin cloth.

Religion

- Buddhism flourished under the Maurya
- Buddhism was established as a main religion during the rule of Ashoka
- Jainism also flourished mainly amongst the merchants of the cities

Social Structure

During the Mauryan time, the social structure was split into 5 groups, At the top was the Brahmins who were typically priests. Next was the Kshatriyas who were the warriors and rulers. Next was the Vaisyas, who were workers. Nexts was the Sudras which were unskilled workers. Last was the Pariah who were the untouchables.



Intellectual advancement

- **The Idea of Zero:** Aryabhata from India was the first person to create a symbol for zero, it enabled one to write larger numbers
- **Iron-Cased Rockets:** Tipu Sultan crafted long iron tubes, filled them with gunpowder, and fastened them to bamboo poles and successfully used these rockets in wars
- **The Heliocentric Theory:** Aryabhata correctly propounded that the Earth is round, rotates on its own axis and revolves around the Sun. He also made predictions on the solar and lunar eclipses
- **Plastic Surgery:** Sushruta wrote one of the most comprehensive textbooks on ancient surgery, mentioning various illnesses, plants, preparations, cures, and complex techniques of plastic surgery. His most well-known contribution is the

Arts and Technology

- The people of the mauryan time created many forms of art and technology to further their society. For their art they created pottery, copper and silver coins of different colors, and used Barabar caves to create and polish sculptures.
- For technology, they created pottery wheels and created excellent roads for the military to easily transport. Also the concept of factory production started to form and there was more development of rural industries.

Artifacts



Ringstones are created with the belief of women alternating from plant forms to other forms. They were created in 1st-2nd century bc.



This artifact is a stone panel depicting the Buddha. It is decorated with symbols that represent the Buddha. It was created in the 1st century BCE.



This artifact is a pillar edict of emperor Asoka. They supply us with some of the earliest writing samples in Brahimi scripts. They were from 238 BCE.

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