

Chapter 4 – Indus River Valley

Lesson 1 Notes

- The land of India is a subcontinent of Asia.
- The Himalaya Mountains separate India from the rest of the continent.
- The Indus River brought silt for farming to the people of early India.
- Farmers of early India used dirt walls to try to protect their fields from flooding.
- Wildlife in early India were a threat to the lives of farmers and their crops.

Lesson 2 Notes

- Beginning around 2500 BC farming villages of the Indus Valley grew into large cities.
- The Indus Valley civilization is known today as the Harappan civilization.
- Mohenjo-Daro was a city found in the southern part of the Indus Valley.
- The early Indus Valley showed engineering skills by using precisely measured bricks to create paved streets.
- The Indus Valley cities developed ways to keep their city clean including a sewer system.
- Weavers in the Indus Valley may have been the first to use cotton to make cloth.
- The cities of the Indus Valley were abandoned around 1600 BC.
- Some archaeologists think a natural disaster may have led to the decline of the early Indus Valley civilization.
- Around 1500 BC, the Aryans crossed the Hindu-Kush Mountains to settle in the Indus Valley.
- To migrate means to move from one place to another to live.

Lesson 5 notes

- Chandragupta Maurya built a new empire in India around 300 BC.
- Asoka introduced Buddhism to his empire and supported tolerance for all religions.
- The Gupta Empire was a Golden Age for India, bringing peace and prosperity.
- Mathematicians in India invented zero and the way of writing numbers 1 to 9.
- Around 450 AD weak rulers and the invasion of the Huns led to the end of the Empire.