

EASTERN RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS

Complete Interactive Notebook Bundle

Thank you so much for purchasing this product! Interactive Notebooks are an amazing way to get your students engaged and active in their learning! The graphic organizers and foldables in this resource are designed to be folded, cut, glued, & written-on to enhance your instruction of history. It's always amazing to see the creativity some of your students will put into their creations! This Interactive Notebook is designed to help you better understand Ancient China and India in World History.

If you have any questions about this or any resource, don't hesitate to contact me by clicking on any of these:



The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'Students of History' website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the site logo, 'STUDENTS OF HISTORY', and links for 'ABOUT', 'AMERICAN HISTORY', 'WORLD HISTORY', 'SIGN IN', and 'REGISTER'. The main content area features a large background image of a man in a classroom. Text on the page reads: 'ENERGIZE YOUR CLASSROOM WITH STUDENTS OF HISTORY', 'YOUR HOME FOR INNOVATIVE AND ENGAGING HISTORY LESSON PLANS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY CLASSROOM!', and 'LEARN MORE ABOUT US' with a 'Join Now' button. At the bottom, a testimonial states: 'Thousands of the most engaging history teaching resources at your fingertips. Every day, every lesson ready for you at about \$1 a day.'

Ancient India Vocabulary Foldable

Directions: Cut out this foldable graphic organizer along the dotted lines and then fold and glue into your notebook. **Underneath each term write a definition** in your own words on one side and then **draw a picture** to represent the term on the other side of the flap.



Glue here into Your Notebook

Ancient India Vocabulary

Subcontinent

Monsoons

Harappa

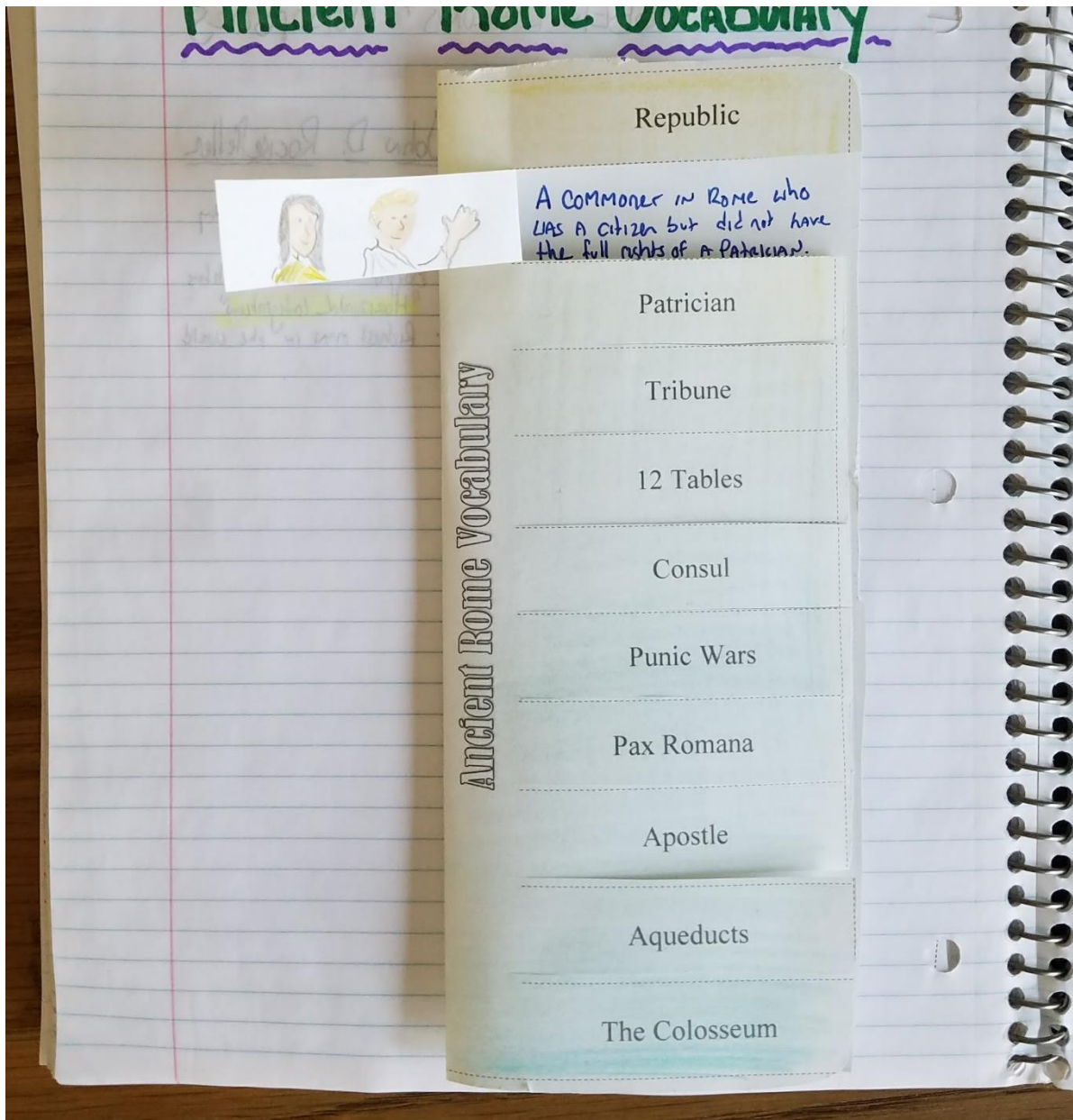
Mohenjo-Daro

The Steppes

Aryans

Caste System

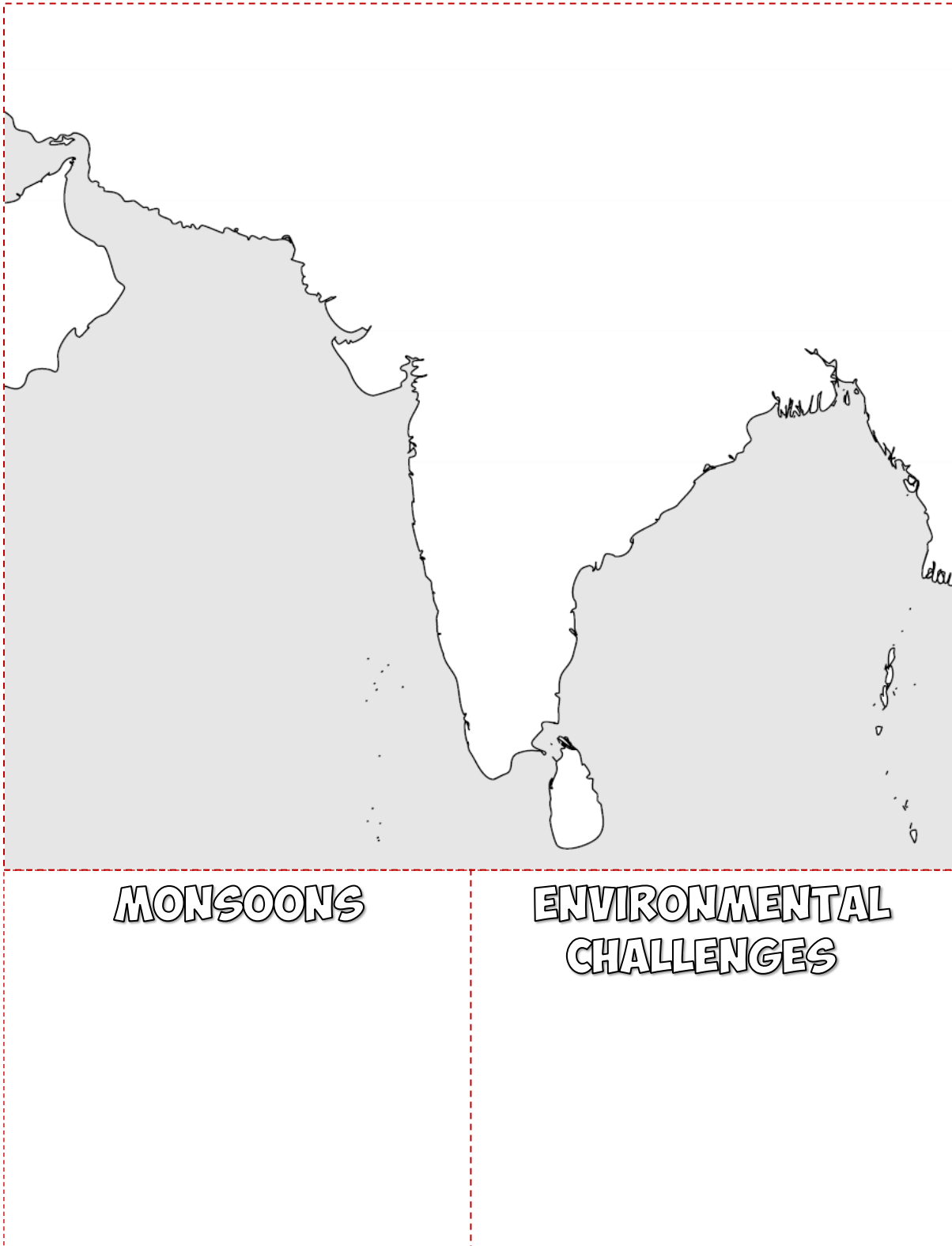
Completed Vocabulary Sample Page



Extension Activity: In addition to defining the terms in their own words and adding an image, I often have students use an open portion of their notebook page to write a short story using as many of the vocab terms as they can. We'll then share these in class (which are often amusing) and see how many they could get.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT INDIA

Directions: The landmass that includes modern India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh is known as the Indian subcontinent. Civilization emerged here along river valleys and faced many environmental challenges. Complete the map with major geographic features of Ancient India, including mountains, rivers, and plains. Then add early cities of the Indus Valley. Finally draw pictures to represent monsoons and other environmental challenges, then take notes on **their effects on Indus Civilization underneath the flaps.**

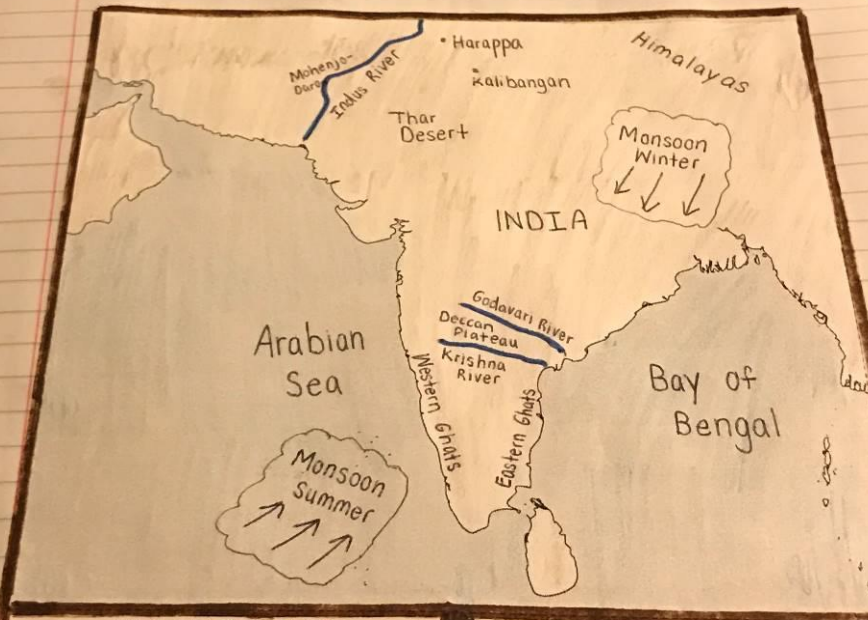


MONSOONS

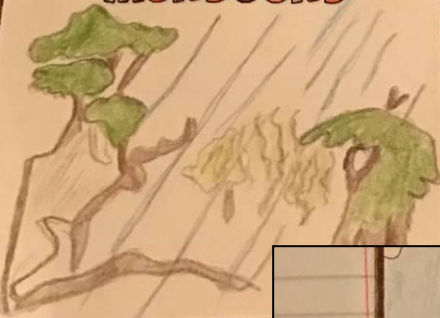
ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

Completed Geography of India Sample

THE GEOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT INDIA



MONSOONS



ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES



- October to February - winter monsoons from the northeast dry air westward across the country.
- Mid June through October - monsoons blow eastward from the southwest - carrying moisture from the ocean in great rain clouds and often cause flooding.
- Monsoon patterns were unpredictable - too little rain caused food shortages while too much rain caused floods.
- yearly floods spread deposits of rich soil over a wide area.
- The rivers sometimes changed course.

Planned Cities in the Indus Valley

Directions:

Historians know less about Indus Valley civilizations than other early groups because their writing system has yet to be deciphered. Archaeological digs, however, let us know they had advanced and highly planned cities.

Cut out this foldable along the dotted lines and then glue it into your notebook. In the center, draw a picture of an Indus Valley city like Mohenjo-Daro. Behind each flap, **describe that technology and how it benefitted the people of that city.**

THE CITADEL

PLUMBING

Glue Goes Here and
Paste in Notebook

GRID
SYSTEM

BRICK
PLATFORMS

Completed Planned Cities Sample

PLANNED CITIES IN THE

Mohenjo-daro and Harappa major cities of the Indus valley civilization were built with blocks divided by a grid of straight, running north-south and east-west.

Harappa was partially built on mud-brick platforms to protect it from flooding. A thick brick wall about three and a half miles long surrounded it and buildings were constructed of oven baked bricks cut in standard sizes.



Cities featured a fortified area called a citadel, which contained the major buildings of the city. For instance in Harappa a citadel provided protection for the royal family and also served as a temple.

In Mohenjo-Daro, almost every house had a private bathroom and toilet. The toilets were made of brick with a wall of pipes connected. Wastewater was carried underground sewer.

PLANNED CITIES IN THE INDUS VALLEY

GRID
SYSTEM

BRICK
PLATFORMS

THE CITADEL

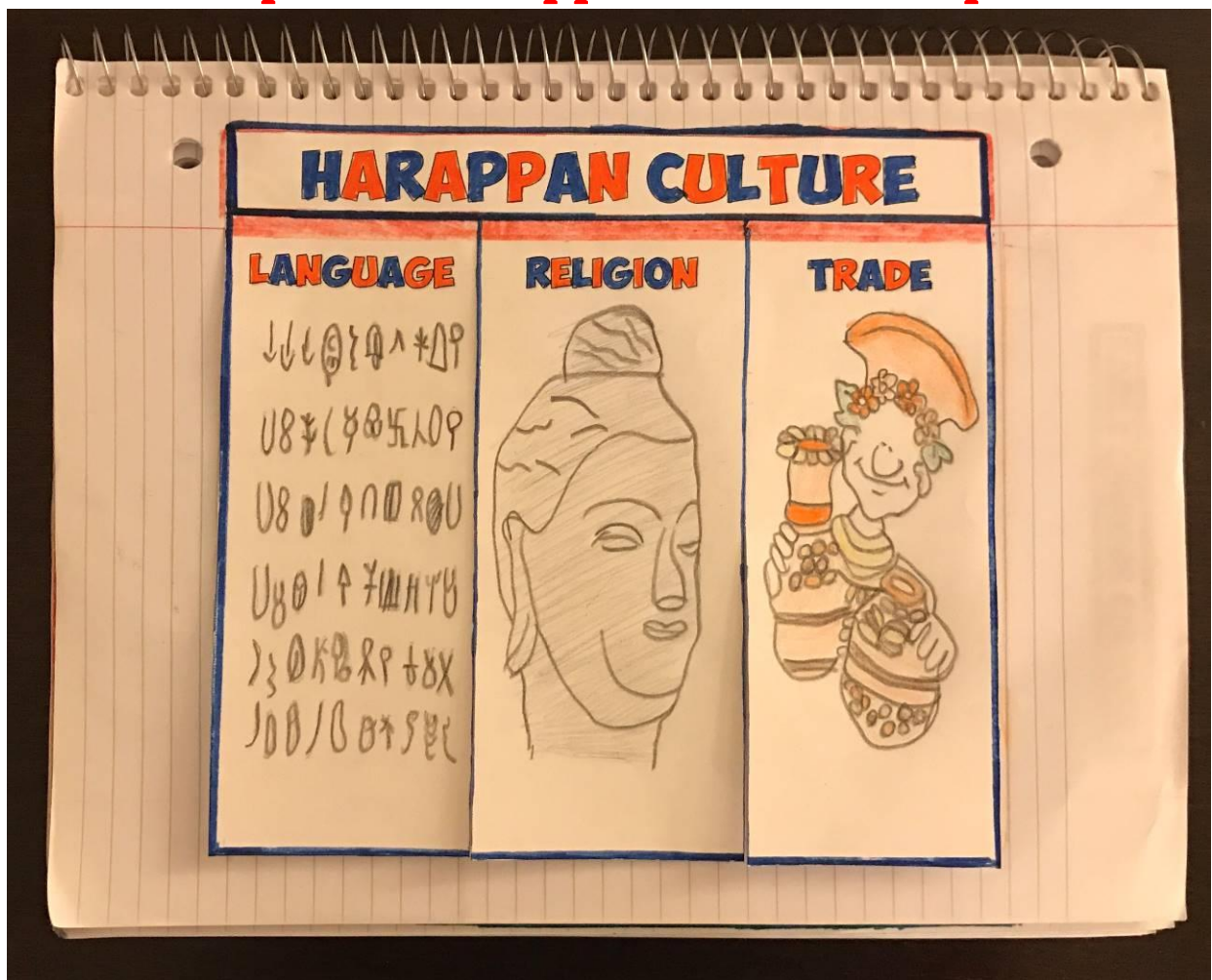
PLUMBING

HARAPPAN CULTURE

Directions: We know about Harappan culture through artifacts found at archeological digs. Much is based on agriculture and their environment. Cut out the graphic organizer below and glue the top down in your notebook so the 3 flaps can be lifted up. On the top of each, **draw a picture** to represent that aspect of Harappan culture. Then, **take notes on each** on your notebook page under the flaps.

HARAPPAN CULTURE	TRADE
	RELIGION
	LANGUAGE

Completed Harappan Culture Samples



The Harappan language has been found on stamps and seals made of carved stone used for trading pottery and tools. About 400 symbols make up the language. Unlike cuneiform and hieroglyphics, the Harappan language has still not been deciphered. This is due to the fact that linguists have not found any inscriptions that are bilingual.

Like other cultures the rulers of the Harappan civilization are believed to have close ties to religion. Priests likely prayed for good harvests and safety from floods. However, no site of a temple has ever been found. Many religious artifacts left from Harappan civilization, in one way or another, became part of the modern Indian civilization.

The Harappans conducted a thriving trade with people in the region. Gold and silver came from the north in Afghanistan. Semiprecious stones from Persia and the Deccan plateau were crafted into jewelry. The Indus River provided an excellent means of transportation for trade goods. Brightly colored cotton cloth was a desirable trade item since few people at the time knew how to grow cotton. Overland routes moved goods from Persia to the Caspian Sea.

THE ARYAN CASTE SYSTEM

Directions: The Aryans were an Indo-European people who migrated into the Indus River Valley around 1500 BCE. There, they interacted with other groups. They developed a class system based on “castes”. They believed the four major castes emerged from the mouth, arms, legs, and feet of Purusha, the first human being. **Draw a picture to represent Purusha** on the left and then **give the name to that caste and what people** were included in it. Finally, at the bottom of your page **explain how the caste system affected life** in ancient India.

THE ARYAN CASTE SYSTEM

MOUTH

ARMS

LEGS

FEET

Completed Caste System Samples

THE ARYAN CASTE SYSTEM

Brahmins
(priests)

Kshatriyas
(rulers & warriors)

Vaishyas
(peasants & traders)

Shudras
(laborers)



The caste system affected life very much in Ancient India. People were born into their caste for life. Their caste membership determined the work they did. The man or woman they could marry, and the people with whom they could eat. Cleanliness and purity were also regarded as very important. Those considered the most impure because of their work (butchers, grave diggers, collectors of trash) lived outside the caste structure. They were known as "untouchables," since even their touch endangered the ritual purity of others.

THE ARYAN CASTE SYSTEM

MOUTH

ARMS

LEGS

FEET



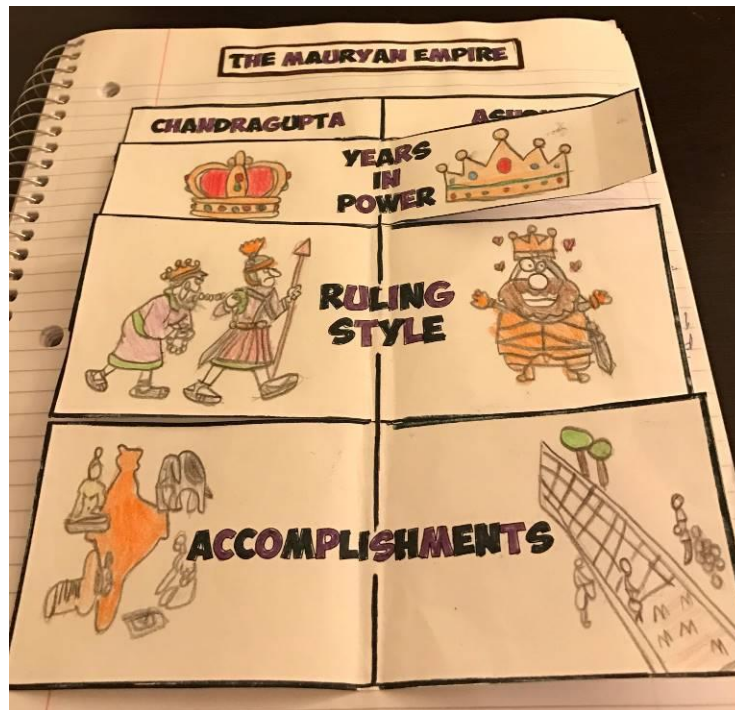
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THE MAURYAN EMPIRE

Directions: The Macedonian general Alexander the Great briefly brought the Indus Valley under his control in 326 BCE. After he left, a great Indian military leader, **Chandragupta Maurya**, established the first empire. His grandson **Ashoka**, later brought the Mauryan Empire to its height. Cut out the graphic organizer below and glue it down in the idle so the outside flaps can be lifted up. **Takes notes about the headings** on your notebook under each flap.

CHANDRAGUPTA	ASHOKA
YEARS IN POWER	
RULING STYLE	
ACCOMPLISHMENTS	

Completed Mauryan Empire Samples



CHANDRAGUPTA

Claimed the throne in 321 B.C. in the powerful kingdom of Magadha. This began the Mauryan Empire.

To win his wars of conquest Chandragupta raised a vast army 600,000 soldiers on foot 30,000 soldiers on horseback and 9,000 elephants. To clothe, feed and pay these troops, the government levied high taxes. Chandragupta relied on an adviser named Kautilya.

He was the first person to unify majority of India under one government.

ASHOKA

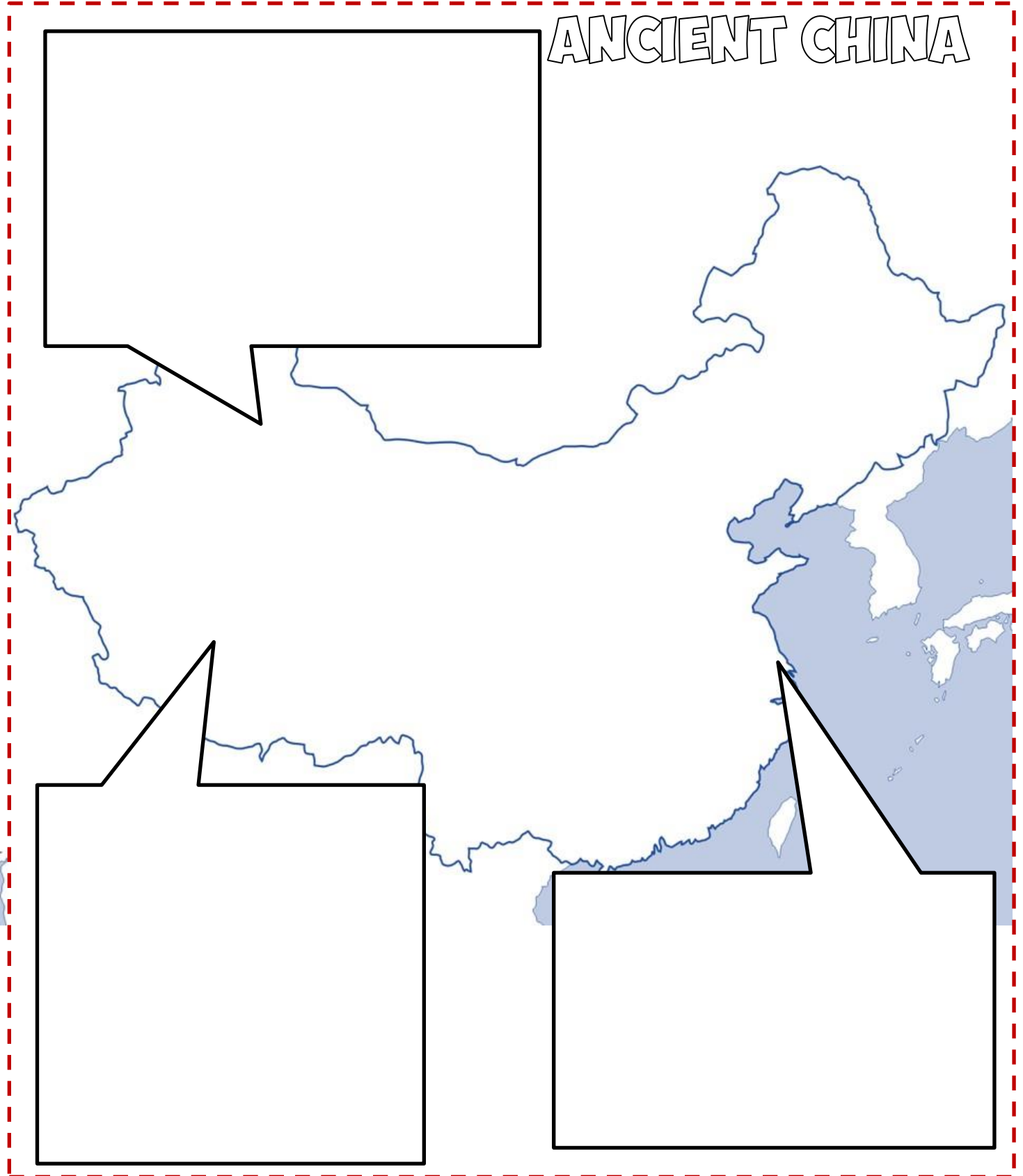
He ruled from 269 BCE to 232 BCE

Even though Asoka wanted to be a loving, peaceful ruler he had to control a huge empire. He had a balance Kautilya's methods of keeping power and Buddha's urgings to be unselfish. Instead of spies he employed officials to look out for his subjects welfare.

Asoka had extensive roads build so that he could visit the far corners of India. He also improved conditions along these roads to make travel easier for his officials and to improve communication in the vast empire.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT CHINA

Directions: Geographical boundaries isolated China from other early civilizations. Cut out the map and graphic organizer below and **add in important geographical features** such as mountains, plateaus, rivers, and deserts. Then **shade in** where civilization developed between the Huang He (Yellow) and Yangtze Rivers and add in the important early cities. Finally use the boxes to **describe those geographical regions** of China.

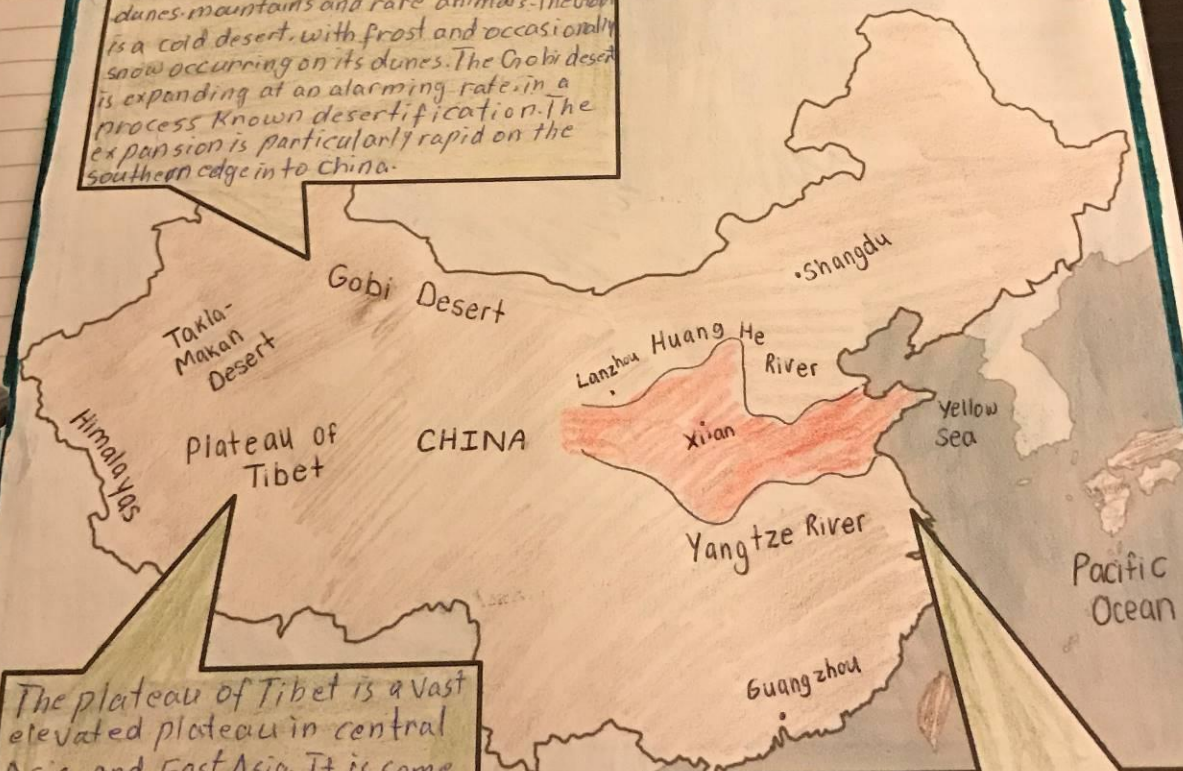


Completed Ancient China Geography Sample

THE GEOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT CHINA

ANCIENT CHINA

The Gobi desert is a vast area region in northern China and southern Mongolia. It is Asia's largest desert and is known for its dunes, mountains and rare animals. The Gobi is a cold desert, with frost and occasional snow occurring on its dunes. The Gobi desert is expanding at an alarming rate in a process known desertification. The expansion is particularly rapid on the southern edge in to China.



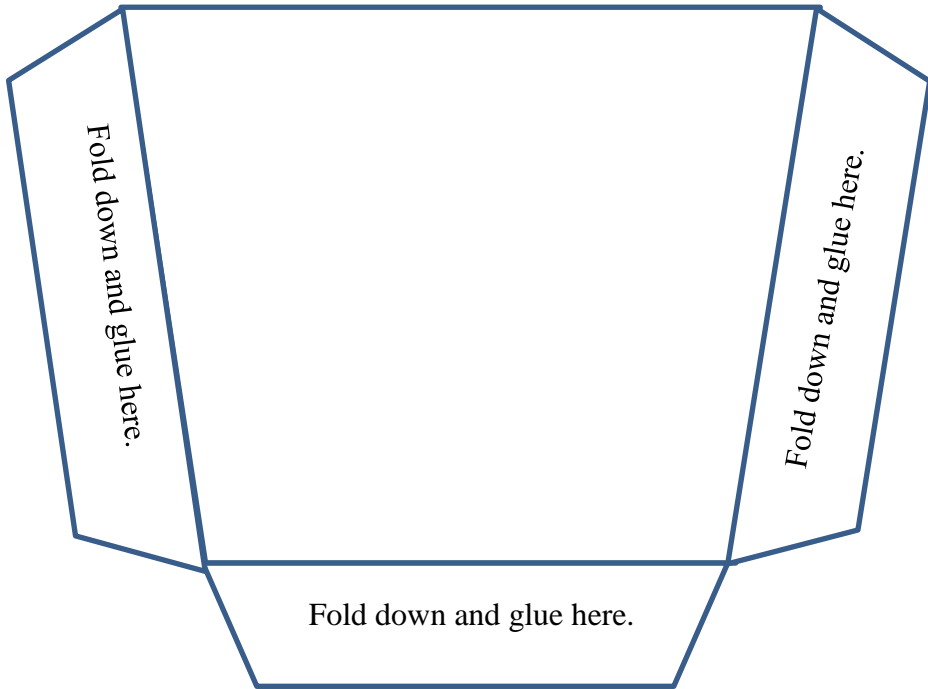
The plateau of Tibet is a vast elevated plateau in central Asia and East Asia. It is sometimes called "the Roof of the World" and is the world's highest plateau. The Tibetan plateau is surrounded by massive mountain ranges. The plateau is bordered to the south by the inner Himalayan range and to the north by the Kunlun Range.

The Huang He, or Yellow River, is named for the color of its silt. This silt nurtured early development of Chinese civilization and is still a vital resource today. The coasts of the Yellow River are densely populated as trade and fishing are two main sources of income.



EARLY CHINESE CULTURE

Directions: The ancient Chinese saw their civilized culture as the center of a world surrounded by barbarians and therefore called China the Middle Kingdom. Important aspects of their culture include filial piety, their religious beliefs, and the development of writing. Cut out the box below and fold & glue it so the cut out “oracle bones” can be placed inside. On each one, **describe that aspect of Chinese culture** and its significance. Then, on your notebook page, describe how these aspects of their culture affected Chinese society.



WRITING

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS


FILIAL PIETY

Completed Early Chinese Culture Sample

EARLY CHINESE CULTURE

FILIAL PIETY
 Filial piety is linked to the power of his reason. In his reason, he is linked to the power of his reason. In his reason, he is linked to the power of his reason.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS
 One major advantage of the Chinese writing system was that people in all parts of China could learn the same system of writing, even if their spoken languages were very different. Thus, all written language is unified.




Filial piety, religious beliefs, and writing had a great effect on Chinese society. For instance, filial piety fell under the category of being a religious belief, and writing was a way to spread religious beliefs. Together, these three aspects made up a portion of Chinese culture and shaped the Chinese.

FILIAL PIETY
 Filial piety determined the moral value of a person in his society, which is the key reason why Confucianism was so popular and dominant in Chinese history because all the Emperors would love their people to serve them as how they serve their parents. Filial piety was and still is a value based on strict principles of hierarchy, obligation, and obedience.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS
 In China, family was closely linked to religion. The Chinese believed that the spirits of family ancestors had the power to bring good fortune or disaster to living members of the family. Every family paid respect to the fathers' ancestors and made sacrifices in their honor. Shang King's consulted the gods through the use of oracle bones, animal bones, and tortoiseshell.

WRITING
 One major advantage of the Chinese writing system was that people in all parts of China could learn the same system of writing, even if their spoken languages were very different. Thus, the Chinese written language helped unify a large and diverse land and made control much easier. The disadvantage of the Chinese system was the enormous number of characters.

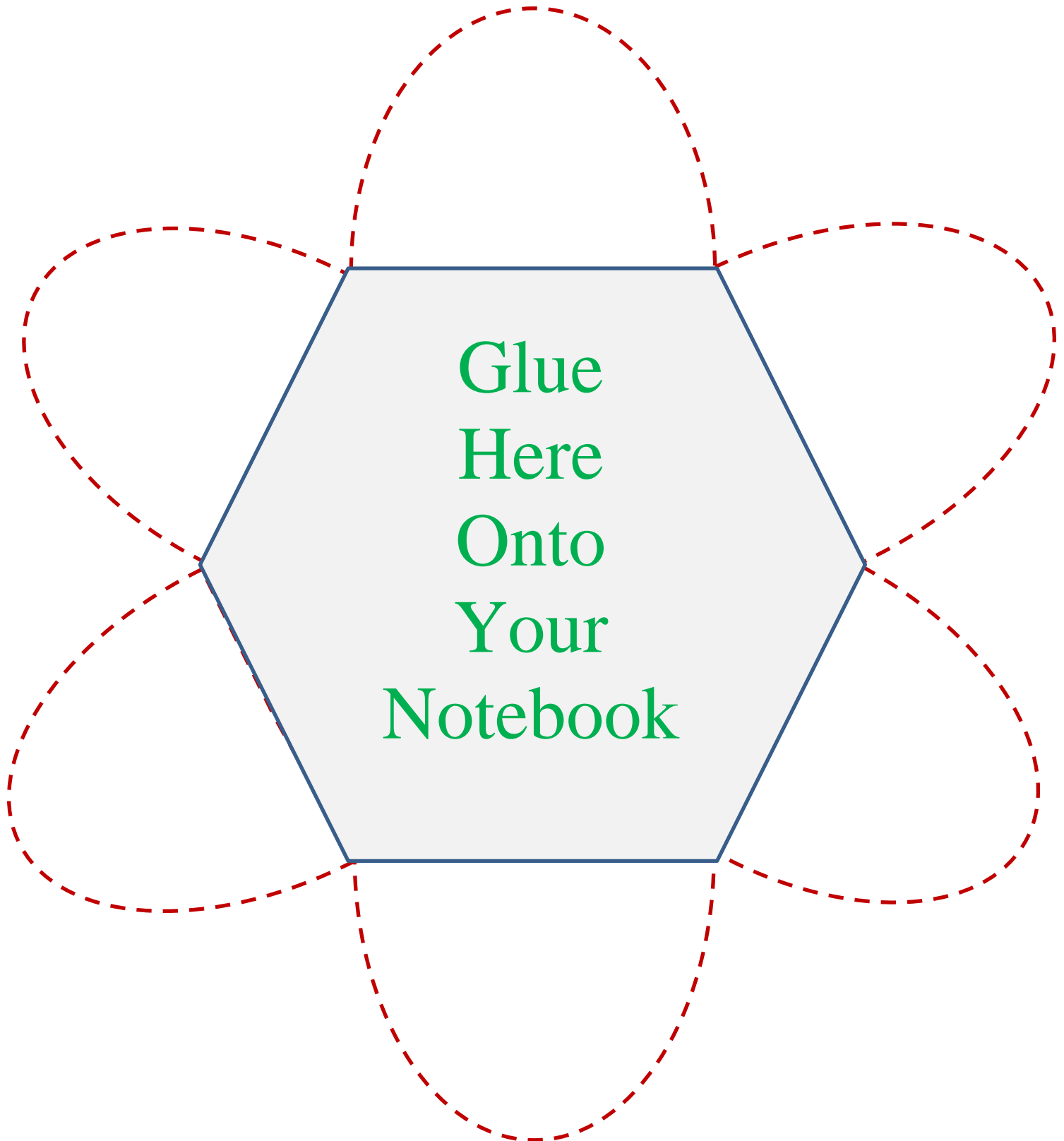


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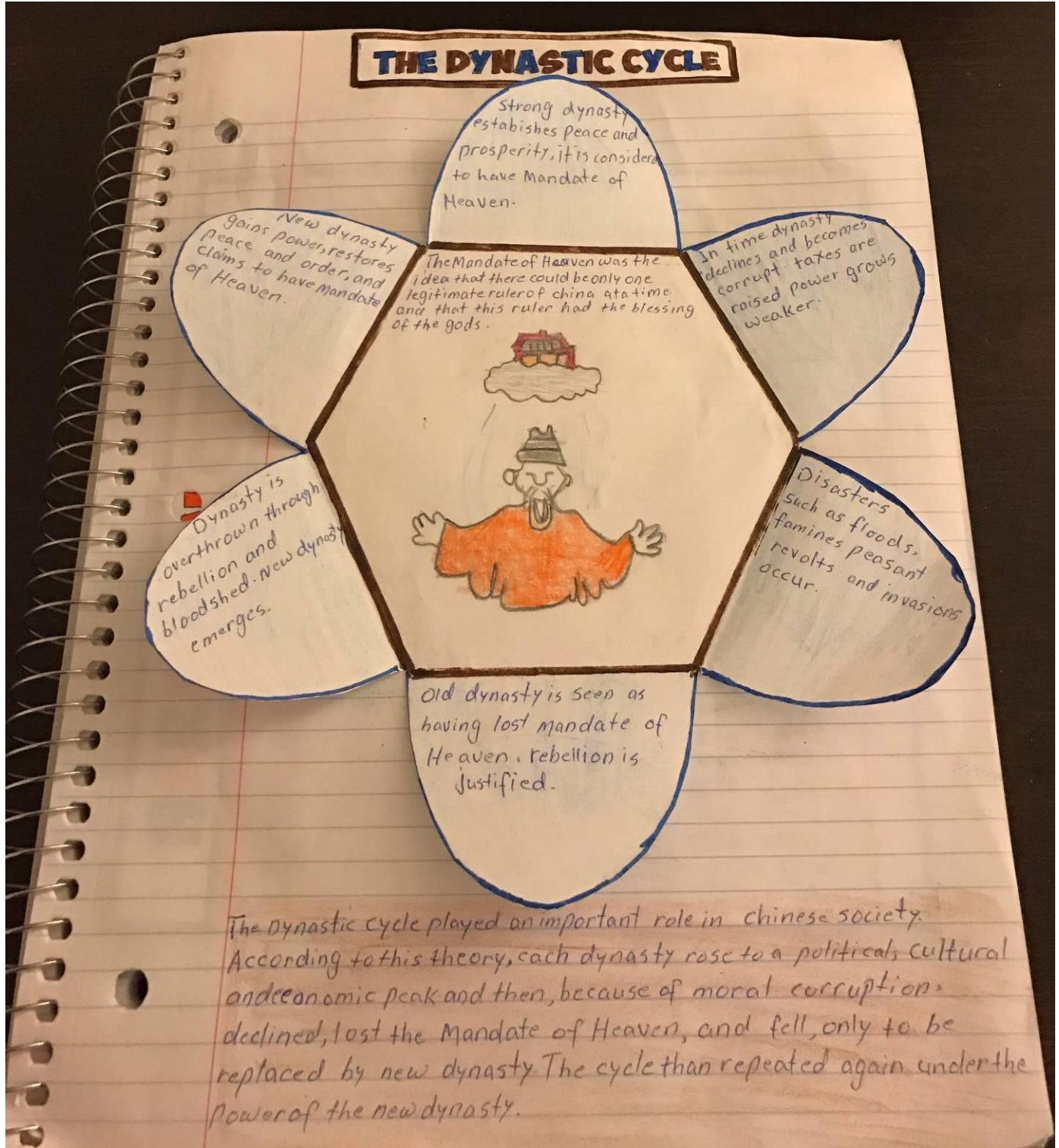


THE DYNASTIC CYCLE

Directions: The Mandate of Heaven and Dynastic Cycle were central the Chinese view of government for centuries. Cut out the shape below and glue the center down in your notebook so the 6 flaps can fold up. Draw a circular arrow around the outside to represent the cycle. In the center, **give your own definition** of the “Mandate of Heaven”. Then, number the tabs for the steps of the Dynastic Cycle **and fill in the causes and effects of each step** of the cycle. Finally, at the bottom of your page, **explain the effect the Dynastic Cycle had** on Chinese society.

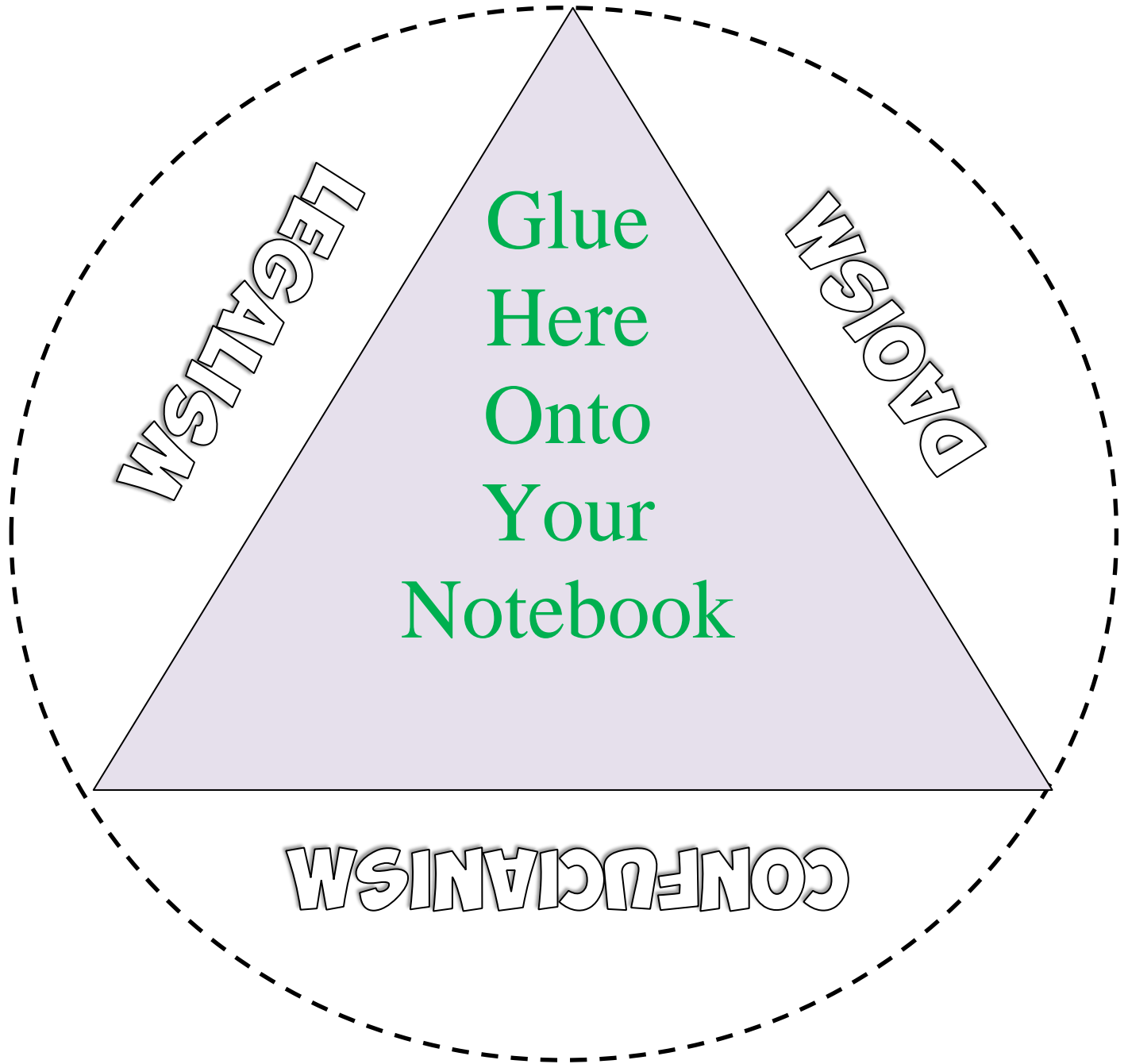


Completed Dynastic Cycle Sample

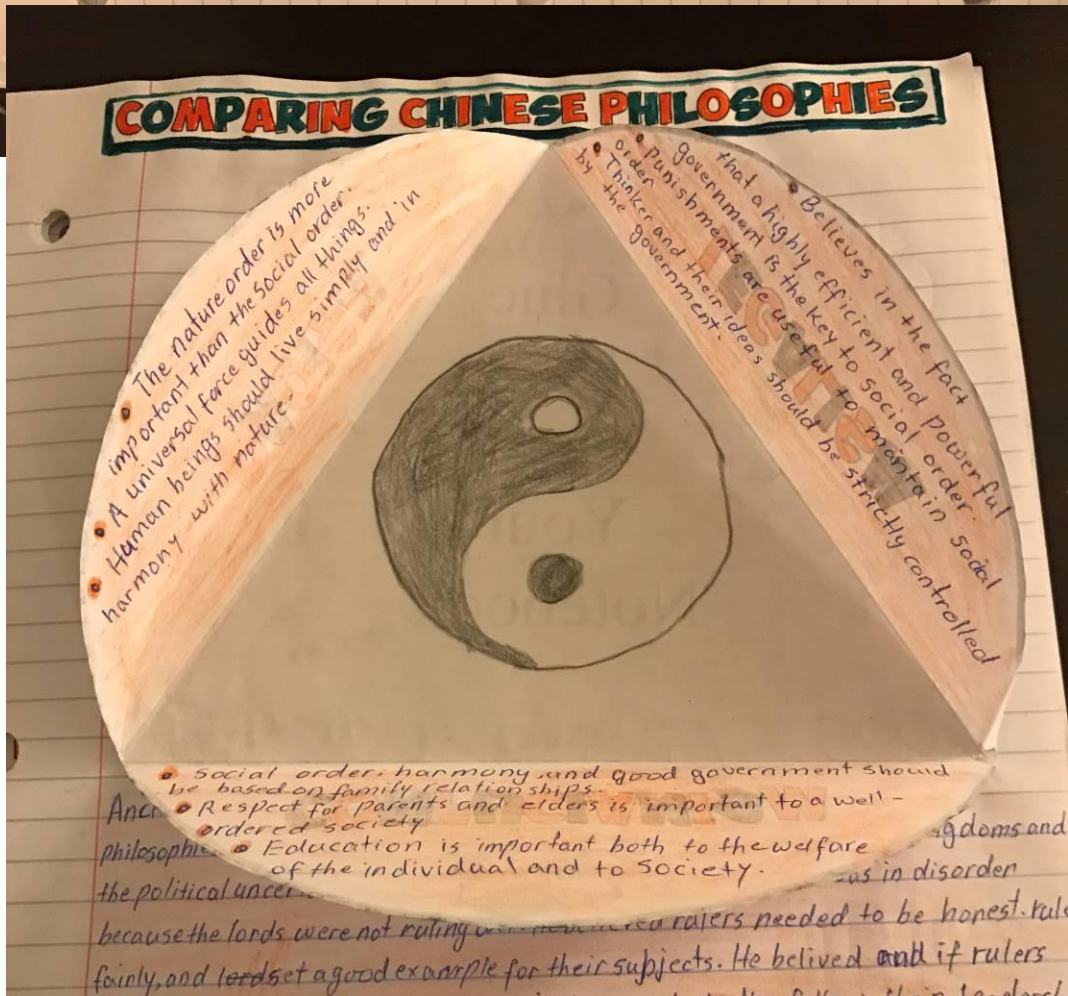
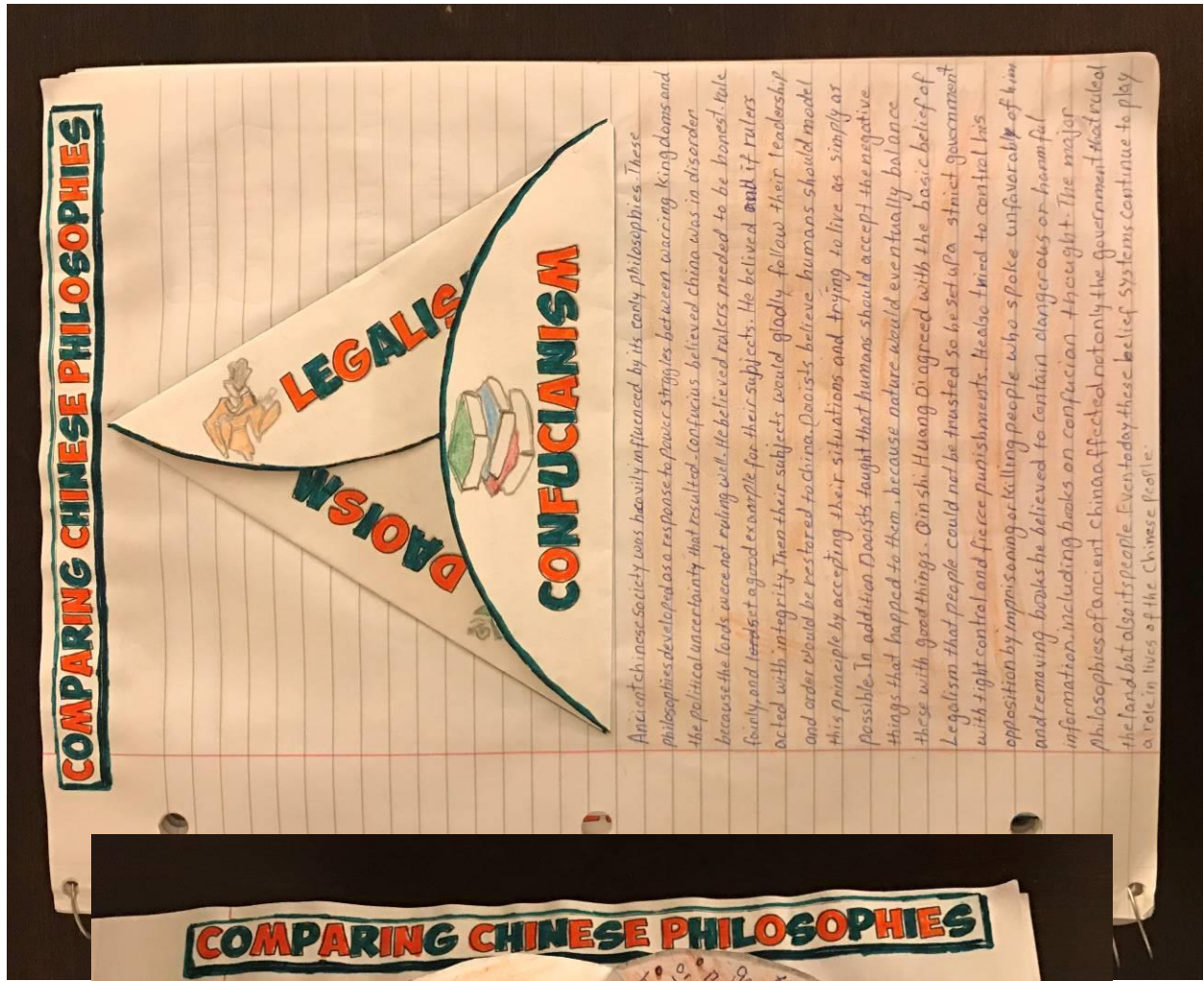


COMPARING CHINESE PHILOSOPHIES

Directions: Chinese philosophers developed several ethical systems that greatly influenced Chinese society. The most influential was Confucianism. However, Legalism and Daoism also had considerable impact on China. Cut out the circle below and glue into your notebook. Explain the **key beliefs of each philosophy** under the flaps. **of each step** of the cycle. **Draw** a yin-and-yang symbol in the center then **explain the effect these philosophies had** on China at the bottom of your page.



Completed Chinese Philosophies Samples



THE DYNASTIES OF ANCIENT CHINA

Directions: The Dynastic Cycle in ancient China saw the rise and fall of several powerful dynasties. These were the Shang, Zhou, Qin, and Han Dynasties. Complete the table below with the **years each was in power** (along with the Warring States Period), then **take notes on the major events** of each era.

	YEARS	MAJOR EVENTS
SHANG		
ZHOU		
WARRING STATES PERIOD		
QIN		
HAN		

Completed Chinese Dynasties Sample

THE DYNASTIES OF ANCIENT CHINA

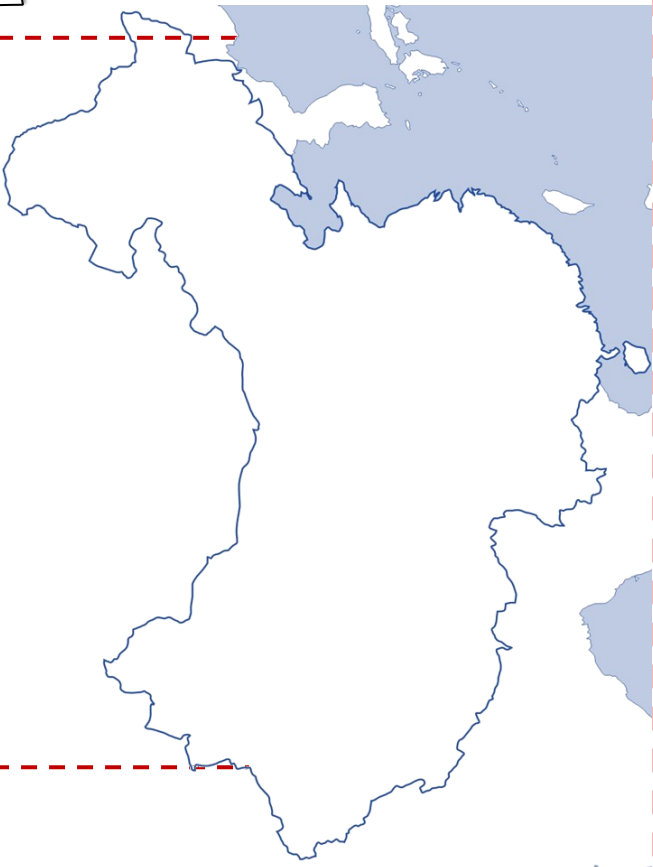
	YEARS	MAJOR EVENTS
SHANG	1750-1085 BCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Shang dynasty had bronze metallurgy which allowed them to take over the previous dynasty, the Xia. This was because the rulers controlled the bronze and did not allow others access to it. This dynasty was primarily under military rule and may have had over 10,000 troops.
ZHOU	1045-256 BCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Zhou dynasty established the Mandate of Heaven, a belief that a ruler's authority came from a higher power and could also be taken away if he acted unjustly. The dynasty was large and relied upon decentralized administration. It came to an end, however, when individual states became too strong as a result of decentralization.
WARRING STATES PERIOD	475 and 221 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Warring States period, the technology in the region advanced so that iron tools and weapons became common. Instead of corps of dozens of chariots, organized armies of with cavalry and masses of infantry common. The great literary works of philosophy and religion that became the basis for later Chinese religious and social beliefs system from the Warring States period.
QIN	221-206 BCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qin shihuangdi standardized laws, currencies, weights and measures. This united the country and greatly improved trade. shihuangdi did not like learning or academics. He ordered 460 scholars to be buried alive and required the burning of all literary, ethical and history books.
HAN	202-220 BCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> under Han wudi, the Han dynasty conquered Vietnam and Korea and fought off the Xiongnu a nomadic people north of China with war knowledge. The empire became rich in iron, silk and paper. Agricultural techniques improved and as a result there was a huge jump in population.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

Directions: The Great Wall of China was begun by Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of a unified China. However, it would be over 1,000 years before the Ming Dynasty fortified and lengthened it. Cut out the “Great Wall” below and glue into your notebook. Then trace its route on the map of China and **complete the required information** under the three flaps.

**WHAT
MADE IT
EFFECTIVE?**

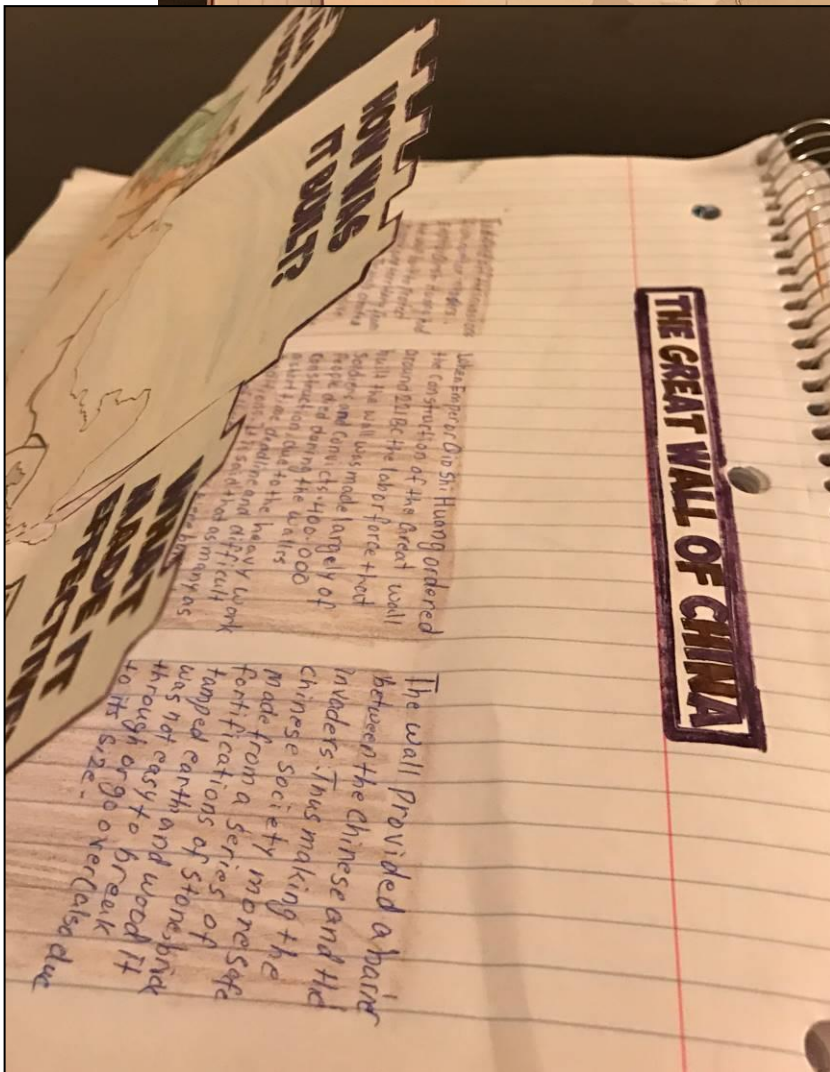
**HOW WAS
IT BUILT?**



**WHY WAS
IT BUILT?**

Fold down and glue into your notebook here.

Completed Great Wall Sample



Ancient China Vocabulary Foldable

Directions: Cut out this foldable graphic organizer along the dotted lines and then fold and glue into your notebook. **Underneath each term write a definition** in your own words on one side and then **draw a picture** to represent the term on the other side of the flap.



Glue here into Your Notebook

Ancient China Vocabulary

Loess

Oracle Bones

Dynastic Cycle

Mandate of Heaven

Filial Piety

Legalism

Great Wall

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES!

Here are some additional resources for teaching about Ancient River Valley Civilizations that fit in perfectly with these Interactive Notebook graphic organizers!

Complete Prehistory Unit Bundle
13 Resources for a 2

RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS COMPLETE UNIT BUNDLE

Ancient History MEGA BUNDLE!
PRE HISTORY – ANCIENT ROME

Ancient Greece Unit Bundle

ROMAN EMPIRE UNIT BUNDLE

RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS COMPLETE UNIT BUNDLE!

Over 50 engaging resources on 4 major civilizations!

ANCIENT CHINA & THE INDUS RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATION DIGITAL INTERACTIVE NOTEBOOK

MESOPOTAMIA & ANCIENT EGYPT Complete Interactive Notebook Bundle

GOOGLE DRIVE WESTERN RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS DIGITAL INTERACTIVE NOTEBOOK

10 pages of digital interactive notebooks for easy, engaging online learning!

Western River Valleys Illustrated Vocabulary

MESOPOTAMIA & ANCIENT EGYPT Complete Interactive Notebook Bundle

GOOGLE DRIVE ANCIENT CHINA & THE INDUS RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATION DIGITAL INTERACTIVE NOTEBOOK

11 pages of digital interactive notebooks for easy, engaging online learning!

The Geography of Ancient China

Complete Packet for PROJECT BASED LEARNING FOR WORLD HISTORY!!!

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