

ANCIENT INDIA

HERITAGE

A Glorious Past,
Our Priceless Legacy



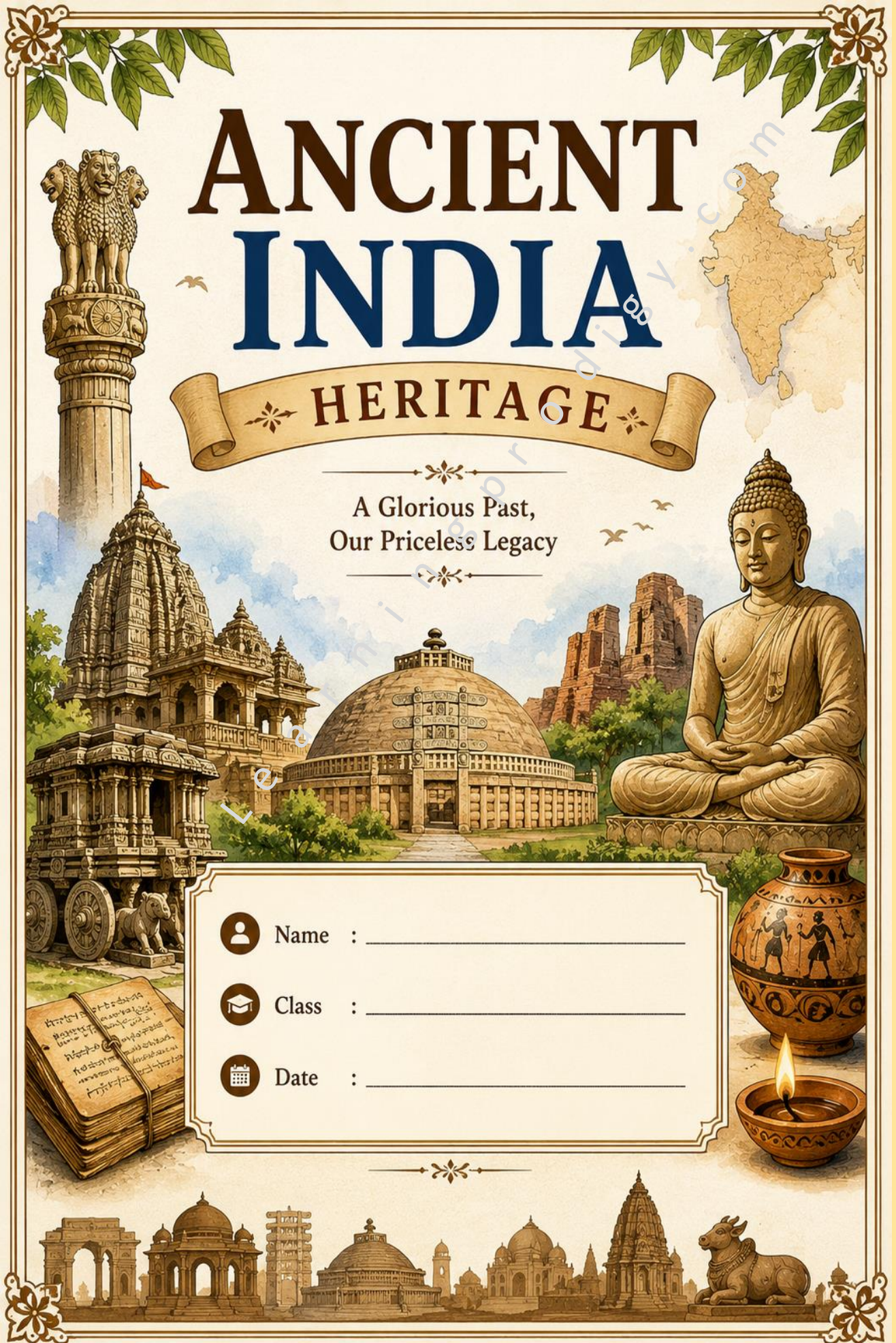
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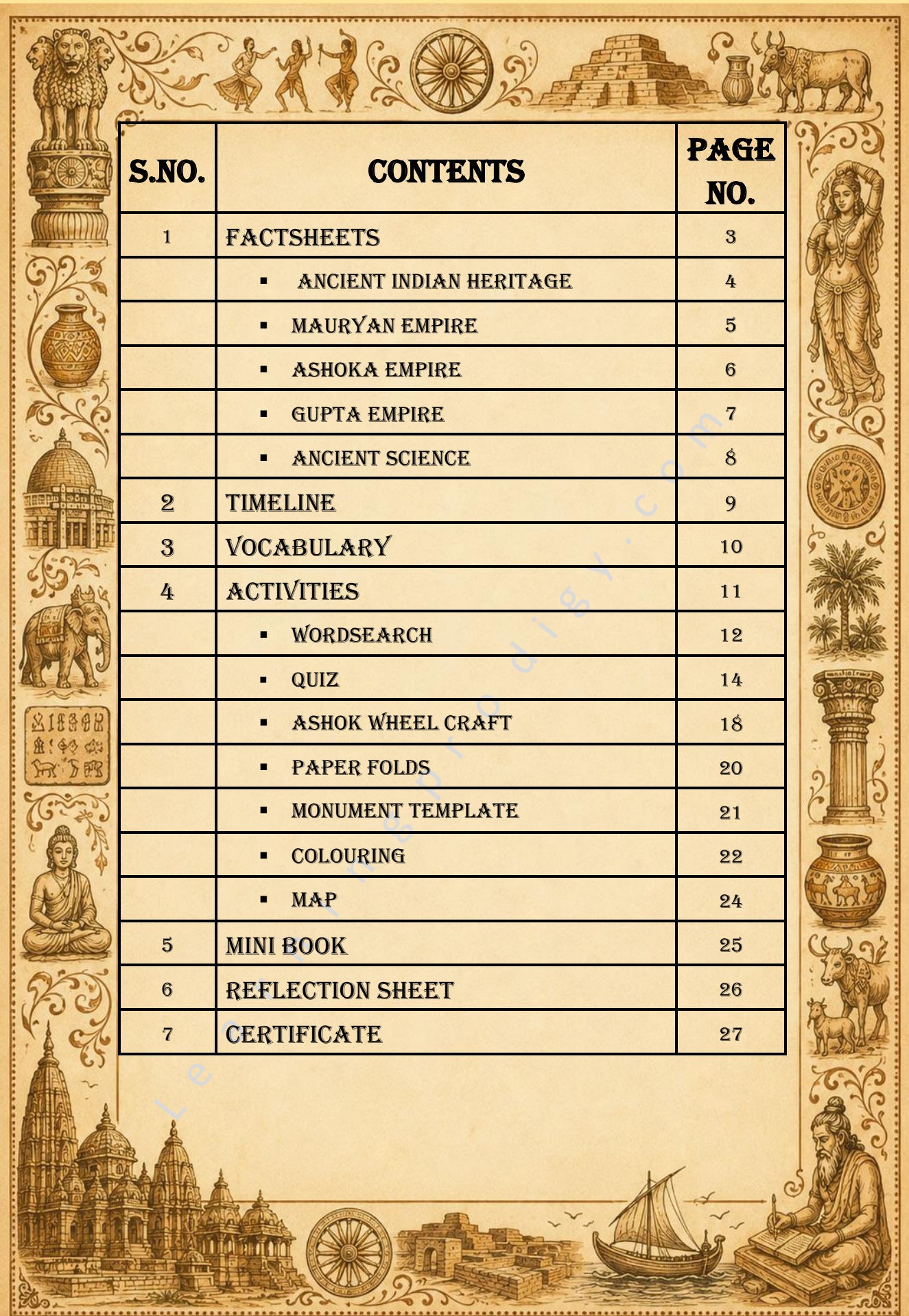


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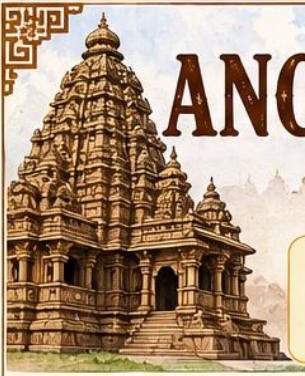


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FACTSHEETS

- ANCIENT INDIAN HERITAGE
- MAURYAN EMPIRE
- ASHOKA EMPIRE
- GUPTA EMPIRE
- ANCIENT SCIENCE





ANCIENT INDIA HERITAGE

FACT SHEET

Ancient India is one of the world's earliest civilizations. It has a rich culture, great knowledge, powerful kingdoms and timeless traditions that continue to inspire the world.



TIMELINE

- Indus Valley Civilization 3300 – 1300 BCE
- Vedic Period 1500 – 600 BCE
- Mahajanapadas Period 600 – 321 BCE
- Maurya Empire 321 – 185 BCE
- Gupta Empire 320 – 550 CE

IMPORTANT CIVILIZATIONS

1. Indus Valley Civilization

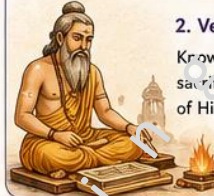
One of the world's earliest urban civilizations.

Famous sites: Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira.



2. Vedic Civilization

Known for the Vedas, rituals, sacrifices and the beginning of Hindu philosophy.



GREAT EMPIRES

Maurya Empire (321 – 185 BCE)

Chandragupta Maurya built a large empire.

Ashoka the Great spread Dharma and built many stupas and pillars.



Gupta Empire (320 – 550 CE)

Known as the Golden Age of India. Great progress in art, literature, science and mathematics.



INCREDIBLE ACHIEVEMENTS

WRITING SYSTEM



The Indus people had a unique script.

SCIENCE & MATHS



Invented the number zero, place value system and advanced astronomy.

MEDICINE



Charaka and Sushruta wrote important texts on medicine and surgery.

ARCHITECTURE



Built stupas, temples, pillars and well-planned cities.

LITERATURE



Created epics like the Mahabharata and Ramayana.

ART & CULTURE



Rich in sculpture, dance, music and beautiful art forms.

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHIES

Ancient India gave the world major religions and philosophies that teach peace, truth and compassion.



Hinduism



Buddhism



Jainism



Sikhism

VALUES AND TEACHINGS

- Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam – The world is one family.
- Ahimsa – Non-violence.
- Dharma – Doing what is right.
- Respect for nature and all living beings.
- Pursuit of knowledge and wisdom.



FAMOUS HERITAGE SITES



Sanchi Stupa



Ajanta Caves



Konark Sun Temple



Brihadeeswarar Temple, Thanjavur



Nalanda University (Ruins)

DID YOU KNOW?

- ★ India is called the land of spirituality and wisdom.
- ★ Yoga and Ayurveda originated in India.
- ★ Many modern inventions and ideas were first discovered in Ancient India.



OUR HERITAGE, OUR PRIDE

Ancient India's rich heritage is a gift to the world. Let's value it, protect it and be proud of it!

KEY TAKEAWAY

Ancient India's achievements in science, culture, art, philosophy and governance continue to guide and inspire humanity even today.





MAURYAN EMPIRE

THE FIRST GREAT EMPIRE OF ANCIENT INDIA

The Mauryan Empire was one of the largest and most powerful empires in ancient India. It laid the foundation of a unified, administrative and culturally rich society. The empire is especially remembered for Emperor Ashoka, who promoted peace, dhamma (righteousness) and welfare of his people.

QUICK FACTS

- Period**
322 BCE – 185 BCE
- Founder**
Chandragupta Maurya
- Greatest Ruler**
Ashoka the Great
- Capital Cities**
Pataliputra, Taxila
- Dynasty**
Maurya Dynasty

RISE OF THE MAURYAN EMPIRE

- After the decline of the Nanda Dynasty, Chandragupta Maurya, with the help of his teacher Chanakya (Kautilya), overthrew the Nandas and established the Mauryan Empire in 322 BCE.
- Chandragupta defeated the Greek ruler Seleucus Nicator and expanded his empire.
- Bindusara, his son, continued the expansion and strength of the empire.
- Ashoka, the grandson of Chandragupta, took the empire to its greatest height.

MAJOR RULERS



Chandragupta Maurya
(322 – 298 BCE)

Founder of the Mauryan Empire. Established a strong central government and a vast army.



Bindusara
(298 – 273 BCE)

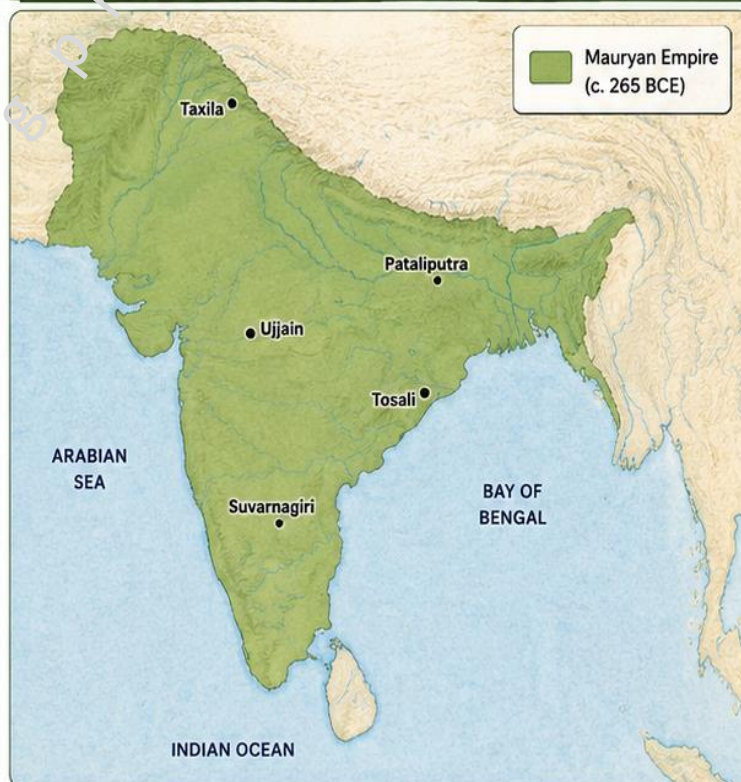
Son of Chandragupta. Expanded the empire further in the Deccan region.



Ashoka the Great
(273 – 232 BCE)

The greatest Mauryan ruler. Known for his conquests, conversion to Buddhism and promotion of dhamma.

EXTENT OF THE MAURYAN EMPIRE (UNDER ASHOKA)



ADMINISTRATION

- The empire had a highly organized administrative system.
- The Arthashastra, written by Chanakya, describes detailed rules of governance, finance, law and espionage.
- The empire was divided into provinces, districts and villages.
- A large bureaucracy and a well-organized army maintained law and order.

ECONOMY & SOCIETY

- Agriculture was the main occupation. State supported irrigation and farming.
- Trade and commerce flourished both within the empire and with foreign countries.
- Artisans, traders and farmers formed the base of the society.
- The society was based on various communities and professional groups.

ASHOKA'S LEGACY

- After the Kalinga War (c. 261 BCE), Ashoka embraced Buddhism and adopted the path of peace.
- He promoted "Dhamma" – kindness, non-violence, truthfulness and respect for all living beings.
- Ashoka's edicts were inscribed on rocks and pillars across the empire.
- His pillars, especially the Lion Capital of Sarnath, are a symbol of pride for modern India.



DECLINE OF THE EMPIRE



The Mauryan Empire was a shining example of strong governance, unity and moral values in ancient India.



ASHOKA

THE GREAT EMPEROR OF DHAMMA

Ashoka (304 – 232 BCE) was the greatest ruler of the Mauryan Empire. After a bloody war, he embraced *Dhamma* (righteousness) and dedicated his life to the welfare of his people and all living beings. His edicts, spread across the empire, are among the earliest examples of public communication in the world.

QUICK FACTS

- Born**
304 BCE (approx.)
- Reign**
268 – 232 BCE
- Dynasty**
Maurya Dynasty
- Capital**
Pataliputra
- Famous For**
Promoting Dhamma and moral values, rock and pillar edicts, and welfare of people and animals.

LIFE AND EARLY YEARS

- Ashoka was the son of Bindusara and grandson of Chandragupta Maurya.
- He was not the first choice for the throne, but became emperor after a struggle.
- He was a capable administrator and a brave military leader.

KALINGA WAR – A TURNING POINT



- In about 261 BCE, Ashoka fought the Kalinga War.
- The war was violent and caused enormous loss of life.
- Deeply moved by the suffering, Ashoka gave up conquest and embraced *Dhamma*.



Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh)

DHAMMA – HIS MESSAGE TO THE WORLD

Ashoka's *Dhamma* was not a new religion. It was a code of conduct for everyone.

- Respect for elders, teachers and parents
- Kindness to all living beings
- Honesty, self-control and purity of heart
- Tolerance and respect for all religions
- Service to people and protection of nature

He taught that real victory is victory over oneself and that true happiness lies in doing good to others.

ASHOKA'S CONTRIBUTIONS

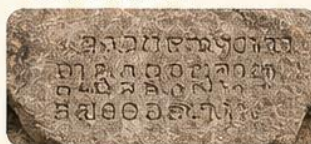
- Welfare of People** : He built rest houses, wells, dams, roads and hospitals for humans and animals.
- Care for Animals** : He banned unnecessary killing of animals and promoted their protection.
- Spread of Dhamma** : He appointed Dhamma Mahamatras (officers of Dhamma) to look after the moral and social welfare of people.
- Missionary Activities** : He sent envoys to different parts of India and to other countries like Sri Lanka, Greece, Central Asia and Southeast Asia to spread *Dhamma*.
- Ashoka Edicts** : He inscribed his messages on rocks and pillars in Prakrit (Brahmi script) so that the people could read and follow them.

ASHOKA'S EDICTS

More than 30 Major Rock Edicts, Minor Rock Edicts, Pillar Edicts and Cave Edicts have been found at various places.

Important Sites

- Girnar (Gujarat)
- Dhauli (Odisha)
- Jaugada (Odisha)
- Shahbazgarhi (Pakistan)
- Mansehra (Pakistan)
- Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh)
- Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh)
- Lauriya Nandangarh (Bihar)
- Lauriya Araraj (Bihar)



Ashoka Rock Edict (Brahmi Script)

LEGACY OF ASHOKA

- Ashoka is remembered as one of the greatest rulers and a pioneer of ethical governance.
- His ideas of peace, tolerance and welfare are an inspiration even today.
- The Lion Capital of Sarnath from Ashoka's pillar is the National Emblem of India.
- The Ashoka Chakra (24-spoke wheel) from the same pillar is on the Indian National Flag.



सत्यमेव जयते



Ashoka Chakra

TIMELINE OF ASHOKA



“All men are my children. What I wish for my children, that I wish for all.”

– Ashoka (Rock Edict XIII)



GUPTA EMPIRE

— THE GOLDEN AGE OF ANCIENT INDIA —

The Gupta Empire is considered a “Golden Age” in Indian history. It brought political stability, economic prosperity, cultural brilliance and remarkable advances in science, art, literature and religion.

QUICK FACTS

	Period c. 320 CE – c. 550 CE
	Founder Sri Gupta
	Greatest Rulers Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya)
	Capital Kataiputra (early) Ujjain (later)
	Dynasty Gupta Dynasty
	Region Northern & Central India at its greatest extent

ORIGINS AND RISE

- The Guptas were originally a minor ruling family.
- Sri Gupta was the founder of the dynasty.
- Chandragupta I (c. 319–335 CE) expanded the empire and married Kumaradevi, a Licchavi princess, which strengthened the kingdom.
- Samudragupta (c. 335–375 CE) greatly expanded the empire through his military campaigns.
- Chandragupta II (c. 375–415 CE) was the greatest ruler; under him the empire reached its greatest glory.

GREAT RULERS



Chandragupta I (c. 319–335 CE)
Strengthened the kingdom through alliance and laying the foundation of the empire.

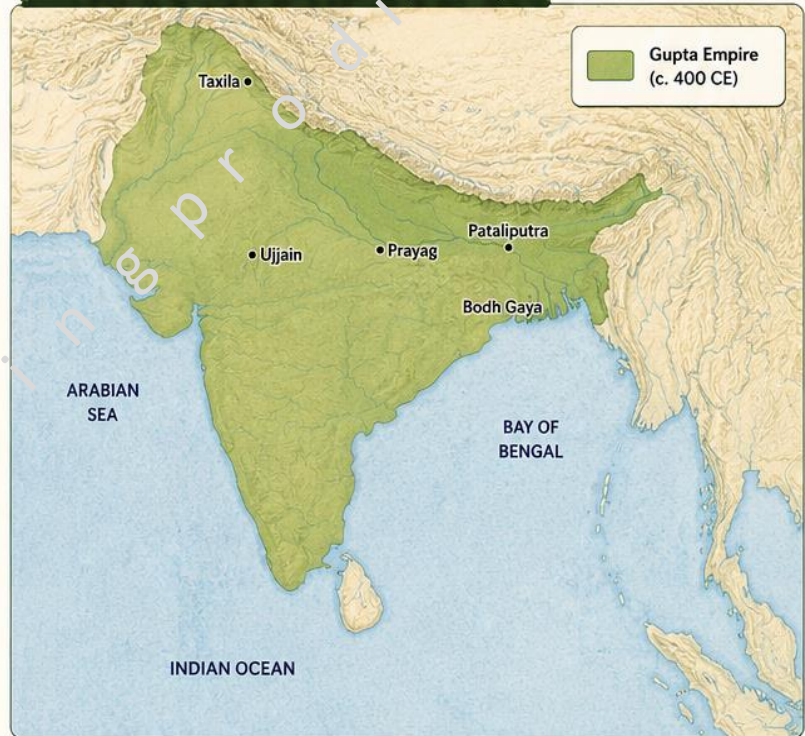


Samudragupta (c. 335–375 CE)
A great conqueror and administrator. His Allahabad Pillar Inscription prashasti, written by Harisena, describes his achievements.



Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya) (c. 375–415 CE)
Expanded the empire, defeated the Shakas, and was a great patron of learning, art and culture.

EXTENT OF THE GUPTA EMPIRE (c. 400 CE)



ADMINISTRATION

- The empire was divided into provinces, governed by governors.
- Districts were divided into smaller units for administration.
- A well-organized bureaucracy managed law and order, revenue collection and public works.
- Village communities played an important role in local administration.

ECONOMY

- Agriculture was the main occupation.
- Land revenue was the chief source of income.
- Trade and commerce flourished both within India and with other countries.
- Gold coins (dinaras) of the Guptas were widely used, showing economic prosperity.

SOCIETY AND RELIGION

- Hinduism flourished; this period saw the growth of Vaishnavism and Shaivism.
- Buddhism and Jainism also continued to thrive.
- Society was based on the varna system.
- People lived peacefully and there was religious tolerance.

ART, LITERATURE AND SCIENCE

- Sanskrit literature reached its highest peak.
- Famous works: *Abhijnana Shakuntalam* (Kalidasa), *Panchatantra*, *Hitopadesha*.
- Great advances in mathematics (zero, decimal system), astronomy and medicine.
- Superb art and architecture—temples, sculpture, coins and paintings.

LEGACY AND IMPORTANCE

- The Gupta Empire laid the foundation of India's cultural unity and national pride.
- It is known as India's “Golden Age” for its achievements in every field.
- Many later rulers were inspired by Gupta administration, art and culture.
- Its contributions in science, mathematics, literature and art continue to be a proud heritage of India.



Iron Pillar at Mehrauli (c. 4th–5th century CE)



Dashavatara Temple, Deogarh (U.P.)



Buddha Sculpture, Sarnath

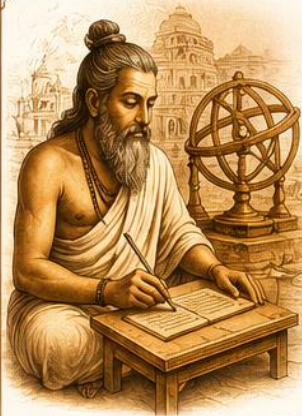


Manuscript in Sanskrit

TIMELINE OF THE GUPTA EMPIRE



“The Guptas gave India peace, prosperity and a glorious culture that shone like gold.”



ANCIENT SCIENCE

BASED ON INDIAN CIVILISATION

Knowledge for Life, Prosperity and Harmony

Ancient India was a land of deep inquiry and scientific thinking. Indian scholars observed nature, experimented, calculated, and developed theories in various fields. Their knowledge was practical, systematic and aimed at the welfare of society and the harmony between humans and nature.

QUICK FACTS

- Region**
Indian subcontinent
- Time Period**
From Vedic Period (c. 1500 BCE) to 1200 CE
- Nature**
Empirical, systematic and holistic
- Aim**
To understand nature and improve life
- Legacy**
Foundation of many modern scientific ideas

MAJOR FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS

1. MATHEMATICS

- Developed the decimal place value system.
- Concept of zero (*śūnya*) by Aryabhata.
- Used in algebra, geometry, and trigonometry.
- Notable Scholars:** Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, Bhaskara II



Brahmagupta's symbol for zero

2. ASTRONOMY

- Accurate calculation of planetary positions, eclipses and time.
- Concept of Earth's rotation.
- Division of the year into months; development of calendars.
- Notable Scholars:** Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Brahmagupta



Sun dial at Jantar Mantar (later inscribed by Indian astronomy)

3. MEDICINE (AYURVEDA)

- Holistic system of medicine to maintain balance of body, mind and soul.
- Knowledge of herbs, surgery, anatomy and hygiene.
- Notable Texts:** Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita



4. SURGERY

- Detailed knowledge of surgery, including plastic surgery (rhinoplasty).
- Use of instruments and anaesthesia.
- Notable Scholar:** Sushruta



Ancient surgical instruments described by Sushruta

5. CHEMISTRY

- Development of metallurgy, alloys like zinc, steel (Wootz steel).
- Knowledge of acids, bases, salts and chemical processes.
- Used in medicine, dyes, perfumes and industries.
- Notable Texts:** Rasaratnakara



Iron Pillar of Delhi (4th-5th century CE)
Rust-resistant due to advanced metallurgical knowledge

6. PHYSICS

- Ideas about matter, energy, motion and sound.
- Concept of gravity (mentioned in texts like *Surya Siddhanta*).
- Study of optics and acoustics.
- Notable Scholar:** Maharishi Kanada (*Vaisheshika Darshana*)



Early ideas of motion and mechanics

7. ARCHITECTURE & ENGINEERING

- Construction of temples, stepwells, dams, roads and cities.
- Advanced knowledge of measurement, materials and design.
- Examples: Indus to later Indian cities, water management systems.



Rani ki Vay, Gujarat (A marvel of ancient engineering)

8. METEOROLOGY & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

- Observation of weather, seasons and monsoon.
- Knowledge of agriculture, soil, irrigation and water conservation.
- Texts like *Parashara Samhita* and *Brihat Samhita* provide details.



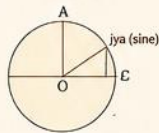
SOME IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANCIENT INDIAN SCIENCE

Decimal System & Zero
Formed the basis of modern mathematics and computing.



Trigonometry

Sine (*jya*), cosine (*kotija*) and other functions were used for astronomical calculations.



Wootz Steel

High-quality steel used in swords and industries; exported worldwide.



Ayurveda

World's oldest holistic healthcare system, still practiced today.



Town Planning

Planned cities with drainage, bricks, roads and wells (e.g., Mohenjo-daro, Lothal).



Astronomical Tables

Accurate planetary tables helped in navigation and calendar making.



Language of Science

Sanskrit – a precise language used to express scientific knowledge in formulas and sutras.



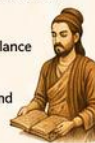
KEY SCIENTIFIC TEXTS

- Rigveda* – Knowledge of nature, astronomy and medicine
- Sulba Sutras* – Geometry and construction
- Aryabhatiya* – Mathematics and astronomy
- Sushruta Samhita* – Surgery and anatomy
- Charaka Samhita* – Medicine and health
- Surya Siddhanta* – Astronomy
- Rasaratnakara* – Chemistry and metallurgy
- Brihat Samhita* – Astronomy, weather, architecture



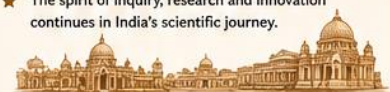
WHY IT MATTERS

- ✓ Ancient Indian science was based on observation, experimentation and logical reasoning.
- ✓ It contributed to global knowledge and influenced many civilizations.
- ✓ It promotes sustainable living, health, balance and respect for nature.
- ✓ It is a proud part of India's rich heritage and continues to inspire the world.



LASTING LEGACY

- ★ Many modern scientific concepts have roots in ancient Indian knowledge.
- ★ Institutions like Nalanda, Takshashila and later universities spread this knowledge across Asia.
- ★ The spirit of inquiry, research and innovation continues in India's scientific journey.



"From the rigour of mathematics to the healing power of medicine, ancient India's scientific wisdom continues to enlighten humanity."





TIMELINE CREATION INDIAN CIVILIZATION

Understanding Our Rich Heritage Through Time

Name : _____
Class : _____
Roll No. : _____
Date : _____



ABOUT THE ACTIVITY

A timeline helps us arrange events in the order in which they happened. In this activity, you will place key events from Indian Civilization in the correct chronological order and create your own timeline.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the events given below.
2. Cut the event cards (dotted boxes).
3. Arrange them in the correct chronological order on the timeline.
4. Paste the cards on the timeline.
5. Give your timeline a creative title and decorate it.



"The past is not just history,
it is the foundation of our future."

CREATE YOUR TIMELINE HERE

Timeline grid with 10 numbered boxes (1-10) for pasting event cards. The boxes are arranged in two rows of five, connected by a central horizontal timeline arrow.

EVENT CARDS – CUT AND ARRANGE

Indus Valley Civilization (3300 – 1300 BCE)  One of the world's earliest urban civilizations, known for planned cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.	Vedic Period (1500 – 600 BCE)  The Vedic people composed Vedas and developed early ideas of religion and philosophy.	Mahajanapadas (600 – 322 BCE)  Sixteen major kingdoms emerged; important developments in politics and society.	Mauryan Empire (322 – 185 BCE)  First empire of India under Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka the Great.	Gupta Empire (320 – 550 CE)  Known as the Golden Age of India for art, literature, science and culture.
Delhi Sultanate (1206 – 1526 CE)  A period of Muslim rule that brought new architecture, language and culture.	Mughal Empire (1526 – 1857 CE)  Mughal rulers contributed greatly to art, architecture and administration.	British Rule in India (1757 – 1947 CE)  The British East India Company rule led to major political and social changes.	Indian Freedom Movement (1857 – 1947 CE)  People from all over India fought for freedom through movements and sacrifices.	Independent India (1947 CE Onwards)  India gained independence on 15th August 1947 and began its journey as a sovereign nation.

THINK AND ANSWER

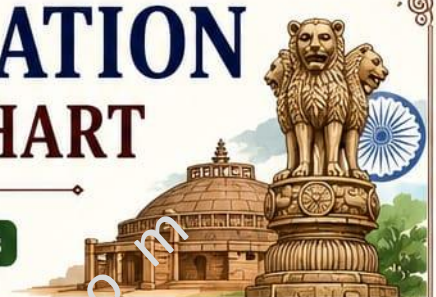
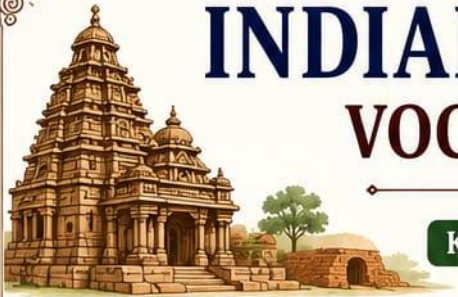
1. Which period do you find the most interesting? Why? _____
2. How has Indian civilization contributed to the world? _____
3. What values from our past should we take forward into the future? _____

MY TIMELINE TITLE



Every event has a story. Every story shapes our civilization.

INDIAN CIVILISATION VOCABULARY CHART



Key Terms and Their Meanings

NO.	TERM	CATEGORY	MEANING	KEY POINTS / EXAMPLES
1.	Indus Valley Civilization	Ancient Civilization	One of the world's earliest urban civilizations, flourished around the Indus River.	(c. 2600–1900 BCE); Major sites: Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Dholavira, Lothal, Kalibangan.
2.	Harappa	Site	A major city of the Indus Valley Civilization in Punjab (Pakistan).	One of the first sites discovered (1921) by Daya Ram Sahni.
3.	Mohenjo-Daro	Site	A well-planned city of the Indus Valley Civilization in Sindh (Pakistan).	Famous for the Great Bath, advanced drainage system.
4.	Dholavira	Site	A major Indus Valley site in Gujarat, India.	Known for water management system and a large reservoir.
5.	Lothal	Site	An important port city of the Indus Valley Civilization in Gujarat.	Believed to have a dockyard; important for trade and commerce.
6.	Urban Planning	Feature	Careful design and organization of cities.	Grid pattern streets, drainage system, standardized bricks.
7.	Great Bath	Feature	A large public bath in Mohenjo-Daro.	Shows importance of cleanliness and water management.
8.	Script (Indus Script)	Writing	A writing system used by the Indus people which is not yet deciphered.	Found on seals, tablets, pottery.
9.	Seals	Artifact	Small engraved stones used for trade and identification.	Often have animal figures like unicorn, bull, elephant.
10.	Trade	Economy	Exchange of goods within and outside the civilization.	Traded with Mesopotamia; goods included beads, metals, cotton, spices.
11.	Vedas	Literature	Ancient sacred texts of the Aryan period.	Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda.
12.	Upanishads	Literature	Philosophical texts that form the basis of Indian thought.	Teachings on Brahman, Atman, karma, rebirth, moksha.
13.	Caste System (Varna)	Social System	A social hierarchy divided into four main groups.	Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras.
14.	Mahajanapadas	Political	Large kingdoms and republics (600–300 BCE).	Examples: Magadha, Kosala, Avanti, Vajji, Gandhara.
15.	Maurya Empire	Empire	The first large empire in India (322–185 BCE).	Founded by Chandragupta Maurya; ruled by Ashoka.
16.	Ashoka	Ruler	Mauryan emperor known for promoting Buddhism and dhamma.	Rock and pillar edicts; symbol of peace and non-violence.
17.	Sanchi Stupa	Monument	A Buddhist stupa built during the Maurya period.	Located in Madhya Pradesh; UNESCO World Heritage Site.
18.	Gupta Empire	Empire	Known as the Golden Age of India (320–550 CE).	Great progress in art, science, literature and mathematics.
19.	Kalidasa	Literature	Famous Sanskrit poet and dramatist of Gupta period.	Wrote works like Abhijnana Shakuntalam, Meghaduta, Raghuvamsha.
20.	Ayurveda	Science	Ancient Indian system of medicine.	By Charaka and Sushruta; based on balance of body, mind and spirit.
21.	Panchayati Raj	Administration	Local self-government system in ancient India.	Village councils handled local decisions and disputes.
22.	Buddhism	Religion	A religion founded by Gautama Buddha in 6th century BCE.	Teaches Four Noble Truths and Eightfold Path.
23.	Jainism	Religion	A religion founded by Lord Mahavira in 6th century BCE.	Teaches Ahimsa (non-violence) and truthfulness.
24.	Sanskrit	Language	The classical language of ancient India.	Language of Vedas, Puranas, epics and classical literature.



Quick Facts

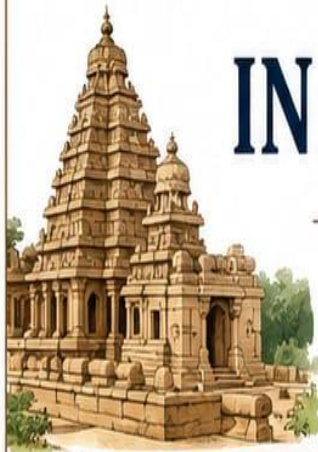
- ◆ Indus Valley Civilization : c. 2600–1900 BCE
- ◆ Vedic Period : c. 1500–600 BCE
- ◆ Mahajanapada Period : c. 600–300 BCE
- ◆ Maurya Empire : 322–185 BCE
- ◆ Gupta Empire : c. 320–550 CE



ACTIVITIES

- WORDSEARCH
- QUIZ
- ASHOKA WHEEL ART
- PAPER FOLD
- MONUMENT TEMPLATE
- COLOURING
- MAP





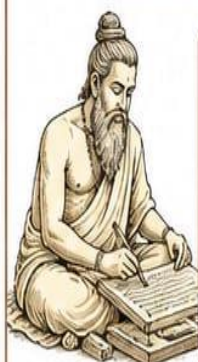
INDIAN CIVILISATION

WORD SEARCH

Find the words related to Indian civilisation.
Words can be found horizontally, vertically, diagonally
and backwards.

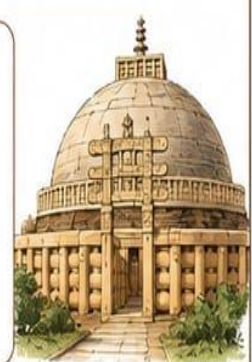


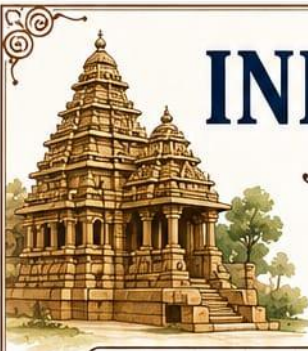
I	N	D	U	S	V	A	L	L	E	Y	C	I	V	I	L	I	Z	A	T	I	O	N
V	E	D	A	S	K	T	U	A	J	A	I	I	N	I	S	M	F	G	H	J	K	L
B	U	D	D	H	I	S	M	N	M	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	W	X	Y	Z
A	R	T	H	A	S	H	A	S	T	R	A	B	C	D	E	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
M	A	U	R	Y	A	E	M	P	I	R	E	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	R	S	T	U
G	U	P	T	A	E	M	P	I	R	E	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	D	E	F
H	A	R	A	P	P	A	N	C	I	V	I	L	I	Z	A	T	I	O	N	G	H	I
I	J	K	L	T	A	J	M	A	H	A	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	T	U	V
W	X	Y	Z	A	J	A	N	A	P	A	D	A	S	K	O	P	O	Q	R	S	T	U
R	A	M	A	Y	A	N	A	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
M	A	H	A	B	H	A	R	A	T	A	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
Y	O	G	A	D	A	R	S	H	A	N	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	
A	Y	U	R	V	E	D	A	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
B	H	A	K	T	I	M	O	V	E	M	E	N	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	
S	A	N	S	K	R	I	T	L	I	T	E	R	A	T	U	R	E	C	D	E	F	



WORD LIST

- Indus Valley Civilization
- Harappan Civilization
- Vedas
- Upanishads
- Mahabharata
- Ramayana
- Buddhism
- Jainism
- Maurya Empire
- Gupta Empire
- Ashoka
- Taj Mahal
- Yoga
- Ayurveda
- Arthashastra
- Sanskrit Literature
- Bhakti Movement
- Ajanta Caves
- Sanchi Stupa
- Nalanda University
- Panini





INDIAN CIVILISATION

WORD SEARCH

Find the words related to Indian civilisation.
Words can be found horizontally, vertically,
diagonally and backwards.



I	N	D	U	S	V	A	L	L	E	Y	C	I	V	I	L	I	Z	A	T	I	O	N
V	E	D	A	S	K	T	U	A	J	A	I	I	N	I	S	M	F	G	H	J	K	L
B	U	D	D	H	I	S	M	N	M	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	W	X	Y	Z
A	R	T	H	A	S	H	A	S	T	R	A	B	C	D	E	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
M	A	U	R	Y	A	E	M	P	I	R	E	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	R	S	T	U
G	U	P	T	A	E	M	P	I	R	E	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	D	E	F
H	A	R	A	P	P	A	N	C	I	V	I	L	I	Z	A	T	I	O	N	G	H	I
I	J	K	L	T	A	J	M	A	H	A	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	T	U	V
W	X	Y	Z	A	J	A	N	A	P	A	D	A	S	K	O	P	O	Q	R	S	T	U
R	A	M	A	Y	A	N	A	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
M	A	H	A	B	H	A	R	A	T	A	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
Y	O	G	A	D	A	R	S	H	A	N	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	
A	Y	U	R	V	E	D	A	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
B	H	A	K	T	I	M	O	V	E	M	E	N	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	
S	A	N	S	K	R	I	T	L	I	T	E	R	A	T	U	R	E	C	D	E	F	



- Indus Valley Civilization
- Harappan Civilization
- Vedas
- Upanishads
- Jainism
- Buddhism
- Maurya Empire
- Gupta Empire

WORD LIST

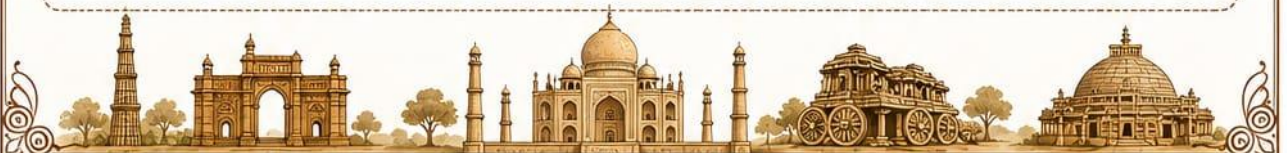
- Ashoka
- Arthashastra
- Taj Mahal
- Ajanta Caves
- Ellora Caves
- Sanchi Stupa
- Nalanda University
- Panini
- Sanskrit Literature
- Ramayana
- Mahabharata
- Yoga
- Ayurveda
- Bhakti Movement
- Vedanta
- Rigveda



ANSWER KEY

I	N	D	U	S	V	A	L	L	E	Y	C	I	V	I	L	I	Z	A	T	I	O	N
V	E	D	A	S	K	T	U	A	J	A	I	I	N	I	S	M	F	G	H	J	K	L
B	U	D	D	H	I	S	M	N	M	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
A	R	T	H	A	S	H	A	S	T	R	R	B	C	D	E	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
M	A	U	R	Y	A	E	M	P	I	R	E	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	R	S	T	U
G	U	P	T	A	E	M	P	P	I	E	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	D	E	F
H	A	R	A	P	P	A	N	C	I	V	I	L	I	Z	A	T	I	O	N	G	H	I
I	J	K	Y	Z	A	T	A	J	M	A	H	A	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
W	X	Y	Z	Y	K	A	N	A	P	A	D	X	S	K	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
R	A	M	A	Y	A	N	A	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
M	A	H	A	B	H	A	R	A	T	A	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	I
Y	Y	O	G	A	B	N	Y	S	R	N	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	S
A	A	Y	U	R	V	E	D	A	B	U	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	B
B	H	A	K	T	I	M	O	V	E	M	E	N	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	
S	A	N	S	K	R	T	I	L	I	T	E	R	A	T	U	R	E	C	D	E	F	

I	N	D	U	S	V	A	L	L	E	Y	C	I	V	I	L	I	Z	A	T	I	O	N
V	E	D	A	S	K	T	U	A	J	A	I	I	N	I	S	M	F	G	H	J	K	L
B	U	D	D	H	I	S	M	N	M	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	W	X	Y	Z
A	R	T	H	A	S	H	A	S	T	R	A	B	C	D	E	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
M	A	U	R	Y	A	E	M	P	I	R	E	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	R	S	T	U
G	U	P	T	A	E	M	P	I	R	E	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	D	E	F
H	A	R	A	P	P	A	N	C	I	V	I	L	I	Z	A	T	I	O	N	G	H	I
I	J	K	L	T	A	J	M	A	H	A	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	T	U	V
W	X	Y	Z	A	J	A	N	A	P	A	D	A	S	K	O	P	O	Q	R	S	T	U
R	A	M	A	Y	A	N	A	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
M	A	H	A	B	H	A	R	A	T	A	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
Y	O	G	A	D	A	R	S	H	A	N	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	
A	Y	U	R	V	E	D	A	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
B	H	A	K	T	I	M	O	V	E	M	E	N	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	
S	A	N	S	K	R	I	T	L	I	T	E	R	A	T	U	R	E	C	D	E	F	



Indian Civilization Quiz

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which civilization is considered one of the world's earliest urban civilizations?

- A. Gupta Civilization
- B. Mauryan Civilization
- C. Indus Valley Civilization
- D. Mughal Civilization

2. Which river was most important to the Indus Valley Civilization?

- A. Ganga
- B. Yamuna
- C. Indus
- D. Narmada

3. Who founded the Mauryan Empire?

- A. Ashoka
- B. Chandragupta Maurya
- C. Harshavardhana
- D. Samudragupta

4. Which ruler embraced Buddhism after the Kalinga War?

- A. Chandragupta Maurya
- B. Bindusara
- C. Ashoka
- D. Sri Gupta

5. The Gupta Period is often called the:

- A. Iron Age
- B. Golden Age of India
- C. Stone Age
- D. Modern Age



6. Nalanda was famous as a:

- A. Fort
- B. Palace
- C. Port City
- D. University

7. Which ancient Indian scholar is associated with the concept of zero?

- A. Kalidasa
- B. Aryabhata
- C. Harisena
- D. Panini

8. Which script was commonly used in Ashoka's edicts?

- A. Devanagari
- B. Brahmi
- C. Urdu
- D. Tamil

9. Which city was the capital of the Mauryan Empire?

- A. Taxila
- B. Ujjain
- C. Pataliputra
- D. Kashi

10. The Great Bath was discovered at:

- A. Harappa
- B. Mohenjo-daro
- C. Lothal
- D. Dholavira

True or False

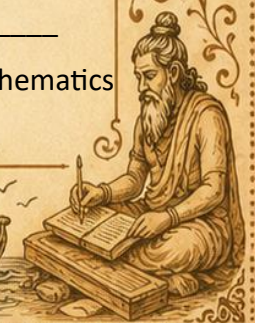
11. The Indus Valley people had planned cities. _____

12. Ashoka promoted peace and non-violence. _____

13. Nalanda attracted students from many countries. _____

14. The Gupta Empire came before the Mauryan Empire. _____

15. Ancient India made important contributions to mathematics and medicine. _____





Fill in the Blanks

16. The Indus Valley Civilization flourished along the _____ River.
17. The famous wheel on the Indian flag is called the _____ Chakra.
18. _____ was known as the "Great Emperor of Dhamma."
19. The ancient university of _____ was located in Bihar.
20. The Gupta Age is known as the _____ Age of India.



Match the Following

Column A	Column B
21. Ashoka	a. University
22. Nalanda	b. Golden Age
23. Gupta Empire	c. Kalinga War
24. Aryabhata	d. Zero
25. Indus Valley Civilization	e. Planned Cities



Bonus Question

26. Name any two contributions of Ancient India to the world.



Answer Key

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. B
11. True
12. True
13. True
14. False
15. True
16. Indus
17. Ashoka
18. Ashoka
19. Nalanda
20. Golden
- 21-c
- 22-a
- 23-b
- 24-d
- 25-e

Bonus: Examples – Zero, Decimal System, Ayurveda, Yoga, Astronomy, Planned Cities, Metallurgy, Surgery.



ASHOKA WHEEL ART

— Create • Color • Celebrate Our Heritage —

The Ashoka Chakra (Dharmachakra) with 24 spokes is a symbol of Dharma (righteousness), progress and harmony. It is the center of the Indian National Flag and appears on the Lion Capital of Ashoka.

Name : _____
Class : _____
Roll No. : _____
Date : _____

DID YOU KNOW?

- ★ The Ashoka Chakra has 24 spokes.
- ★ It represents the eternal wheel of law.
- ★ It teaches us to keep moving forward in the path of truth and goodness.

ACTIVITY

Design and decorate your own Ashoka Chakra using colours, patterns and creativity.

STEPS TO FOLLOW

- 1 Look at the wheel and observe its 24 spokes.
- 2 Use colouring tools to decorate the wheel.
- 3 You can use colours, patterns, shading or traditional designs.
- 4 Keep your work neat and creative.
- 5 Write a short message about Dharma and progress.

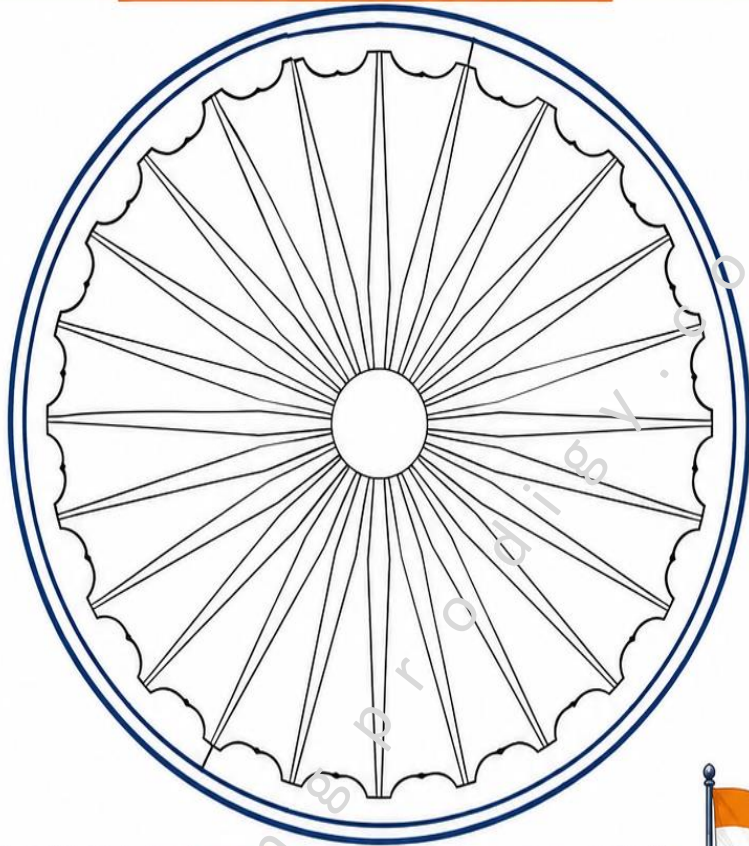
IDEAS TO DECORATE

- ✿ Use shades of blue like the flag.
- ✿ Try patterns like dots, lines, motifs or mandala art.
- ✿ Add a decorative border around the wheel.
- ✿ Use symmetry and balance in your design.

Think & Reflect

What values does the Ashoka Chakra inspire in us?

YOUR ASHOKA CHAKRA – DESIGN HERE



MY MESSAGE



“Progress through righteousness is the path to true happiness.”

— Ashoka



ASHOKA WHEEL

CRAFT

• The Wheel of Dharma •

The Ashoka Wheel with 24 spokes is a symbol of progress, justice and righteousness.

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1  Cut out the wheel along the solid line.
- 2  If needed, fold along the dotted lines on the tabs.
- 3  Apply glue to the tabs () and attach them to the back.
- 4  Your Ashoka Wheel is ready!

FINISHED WHEEL



You can use your wheel in posters, flags, wall art or school projects!



TIPS

- ★ Use thicker paper or cardstock for better results.
- ★ Color your wheel with shades of blue or use blue craft paper.
- ★ Glitter or markers can make it look beautiful!

EXAMPLE USE





PAPER FOLD ACTIVITY

DISCOVER INDIAN CIVILIZATION!

Name : _____
 Class : _____
 Roll No. : _____
 Date : _____

Learn • Create • Play • Remember

MATERIALS NEEDED

- 1 square sheet of paper
- Colours / Sketch pens
- Scissors (optional)
- Your creativity!



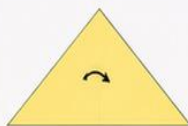
This paper fold (fortune teller) will help you explore amazing facts about Ancient Indian Civilization.
 Fold it, play it and learn!

HOW TO MAKE – STEP BY STEP

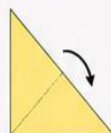
- 1 Take a square sheet of paper.



- 2 Fold it in half diagonally to make a triangle.



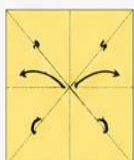
- 3 Fold it again diagonally to make a smaller triangle.



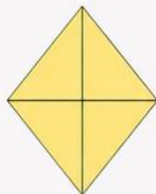
- 4 Open it back to the square. Now fold it in half vertically and then horizontally. Unfold.



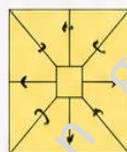
- 5 Fold all four corners to the centre.



- 6 Flip it over.



- 7 Fold all four corners to the centre again.



- 8 Fold it in half and put your fingers under the flaps. Your paper fortune teller is ready!



DESIGN YOUR PAPER FORTUNE TELLER

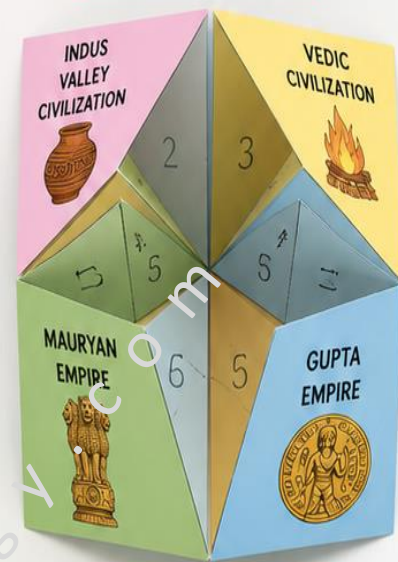
1. Write numbers (1 to 8) inside the flaps.
2. Write names or facts about Indian Civilization under the flaps.
3. Decorate the outer flaps with colours and drawings.



SOME IDEAS FOR TOPICS:

- Indus Valley Civilization (Cities, Drainage, Seals)
- Vedic Civilization (Vedas, Lifestyle)
- Mauryan Empire (Chandragupta, Ashoka)
- Gupta Empire (Golden Age, Science, Art)
- Ancient Indian Achievements (Science, Maths, Yoga, etc.)

FINISHED MODEL



Use it with your friends. Ask questions based on numbers and find out facts!

IDEAS TO MAKE IT MORE FUN

- ★ Play with your friends and ask questions.
- ★ Use it as a quiz game.
- ★ Exchange your fortune teller with your friend.
- ★ Add more topics and facts.
- ★ Make it colourful and creative!

REFLECTION

1. What did you learn from this activity? _____
2. Which part of Indian Civilization did you find most interesting? _____
3. How did this activity help you remember the facts? _____



“Our past is our pride, our future is our responsibility.”



TAJ MAHAL

MONUMENT TEMPLATE

Cut, fold and glue to build your own Taj Mahal!

HOW TO MAKE

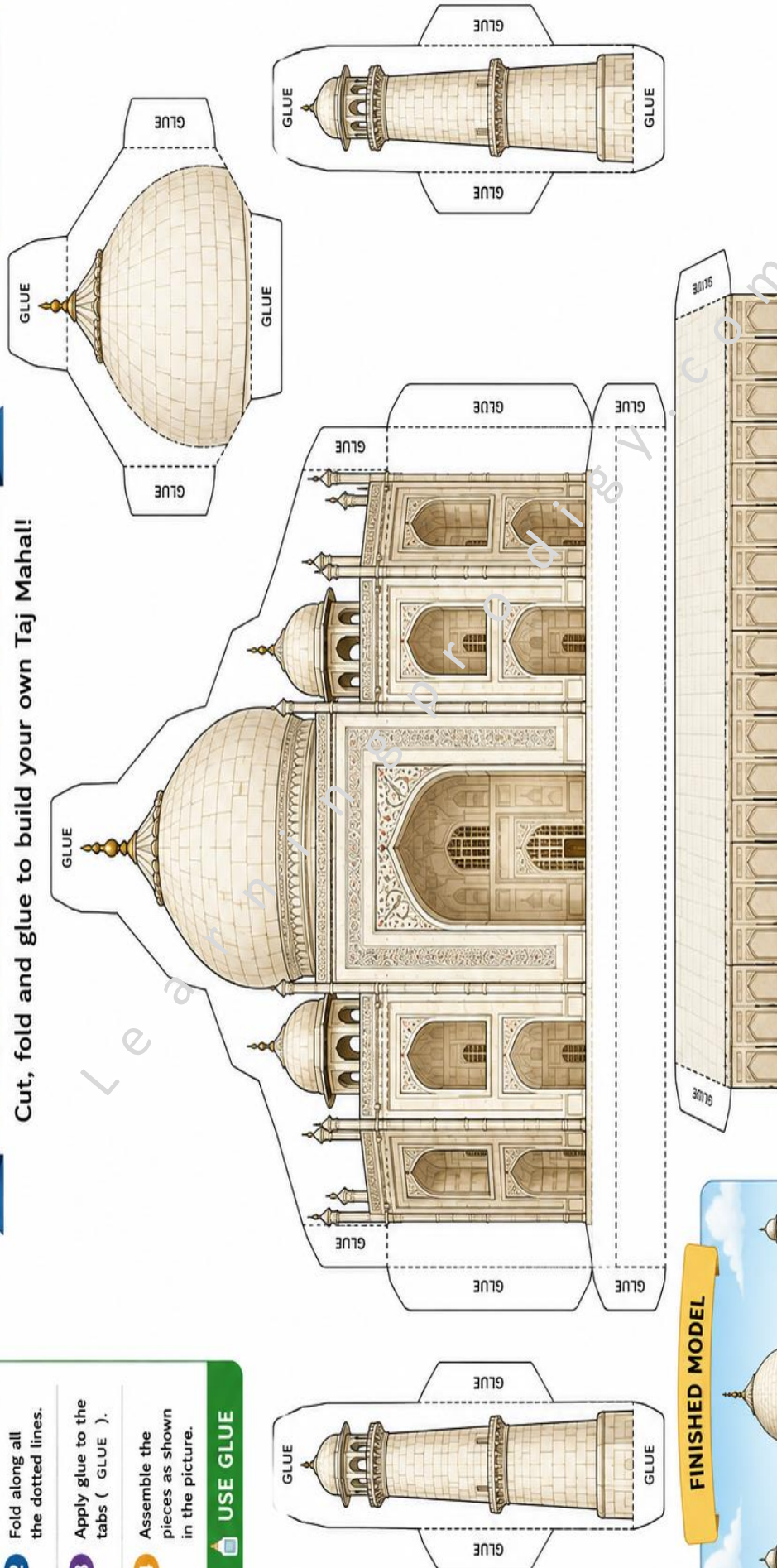
- 1 Cut out all the pieces along the solid lines.
- 2 Fold along all the dotted lines.
- 3 Apply glue to the tabs (GLUE).
- 4 Assemble the pieces as shown in the picture.



USE GLUE

LEGEND

- Cut line
- - - Fold line
- GLUE
- GLUE tab



FINISHED MODEL



ASSEMBLY GUIDE

1. Place the base
2. Attach the main building
3. Add the minarets and dome

A SYMBOL OF LOVE AND BEAUTY

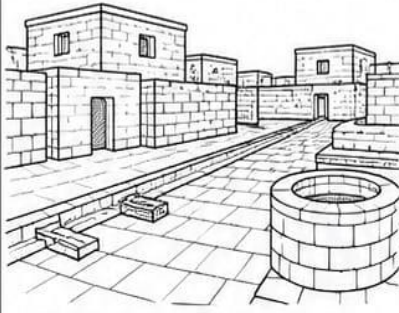
The Taj Mahal is one of the most famous monuments in the world.

INDIAN CIVILISATION

COLOURING ACTIVITIES

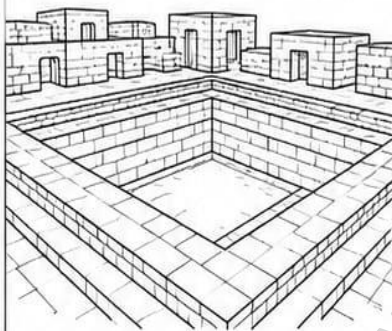
Colour the pictures and learn about the great heritage of Indian Civilisation.

1. INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION



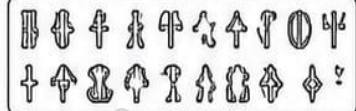
Well-planned cities like Mohenjo-daro and Harappa had wide streets, drainage systems and baked brick houses.

2. GREAT BATH, MOHENJO-DARO



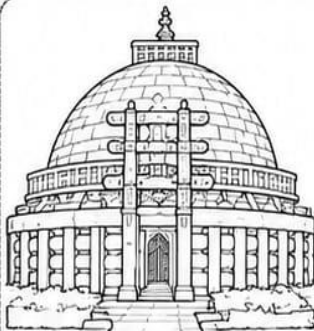
The Great Bath is a large water tank used for ritual bathing.

3. INDUS SCRIPT & SEAL



The people used a script that is still not fully deciphered. Seals were used for trade and identification.

4. IMPORTANT MONUMENTS



SANCHI STUPA

A Buddhist monument built by Emperor Ashoka.



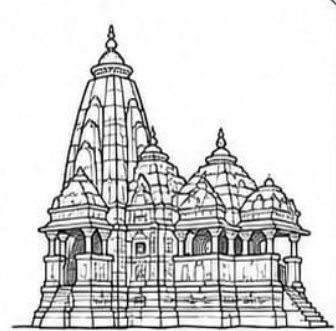
QUTUB MINAR

A magnificent minaret built in the Delhi Sultanate period.



AJANTA CAVES

Ancient rock-cut caves known for beautiful paintings.



KHAJURAHO TEMPLE

Famous for its stunning architecture and detailed carvings.

5. MAURYAN EMPIRE

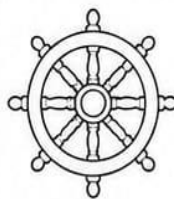


Emperor Ashoka was a great ruler who promoted Dhamma (righteousness), peace and non-violence. He built pillars and edicts to spread his message.

COLOUR CODE

- Turban – Yellow
- Clothes – Orange
- Pillar – Brown
- Lion Capital – Golden

6. RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHIES



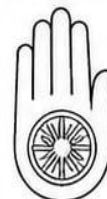
BUDDHISM

Teaches the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path.



HINDUISM

Based on beliefs in dharma, karma, reincarnation and moksha.



JAINISM

Teaches Ahimsa (non-violence) and the path of truth and self-discipline.



SIKHISM

Teaches equality, honesty, service and devotion to God.

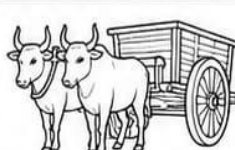
7. DAILY LIFE IN ANCIENT INDIA – THINGS THEY USED



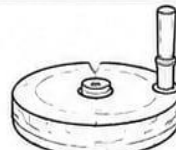
POTTERY



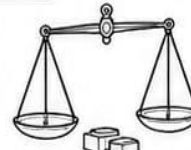
BEADS



BULLOCK CART



GRINDING STONE

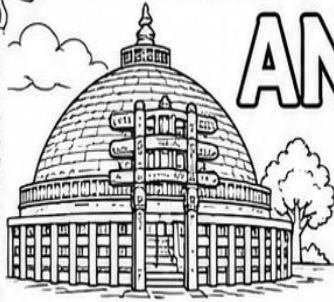


WEIGHING SCALE



METAL TOOLS

★ ★ ★ COLOUR, LEARN AND BE PROUD OF OUR RICH HERITAGE! ★ ★ ★



ANCIENT INDIA

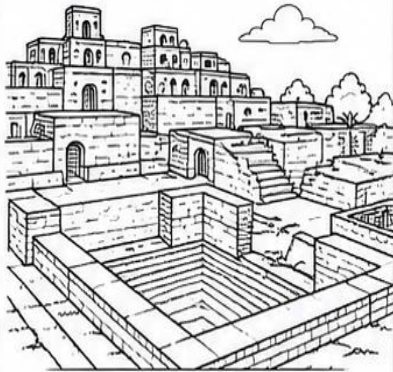
COLOURING ACTIVITY



Name : _____
Class : _____
Roll No. : _____
Date : _____

Colour the pictures and learn about the great civilizations, empires and achievements of Ancient India.

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION



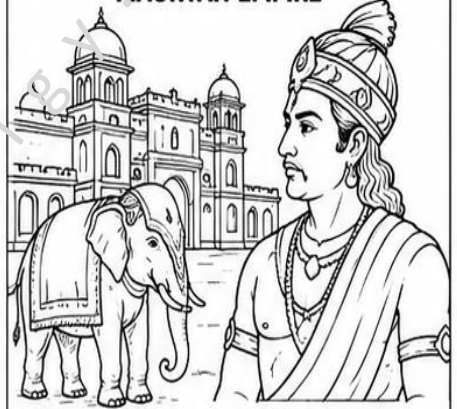
The Indus Valley Civilization was one of the world's earliest urban civilizations. Cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-daro had planned streets, drains and wells.

VEDIC CIVILIZATION



The Vedic people lived in small villages. They wrote the Vedas, worshipped nature and followed the path of knowledge and truth.

MAURYAN EMPIRE



The Mauryan Empire was powerful and well organized. Chandragupta Maurya founded the empire. Ashoka the Great spread the message of Dhamma and peace.

ASHOKA THE GREAT



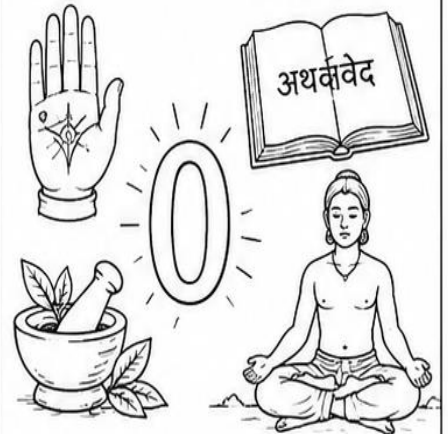
Emperor Ashoka was a great ruler. He loved his people and animals and promoted peace, kindness and non-violence.

GUPTA EMPIRE - GOLDEN AGE



The Gupta Period is called the Golden Age of India. There was great progress in science, mathematics, literature, art, architecture and medicine.

ANCIENT INDIA'S ACHIEVEMENTS



Ancient India gave the world many gifts - Zero, Ayurveda, Yoga, knowledge of astronomy, great books and a rich culture.

DID YOU KNOW?



Pottery and seals with beautiful designs were made in the Indus Valley.



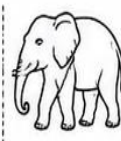
The Ashoka Chakra with 24 spokes on our National Flag comes from the Samath Lion Capital.



Nalanda University was one of the world's first residential universities.



Ancient India had trade with many countries by land and sea.



Respect for nature and all living beings was an important value.



Let's be proud of our rich heritage and build a better future!





ANCIENT INDIA MAP ACTIVITY

Explore • Locate • Learn



Name : _____
Class : _____
Roll No. : _____
Date : _____

Ancient India was home to great civilizations, powerful empires,
important cities and vibrant culture.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the legend carefully.
2. On the given outline map of Ancient India, locate and label the places/regions given in the legend.
3. Use different colours or symbols as indicated.
4. After marking, complete the questions below.

LEGEND

A. Civilizations (Use ● Red)

1. Indus Valley Civilization
2. Vedic Civilization

B. Empires (Use ▲ Green)

1. Maurya Empire
2. Gupta Empire

C. Important Cities (Use ■ Blue)

1. Pataliputra
2. Taxila
3. Ujjain
4. Kashi (Varanasi)
5. Indraprastha

D. Rivers (Use ~ Blue lines)

1. Indus
2. Ganga
3. Yamuna
4. Narmada

E. Seas & Oceans (Shade Blue)

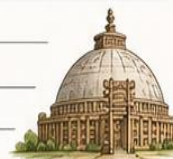
1. Arabian Sea
2. Bay of Bengal
3. Indian Ocean

Mark the map
using the colors
and symbols
given in the
legend.



ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. Which civilization was the earliest in Ancient India? _____
2. Which river is considered the lifeline of Ancient India? _____
3. Which empire was the largest in Ancient India? _____
4. Name any two important cities of Ancient India. _____
5. Which seas/ocean surround India on three sides? _____



THINK & REFLECT

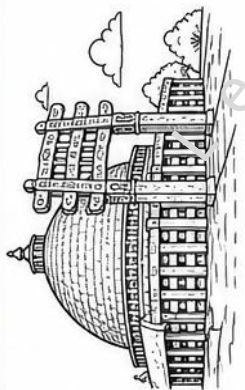


What did you learn about the
geography and important places
of Ancient India?

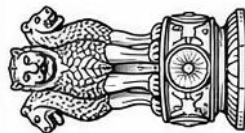


Our past shows us who we are and inspires us to build a better future.





INDIAN CIVILIZATION TIMELINE ACTIVITY



Name : _____
Class : _____
Roll No. : _____
Date : _____

Complete the timeline by arranging the events in the correct order.

Indus Valley Civilization
(c. 2600–1900 BCE)



One of the world's earliest urban civilizations. Cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were well-planned.

Vedic Period
(c. 1500–600 BCE)



The Vedic people composed the Vedas, practiced rituals and followed dharma.

Mahajanapadas
(c. 600–322 BCE)



Many kingdoms and republics grew across India.

Mauryan Empire
(322–185 BCE)



Chandragupta Maurya founded the empire. Ashoka the Great made it powerful.

Gupta Empire
(c. 320–550 CE)



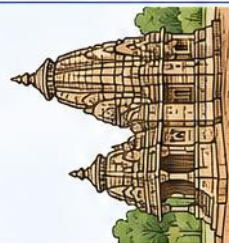
The Gupta Age is known as the Golden Age of India in art, science and literature.

Ancient India's Achievements
(Throughout)



Indians made great contributions in mathematics, medicine, astronomy, yoga, literature and more.

Later Kingdoms
(After 550 CE)



Many kingdoms and empires like Chalukyas, Pallavas, Cholas and others ruled India.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

CUT AND PASTE ACTIVITY

Cut the boxes below and paste them on the timeline above in the correct order of events.

Indus Valley Civilization
(c. 2600–1900 BCE)

Vedic Period
(c. 1500–600 BCE)

Mahajanapadas
(c. 600–322 BCE)

Mauryan Empire
(322–185 BCE)

Gupta Empire
(c. 320–550 CE)

Ancient India's Achievements
(Throughout)

Later Kingdoms
(After 550 CE)

THINK AND ANSWER

- Which event happened first in Indian history?
- Which empire is known as the Golden Age of India?
- Name one achievement of Ancient India that you are proud of.
- Why is it important to learn about our history?



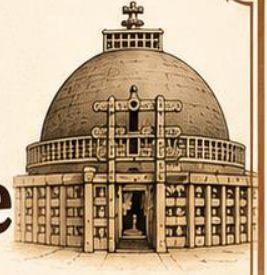
Our past is our pride. Let's learn from it and build a better future!



Reflection Sheet

on

Ancient India Heritage



Name: _____

Date: _____

Class/Grade: _____



1. What I learned

Write about one new thing you learned about Ancient India.

2. What amazed me the most

What part of Ancient India Heritage amazed or surprised you the most? Why?



3. Why it is important

Why do you think it is important to preserve our ancient heritage?



4. What I felt

Write in a few words how you felt while learning about Ancient India Heritage.

5. How I can contribute

How can you contribute to preserving our heritage?



6. My take-away

Write one key takeaway from this learning experience.





JUNIOR HERITAGE SCHOLAR AWARD



Proud Explorer of India's Glorious Past



This is to certify that

of Class _____ has been awarded the
JUNIOR HERITAGE SCHOLAR AWARD
for showing excellent knowledge, curiosity and
enthusiasm towards Indian History, Culture and Heritage.

Keep Exploring. Keep Learning. Keep Making India Proud!

Date _____

Teacher's Signature _____

Principal's Signature _____

