

1. Agra	a city in northern India that was the sometime capital of the Mughal Empire, a Muslim dynasty in northern India	17. dynasty	a powerful family or group of rulers that maintains its position or power for some time
2. alluvial plain	is a flat or nearly flat landform composed of rich sediments deposited by flowing water. They generally form during river flooding. In ancient Egypt, the area around the Nile River became an important floodplain. With frequent flooding came rich soil that was ideal for planting crops, resulting in the survival of one of the earliest civilizations.	18. empire	A group of states or territories controlled by one ruler
3. Arabian Sea	...	19. Eurasia	the combined continent of Europe and Asia
4. Ashoka	Leader of the Mauryan dynasty of India who conquered most of India but eventually gave up violence and converted to Buddhism.	20. Ganges River	Located in India, this river is considered sacred to Hindus and is used for spiritual cleansing, funeral rites, and other Hindu rituals.
5. Bay of Bengal	A Bay that the Ganges River flows into, North of the Indian Ocean, On the eastern side of India, South of Tibet, West of China	21. Ganges Valley	the region of India that is considered to be its breadbasket (its area of greatest agricultural productivity).
6. Brahmins	The priest Varna of the caste system.	22. Gupta Empire	(320-550 CE) The decentralized empire that emerged after the Mauryan Empire, and whose founder is Chandra. Golden Age of India; ruled through central government but allowed village power; restored Hinduism
7. Buddha	Means "Enlightened One." Siddhartha Gautama is said to have found a path for overcoming suffering.	23. Harappa	a large ancient city of the Indus civilization, created in present-day Pakistan
8. Buddhism	the teaching of Buddha that life is permeated with suffering caused by desire, that suffering ceases when desire ceases, and that enlightenment obtained through right conduct and wisdom and meditation releases one from desire and suffering and rebirth	24. Hinduism	...
9. caste system	A Hindu social class system that controlled every aspect of daily life	25. India	...
10. Chandragupta	the founder of the Maurya Empire. Chandragupta succeeded in bringing together most of the Indian subcontinent. As a result, he is considered the first unifier of India and the first genuine emperor of India.	26. Indian Subcontinent	...
11. citadel	...	27. Indo-European	A family of languages consisting of most of the languages of Europe as well as those of Iran, the Indian subcontinent, and other parts of Asia
12. civilization	A society with cities, a central government, job specialization, and social classes	28. Indus Plain	...
13. climate	...	29. Indus River	...
14. cultural diffusion	The spread of ideas, customs, and technologies from one people to another	30. Kshatriyas are	rulers and warriors
15. culture	the enduring behaviors, ideas, attitudes, values, and traditions shared by a group of people and transmitted from one generation to the next	31. landform	...
16. Dalits	Members of India's "lowest" caste; literally, "broken people." Also called "Untouchables."	32. Mauryan Empire	(321-185 BCE) This was the first centralized empire of India whose founder was Chandragupta Maurya.
		33. merchant	A person who makes money by buying and selling goods
		34. Mohenjo-Daro	...
		35. monsoon	...
		36. mountain range	a series of connected mountains
		37. Mount Everest	...
		38. nomadic	wandering from place to place

39. parliament	A body of representatives that makes laws for a nation
40. peasant	a member of a class of persons who are small farmers or farm laborers of low social rank
41. region	an area of Earth distinguished by a distinctive combination of cultural and physical features
42. Sarasvati River	once very fertile, then dried up and became a desert; location of first settlers
43. Siddhartha Gautama	The prince who is said to have founded Buddhism.
44. social class	a group of people with similar backgrounds, incomes, and ways of living
45. society	A community of people who share a common culture
46. South Asia	a geographic region that includes the modern-day countries of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. India and Pakistan.
47. subcontinent	...
48. Sudras	Caste that made up most of the Indian population; most were peasants and manual laborers; unskilled workers; they had limited rights in society
49. surplus	A situation in which quantity supplied is greater than quantity demanded. Extra.
50. Taj Mahal	beautiful mausoleum at Agra built by the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan (completed in 1649) in memory of his favorite wife
51. tradition-oriented economy	an economic system that relies on traditions or customs to determine the answers to the three basic economic questions
52. Vaisyas	part of the social class; farmers, craftspeople, and traders
53. Vedas	Ancient Sanskrit writings that are the earliest sacred texts of Hinduism.