



INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Ancient India



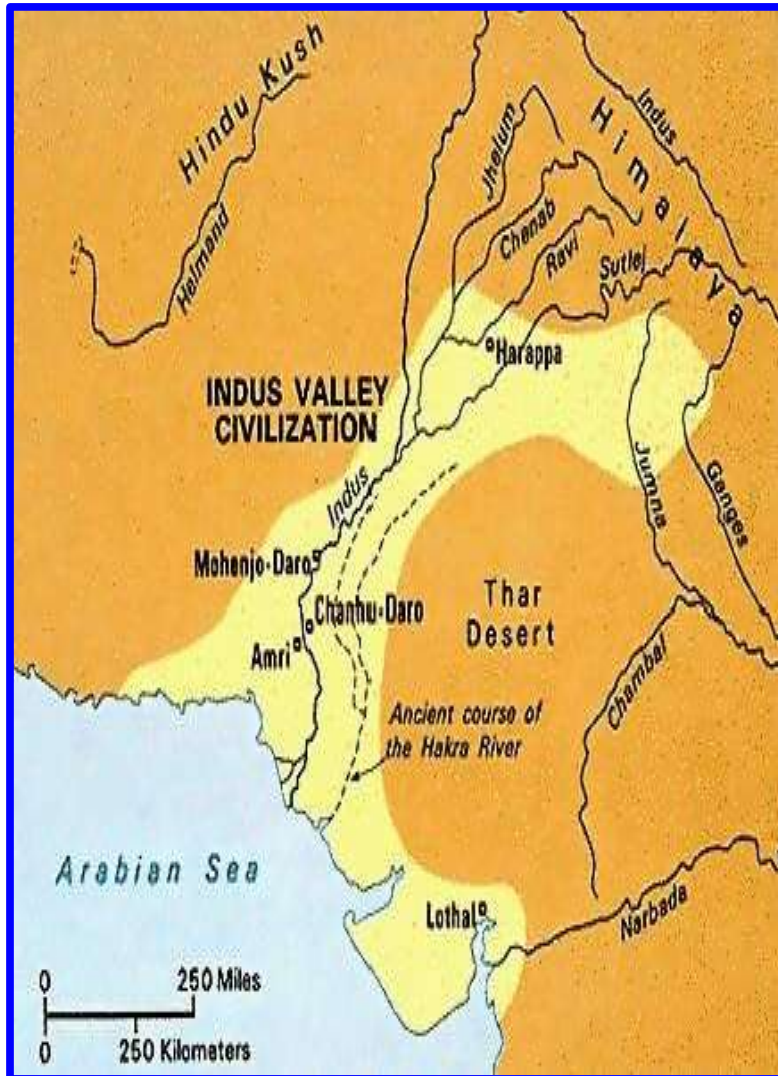
India's Geographical Setting:

- Himalayan Mountains are in the North
- Ghats Mountains are east & west
- India is a sub-continent plateau
- India's two main rivers are; The Ganges & Indus River
- Indus Valley is the cradle of India's civilization



Indus Valley Civilization

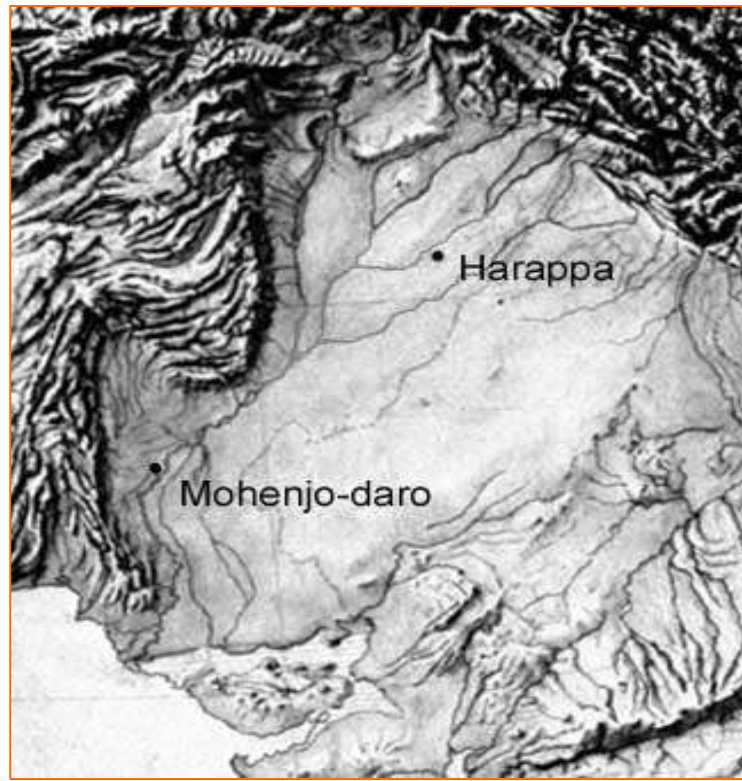
The first settlements ca. 3000 B.C.E., when farmers settled along the Indus River in what is now Pakistan





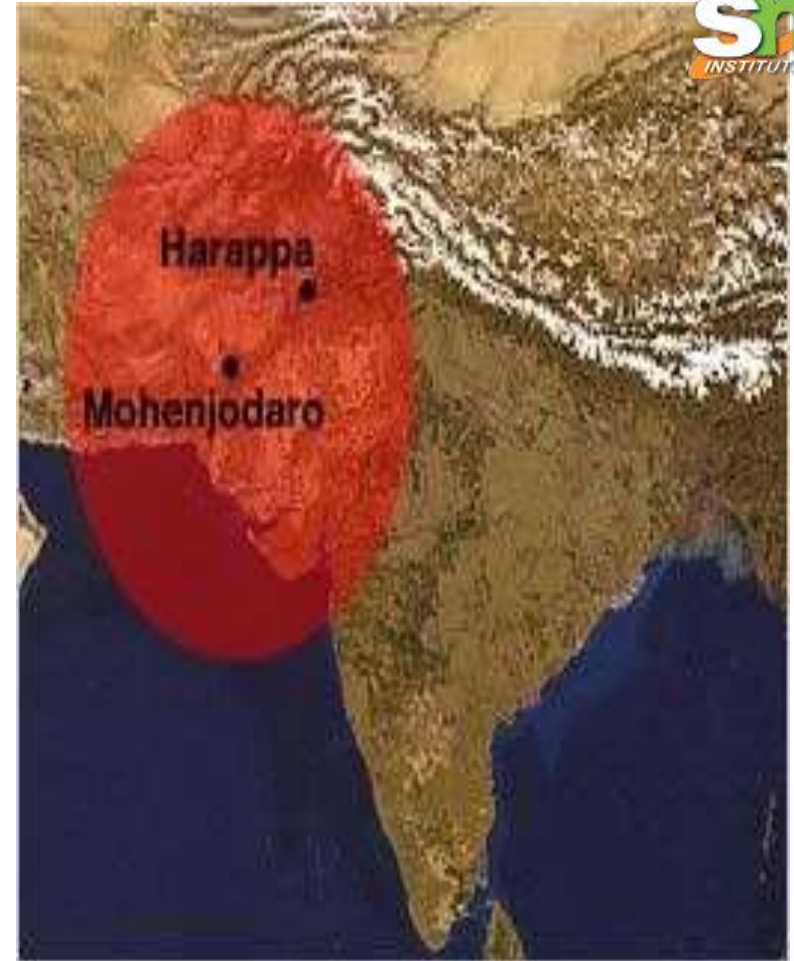
- By 2500 B.C.E. the entire region was dominated by two cities called;

Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro





- Harappa
 - Traded with Iran and neighboring regions in India to the east
- Mohenjo-Daro
 - Traded with the Persia Gulf and Sumer to the west



This is very similar to Mesopotamia and China.
Region was united only by trade



- Writing system



- Trading Seals



- Terra Cotta Trade Seals





Gupta Dynasty (320-467 CE)

- Northern India reunited
- Trade
 - With West
 - Burma, Indochina, Java, Sumatra
 - Buddhism and Hinduism spread out
 - Cultural diffusion



Mughal Empire (1526-1858)

- 12th century – Muslim invasion
- 1500 – Central Asians, led by Mughals (Moguls), established a kingdom in northern India
- Akbar (1556-1605)
 - Conquest of central India
 - Efficient and strong government
 - Religious tolerance
 - Business and commerce encouraged
- Architecture
 - Forts, mosques, palaces, tombs
 - Taj Mahal – Agra, India – Tomb for a Mogul emperor's favorite wife



End of the Mughal Empire

- 17th century – empire crumbled
 - Fighting between smaller kingdoms
 - English, French, and Portuguese traders gained influence
- 1763 – Seven Years' War
 - English (British East India Company) won control of India from the French
 - Taken over by the British government under Queen Victoria (British Raj, 1858-1947)
 - Independent after World War II (1947)