

# Guided Reading Activity



## South Asia

### Lesson 2 *History of South Asia*

**Essential Question:** How do governments change?

### Early South Asia

**Directions:** Use your textbook to decide if each statement is true or false. Write *T* or *F* in the blank. If a statement is false, rewrite it correctly.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Indus Valley civilization dates back to the 1920s.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Nobody knows for sure what caused the end of the Indus Valley culture after about 1,000 years.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Aryan civilization established the system of castes that still affects people in South Asia today.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Aryan people wrote and spoke Hindi.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Hinduism, Jainism, and Buddhism are three major religions which emerged from early South Asia.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Buddha was a peasant named Siddhartha Gautama who was searching for enlightenment.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Jainism and Buddhism both rejected the caste system and its inequalities.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Trade and culture thrived under the Maurya leader Ashoka.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Mughal rulers developed the decimal system used in math.  
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# Guided Reading Activity *cont.*



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\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Akbar the Great, a Mughal ruler in the 1500s, expected all Indians to convert to Islam.

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### Modern South Asia

**Directions:** Use your textbook to help you arrange the key events of South Asia's modern history in the order they happened.

The eastern part of Pakistan became the independent nation of Bangladesh.

The area the British called "India" was divided into two countries: India and Pakistan.

The British government took direct control of most of South Asia and made India a colony.

Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru worked together to secure India's independence from Britain.

Indians who wanted independence formed the Indian National Congress and boycotted British goods.

