

THE ANCIENT ARYANS

6 ASPECTS OF CIVILIZATION

1 CITIES



The Aryans first started migrating into India at around 1500 Bce although they had been migration for about 4,000 years, and along with it came many small settlements. The Indian sub continent was soon filled with small settlements where the Aryans would practice their Religion, farm, hunt, and take shelter. However there is no evidence of the Aryans ever building a large city and it was mainly villages

2 GOVERNMENT



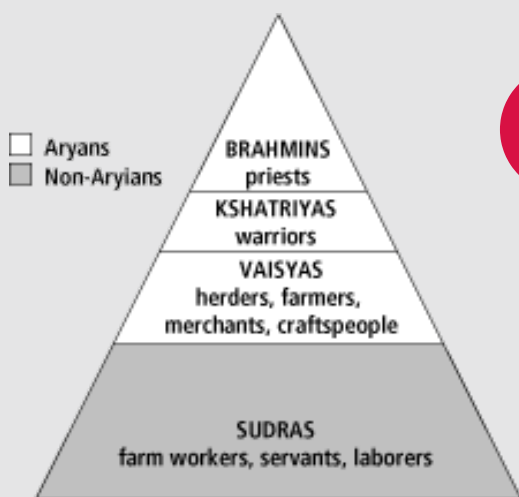
Aryans are led by a Rajah, which has a small council of elders to help him make decisions. Some Rajahs became powerful rulers, extending their influence over many, many villages. Opposing Ayan governments often had disputes over territory and resouces, which usually caused conflict. (Image shown: Taj Mahal)

3 RELEGION



Aryans are polytheistic, meaning they worship multiple gods and goddesses. These gods usually represented certain aspects of nature. They also honored animal deities such as the snake and the monkey. They offered sacrifices of food and water to the gods in order to please them. Indra is the god of war. His weapon is a thunderbolt, similar to Zeus from greek mythology.

4 SOCIAL STRUCTURE



Aryans divided their society into ranked groups based on occupation as the image on the left. The society could be categorized into two big groups which are Aryans & Non-Aryans. Under that, they were divided into four varnas: Brahmins (priests, scholars, and philosophers), Kshatriyas (rulers, warriors), Vaishyas (farmers, traders, merchants, craftsmen), Shudras (laborers, peasants, and servants for other castes).

5 WRITING



The Aryans wrote many tales and epics and adopted their writing from local tribes people when they first settled.. Their literature would play a big role in the book of Vedas which is a sacred book to many people. They also wrote many famous poems that taught about war, religion, and behavior.

6 ART



The Indian art could classical tradition dates the fall of the Indus Valley Civilization (1500 B.C.). The Indo-Aryan culture based on Hinduism, their statues, paintings, & ornate temples symbolize & embody the gods and their attributes of power.