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Ancient Indian Farmers and Their Techniques



In ancient _____, people developed agriculture around 5,000 years ago. The _____ Valley Civilization was one of the world's first major urban centers, where agriculture played a crucial role. They grew crops like _____, barley, and peas. These early farmers also domesticated animals, including cows, goats, and _____ for both meat and milk. The use of plows made from wood was a significant _____, which increased the efficiency of farming. To irrigate their crops, they built wells and developed sophisticated _____ storage systems, which were essential in the arid regions. The _____ rains were critical for their farming, dictating the timing of planting and harvesting. Crop _____ was practiced to maintain soil fertility, indicating an early understanding of sustainable _____. They traded surplus produce with neighboring regions, which helped in the spread of _____ and agricultural techniques. This early agricultural society laid the foundation for future Indian _____, highlighting the importance of farming in the development of human settlements. The _____ of agriculture passed down through generations has influenced farming _____ in India up to the present day.

rotation

India

practices

civilizations

crops

knowledge

water

agriculture

sheep

Indus

innovation

monsoon

wheat