**Ancient India – Glossary**

…………………… law in some Indian religions such as Buddhism and Hinduism.

…………………… analysing an unknown language to determine its meaning.

…………………… also known as farming. Growing plants and keeping animals to produce food products.

…………………… where humans breed plants and animals to produce other plants or animals with features that are favourable.

…………………… a climate pattern associated with a rainy season.

…………………… the infinite soul.

…………………… an area that is permanently or regularly covered with water.

…………………… a succession of rulers from the same family or hereditary line

…………………… a group of states or countries under a single authority.

…………………… an action or deed thought to cause a cycle of cause and effect.

…………………… a landscape which receives very little rain, and supports the growth of few plants.

…………………… a statue, building or structure built to commemorate a notable person or event.

…………………… a general rule

…………………… theories about the nature of knowledge, reality and existence.

…………………… an area of land that is relatively flat or has a gentle slope

…………………… release from the cycle of birth and death.

…………………… sacred texts in Hinduism. Parts of the Vedas date back to approx. 1500-1000BCE.

…………………… the cycle of birth, death, rebirth or reincarnation within some Indian religions such as Buddhism and Hinduism.

…………………… also know as a tableland. A mountain with a flat area on top.

…………………… dome-shaped buildings which contain the relics of the Buddha