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Indus river valley

Indus River Valley Civilization, located in modern Pakistan, was one of the world's three earliest widespread societies. To explain the importance of the discovery of Indus River Valley Civilization Key Takeaways Key Points Key Points inDus Valley Civilization (also known as Harappan Civilization) was a Bronze Age society stretching from today's northeastern Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwestern India. Civilization evolved in three stages: the early Harappan phase (3300 BC-C-2600 BC), the mature harapaman phase (2600 BC-1900 BC) and the Late Harappan Phase (1900 BC-1300 BC). The inhabitants of the ancient Indus River Valley developed new techniques in the crafts, including Carnelian products and seal carving, as well as metallurgy with copper, bronze, lead and tin. Sir John Hubert Marshall led an excavation campaign from 1921 to 1922, during which he discovered the ruins of the city of Harappa. By 1931, Marshall and Sir Mortimer Wheeler excavated moheno-daro' place. By 1999, more than 1,056 cities and settlements of Indus civilization were located in the east. Stamp of basic terms: an emblem used as an authentication tool. The seal may indicate the impression of paper, wax, clay, or other medium. It may also refer to the device you are using. metallurgy: scientific and mechanical technique for working with bronze, copper and tin. Indus Valley Civilization existed through its early years from 3300 to 1300 BC and its ripe period from 2600 to 1900 BC. The area of this civilization extends along the River Indus from what is today in northeastern Afghanistan, Pakistan and northwest India. Indus civilization was the most common of the three early civilizations of the ancient world, along with Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were thought to be two major cities of Indus Valley Civilization, which are emerging around 2600 BC along the Indus River Valley in Sindh and Punjab provinces in Pakistan. Their discovery and excavating in the 19th century. Map of Indus Valley Civilization: the main sites of Indus Valley Civilization. Indus Valley Civilization Indus Valley Civilization was one of three Ancient East societies that are considered the cradle of human old-world civilization and which are among the most common; The other two Ancient Eastern societies are Mesopotamy and Pharonic Egypt. Indus Valley Civilization's lifespan is often divided into three phases: the Early Harappan Phase (3300-2600 BC), the Mature Harappan Phase (2600-1900 BC) and the Late Harappan Phase (1900-1300 BC). At its peak, Indus Valley Civilization can have a population of over five million people. It is considered a Bronze Age society and the inhabitants of the ancient Indus River Valley developed new techniques in metallurgy – in labour science copper, bronze, lead and tin. They also performed sophisticated crafts, in particular using products made from gemstone Carnelian, a semi-precious stone, as well as seal carving - cutting patterns on the bottom of the seal used for stamping. Indus cities are known for their urban planning, baked brick houses, elaborate drainage systems, water supply systems, and clusters of large, non-residential buildings. Indus Valley Civilization is also known as Harappan Civilization after Harappa, the first of its sites excavated in the 1920s, which was then in Punjab province in British India and is now in Pakistan. The discoveries of Harappa and the site of a fellow Indus town, Mohenjo-daro, were the culmination of work beginning in 1861 with the founding of the Archaeological Survey of India in the British Raj, commonly referred to as the British Imperial Rule over the Indian Subcontinent from 1858 to 1947. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro Harappa were a fortified city in modern Pakistan, believed to have been home to as many as 23,500 residents living in sculptural houses with flat roofs made of red sand and clay. The city spread over 150 hectares (370 acres) and was fortified by administrative and religious centers of the same type used in Mohenjo-daro. The modern village of Harappa, used as a railway station during the Raj, is six kilometers (6 km) from the ancient city site, which suffered major damage during the British reign. Mohenjo-daro is believed to have been built on 26 December 2015. Mohenjo-daro is located in larkana, to the west of the Indus River, and was one of the most complex cities of that period with complex engineering and urban planning. Cock-fighting was thought to have a religious and ritual significance, domesticated chickens bred as a religion rather than food (though the city may be the origin point for global domestication of chickens). Mohenjo-daro was abandoned around 1900 BC when Indus Civilization went into sudden decline. Harappa's ruins were first described in 1842 by Charles Masson in his book, the narrative of various trips to Balochistan, Afghanistan, Panjab, & Kalat. In 1856, British engineers John and William Brunton installed the East India Railway Company line, which connects the cities of Karachi and Lahore, when their team discovered heavy, well-burned bricks in the area and used them as ballast railways, inadvertently dismantling the ruins of the ancient city of Brahminabad. In 1912, several Harappan seals were discovered. This prompted an excavation campaign from 1921 to 1922 by Sir John Hubert Marshall, archaeological research, which led to the discovery of Harappa. By 1931, much of Mohenjo-Daro had been excavated, while Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the next director of Indian archaeology research, led further excavations. Excavated ruins of Mohenjo-daro: Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro, a city of Indus River Valley Civilization. Partition India, 1947, divided the country to create a new nation in Pakistan. Most of the archaeological finds that followed came from Pakistan. By 1999, more than 1,056 towns and settlements were found, of which 96 have been excavated. Cities inDus Valley Civilization Indus River Valley Civilization (IVC) included urban centers with well-designed and organized infrastructure, architecture and management systems. Explain the importance of urban centers in IVC Key Takeaways Key Points inDus Valley Civilization contained more than 1,000 cities and settlements. These cities contained well-organised wastewater drainage systems, garbage collection systems and perhaps even public granaries and oaths. Although there were large walls and citadels, there is no evidence of monuments, palaces or temples. The unity of Harappan's artifacts refers to some kind of power and leadership to regulate seals, difficulties and bricks. Basic terms: warehouse or room in the claw for fruit or animal feed. citadels: the central area of the city, which is heavily fortified. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro: Two great cities in The Indus Valley Civilization during the Bronze Age. urban planning: a technical and political process for land use and urban development that guides and ensures the regular development of settlements and communities. In 2600 BC, small early Harappan communities had become major urban centres. These cities include Harappa, Ganerwala and Mohenjo-daro in modern Pakistan, and Dholavira, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, Rupar and Lothal in modern India. In total, more than 1052 towns and settlements have been found, mainly in the general region of the River Indus and its tributary rivers. The population of the Indus Valley civilization may once have been as big as five million. Indus Valley Civilization Sites. This map shows a cluster of Indus Valley Civilization cities and excavation sites along the course of the Indus River in Pakistan. The remnants of the cities of the Indus Valley civilisation show a remarkable organization; there were well-ordered wastewater drainage and garbage collection systems, maybe even public granaries and baths. Most of the townspeople were artisans and merchants who were grouped into different parts of the city. The quality of urban planning refers to effective municipal governments that prioritised the hygiene or faithful ritual. Infrastructure Harappa, and the recently excavated Rakhigarhi to demonstrate the world's first known city sewer system. Ancient Indus systems of sanitation and drainage in developed and used cities throughout the Indus region were much more advanced than any found in modern urban areas in the Middle East, and even more efficient than in many areas of Pakistan and India today. Few homes drew water from the wells, while the waste water was directed into covered drain pipes on the main streets. The houses were only opened to courtyards and smaller lanes, and even the smallest homes on the outskirts of the city were thought to be connected to the system, further supporting the conclusion that cleanliness was a very important issue. The architecture of Harappans showed advanced architecture docks, granaries, warehouses, brick platforms and protective walls. These massive walls were likely to protect Harappans from flooding and may have persuaded military conflicts. Unlike Mesopotamy and Ancient Egypt, the inhabitants of the Indus Valley civilization did not build large monumental structures. There is no conclusive evidence of palaces or temples (or even kings, armies or priests) and the largest structures can be afrut. The town of Mohenjo-daro has a Grand Bath, which could be a large, public bathing and social area. Sokhta Koh: Sokhta Koh, a Harappan coastal settlement near Pasni, Pakistan, is depicted in a computer reconstruction. Sokhta Koh means a burnt mountain, and meets browned-out land due to extensive firing of ceramics in open pit furnaces. Authority and governance Archaeological data do not provide immediate answers regarding the centre of power or the depiction of those in power in Harappan society. The extraordinary unity of Harappan's objects is evident in ceramics, seals, weights and bricks, with standardized sizes and weights, which suggests some kind of authority and management. Over time, three major theories have been developed about Harappin's management or governance system. The first is that there was one country that covered all communities of civilization, given the similarity of artefacts, evidence of planned settlements, the standardized relationship between the size of bricks and the apparent establishment of settlements near source of raw materials. Another theory shows that there were no rulers, but many of them represent all urban centers, including Mohenjo-daro, Harappa and other communities. Finally, experts have theorized that Indus Valley Civilization was not rulers as we understand them, all receiving equal status. Harappan Culture Indus River Valley Civilization, also known as Harappan, contained its advanced technology, economy and culture. Identify how objects and ruins provided an overview of IRV technology, the economy and Key Takeaways Key is led by Indus River Valley Civilization, also known as harappan civilization, developed the first accurate system of standardized scales and measures, some as accurate as 1.6 mm. Harappans created sculpture, seals, ceramics and jewelry materials such as terracotta, metal and stone. The evidence shows that Harappans was involved in a vast network of maritime trade, stretching from Central Asia to modern-day Iraq, Iran, Kuwait and Syria. Indus's manuscript remains un decipherable without comparable symbols and is thought to have evolved in mesopotamy and ancient Egypt for writing. The basic terms of steatite: Also known as Soapstone, steatite is a talc-schist, which is a type of misshapen rock. It is very soft and has been a tool for carving for thousands of years. Indus Script: Symbols produced by ancient Indus Valley Civilization. chalcolithic period: a period also known as the copper age, which lasted from 4300 to 3200 BC. Indus Valley Civilization is the earliest known culture of the Indian subcontinent of the kind now called urban (or focused on large municipalities) and the largest of the four ancient civilizations, which also included Egypt, Mesopotamy and China. The Society of the Indus River Valley is from the Bronze Age, from about 3300 to 1300 BC. It was located in modern India and Pakistan, and covered an area as large as Western Europe. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were two major cities of Indus Valley Civilization, which unfolded around 2600 BC along the Indus River Valley in Sindh and Punjab provinces in Pakistan. Their discovery and excavation in the 19th century. The people of the Indus Valley technology, also known as Harappan (Harappa was the first city in the area found by archaeologists), achieved many remarkable advances in technology, including great accuracy in their systems and tools for measuring height and mass. Harappans were among the first to develop a single system of scales and measures that corresponded to a sequential scale. The smallest division, about 1.6 mm, was marked on an ivory scale found in Lothal, a prominent Indus Valley town in the modern Indian state of Gujarat. It's the smallest division ever recorded in the Bronze Age. Another sign of an improved measurement system is that the bricks used to build the cities of Indus were the same size. Harappans showed advanced architecture in dockyards, granaries, warehouses, brick platforms and protective walls. The ancient Indus sewerage and drainage systems, which have evolved and were used in cities throughout the region, were far more advanced than any of the modern urban areas in the Middle East, even more effective than in many areas in Pakistan and India today. Harappans were thought to be proficient in seal carving, cutting patterns into the lower face of the seal, and using distinctive seals to identify property and stamp clay trade goods. Seals are one of the most commonly discovered artifacts in Indus Valley towns, decorated with animal figures such as elephants, tigers and water buffalo. Harappans also developed new techniques in metallurgy – the science of working with copper, bronze, lead and tin – and performed complex crafts using products made from semi-precious stone. Carnelian. Art Indus Valley excavation sites have shown several examples of cultural art, including sculptures, seals, ceramics, gold jewelry and anatomically detailed figurines of terracotta, bronze and steatite-more known as Soapstone. Among the various gold, terracotta and stone figurines found, the figure of Priest-King appears in a beard and patterned robe. Another figurines of bronze, known as Dancing Girl, are only 11 cm. high and show a female figure in the pose, which refers to the presence of some choreographed dance form enjoyed by members of civilization. Terracotta also works with cows, bears, monkeys and dogs. In addition to the figurines, the people of the River Valley of Indus are thought to have created necklaces, bangles and other ornaments. Miniature votive images or toy models in Harappa, c. 2500 BC: Indus River Valley Civilization created figurines terracotta, as well as bronze and steatite. It is not yet known whether these figurines have religious significance. Trade and transport The economy of civilisation seems to have been heavily dependent on trade facilitated by the great advances in transport technology. Harappan Civilization may be the first to use wheeled transport, in the form of bullock wagons that are identical seen throughout South Asia today. It also appears that they built boats and craft-claim, supported by archaeological discoveries of the massive, dredge canal, and which is considered a docking facility in the coastal town of Lothal. The docks and canal in the ancient city of Lothal, located in modern India: Archaeological evidence suggests that Indus River Valley Civilization built the boats and may have participated in an extensive maritime trade network. Trade focused on imports of raw materials used in Harappan city workshops, including minerals from Iran and Afghanistan, lead and copper from other parts of India, imports of cedar wood from China and cedar timber from the Himalayas and Kashmir. Other commercial goods included terracotta pots, gold, silver, metals, beads, flints for the manufacture of tools, clams, pearls and coloured precious stones such as lapis lazuli and There was a large network of maritime trade between the Harappan and Mesopotamic civilizations. Harappan seals and jewelry have been found in archaeological sites in areas of Mesopotamy that includes most of modern Iraq, Kuwait and parts of Syria. The long-distance trade in waters such as the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf may have become feasible in the development of plank water vehicles equipped with a single central mast that supports the sail of woven rushes or fabrics. During the 4300-3200 BC Chalcolithic period, also known as the copper age, the Indus Valley civilization area shows ceramic similarities between southern Turkmenistan and northern Iran. During the early Harappan period (circa 3200-2600 BC), the cultural similarity of ceramics, seals, figurines and ornaments document the caravan trade on the Central Asian and Iranian plateau. Writing harappans are believed to have used Indus Script, a language that consists of symbols. A collection of written texts of an unearthen clay and stone slabs in Harappa, dated carbon from 3300 to 3200 BC, contains plant-like markings in the shape of a trio. This Indus Script shows that writing developed independently in Indus River Valley Civilization from a manuscript running in Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt. Indus Script: These ten Indus Script symbols were found on a sign aboard the ancient city of Dholavira. 600 different Indus symbols have been found on seals, small tablets, ceramic pots and more than a dozen other materials. Typical Indus captions are no longer than four or five characters, most of which are very small. The longest single surface, which is less than 1 inch (or 2.54 cm.) square, is 17 characters long. The characters are largely figurative, but contain many abstract characters that do not appear to have changed over time. It is thought that the captions are written mainly from right to left, but it is not clear whether this script is a full language. Without Rosetta Stone to use comparison systems, the symbols are left to decipher linguists and archaeologists. Rosetta Stone for the Indus script, a lecture by Rajesh Rao: Rajesh Rao, is fascinated by the mother of all crossword puzzles on how to decipher the 4,000-year-old Indus script. In 2011, he explained how he recruited modern computing techniques to read Indus. See the full lesson: Religion of Harappan religion remains the subject of speculation. It has been widely claimed that Harappans worshipped the mother-goddess, who symbolized fertility. Unlike the civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamy, the civilization of the Indus Valley does not seem to have temples or palaces that religious rite or special duty. Some of the Indus Valley seals show a swastika symbol that was later attached to Indian religions, including Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism. Many Indus valley seals also contain animal forms, some of which depict them being taken in processions, while others show chimera creations, leading scientists to speculate on the role of animals in Indus Valley religions. One seal from Mohenjo-daro shows that a half-human, half-buffalo monster attacks a tiger. This may refer to the Sumerian myth of a monster created by Aruru, the Sumerian land and the fertility goddess, to fight Gilgamesh, the hero of the ancient Mesopotamia epic poem. This is another suggestion on international trade in Harappan culture. Shiva Pashupati seal: This seal was dug in moheno-daro and depicts a seated and perhaps itchy figure, surrounded by animals. The disappearance of indus valley civilization in the Indus Valley civilization was reduced by climate change and migration around 1800 BC. Discuss the causes of the disappearance of Indus Valley Civilization Key Takeaways Key Points One theory revealed that a nomadic, Indo-European tribe called the Aryans, invaded and conquered indus valley civilization. Many scientists now believe the collapse of Indus Valley Civilization was caused by climate change. The east-side shift of the musoons may have reduced the water supply, forcing the Harappans of the Indus River Valley to migrate and establish smaller villages and isolated farms. These small communities were unable to produce the agricultural surplus needed to support the cities it left behind. The main terms of the Indo-Aryan Migration Theory: The theory that refers to the Harappan culture in the Indus River Valley was assimilated during the migration of the Aryan people to northwest India. monsoon: seasonal changes in atmospheric circulation and precipitation; winds that bring heavy rain once a year. Aryans: A migrant, an Indo-European tribe called the Aryans suddenly overwhelmed and conquered the Indus Valley civilization. The Great Indus Valley Civilization, located in modern India and Pakistan, began to decline around 1800 BC. Civilization eventually disappeared with its two great cities, Mohenjo-daro and Harappa. Harappa gives his name to the people of the Indus Valley because it was the first city of civilization discovered by modern archaeologists. Archaeological evidence shows that the trade with Mesopotamy, which is located in much of modern Iraq, seemed to have ended. The capital cities' advanced drainage system and baths were built over or blocked. Writing began to disappear and standardized scales and measures used in trade and taxation fell out of use. Scientists have put out various theories to explain the disappearance of the Harappans, including the Aryan invasion and characterised by overwhelming monsoons. The Aryan Invasion Theory (approx. 1800-1500 BC) Indus Valley Civilization may have fulfilled its death due to the invasion. According to British archaeologist Mortimer Wheeler, the migrating, Indo-European tribe, called the Aryans, suddenly overwhelmed and conquered the Indus River Valley. Wheeler, who was director general of the Archaeological Survey of India from 1944 to 1948, posited that many of the unburied corpses found at the top levels of the Mohenjo-daro archaeological site were war victims. The theory showed that by using horses and more advanced weapons against peaceful Harappan people, the Aryans could easily defeat them. But soon after Wheeler proposed his theory, other scientists rejected him explaining that the skeletons were not victims of the invasion massacre, but rather remain hastily buried. Wheeler himself eventually acknowledged that the theory could not be proven and that the skeletons only showed the final stage of the inmokuption, with the disintegration of urban structures likely due to its uninhabited transformation. Later, opponents of the invasion theory went so far as to say that followers of the idea put out in the 1940s were subtly justifying the British government's policy of invasion and subsequent colonial rule over India. Different elements of indus civilization are found in later cultures, suggesting that civilization did not disappear suddenly because of the invasion. Many scientists came to believe in the Indo-Aryan migration theory that Harappan culture was assimilated during the migration of the Aryan people to northwest India. Aryans in India: 20th century Climate Change Theory (approx. 1800-1500 BC) Another scholarship suggests the collapse of the Harappan society stemmed from climate change. Some experts believe the drying of the Saraswati River, which began around 1900 BC, was the main cause of climate change, while others conclude that major flooding hit the area. Any major environmental changes, such as deforestation, floods or droughts caused by the changing river course, could have had catastrophic effects on the haostaman society, such as crop failures, starvation and disease. Skeletal evidence shows that many people died of malaria, which is the most common mosquitoes. This would also have led to the disruption of the economy and civil order in urban areas. Another catastrophic change in Harappan's climate could have been eastward-moving monsoons, or winds bringing heavy rain. Monsoons can be both helpful and harmful to the climate, depending on whether they support or destroy vegetation and agriculture. The monsoons that came into the Valley of the River Indus supported the growth of agricultural surpluses, which supported the development of cities such as Harappa. The Commission has begun to rely on seasonal monsoons, not irrigation, and as the monsoons shifted east, the water supply would have dried up. The ruins of the city of Lothal: Archaeological evidence suggests that the area, which was a major city before the recession of Indus Valley Civilization, continued to inhabit a much smaller population after the collapse. Few people who stayed in Lothal did not repair the city, but lived in poorly built houses and reeds instead. By 1800 BC, the Indus Valley climate grew cooler and drier, and the tectonic event may have sidelined the Ghaggar Hakra River system towards the Ganges Plain. The Harappans may have travelled towards the Ganges Basin to the east, where they established villages and isolated farms. These small communities were unable to produce the same agricultural surpluses to support large cities. The production of reduced goods reduced trade with Egypt and Mesopotamy. Around 1700 BC, most of the cities of Indus Valley Civilization were abandoned. Abandoned.