

TITLE : Harapan and sindhus valley civilization



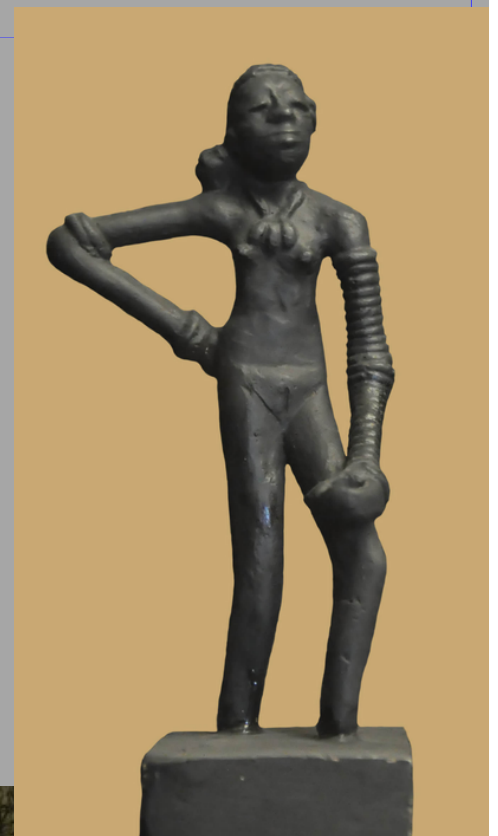
INTRODUCTION

1. Harappan Civilization: Flourished around 3300-1300 BCE in the Indian subcontinent, encompassing present-day Pakistan and northwest India.
2. Sindhu Valley Civilization: Also known as the Indus Valley Civilization, it was one of the world's earliest urban cultures, with major centers like Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.
3. Urban Planning: Both civilizations exhibited advanced urban planning, featuring well-organized grid layouts, drainage systems, and sophisticated architecture.
4. Trade Networks: Harappan and Sindhu Valley people engaged in extensive trade, evidenced by artifacts such as seals and pottery found as far as Mesopotamia.
5. Script and Symbols: Despite deciphering challenges, the civilizations left behind a script that has not been fully understood, and distinctive symbols, suggesting a complex societal structure and cultural expression.



ARCHITECTURE

1. Urban Planning: Both the Harappan and Sindhu Valley civilizations showcased advanced urban planning with well-organized grid layouts, streets, and drainage systems in major cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.
2. Brick Construction: A distinctive architectural feature was the use of standardized baked mud bricks, contributing to the construction of durable structures, including multi-story buildings and public baths.
3. Complex Structures: The civilizations displayed architectural sophistication in the construction of large public structures, such as granaries, citadels, and the Great Bath in Mohenjo-daro, reflecting a high level of engineering and civic planning.



Miniature votive images or toy models from Harappa, c. 2500 BCE. Terracotta figurines indicate the yoking of zebu oxen for pulling a cart and the presence of the chicken, a domesticated jungle fowl.