

This article is about the pre-1947 history of Pakistan. For post-1946 history, see History of Pakistan (1947–present). Part of a series on the History of Pakistan Statue of an Indus priest or king found in Mohenjodaro, 1927 Timeline Ancient Classical Medieval Early modern Modern History of provinces Category Portal vte Part of a series on the Culture of Pakistan History People Languages Traditions folklore Cuisine Festivals Religion Art Literature Music and performing arts Media Sport Monuments Symbols flag Pakistan portal vte History of South Asia South Asia (orthographic projection) Outline National histories Regional histories Specialised histories vte A map outlining historical sites in Pakistan The History of Pakistan prior to its independence in 1947 spans several millennia and covers a vast geographical area known as the Greater Indus region.[1] Anatomically modern humans arrived in what is now Pakistan between 73,000 and 55,000 years ago.[2] Stone tools, dating as far back as 2.1 million years, have been discovered in the Soan Valley of northern Pakistan, indicating early hominid activity in the region.[3] The earliest known human remains in Pakistan are dated between 5000 BCE and 3000 BCE.[4] By around 7000 BCE, early human settlements began to emerge in Pakistan, leading to the development of urban centres such as Mehrgarh, one of the oldest in human history.[5][6] By 4500 BCE, the Indus Valley Civilization evolved, which flourished between 2500 BCE and 1900 BCE along the Indus River.[7] The region that now constitutes Pakistan served both as the cradle of a major ancient civilization and as a strategic gateway connecting South Asia with Central Asia and the Near East.[8][9]

**Word Count: 255**