

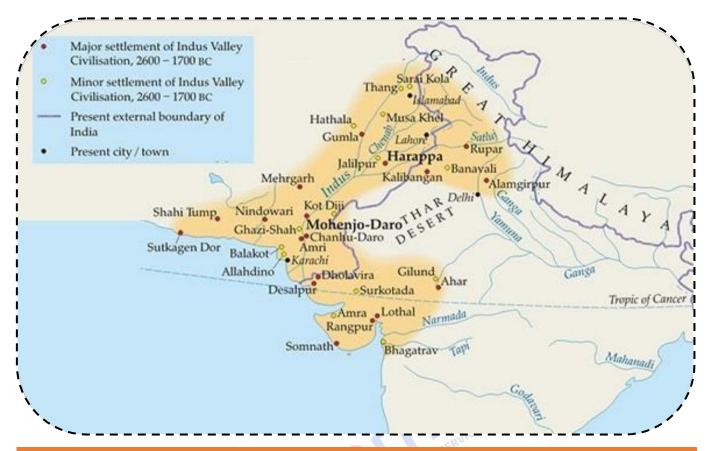
ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION





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Location	Archaeological findings
Mohenjo-Daro (Pakistan)	 Copper figure of a dancing girl Bronze figure of a bull Bearded nobleman or high priest, draped in a shawl with trefoil pattern Terracotta figure of mother goddess Pashupati seal The Great Granary The Great bath
Harappa (Pakistan)	 Male torso made of red sandstone 2 row of six granaries with big platform Stone symbol of lingam and yoni Wheat and barley in wooden mortar Copper scale Sculpture of dog chasing a deer in bronze metal
Lothal (Gujarat)	 Copper dog and bird Ivory scale Fire altars Evidence of rice Evidences of bead industry
Kalibangan (Rajasthan)	Charging bull made of bronzeFire altars
Chanudaro (Pakistan)	Harappan city without CitadelEvidences of bead industry
Dholavira (Gujarat)	Giant water reservoir and unique water harnessing systemWooden "signboard"



Ropar (Punjab)	Dog buried with human in oval pit burialsCopper axe
Banawali (Haryana)	Terracotta ploughTownship laid in a radial pattern



DID YOU KNOW?

Mother Goddess:

- The mother goddess figures have been found in many Indus sites.
- The figures are usually **crude standing female figures** adorned with necklaces hanging over prominent breasts and wearing a **loin cloth and a girdle**.
- The fan-shaped head-dress with a cup-like projection on each side is a distinct decorative feature.
- The pellet eyes and beaked nose of the figures are very crude, and the mouth is indicated by a slit.



Pashupati seal/female deity:

- This seal is generally identified as the Pashupati Seal by some scholars whereas some identify it as the female deity.
- It depicts a human figure seated cross-legged
- An elephant and a tiger are depicted to the right side of the seated figure, while on the left a rhinoceros and a buffalo are seen.
- In addition, two antelopes are shown below the seat.

