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100 நபர்களுக்கு மேல் அரசு பணியில் அமர வைத்துள்ள நிறுவனம்.

## Indus Civilisation

### Time line Ancient World Civilisations

- 1. Mesopotamia 3500 TO 2000 BCE
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  - 3. Egyptian 3100 TO 1100 BCE
  - 4. Indus valley 3300 TO 1900 BCE
- ❖ 1856 when engineers laid a railway line connecting Lahore to Karachi, they used the bricks for laying the rail road.
  - ❖ 1920s archaeologists began to excavate the cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
  - ❖ 1924 the Director General of ASI, Sir John Marshall, found many common features between Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
  - ❖ Harappa was older than Mohenjo-Daro.

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was started in 1861 with Alexander Cunningham as Surveyor. Its headquarters is located in New Delhi.

### Sites in Indian borders

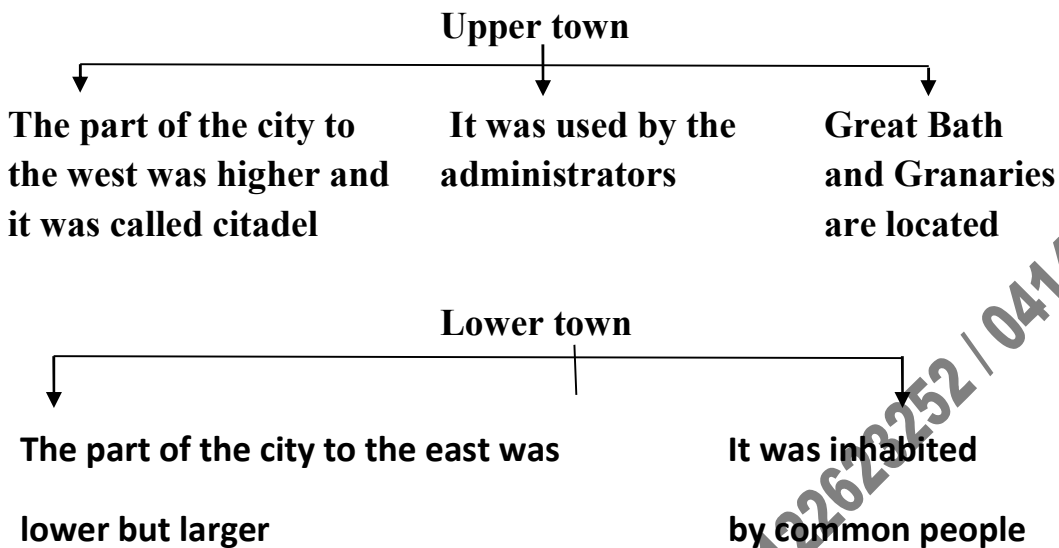
#### Harappan civilization

- ❖ Time Span of Indus Civilisation Geographical range: South Asia Period: Bronze Age Time: 3300 to 1900 BCE
- ❖ Area: 13 lakh sq.km
- ❖ Cities: 6 big cities
- ❖ Villages: More than 200

#### Urban Civilisation

- Well-conceived town planning
- Astonishing masonry and architecture

- Priority for hygiene and public health
- Standardised weights and measure
- Solid agricultural and artisanal base
- ❖ Town planning is a unique feature The Harappan city had two planned areas.



- ❖ Mehrgarh – the Precursor to Indus Civilisation Mehrgarh is a Neolithic site.
- ❖ It is located near the Bolan Basin of Balochistan in Pakistan.
- ❖ Neolithic culture existed in Mehrgarh as early as 7000 BCE.
- ❖ streets are observed to have a grid pattern.
- ❖ Roads were wide with rounded corners.
- ❖ The houses were either one or two storeys.
- ❖ Many rooms, a courtyard and a well. toilets and bathrooms.
- ❖ The houses were built using baked bricks and mortar.
- ❖ Sun-dried bricks were also used. uniform size.
- ❖ No conclusive evidence of the presence of palaces or places of worship.
- ❖ The drains were covered with slabs or bricks.
- ❖ Holes were provided at regular intervals to clear the drains.
- ❖ The great bath was a large, rectangular tank in a courtyard. It may be the earliest example of a water-proof structure.
- ❖ Made water-tight using layers of natural bitumen. rooms on three sides.
- ❖ The granary was a massive building with a solid brick foundation.
- ❖ The remains of wheat, barley, millets, sesame and pulses have been found A granary discovered in Rakhigarhi, a village in Haryana, Mature Harappan Phase.
- ❖ The Assembly Hall Mohenjo-Daro. multi-pillared hall (20 pillars in 4 rows.
- ❖ Great traders. Standardised weights and measures were used by them.
- ❖ sticks to measure length. carts with spokeless solid wheels.

- ❖ Maritime trade with Mesopotamia. modern-day Iraq, Kuwait and parts of Syria.
- ❖ King Naram-Sin of Akkadian Empire (Sumerian) has written about buying jewellery from the land of Melukha (a region of the Indus Valley).
- ❖ Cylindrical seals similar to those found in Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia found in the Indus area.
- ❖ A naval dockyard Lothal in Gujarat.
- ❖ Lothal the banks of a tributary of Sabarmati river in Gujarat.
- ❖ A sculpture of a seated male a head band on the forehead and a smaller ornament on the right upper arm.
- ❖ Hair is carefully combed, and beard finely trimmed.
- ❖ Ivory scale found in Lothal in Gujarat is 1704mm
- ❖ 'civilisation' ancient Latin word civis, means 'city'.
- ❖ This little statue was found at Mohenjo-Daro. as the dancing girl.
- ❖ KVT Complex (Korkai-Vanji-Thondi) spread over Afghanistan and Pakistan has many places, mentioned in sangam literature.
- ❖ Korkai, Vanji, Tondi, Matrai, Urai and Kudalgarh in Pakistan.
- ❖ Gurkay and Pumpuhar in Afghanistan names of the rivers Kawri and Poruns in Afghanistan rivers Kaweri Wala and Phornai in Pakistan in the Sangam literature.
- ❖ Cotton fabrics were in common use.
- ❖ yarn was spun.
- ❖ Wool was also used.
- ❖ No evidence of an army.
- ❖ An advanced civic sense.
- ❖ Ornaments were popular among men and women.
- ❖ Necklaces, armlets, bangles, finger rings, ear studs and anklets.
- ❖ Made of gold, silver, ivory, shell, copper, terracotta and precious stones.
- ❖ Iron was unknown to people of Indus.

Indus people used the red quartz stone called Carnelian to design jewellery.
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- ❖ A central authority that controlled planning of towns and overseas trade, main occupation not known.
- ❖ Agriculture, handicrafts, pottery making, jewellery making, weaving, carpentry and trading were practiced.
- ❖ Merchants, traders and artisans.
- ❖ Rearing of cattle

- ❖ Knew how to use the potter's wheel.
- ❖ Potteries were red in colour with beautiful designs in black.
- ❖ Pottery have animal figures and geometric designs on it.
- ❖ Might have been worship of Mother Goddess (which symbolized fertility),
- ❖ Toys like carts, cows with movable heads and limbs, clay balls, tiny doll, a small clay monkey, terracotta squirrels eating a nut, clay dogs and male dancer have been found.
- ❖ The earliest form of writing was developed by Sumerians.
- ❖ By 1900 BCE, civilisation met with
  - repeated floods
  - ecological changes
  - invasions
  - natural calamity
  - climatic changes
  - deforestation
  - an epidemic
- ❖ Mohenjo-Daro has been declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO.
- ❖ C14 method, radioactive isotope of carbon called carbon14 to determine the age of an object.
- ❖ oldest in the world. largest among four ancient civilisations.
- ❖ world's first planned cities
- ❖ Advanced sanitation and drainage system.
- ❖ High sense of awareness on public health.
- ❖ Bitumen \_ water-proof tar
- ❖ The Great Pyramid of Giza built by king Khufu in 2500 BCE, built with lime stone (15 tons each)
- ❖ Mesopotamia (Sumerian period) Ur Ziggurat built by king Ur Nammu in Honour of the Moon God Sin
- ❖ Abu Simbel Site of two temples built by
- ❖ Egyptian king Ramises II