

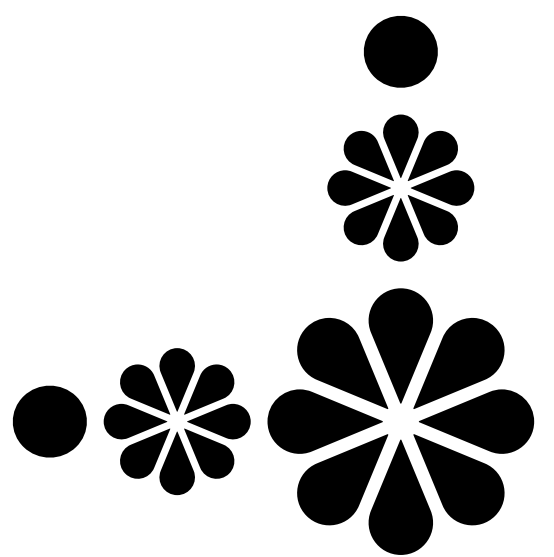
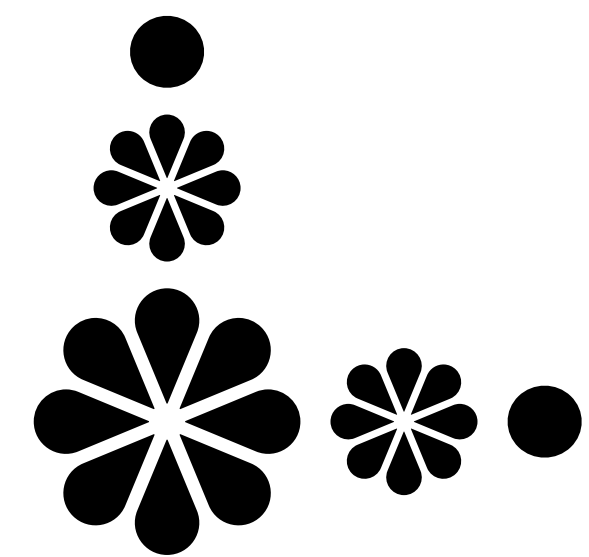
# S.S.T. HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

## POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

**PRESENTER ~ VAISHNAVI VERMA**

**CLASS ~ 9TH WONDERING MINDS**

**D.P.S. KATRA, JAMMU**



# COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE HARAPPAN AND MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION

## POINTS INCLUDED:

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Timeline
- ❖ Geography
- ❖ Language & Writing
- ❖ Government
- ❖ Warfare
- ❖ Economy
- ❖ Arts
- ❖ Medical Science



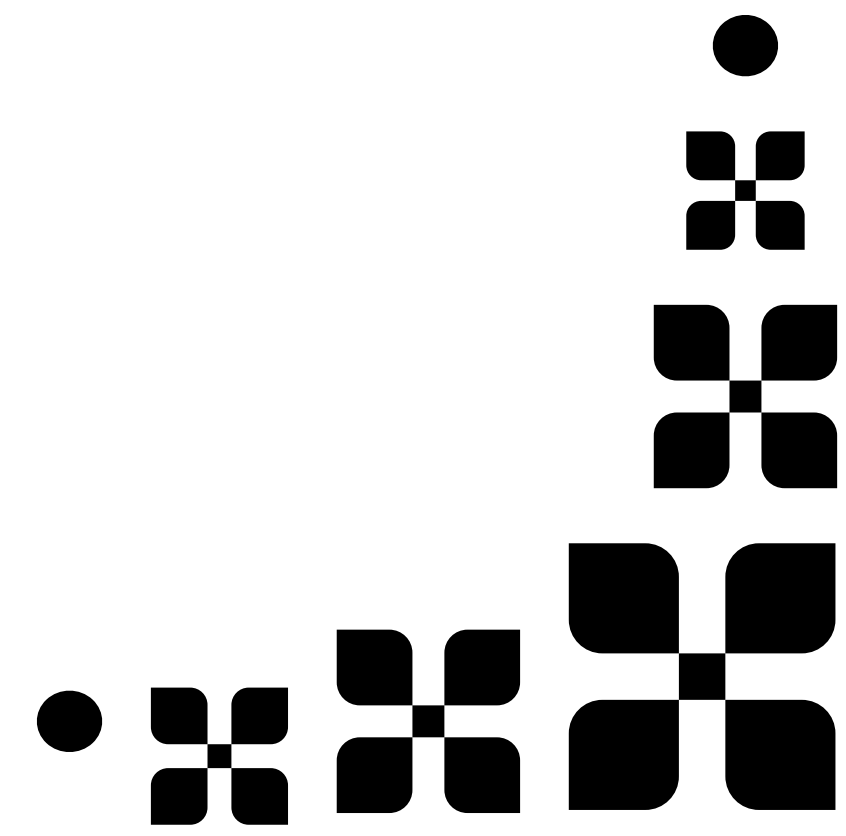
# INTRODUCTION~

- ❖ HARAPA is known to be a 4700 years old city in the subcontinent which was discovered around the time 1920. Harappan civilization was a Bronze Age civilization , mainly in the North- Western regions of South Asia.
- ❖ MESOPOTAMIA was an ancient region located in the Eastern Mediterranean bounded in the northeast by the Zagros Mountains and in the southeast by the Arabian Plateau.



# TIMELINE:~

- ❖ The Harappan civilization was the earliest known urban Culture of the Indian Subcontinent. The nuclear dates of the civilization appear to be about 3300-1300 BCE.
- ❖ The Mesopotamian history began in 620 BC and it ended in the 539 BC





# GEOGRAPHY:~

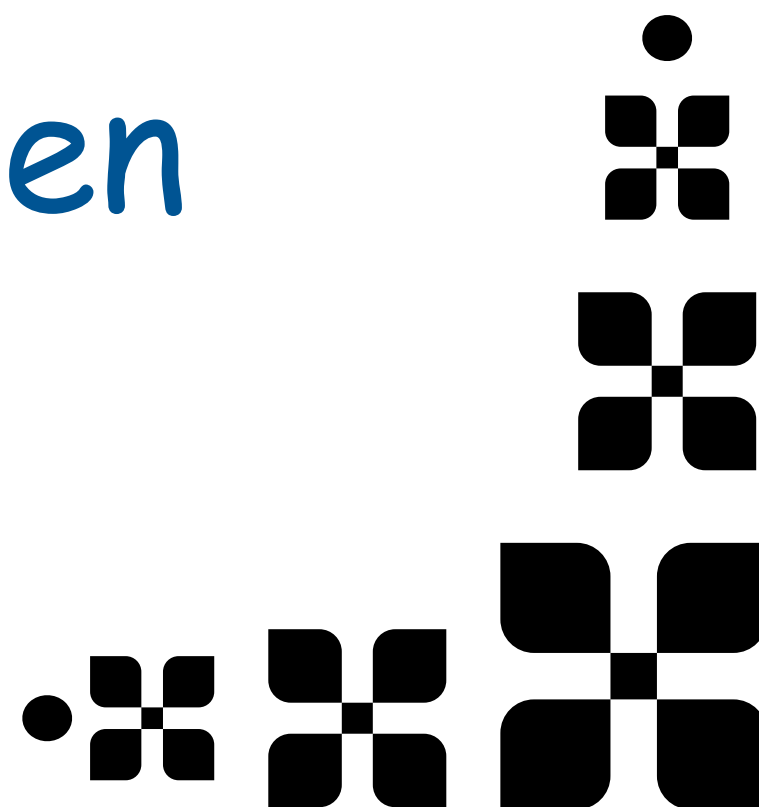
- ❖ The Harappan civilization was located in a small area of land in what is now in Pakistan and India. Aside from being on the banks of the large Indus River, it was surrounded by forests, deserts and oceans, making it a very fertile land.
- ❖ "Mesopotamia" is a Greek word meaning "Land between the rivers". The region is a vast, dry plain through which two great rivers, the Euphrates and Tigris flow. These rivers rise in mountain ranges to the north before flowing through Mesopotamia to the sea.



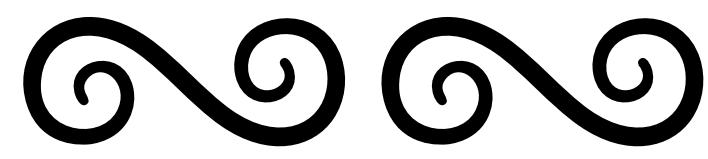
# LANGUAGE & WRITING ≈

## ❖ HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION:

- ❖ Proto-Dravidian was probably spoken by the early Harappans, say 3200-2600 BCE. The Harappan script is corpus of symbols produced by the Indus Valley Civilization. Most inscriptions containing these symbols are extremely short, making it difficult to judge whether or not these symbols constituted a script used to record a language, or even symbolise a writing system.

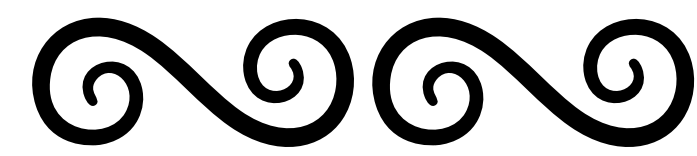


# MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION:



- ❖ At the time when civilization first arose in Mesopotamia, the population was divided into two groups: Those who spoke "Sumerian"(a language unrelated to any modern Language) and those who spoke "Semitic dialects"(related to modern Arabic and Hebrew). It was the Sumerian speakers who lived near the great rivers, and it was they who built the first cities. Their language therefore became the first to be written down in world history. The first script to be used was based on pictures and hence known as "pictograph". They first appeared around 3500 BCE.



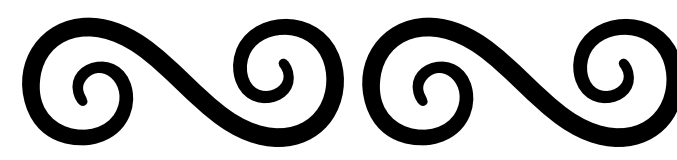


# GOVERNMENT:~

## HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION:

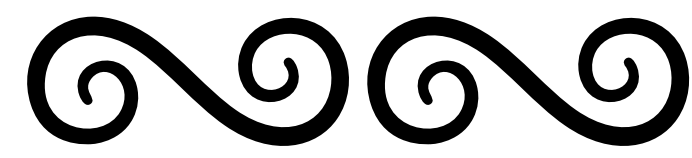
❖ The Indus River Valley civilization is a Theocracy government and a Theocracy is run by a priest so their government and religion were combined. They had universal laws, social laws, human laws and personal laws. The Indus River Valley did not have any courts.





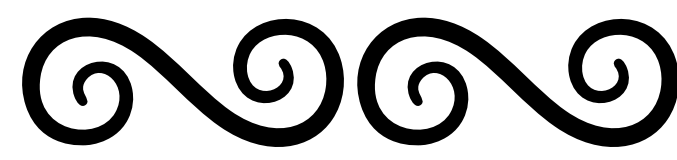
# MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION:

❖ Mesopotamia was ruled by kings. The kings only ruled a single city though, rather than the entire civilization. For example, the city of Babylon was ruled by king Hammurabi. Each king and city designed the rules and systems that they thought would be most beneficial for their people.



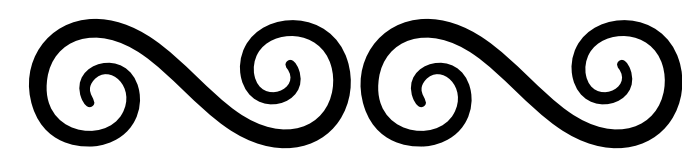
## HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION:

- ❖ Harappan art did not portrait warfare. It is also true that no good weapons like spears or swords have been found. There is also no evidence of sacking or burning of Indus cities. The inescapable conclusion is that Harappan were a peace loving people not given to war or aggression.



# MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION:

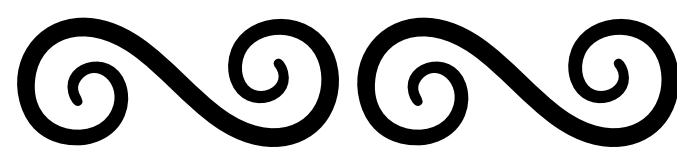
- ❖ Ancient Mesopotamians could rely on various foot soldiers, charioteers and sailors for war. Armoured foot soldiers might have been archers or carried spears or swords. War was usually seasonal due to agricultural reasons. Enemy walls were destroyed by diverting rivers as part of ancient military tactics.



## HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION:

- ❖ The economy of Harappan civilization was based upon agriculture and trade. They also Made pottery, weaving, etc. The people were also aware of gold, silver, copper and bronze. The Harappans were great agriculturists.



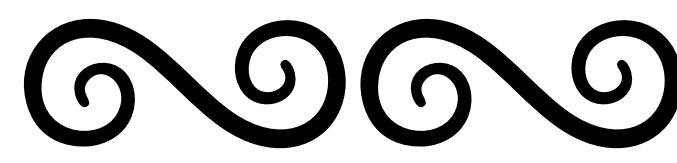


# MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION:

- ❖ The Mesopotamian economy was based on bartering, i.e. trading for other goods and services. Bartering was necessary for people in Mesopotamia to get the resources they lacked.

## HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION:

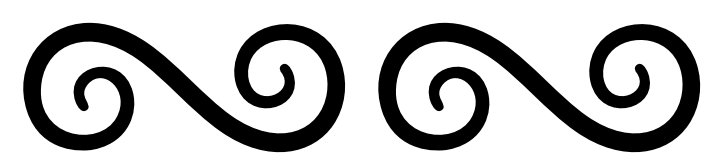
- ❖ The arts of Indus Valley Civilization of the world emerged during second half of the third millennium. The forms of art found from various sites of civilization include sculptures, seals pottery, gold ornaments, terracotta figures, etc.



# MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION:

- ❖ Artisans played an important role in the culture of the Mesopotamian people. They made everyday useful items like dishes, pots, clothing, baskets, boats and weapons. They also created works of art meant to glorify the gods and the king. The most common material for Mesopotamian artists was clay.

# MEDICAL SCIENCE:~



## HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION:

- ❖ Harappans were familiar with medical science and used various herbs and medicines to treat diseases.

## MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION:

- ❖ Mesopotamians were methodically trained and had tools and facilities to treat patients with both pharmaceutical medicine and surgery. Herbal medicine and other pharmaceuticals were ubiquitously used tools of physicians in ancient Mesopotamia.





# SOURCE OF INFORMATION PRESENTED:

- ❖ <https://acient-indusrivervalley.weebly.com>
- ❖ [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus\\_script](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus_script)
- ❖ <https://sites.google.com/a/asu.edu>

# THANK YOU!

