

A presentation
by
humanities
department

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

VICTORY RIFELS



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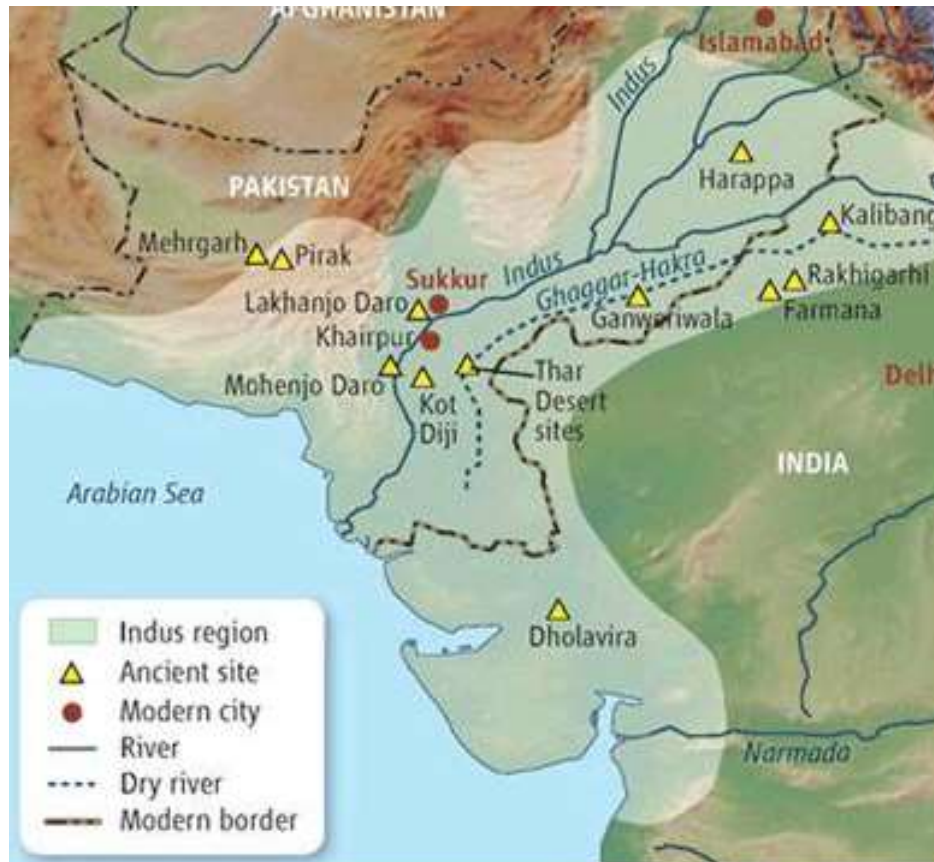
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● DISCOVERY

- The Indus valley civilization was an ancient civilization that flourished in the Indus and Ghaggar Hakra river valleys but also northwestern India and parts of Afghanistan





HISTORY OF EXCAVATION

- Some years later another visitor, an archaeologist named Sir Alexander Cunningham, visited Harappa, but the ruins had been knocked down and all that was left was a huge mound of stones and rubble.
- In the 1920s R D Banerji found polished stone seals just like the ones at Harappa.
- In 1921 the Indian government paid an archaeologist named Daya Ram Sahni, to find out more about Harappa. A trench was dug along the top of a mound. In the bottom were lots more of the stone seals like the ones Sir Alexander had found. Mr. Sahni dug further down and found seven or eight layers of houses, one on top of the other. It was an enormous city HARAPPA

CHRONOLOGY

Dates	Phase	Era
7000–5500 BCE	<u>Mehrgarh I</u> (aceramic Neolithic)	Early Food-Producing Era
5500–3300	Mehrgarh II-VI (ceramic Neolithic)	Regionalisation Era
3300–2600	Early Harappan	
3300–2800	Harappan 1 (Ravi Phase)	
2800–2600	Harappan 2 (Kot Diji Phase, Nausharo I, Mehrgarh VII)	
2600–1900	Mature Harappan (Indus Valley Civilization)	Integration Era
2600–2450	Harappan 3A (Nausharo II)	
2450–2200	Harappan 3B	
2200–1900	Harappan 3C	
1900–1300	Late Harappan (<u>Cemetery H</u>); <u>Ochre Coloured Pottery</u>	Localisation Era
1900–1700	Harappan 4	
1700–1300	Harappan 5	
1300–300	<u>Painted Gray Ware</u> , <u>Northern Black Polished Ware</u> (Iron Age)	<u>Indo-Gangetic Tradition</u>





● GEOGRAPHY

- The Ancient Indus River Valley Civilization extended from Balochistan to Gujarat and from the east of the river Jhelum to Rupar.
- As per some archaeologists, the number of Harappan sites, unearthed along the dried up river beds of the Ghaggar-Hakra River and its tributaries, is around 500.



● GEOGRAPHY



● TECHNOLOGY

- The people of Indus Valley are believed to be amongst the first to develop a system of uniform weights and measures.
- The brick weights were in a perfect ratio of 4:2:1.
- Kalibangan excavations in present western Rajasthan shows a ploughed field, the first site of this nature in the world.





● ART & CRAFT

- Various sculptures, seals, pottery, gold jewellery and figurines in terracotta, bronze and steatite, etc, have been excavated from the sites of the Ancient Indus Valley Civilization.
- Other crafts that have been unearthed include shell works, ceramics, agate, glazed steatite bead making, special kind of combs, etc.

Some Specimen Of ART & CRAFT



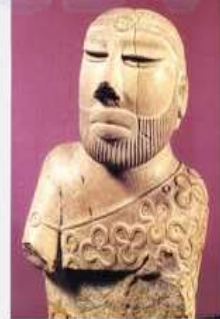
Terracotta Figurines from Harappa



Indus Valley Sculpture



Craft during Indus Valley Civilisation, a Cart



Terracotta Crafts of Harappa



Indus Valley Civilisation Artifacts



350 x 452 - boloji.com





● TRADE & TRANSPORT

- The main forms of transport include bullock carts and boats.
- The pottery, seals, figurines, ornaments, etc, of the civilization show great similarities with those of Central Asia and the Iranian plateau, indicating trade with them.
- There are signs of maritime trade network between the Harappan and Mesopotamian civilizations also.



● WRITING SYSTEM

- 600 distinct Indus symbols have been found on seals, small tablets, ceramic pots and more than a dozen other materials, including a "signboard" that apparently once hung over the gate of the inner citadel of the Indus city of Dholavira.
- Typical Indus inscriptions are no more than four or five characters in length, most of which (aside from the Dholavira "signboard") are tiny; the longest on a single surface, which is less than 1 inch (2.54 cm) square, is 17 signs long; the longest on any object (found on three different faces of a mass-produced object) has a length of 26 symbols.



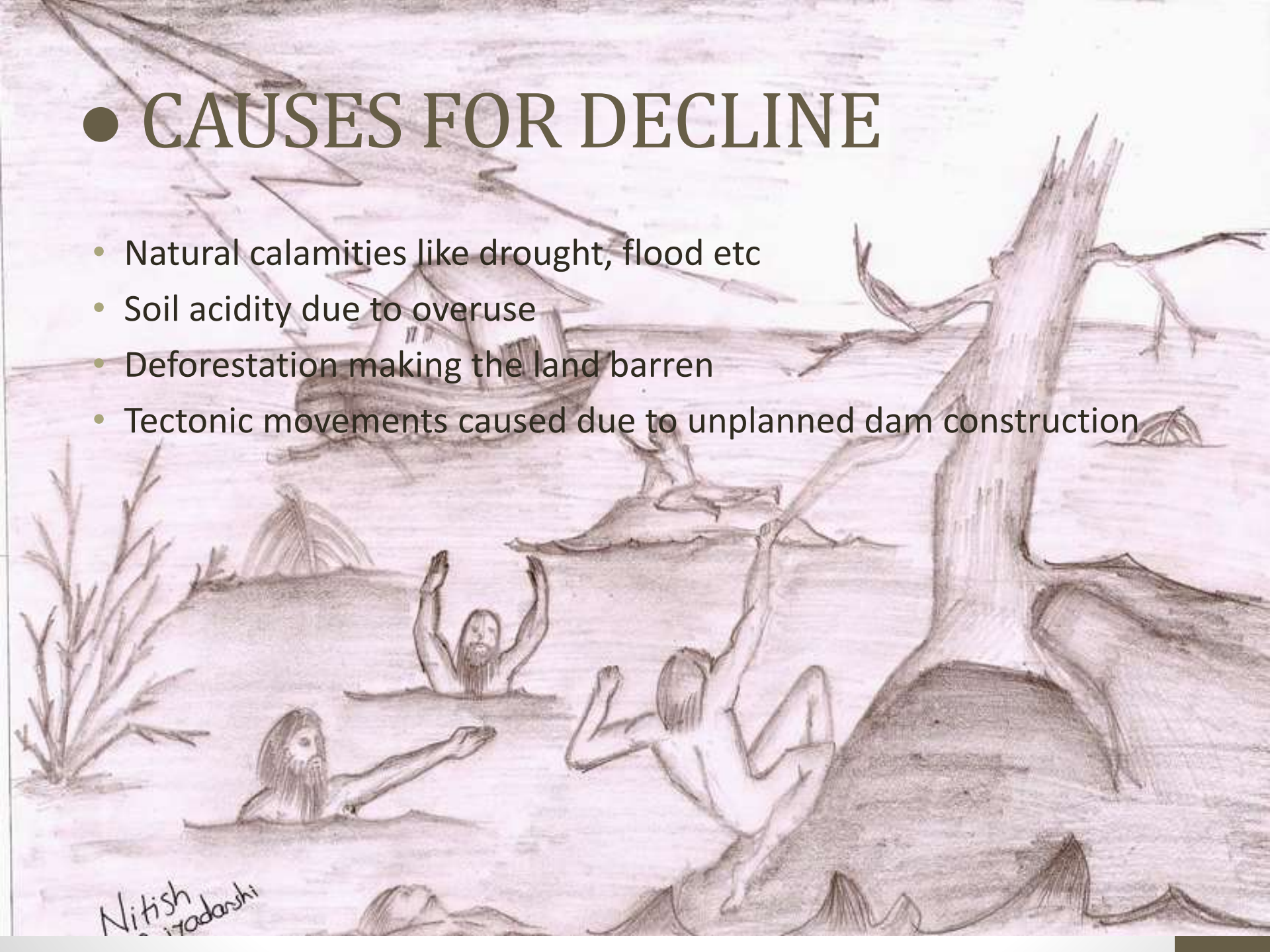
● RELIGION

- The Indus people probably worshipped Mother Goddess, in addition to male and female deities.
- They worshipped a father God who might be a progenitor of the race and probably was a prototype of Siva as the Lord of the Animals.
- They were familiar with some form of yoga and meditation.
- They worshipped fertility symbols such as round stones and pierced stones, a practice that probably preceded the worship of Siva and Parvathi in the form Sivalinga.
- They might have also believed in magical rituals, charms and amulets, and so also in spirits and demons.



● CAUSES FOR DECLINE

- Natural calamities like drought, flood etc
- Soil acidity due to overuse
- Deforestation making the land barren
- Tectonic movements caused due to unplanned dam construction



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● APPLICATION

- This project is oriented to our syllabus so it's a great support to the student of class 12 CBSE.
- The decline of the highly developed civilization can give a way to cope up with the current problems faced by India.

● APPLICATION

- WE HAVE MADE FACEBOOK PAGE ON THIS TOPIC.

Facebook interface showing a page for "Know harappa to save india".

Search bar: Know harappa to save india

Navigation: Page, Activity, Insights, Settings, Build Audience, Help

Complete Page Info: 66% COMPLETE

- ✓ Add a Profile Picture (Photos or logos work best)
- ✓ Add a Cover Photo (Give your Page personality)
- 📍 Add Contact Info (Help people find you easily)

Cover Photo: Causes for decline of Harappa = Present problem of India

Overpopulation +

Know harappa to save india

Community [v]

Timeline, About, Photos, Likes, More

Like, Follow, Message, ...

Recent: 2015

See Your Ad Here

Know harappa to save india

This group is an Initiative to stop the history by getting it repeated

Like Page

Promote Page

URL: <https://www.facebook.com/1552103528392503/photos/a.1552106775058845.1073741828.1552103528392503/1552106765058846/?type=1>

OUR SPECIAL
THANKS
TO
K RAMESH RAO
OUR BELOVED
HISTORY TEACHER



Thank you

For watching...