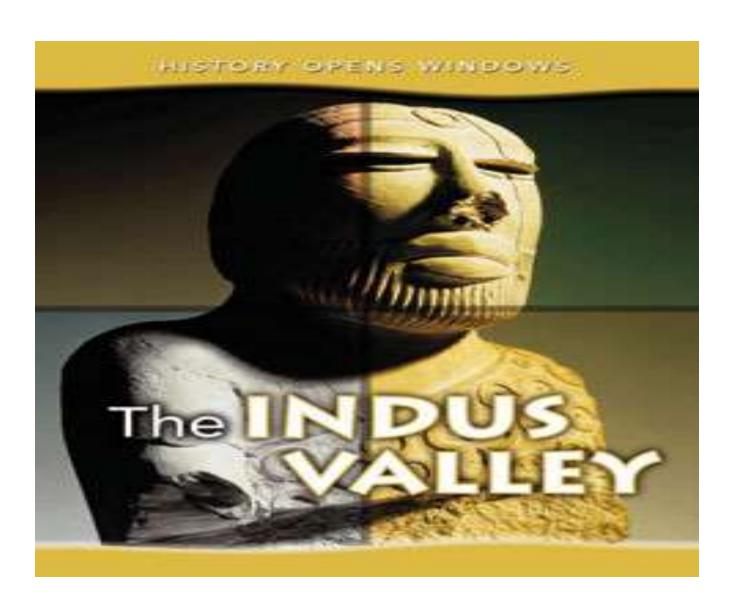


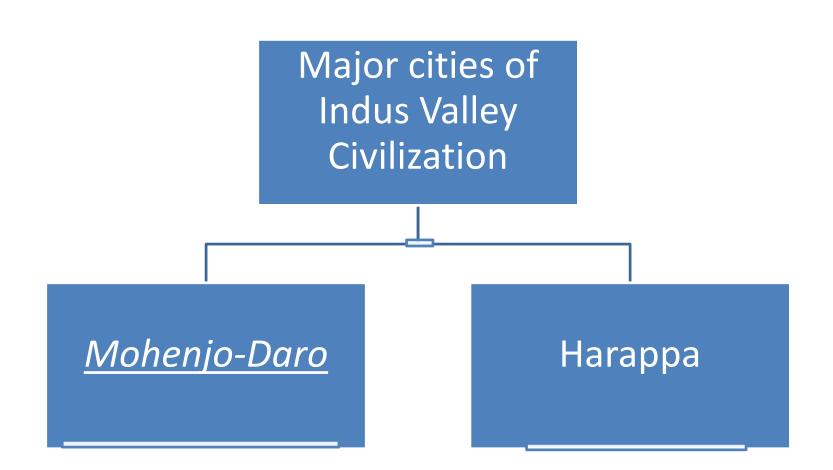
Old World Civilizations





Indus Valley Civilization





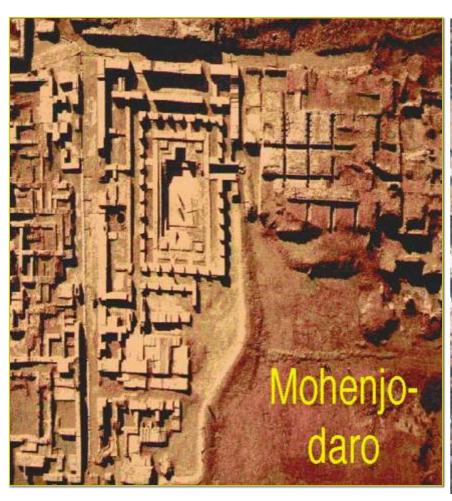
Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa



Major Cities: Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa

- The cities are well known for their impressive, organized and regular layout.
- They had well laid plumbing and drainage systems, including indoor toilets.
- Over one thousand other towns and villages also existed in this region.

Aerial View of Mohenjo-Daro and Harrapa

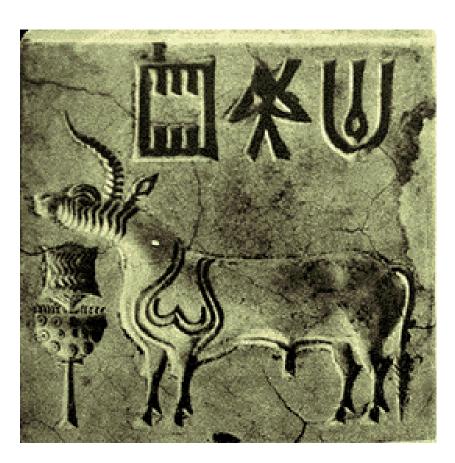




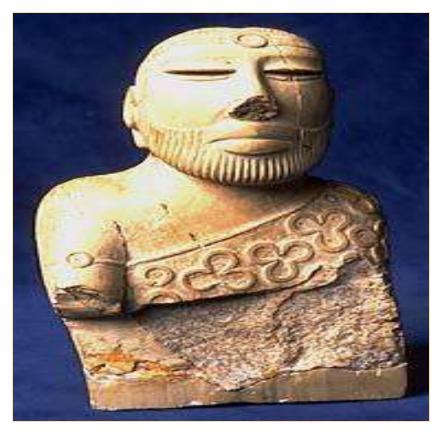
THE LIVES OF PEOPLE OF MOHENJO DARO and harappa

- 1) AGRICULTURE was their main economic activity.
- 2) They had irrigation systems.
- 3) They had pottery and jewelry making.
- 4) Houses were made of clay bricks.
- 5) Their leaders were priest-kings.
- 6) Their religion was animism and polytheism.
 They worshipped many gods some of which were animals like the very revered BULL.

Religion



Revered BULL

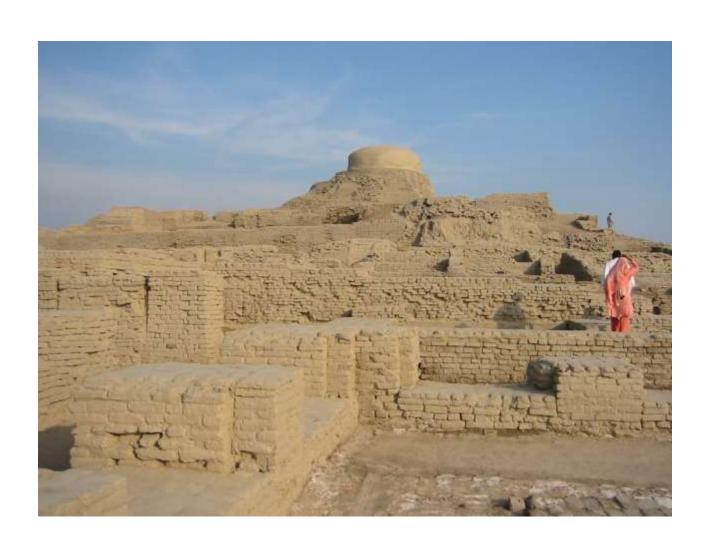


A Priest-King, Mohenjo-Daro

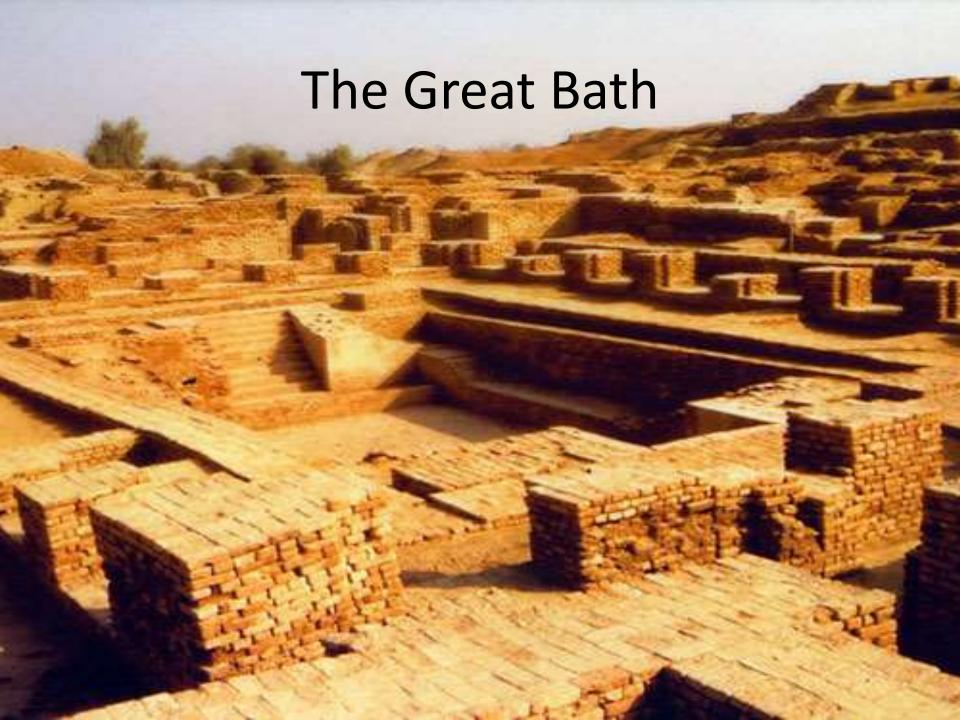
<u>Unique feature of the Indus Valley</u> <u>Civilization:-</u>

- The structure of the houses has one or more toilets or toilet connected to a centralized system.
- Underground sewer pipes are said to be planned and organized by a centralized government.

Architecture of Indus Valley Civilization

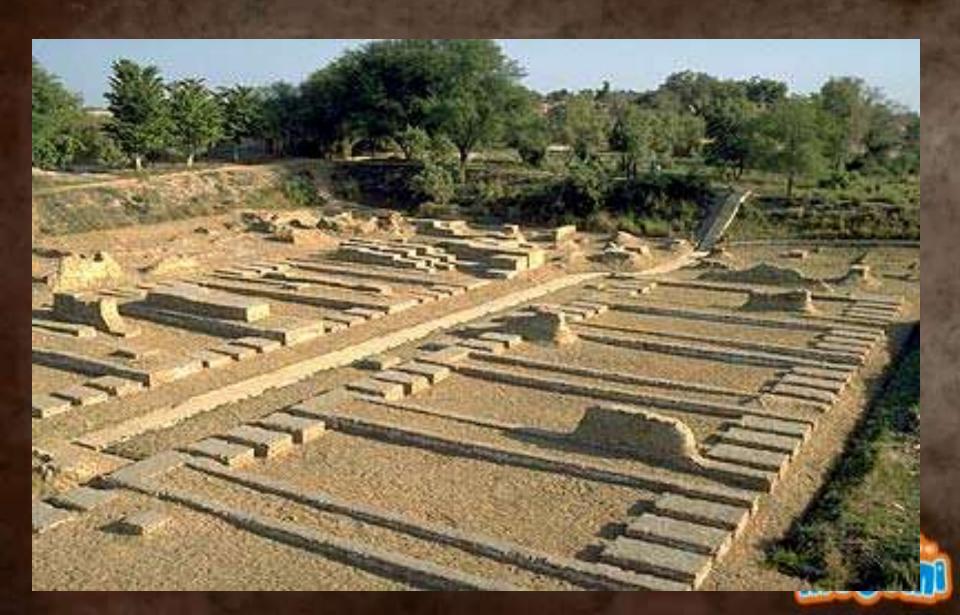




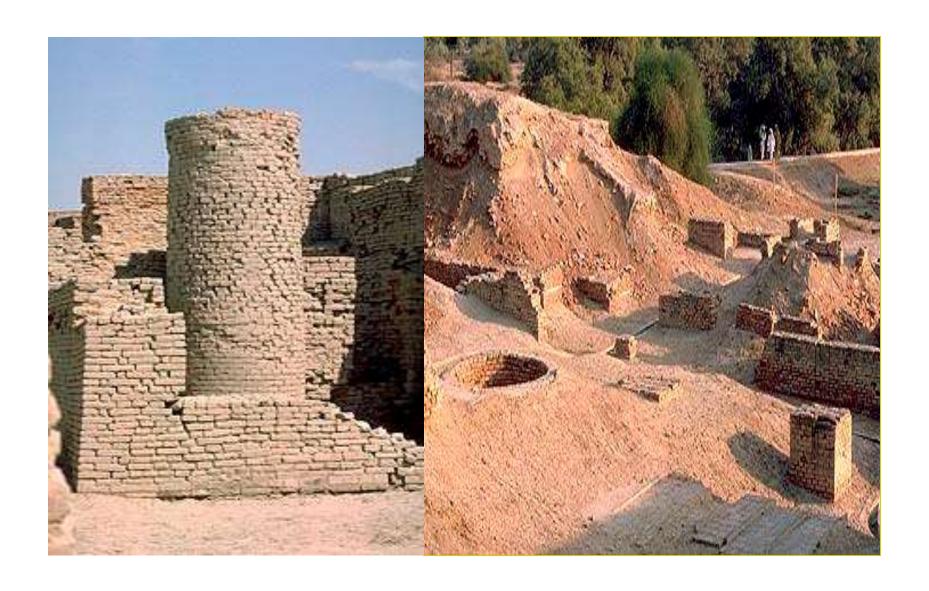


Streets and Walls

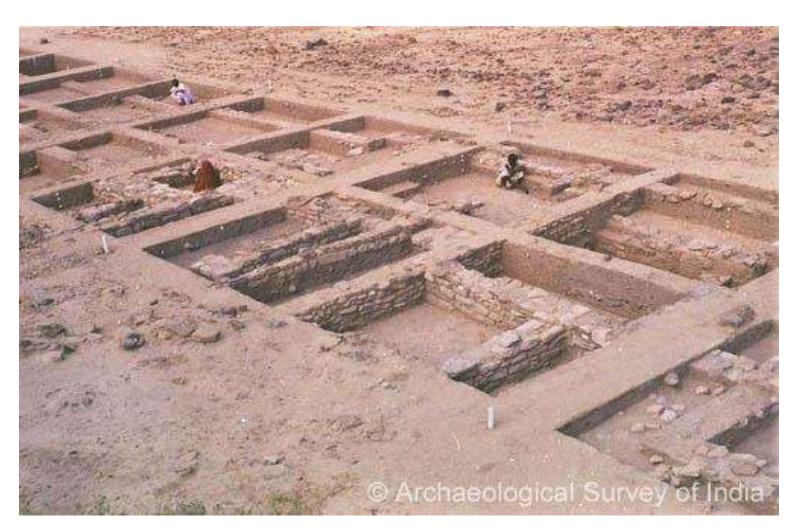
The Granary at Harappa



Public Well, Harappa



The Assembly Hall



Earliest Form of Sanitary Engineering

- 1st known toilets and running water in residential buildings in the world.
- By 2500BC, highly developed drainage system where wastewater from each house flowed into the main drain.

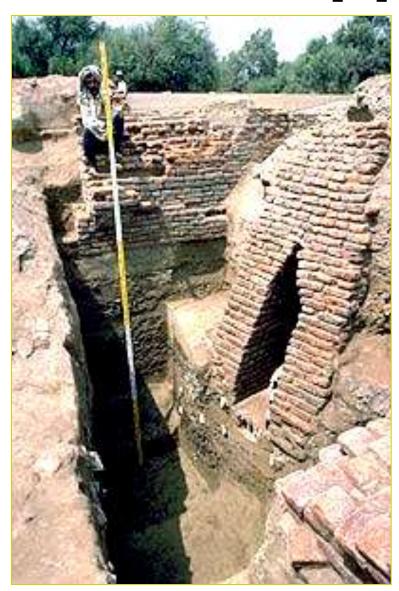


The ancient Indus systems of sewage and drainage that were developed and used in cities throughout the Indus Empire were far more advanced than any found in contemporary urban sites in the Middle East and even more efficient than those in some areas of modern Pakistan and India today.

Bath Area, Mohenjo-Daro

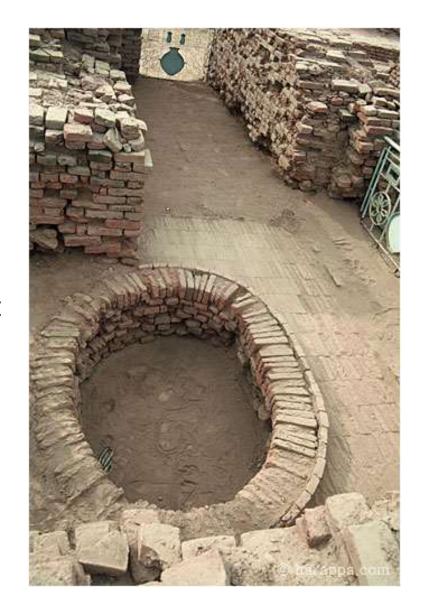


Drain, Harappa



First Urban Sanitation System

- The people had water borne toilets in each house. The houses were lined with drains covered with burnt clay bricks (burning makes clay harder, more dense). The system had manhole covers, chambers, etc., to facilitate maintenance. It was the first form of sanitary engineering.
- From a room that appears to have been set aside for bathing, waste water was directed to covered drains, which lined the major streets.



Harappan Writing



Undecipherable to date.

Natural Resources

- The Indus Valley contained numerous natural resources that were an important part of Harappan civilization.
- Resources included:
 - Fresh water and timber.
 - Materials such as gold, silver, semi-precious stones.
 - Marine resources.

The Artifacts: Crafts and the Arts

Dice and small sculptures of bullock carts were probably used as toys and games.

The first known use of cotton as a fiber for weaving textiles occurred in the Indus Valley.





Four Theories of Collapse

- Archaeologists have offered four explanations for the collapse of the Harappa "Civilization".
- Three are based on ecological factors: intense flooding, decrease in precipitation, and the desiccation of the indus River.
- The fourth hypothesis is that of the Aryan Invasion, proposed by Sir R. E. Mortimer Wheeler and Stuart Piggott.

