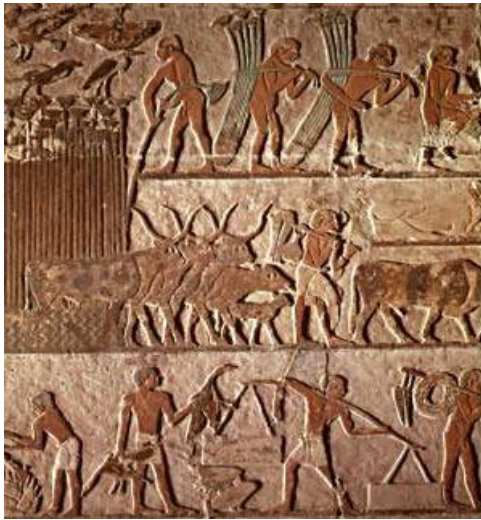


Indus River Valley



India

The First Indian Civilization: Indus Valley Civilization

- ❑ Emerged in the Indus River Valley (present-day Pakistan)
- ❑ 2500 – 3000 B.C.E.
- ❑ After 1,000 years of prosperity, it vanished without a trace
- ❑ Only in this century have archeologists unearthed the remains of the Indus River Valley
- ❑ No records - names of kings, tax records, literature, or accounts of famous victories.

India



India

The First Indian Civilization: Indus Valley Civilization

- ❑ Based on some of the **many artifacts uncovered**, it is believed that the people of the Indus Valley were **polytheistic**.
- ❑ The **bull was** also apparently **worshiped**, which scholars believe influenced later Indian beliefs
- ❑ Led to the **veneration** or special regard for cattle.

India

The First Indian Civilization: Indus Valley Civilization

- ❑ The people of the Indus Valley were mostly peaceful farmers.
- ❑ Built large cities with ordered streets and bricks made all the same size.
- ❑ This indicates they had a strong central government.
- ❑ Had running water and sewer systems.
- ❑ Built walls around their cities, which indicated that they might have had to defend themselves

Twin Cities

The Cities of **Harappa** and **Mohenjo-Daro**

- ❑ Up to 1500 cities in the Indus River Valley
- ❑ Both ancient cities in **modern-day Pakistan** remain a mystery

- ❑ **Not discovered until the 1920's**

- ❑ **Cannot translate** the Indus Script



- ❑ 400-600 symbols, cylinder seals, animals

- ❑ Reveal that **Harappan societies** were organized and clean

City Life

❑ Remains of cities incredibly well planned out



❑ Supporting as many as 80,000 people

❑ Buildings made from uniformed mud bricks fired in a kiln

❑ Water wells, drainage systems

❑ Roads made is square grids



❑ Homes in multiple stories, sewer systems

City Life

❑ Farmers domesticated several plants

❑ Melons, wheat, peas, dates, sesame seeds, and cotton

❑ Archeologists have discovered the foods they ate by examining teeth of skeletons and food storage areas

❑ Largest structure found is called the Great Bath

❑ public pool



India

The Fall of the Harappan Culture

❑ Theories how the Indus River Valley declined

❑ Ecological changes/disasters

❑ Volcanic eruption - blocked the flow of the Indus River?

❑ Earthquake – did it crumble cities?

❑ Aryan invasion – invading armies forced people to move?

