



LESSON-10

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

NOTES:

- The Indus valley civilization is the earliest known civilization of the Indian sub-continent.
 - It existed between 2,500 BC to 1,500 BC.
 - Important sites of Indus valley civilization are Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Lothal.
 - It is also called Harappa culture because Harappa was the first site to be discovered.
 - One remarkable features of the Indus valley is its town planning.
 - The cities were divided as citadel and lower town.
 - The road of the city ran in a straight line and intersected with one another at right angle.
 - Peculiar feature of Mohenjodaro was the great bath.
 - The main occupation of the Indus people was Agriculture. They were also engaged in crafts, trade etc.
 - Important crafts of the Indus people was Pottery.
 - Many metal sculptures were discovered, one example is the bronze statue of a dancing girl.
 - Terracotta are seals of lions, tigers, humped bulls etc.
 - The Indus valley people had trade with the Mesopotamia as many Mesopotamian seals were discovered at various sites.
 - They domesticated cattle, goat, sheep, humped bulls, dogs etc.
 - They worshipped Pasupati Mahadeva as male deity and Mother Goddess as female deity.
They also worshipped Pipal tree and humped bull.
 - There was no script, they probably used pictograph.
 - The Indus valley civilization came to be end by 1,500 BC.
 - The exact causes for the end of the civilization is not known
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