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Q 1: How can you prove the Archaeologist opinion that the Indus civilization had distinctive character with other civilization .

Answer:

Introduction

The Indus Valley Civilization existed through its early years of 3300-1300 BCE, and its mature period of 2600-1900 BCE. The area of this civilization extended along the Indus River from what today is northeast Afghanistan, into Pakistan and northwest India. The Indus Civilization was the most widespread of the three early civilizations of the ancient world, along with Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were thought to be the two great cities of the Indus Valley Civilization, emerging around 2600 BCE along the Indus River Valley in the Sindh and Punjab provinces of Pakistan. Their discovery and excavation in the 19th and 20th centuries provided important archaeological data about ancient cultures.

Defining the distinctive characters of Indus civilization among other civilization :

The civilization of River Indus

developed new techniques in metallurgy—the science of working with copper, bronze, lead, and tin. They also performed intricate handicrafts. The Indus Valley Civilization was one of the three “Ancient East” societies that are considered to be the cradles of civilization of the old world of man, and are among the most widespread; the other two “Ancient East” societies are Mesopotamia and Pharaonic Egypt. The lifespan of the Indus Valley Civilization is often separated into three phases: Early Harappan Phase (3300-2600 BCE), Mature Harappan Phase (2600-1900 BCE) and Late Harappan Phase (1900-1300 BCE).

At its peak, the Indus Valley Civilization may have had a population of over five million people. It is considered a Bronze Age society, and inhabitants of the ancient Indus River Valley developed, especially using products made of the semi-precious gemstone Carnelian, as well as seal carving—the cutting of patterns into the bottom face of a seal used for stamping. The Indus cities are noted for their urban planning, baked brick houses, elaborate drainage systems, water supply systems, and clusters of large, non-residential buildings.

The Indus Valley Civilization is also known as the Harappan Civilization, after Harappa, the first of its sites to be excavated in the 1920s, in what was then the Punjab province of British India and is now in Pakistan. The discoveries of Harappa, and the site of its fellow Indus city Mohenjo-daro, were the culmination of work beginning in 1861 with the founding of the Archaeological Survey of India in the British Raj, the common name for British imperial rule over the Indian subcontinent from 1858 through 1947.

Harappa and Mohenjo-daro

Harappa was a fortified city in modern-day Pakistan that is believed to have been home to as many as 23,500 residents living in sculpted houses with flat roofs made of red sand and clay. The city spread over 150 hectares (370 acres) and had fortified administrative and religious centers of the same type used in Mohenjo-daro. The modern village of Harappa, used as a railway station during the Raj, is six kilometers (3.7 miles) from the ancient city site, which suffered heavy damage during the British period of rule.

Mohenjo-daro is thought to have been built in the 26th century BCE and became not only the largest city of the Indus Valley Civilization but one of the world's earliest, major urban centers. Located west of the Indus River in the Larkana District, Mohenjo-daro was one of the most sophisticated cities of the period, with sophisticated engineering and urban planning. Cock-fighting was thought to have religious and ritual significance, with domesticated chickens bred for religion rather than food (although the city may have been a point of origin for the worldwide domestication of chickens). Mohenjo-daro was abandoned around 1900 BCE when the Indus Civilization went into sudden decline.

The ruins of Harappa were first described in 1842 by Charles Masson in his book, *Narrative of Various Journeys in Balochistan, Afghanistan, the Panjab, & Kalât*. In 1856, British engineers John and William Brunton were laying the East Indian Railway Company line connecting the cities of Karachi and Lahore, when their crew discovered hard, well-burnt bricks in the area and used them for ballast for the railroad track, unwittingly dismantling the ruins of the ancient city of Brahminabad.

Excavations

In 1912, John Faithfull Fleet, an English civil servant working with the Indian Civil Services, discovered several Harappan seals. This prompted an excavation campaign from 1921-1922 by Sir John Hubert Marshall, Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, which resulted in the discovery of Harappa. By 1931, much of Mohenjo-Daro had been excavated, while the next director of the Archaeological Survey of India, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, led additional excavations.

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Craftsmanship /art

Indus Valley unearthing locales have uncovered various unmistakable instances of the way of life's craft, including models, seals, ceramics, gold gems, and anatomically definite puppets in earthenware, bronze, and steatite—all the more usually known as Soapstone.

Among the different gold, earthenware, and stone dolls found, a figure of a "Cleric King" showed a facial hair growth and designed robe. Another puppet in bronze, known as the "Moving Girl," is just 11 cm. high and shows a female figure in a represent that proposes the presence of some arranged dance structure delighted in by individuals from the human progress. Earthenware works likewise included dairy animals, bears, monkeys, and canines. Notwithstanding dolls, the Indus River Valley individuals are accepted to have made neckbands, bangles, and different trimmings.

The Indus Valley Civilization existed through its initial long stretches of 3300-1300 BCE, and its develop time of 2600-1900 BCE. The region of this human advancement reached out along the Indus River from what today is upper east Afghanistan, into Pakistan and northwest India. The Indus Civilization was the most far reaching of the three early developments of the antiquated world, alongside Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were believed to be the two extraordinary urban areas of the Indus Valley Civilization, arising around 2600 BCE along the Indus River Valley in the Sindh and Punjab regions of Pakistan. Their revelation and removal in the nineteenth and twentieth hundreds of years gave significant archeological information about antiquated societies.

Main tools that make them the part of History:

Indus River civilisation was most powerful civilisation among the world at the all times. It was called by the name (Golden sparrow).

The Indus Valley civilisation was very popular for their own way of producing and Arcitature.

The form of their currency at that ancient time was a unbelievable.

Their work of art and their form of dressing made the world made of it.

Thier cities and battle grounds was amazing, they were super power at the time when other civilizations was unknown from the Arctictue ,art, history, fashion, and the modern forms of trade.

