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INDUS CIVILIZATION

Discover the Indus Valley

The Indus Valley lay forgotten and undiscovered for thousands of years.

In 1826, a British traveller in India called Charles Masson came across some mysterious brick mounds. He thought they looked like old castles, but didn't know who built them.

Thirty years later, in 1856, engineers building a railway found more bricks. They carted them off and continued to build the railway. These bricks were the first evidence of the lost Indus city of Harappa.

In the 1920s, archaeologists began to excavate the sites of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. They had uncovered the remains of two long-forgotten cities and found the Indus Valley civilization. Archaeologists are still discovering more about the Indus Civilization. They take photos of the sites from the air, carry out field surveys and use radiocarbon tests to see how old artifacts are.

The Indus Valley people did not leave great structures, like the Pyramids of Egypt or the Great Wall of China, but they did help shape the modern world.

Ancient history,

The Indus Valley Civilization (c. 3300–1300 BC, flowered 2600–1900 BC) was a CIVILIZATION thriving along the Indus River and the Ghaggar-Hakra River in what is now Pakistan and north-western India. Among other names for this civilization is the Harappan Civilization, in reference to its first excavated city of Harappa.

The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) was discovered in the 1920s and is known only from archaeological excavations, except, possibly, for Sumerian references to Meluhha, which has been proposed to correspond to the IVC.

An alternative term for the culture is Saraswathi-Sindhu Civilization, based on the popular identification of the Ghaggar-Hakra River with the Sarasvati River.

The IVC is a candidate for the locus of Proto-Dravidian.

PERIODISATION:

The Harappan Civilization proper lasts from ca. 2600–1900 BCE. Including its predecessor and successor cultures, Early Harappan and Late Harappan, the Indus Valley Civilization may be taken to have lasted from roughly the 33rd to the 14th centuries BCE. There are two terminologies for the periodization of the IVC, periodization into *Eras* or *Phases*. The Early Harappan, Harappan and Late Harappan periods are described as "Regionalization", "Integration" and "Localization" Eras, respectively, the Regionalization Era taken to reach down to the Neolithic Mehrgarh II period.

Archaeologist opinion that the Indus civilization had distinctive character with other civilizations

What archaeologist discovered?

Small objects of seals

Dancing Girl

Priest King

Ornaments

Pottery

A cart Toy

Swimming pool

Water well

Proper Drainage system

Houses with attach batch

No iron was used to build the city.

Various sculptures, seals, pottery, gold jewelry 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. There is also evidence of seals, toys, games and stringed musical instruments in the Indus Valley

The large number of figurines found in the Indus Valley Civilization suggests that the Harappan people worshipped a Mother Goddess, who symbolized fertility. Some of the seals of that time also have the swastikas engraved on them. Then, there are some others in which a figure is seated in a yoga-like posture and is surrounded by animals. The figure is quite similar to that of Lord Pasupati, the Lord of Creatures

MESOPOTAMIA

- Mesopotamian civilizations formed on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in what is today Iraq and Kuwait.

is slightly older than Indus valley civilization such as Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, under present evidence.

But now a theory came up, that why Archeologists find ancient civilization on dry land ONLY. It's may be because, the ruins of civilizations, are not decomposed quickly nor, exploited by too many people, and also because of civilization on drylands only used a rock as the construction material, which is very long-lasting

But what about the ancient civilizations, that are supposed to have existed on much more humid, and fertile lands?

Are archeologist missing something, think about it, why would ancient people choose dry land over super fertile free to use humid lands?

There are so many ancient temples in India, dating as old as 4000BC, but most of them are in the middle of nowhere so why would those temples be made in the middle of nowhere? Which means that those places are 'nowhere', they were cities, as big as their counterparts. But why would people make super expensive, impossible to modify stone structure, when they have an unlimited supply of lumber and clay?

Although I answered your question in the first line

But what I mean to say, is that we are missing something very obvious. I am pity sure that we got civilized way..... earlier at least 20k years ago.

I mean is it compulsory to have stone structure ruins in order of it to be called a civilization?

➤ *Surprising Discoveries From the Indus Civilization :*

Archaeologists working in the ancient city of Harappa have uncovered evidence of immigration and even major violence.

They lived in well-planned cities, made exquisite jewelry, and enjoyed the ancient world's best plumbing. But the people of the sophisticated Indus civilization—which flourished four millennia ago in what is now Pakistan and western India—remain tantalizingly mysterious.

Unable to comprehend the Sindhi script, archaeologists have relied on beads, pottery and other antiquities for insights into one of the world's first city-building cultures.

Scientists are now turning to the long silent witnesses: human bones. In two new skeletal studies from Sindh cemeteries, researchers have found interesting clues about the composition of a city's population.

Peaceful or not, the civilization of Sindh did a great job. At its height, its settlements covered an area far beyond the modern culture of ancient Egypt. Jewelry in Sindh was so greedy that examples were found as far as Mesopotamia, about 1,500 miles (2,500 km) away. The cities of the Indus extended the blocks of houses built on the grid pattern and the drains installed sewerage from the houses to the dumping ground outside the city walls.

But who was living in these cities? A new study published in the issue of *Archaeologists* focuses on Harappa, one of India's largest and most powerful centers, with a population of up to 80,000. Researchers examined the chemical composition of teeth from the Harappan cemetery used around 2550 to 2030 BC. Analysis shows that the city was a cosmopolitan melting pot. Many of the victims were raised outside Harappa – the first direct evidence that “people were indeed migrating to the city,” said Leslie Gregorica, a bio archaeologist at the University of South Alabama who was involved in the study. Were not

Archaeological and anthropological studies on the Harappan cemetery of Rakhigarhi, India:

Archaeological surveys of Harappan cemeteries are still insufficient. One case is the Neapolis of the Rocky Garhi site (Haryana, India), one of the largest cities in the Harappan civilization, where most of the burial inside the cemetery has not been investigated. Over the past three seasons (2013 to 2016), we have been digging in an effort to address this lack of data. In short, we find different types of graves in different proportions inside Rocky Garhi Cemetery. Primary intervention was the most common, followed by secondary, symbolic, and unused (empty) graves. Within the first category, it is known that atypical burial is widely developed. Hunting interns also caught our attention. Since these individuals are unlikely to be socially deviant, it is important to reconsider their views on burial in such a position in archeology, at least in the context of the Harappan civilization. The data presented in this report are insufficient to provide complete information about Harappan civilized cemeteries, yet new and important information about mortuary methods and human characteristics is available at this time. Presents In fact, the various burials at Rakhi Garhi Cemetery point to differences in mortuary rituals seen in Harapan societies, thus giving a clearer glimpse of how these people respected their dead. Are

THANK YOU

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