

Ancient Indus Valley

SEVEN STARS TOPIC KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Indus Valley Timeline						
5000 B.C	3200 B.C	3000 B.C	2600 B.C	2300 B.C	1800 B.C	1500 B.C
First evidence of religious practice in Indus Valley area.	Evidence of script signs date from this period.	Small towns and settlements develop in the Indus Valley.	Urbanization of the flood plains and evidence of ploughs.	Indus Valley traders travel with seals to Mesopotamia for trade.	Beginning of the decline of the civilization and abandonment of cities.	Indus Valley cities are in ruins. End of the Indus Valley civilization.
Stone Age Timeline						
5000 B.C	3200 B.C	3000 B.C	2600 B.C	2300 B.C	1800 B.C	1500 B.C
Britain becomes an island.	Farming started to become more popular.	Stonehenge started to be built.	Metal work introduced.	Bronze discovered.	Copper minds are dug.	Tools were starting to be adapted.

Key Vocabulary

citadel	A fortified area of a city built on a mound of bricks 12m tall. May have been used for public gatherings.
dice	Evidence of the world's first dice exists from the Indus Valley, as well as board games and clay toys.
drainage	Indus cities had a central well for clean water and drainage systems to move dirty water from homes.
Harappa	An ancient Indus Valley city in Punjab, Pakistan, with up to 23,500 citizens living in clay brick houses.
Indus River	One of the longest rivers in Asia (over 3000km) running through Pakistan, India and China.
Mohenjo Daro	Its name means 'Mound of the Dead Men' and it was one of the earliest of the world's major cities.
ploughs	Indus Valley excavations have revealed the world's oldest dock and ploughed field.
seals	images carved into stone then pressed into clay. The hardened clay would be used as a label for tax.
crops	Crops grown by farmers included melons, dates, wheat and peas.



Then

Where was the Indus Valley?

They lived along the banks of the Indus River. As it moved downstream, it carved out a valley where people settled. Farmers used fertile soil near the river to grow crops. Cities and towns developed here.

When?

It was first identified in 1921 at Harappa in the Punjab region and then in 1922 at Mohenjo Daro. Nert the Indus River in the Sindh region. Both sites are in the present day in Punjab and Sindh provinces respectively.

Now