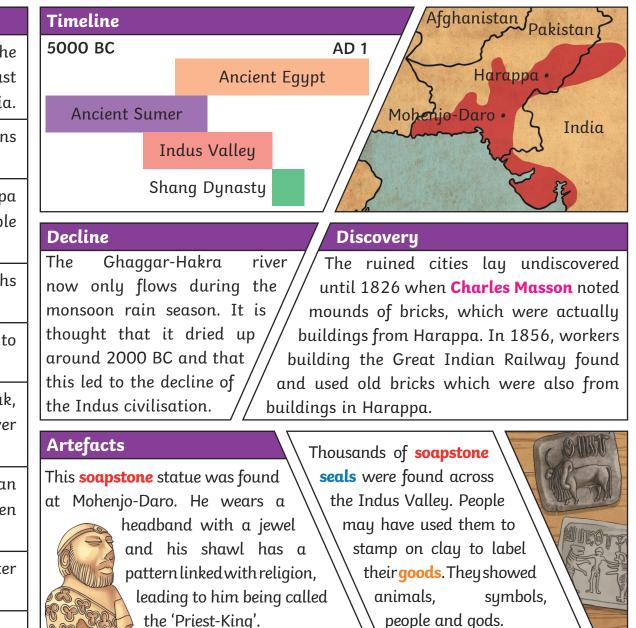
The Indus Valley Civilisation

Key Events		
3300 BC	Farmers start small settlements in the Indus Valley, in what is now south-east Afghanistan, Pakistan and north-west India.	
3200 BC	An early form of the Indus script begins to be used.	
2650 BC	The cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa flourish, with living conditions comparable to Sumer and better than those in Egypt.	
2600 BC	A variety of evidence shows that ploughs and Indus script are being widely used.	
2500 BC	Soft clay seals are being used by traders to mark their goods .	
2400 BC	The Indus Valley civilisation is at its peak, with a possible estimated population of over 5 million people.	
2000 BC	The Indus people are referred to in Sumerian writings, recording the connections between the two cultures.	
1800 BC	The Indus civilisation begins to decline after 800 years of wealth.	
1500 BC	The Indus civilisation comes to an end.	



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The Indus Valley Civilisation

Key Vocabulary		Clothes
soapstone	A soft rock that can be carved easily.	By looking and other tell what jewellery w the Indus w likely mad dyed a vo Men word simple loir wore long sometimes Cities Although farmers, fi traders li villages, it up to 80,0 Mohenjo-D the bigges huge amo into the o built. Wate cities had Reservoirs
seal	A small stamp with an individual design, used for pressing into a soft material like clay to show who made or sent an item. ' Seal ' can also refer to the stamped clay.	
goods	Items for sale or things that have been bought.	
loincloth	A piece of cloth wrapped around the hips, similar to a skirt but generally worn by men.	
citadel	An area on a mound of land, higher than the rest of a city. Sometimes citadels have walls to separate them from the rest of the city.	
bitumen tar	A semi-solid, sticky, black substance.	
Charles Masson	Charles Masson had been in the British army in India. Other people who contributed to the discovery and excavations of Harappa and Mohenjo- Daro include Sir John Marshall, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, RD Banerji and Sir Alexander Cunningham.	

ng at images from **seals** The Indus people artefacts, historians can were among the first types of clothes and to make jewellery, were probably worn in which was worn Valley. Clothing was by both men and de from cotton and women. Beads were variety of colours. initially made from clay and painted, but re tunics or a later they were made incloth. Women g dresses but from precious stones like agate and jasper. es just skirts.

Houses

Although lots of It is thou farmers, fishermen and traders lived in small villages, it is thought that up to 80,000 people lived in Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, the biggest of many cities. A huge amount of planning went into the cities before they were built. Water was very important and cities had complex drainage systems. Reservoirs were built for storing water.

It is thought that the most important buildings were located in a city's **citadel** and that the rulers of the city lived there. Buildings were made from mud bricks and **bitumen tar** was used to make them waterproof. Houses had thick walls to keep them cool inside. Flat went y were where people could cool off, tant and socialise or store **goods**.

Jewellery



