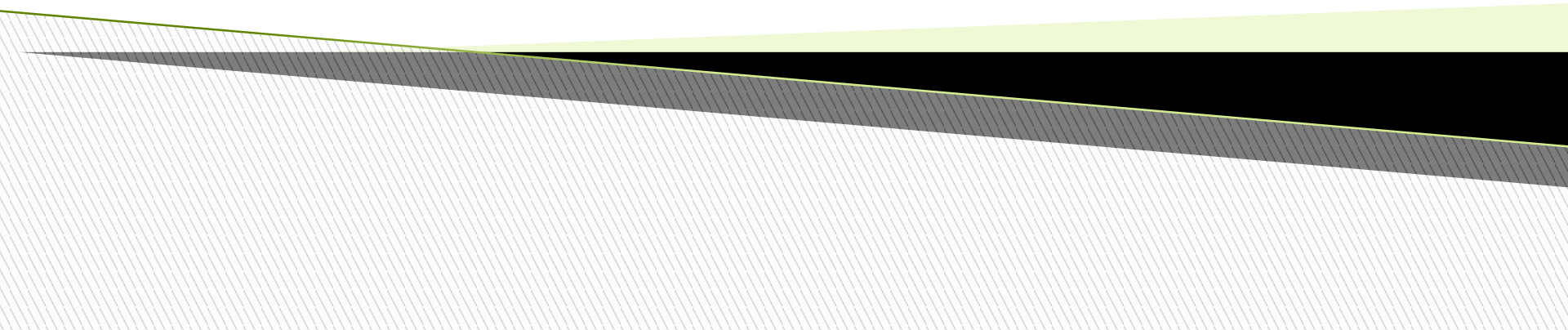
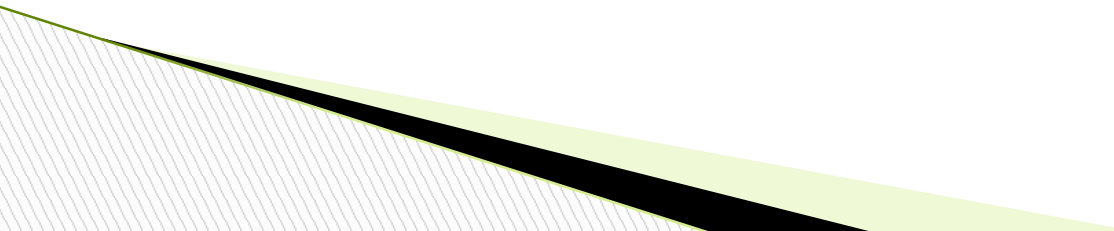


# Indus River Valley Civilization

Mr. Pentzak  
Level One Individuals & Societies  
Spring 2016




# Bell Ringer

- ▶ Name at least three things Mesopotamia had in common with Ancient Egyptian Civilization
  - ▶ We are about to study another ancient civilization. Make some predictions about this civilization (starting points: geography, religion, matriarchal vs. patriarchal, social structures, etc.)
- 

# Kahoot!

- ▶ Open your Macbooks, and go to [www.kahoot.it](http://www.kahoot.it)
- ▶ Wait for game pin on SMARTBoard
- ▶ Come up with a **school appropriate** nickname
- ▶ This is a pre-test
  - Do ya think you'll see similar questions again?! ;)


# CW/HW: “Planned Cities on the Indus”

- ▶ I will divide you into small groups
  - ▶ In your groups, you will popcorn read this textbook chapter (found on my homework page)
  - ▶ Each group will answer one question assigned by Mr. Pentzak
  - ▶ Be prepared to share out responses!
  - ▶ If we are quick, we can play Vocab Alive!
  - ▶ Homework is to reread chapter independently and take **Cornell Notes**
- 

# Vocabulary List 4

1. Hierarchy– a system or organization in which people or groups are ranked one above the other according to status or authority.
2. Indigenous– originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
3. Caste System–a system of rigid social stratification characterized by hereditary and social status sanctioned by custom, law, or religion.
4. Pariah–A social outcast
5. Famine–extreme scarcity of food
6. Monsoon–Major wind system that seasonally reverses its direction that brings heavy rainfall in summer
7. Sanskrit–an ancient Indo-Aryan language that is the classical language of India and of Hinduism
8. Sub-continent–a large, relatively self-contained landmass forming a subdivision of a continent
9. Dravidian–The indigenous population of India that were displaced by the Aryans c. 1500 BCE
10. Aryan– Indo-European nomadic group that invaded the IRVC, bringing their religious & cultural beliefs to India

# Vocab Alive!

- ▶ Divide yourselves into ten groups (2–3 students per group depending on class size)
  - ▶ I will assign you a vocab word
  - ▶ Your group must come up with an action that represents the meaning of the word
  - ▶ When it is your turn, read your definition and show the class your action
  - ▶ Next group will repeat the word and action, then add their word, definition, and action
  - ▶ Repeat until the end of the vocab list
- 

# IRVC POP QUIZ Version #1

1. What was the most likely cause of the collapse of the Indus River Civilization?
  - a) Aliens
  - b) Monsoons
  - c) Tectonic Shift/Earthquakes
  - d) Volcanic Eruption
2. Which is an example of how Indus Valley cities were well planned?
  - a) Well planned gridded streets
  - b) Complex drainage and sewage systems
  - c) Massive networks of levees, dams, and manmade islands
  - d) All of the above
3. True or False, the people of the Indus Valley did not trade with others?
4. The Indus River Valley civilization was located in what modern day countries?
  - a) India and Pakistan
  - b) Egypt and Ethiopia
  - c) Iran and Iraq
  - d) Indonesia and the Philippines
5. True or False, the language of the Indus River Valley Civilization has been deciphered?

► **BONUS-** What “brightly colored cloth” was a desirable trade item because few people knew how to grow it?

# IRVC POP QUIZ Version #2

1. What was the most likely cause of the collapse of the Indus Valley Civilization?
    - a) Aliens
    - b) Tectonic Shift/Earthquakes
    - c) Monsoons
    - d) Volcanic Eruption
  2. Which is an example of how Indus Valley cities were well planned?
    - a) Well planned gridded streets
    - b) Complex drainage and sewage systems
    - c) Massive networks of levees, dams, and manmade islands
    - d) All of the above
  3. True or False, the world's tallest mountain range is a natural boundary of the Indus River Valley?
  4. The Indus River Valley civilization was located in what modern day countries?
    - a) Egypt and Ethiopia
    - b) Indonesia and the Philippines
    - c) India and Pakistan
    - d) Iran and Iraq
  5. Another name for the Ancient Indus River Valley Civilization is...
    - a) Hairpin
    - b) Harappan
    - c) India
    - d) All of the above
- **BONUS-** About how many symbols make up the language of the Indus River Valley?




# POP QUIZ IRVC Version #3

1. What was the most likely cause of the collapse of the Indus Valley Civilization?
  - a) Aliens
  - b) Tectonic Shift/Earthquakes
  - c) Monsoons
  - d) Volcanic Eruption
2. What weather system did the IRVC rely on for agriculture?
  - a) Typhoons
  - b) Hurricanes
  - c) Tornados
  - d) Monsoons
3. True or False, the world's tallest mountain range is a natural boundary of the Indus River Valley?
4. The Indus River Valley civilization was located in what modern day countries?
  - a) Egypt and Ethiopia
  - b) Indonesia and the Philippines
  - c) India and Pakistan
  - d) Iran and Iraq
5. Another name for the Ancient Indus River Valley Civilization is...
  - a) Hairpin
  - b) Harappan
  - c) India
  - d) All of the above

BONUS– What is the other major river on the Indo–Gangetic Plain?

# Bell Ringer

- ▶ Take out your Vocabulary List 4 flashcards
  - ▶ Who were the first group of people living in India?
  - ▶ Who eventually takes them over?
  - ▶ What weather system did the IRVC depend on to bring rain? If they received too much, or too little, what could be the result (vocab word)?
  - ▶ Turn to a neighbor and quiz each other
- 

# Before We Get Started–

- ▶ Group One: Dravidians– The indigenous population of India. Makers of the Harappan/IRV Civilization. Not much is known about them because we cannot understand their written language. They were very advanced and built huge cities. Vast empire came to a sudden halt, reasons not exactly known. Their culture was probably absorbed by the Aryans. We will study them first.
- ▶ Group Two: Aryans– Indo-European invaders that displaced the Dravidians. Borrow heavily from each other, Hinduism is a mixture of their religious beliefs and the culture that emerges is the product of these two groups. We know more about this group because their language, Sanskrit can be translated into modern languages. We will study them second.

# The Indus River Valley Civilization

» Shorten this to IRVC in your  
notes. Same some time! 😊

# Location

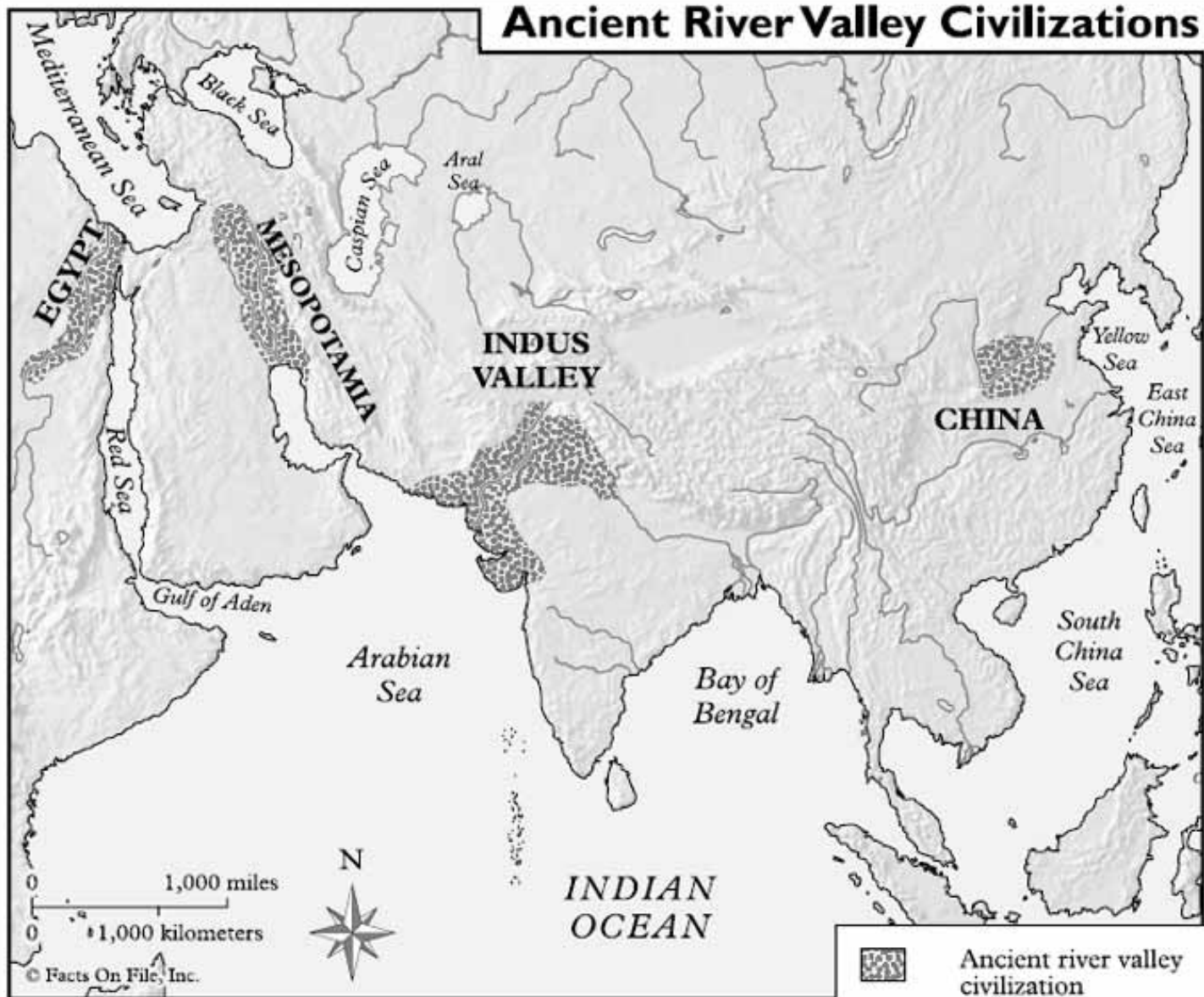
- ▶ Present day India/Pakistan
- ▶ Expansive area
- ▶ Indus River basin
- ▶ Bi-Annual flooding

## Monsoon:

a seasonal prevailing wind in the region of South/Southeast Asia, blowing from the southwest May–September and bringing rain (the *wet monsoon*), or from the northeast October–April (the *dry monsoon*).



# Ancient River Valley Civilizations

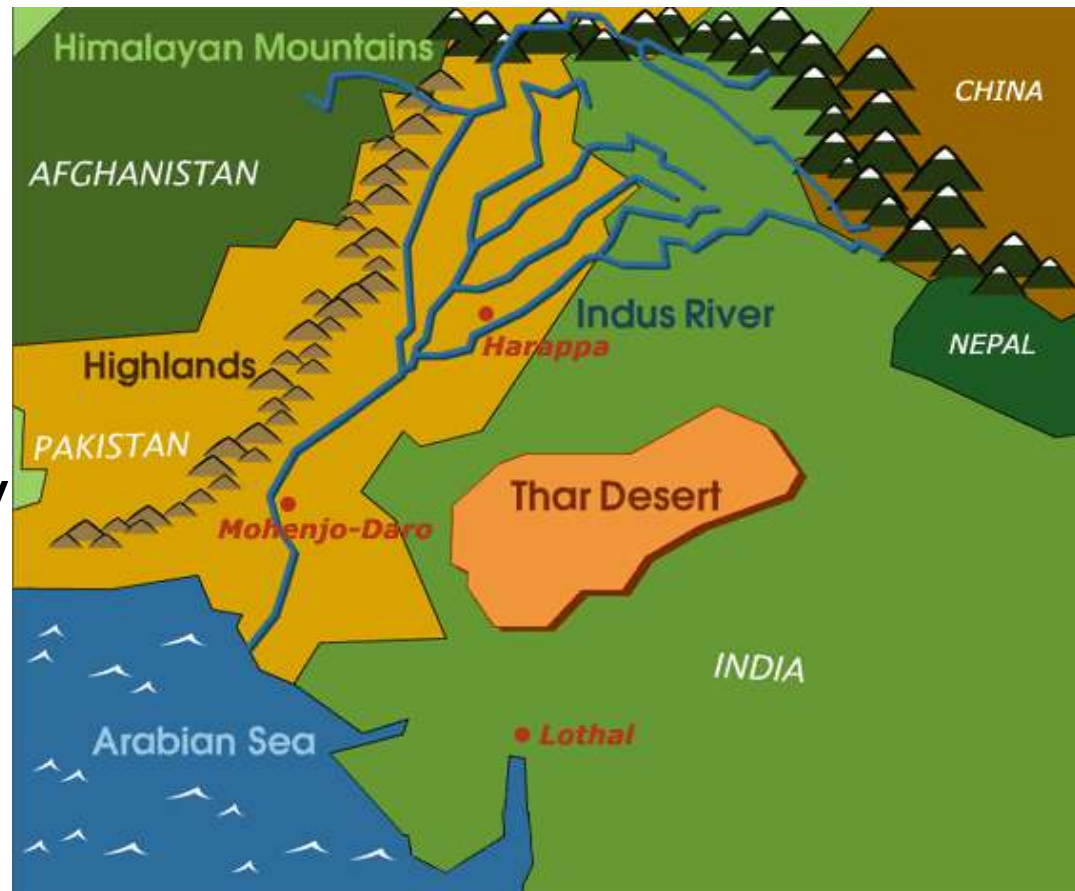


# Geography

## ► Natural boundaries:

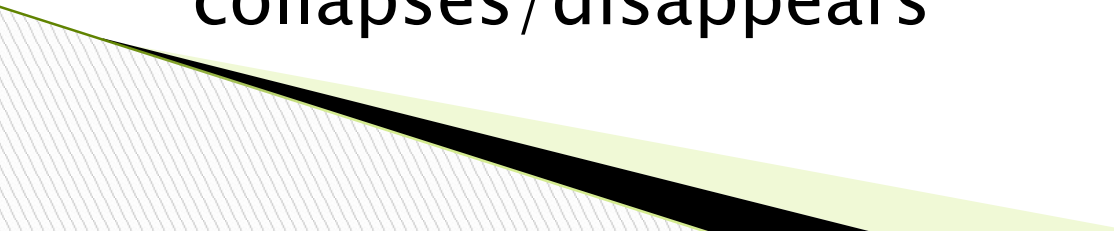
- Himalaya Mnts.
- Highlands
- Arabian Sea
- Thar Desert

## ► Not as isolated as the other valley civilizations





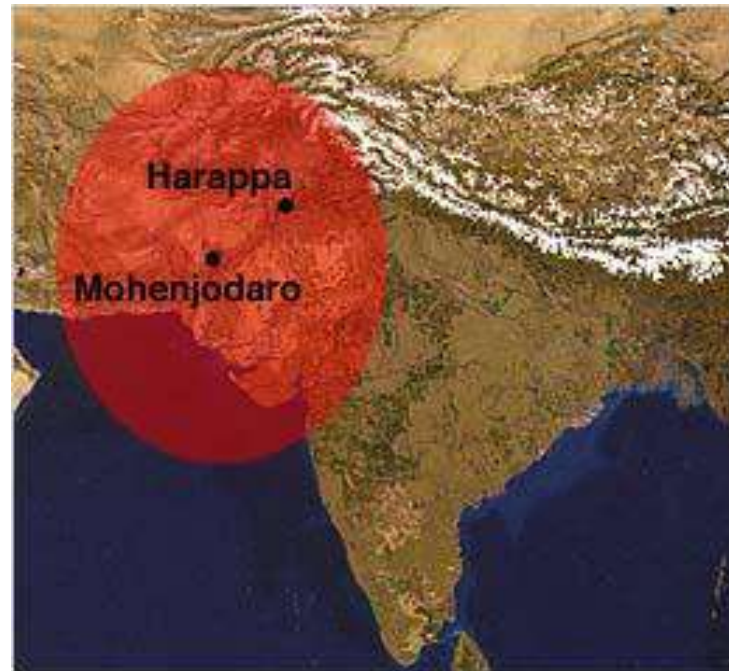
# Origins

- ▶ c. 70,000–50,000 BCE: First humans migrate to India
  - ▶ c. 3300–1600 BCE: Harappa arises in the Indus Valley
  - ▶ c. 2000–1500 BCE: Migrations of Indo-European Speakers into India
  - ▶ c. 1800 BCE: Climate change began to affect Indus Valley
  - ▶ c. 1300–1000 BCE Indus River Civilization collapses/disappears
- 




# Origins Continued

- ▶ The Indus River Valley Civilization is also known as the Harappan Civilization
- ▶ It was named after the city of Harappa. Harappa and the city of Mohenjo-Daro were important centers of the Indus valley civilization.





# Highlights

- ▶ The largest of all ancient River Valley Civilizations
  - ▶ About 1400 towns and cities
  - ▶ Largest cities had 35000–80000 people
    - Mohenjo-daro– “mound of the dead”
    - Harappa– synonymous with Indus River Valley Civilization
    - Lothal–major port city
    - Dholavira–complex engineering
  - ▶ Complex cities–wells, drains, indoor plumbing, orderly gridded streets, required strong + organized gov’t
  - ▶ Peaceful?
    - Lack of evidence for large standing armies
    - Few weapons found
  - ▶ Empire? City–States?
- 



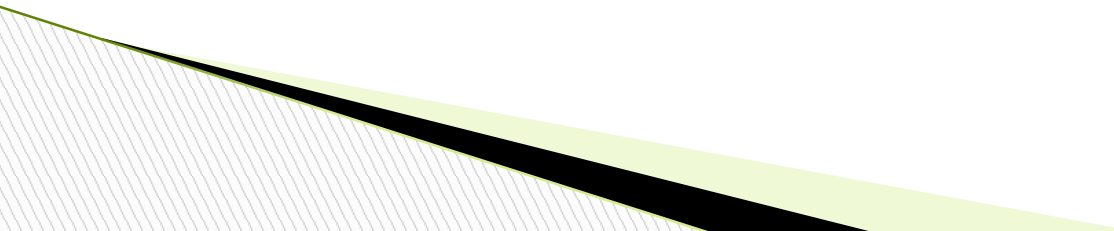
Circa 3500 BCE



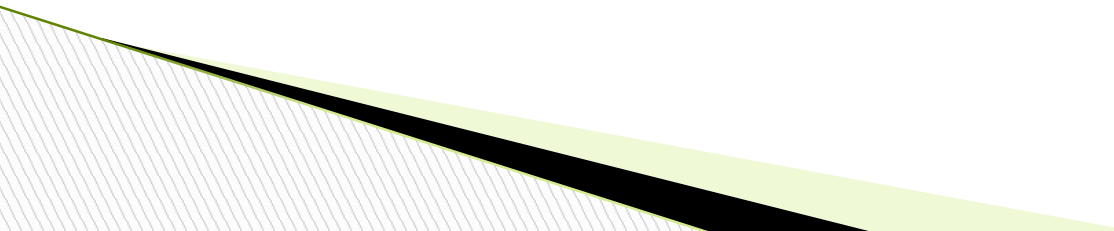
Circa 1500 BCE



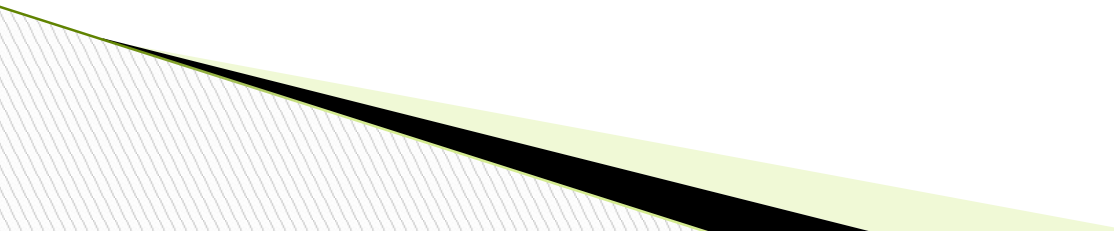
# Discovery

- ▶ 1826 Charles Masson a British tourist in India discovered the ruins
  - ▶ 1856 railroad workers discovered more sites
  - ▶ 1921 Harappa discovered
  - ▶ 1922 Mohenjo-daro discovered
  - ▶ Over 1000 other sites have been found
- 

# Agriculture

- ▶ Fertile soil and irrigation from the Indus River
  - ▶ Two growing seasons a year
  - ▶ Two flooding periods a year
  - ▶ Crops: dates, grapes and melons, wheat, peas, barley, millet, lentils, mustard, sesame, and cotton
  - ▶ Livestock: cattle, pigs, camels, donkeys, sheep and goats
- 

# Natural Resources

- ▶ Mountain ranges provided timber, animal products, minerals, gold, silver, tin and semiprecious stones
  - ▶ Coastal settlements were involved in fishing and trading, using the monsoon winds to travel back and forth to Arabia and the Persian Gulf region.
- 

# Economy

- ▶ Extensive trade networks–
  - Merchants travelled to Mesopotamia, southern India, Afghanistan, and Persia for gold, silver, copper, and turquoise.
- ▶ Barter system
- ▶ Used scales and stone cubes to weigh goods
- ▶ Weights were made from grey chert.
- ▶ The smallest cube weighed less than 1 gram. The heaviest was over 11 kilograms – a bit more than 4 bags of potatoes.





# City life

- ▶ Buildings made of mud brick
- ▶ Large walls and gates
- ▶ Fortified buildings at center
- ▶ Public baths
- ▶ Lack of temples
- ▶ Houses
  - Single family
  - Close together
  - 1–2 stories
  - Flat roof
  - Courtyard
  - Wells
  - Plumbing



# Language

- ▶ Like other early forms of writing, Harappan script used pictures
- ▶ Over 400 picture symbols
- ▶ Language has not been deciphered, their spoken language is a mystery as well
- ▶ No written documents and very few carvings have been found
- ▶ Several thousand stamp “seals” have been found
  - Usually animals or human-like pictures
  - Used for signatures

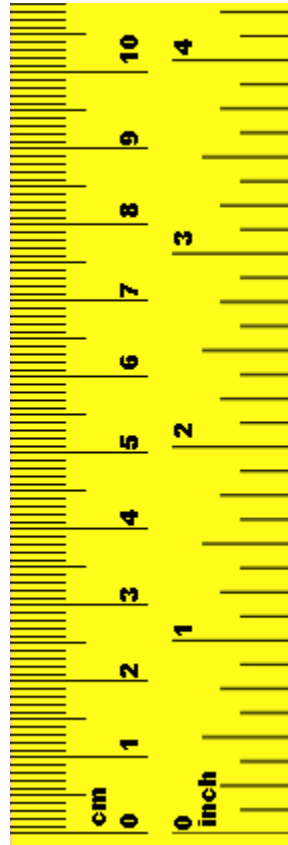
# Art

- ▶ No large monuments or statues
- ▶ Several small figurines have been found
  - Made out of clay or metal
  - “Dancing Girl” and “Priest-King” most famous
- ▶ Talented potters
- ▶ Jewelry: necklaces, bangles, rings, earrings, hair clips



# “Dancing Girl”

- ▶ Bronze
- ▶ 11 centimeters tall
- ▶ What inferences can you make about the IRVC based on this?

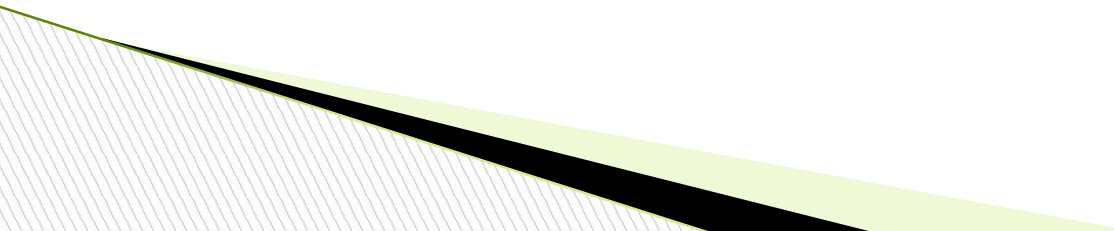


# “Priest-King”

- ▶ Soapstone
- ▶ 17.5 centimeters tall
- ▶ Depicts an important man
- ▶ Originally had red paint & jewels attached



# Decline

- ▶ Evidence of IRVC trade goods in Mesopotamia ends
  - ▶ Valuables found under floors
  - ▶ Trash found blocking streets
  - ▶ City mounds became crowded
  - ▶ Major structures built over/building materials scavenged
  - ▶ Many pieces of art found damaged
- 



# Theories of Collapse

## ► Disease

- Skeletons have signs of Malaria

## ► Environmental Disasters

- Massive flooding or massive drought
- River shift
- Salinization

## ► Foreign Invasion

- Aryans
- Mass graves



# In Class Extension Activities

## ► Film:

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dnsatmxY7Kc&sfe=active>

## ► Interactive:

- [http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/indus\\_valley/art\\_and\\_writing/teachers\\_resources.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/indus_valley/art_and_writing/teachers_resources.shtml)

## ► Game:

- [http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/indus\\_valley/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/indus_valley/)



# Online Resources

- ▶ [http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/indus\\_valley/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/indus_valley/)
- ▶ <http://www.pbs.org/thestoryofindia/timeline/1/>
- ▶ <http://www.timemaps.com/history/south-asia-2500bc>
- ▶ [http://www.bbc.co.uk/ahistoryoftheworld/objects/RRbS0YxzQQa88y\\_xkV1ADg](http://www.bbc.co.uk/ahistoryoftheworld/objects/RRbS0YxzQQa88y_xkV1ADg)
- ▶ <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/286837/Indus-civilization>
- ▶ <http://india.mrdonn.org/indus.html>
- ▶ <http://employees.oneonta.edu/walkerr/OldWorld/Harappans.ppt>