INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION (SOUTH ASIA)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civilization</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mesopotamia (Sumer)</td>
<td>3500 BCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt (Early Dynasty)</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indus Valley (South Asia/India)</td>
<td>2700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minoan</td>
<td>1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>China (Shang, Xia)</td>
<td>1700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mesoamerican (Olmec)</td>
<td>1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>900</td>
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The sites/cities of Indus Valley:

Mehrgarh
Surkotada
Lothal
Dholavira
Harappa
Mohenjodaro
The Indus Valley Civilization features:
Irrigation agriculture,
Writing and stamp seals,
massive brick platforms,
hydraulic engineering,
well-digging
a system of weights-and-measures,
black-and-red ware (BRW),
metal work and beads.

Organized cities:
citadel surrounded by wall,
paved streets,
differentiated living quarters,
elaborate architecture,
multi-storied buildings,
“civic” buildings,
fired brick construction,
sewage systems,
domestic quarters and industrial areas were isolated from each other.
Society.
Indus Valley civilization was mainly an urban culture sustained by surplus agricultural production and commerce, the latter including trade with Sumer. Social differentiation evident.

The peoples were organized into chiefdoms, averaging between two and five acres. The Harappans were sedentary-pastoral people organized into various corporations such as sailor-fishermen, smiths, merchants and farmers. Social technology of producing seals.

Religion.
The religion was polytheistic. They used cattle, elephants and other animals to represent their gods. The Harappan seals are amulets addressed to the Harappan gods.

Technology.
Sophisticated water management, including irrigation and water reservoirs. Skilful brick buildings and paved streets.
HARAPPA 2000/2001 Mound E, Trench 54

Period 3B
- mud brick walls
- hearths
- robbed brick walls

Period 3C
- Harappan robbed brick walls

Period 2
- mud brick walls

Period 3A
- city wall void
- hearths
- mud brick walls

Period 3B
- pit hearth
- mud brick walls

South Extension
- hearths

N

5 meters
Mohenjodaro
“Great Bath,” Mohenjodaro
“College”
“Pillared Hall”