



## LESSON-10

### INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

#### NOTES:

- The Indus valley civilization is the earliest known civilization of the Indian sub-continent.
- It existed between 2,500 BC to 1,500 BC.
- Important sites of Indus valley civilization are Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Lothal.
- It is also called Harappa culture because Harappa was the first site to be discovered.
- One remarkable features of the Indus valley is its town planning.
- The cities were divided as citadel and lower town.
- The road of the city ran in a straight line and intersected with one another at right angle.
- Peculiar feature of Mohenjodaro was the great bath.
- The main occupation of the Indus people was Agriculture. They were also engaged in crafts, trade etc.
- Important crafts of the Indus people was Pottery.
- Many metal sculptures were discovered, one example is the bronze statue of a dancing girl.
- Terracotta are seals of lions, tigers, humped bulls etc.
- The Indus valley people had trade with the Mesopotamia as many Mesopotamian seals were discovered at various sites.
- They domesticated cattle, goat, sheep, humped bulls, dogs etc.
- They worshipped Pasupati Mahadeva as male deity and Mother Goddess as female deity.  
They also worshipped Pipal tree and humped bull.
- There was no script, they probably used pictograph.
- The Indus valley civilization came to be end by 1,500 BC.
- The exact causes for the end of the civilization is not known