

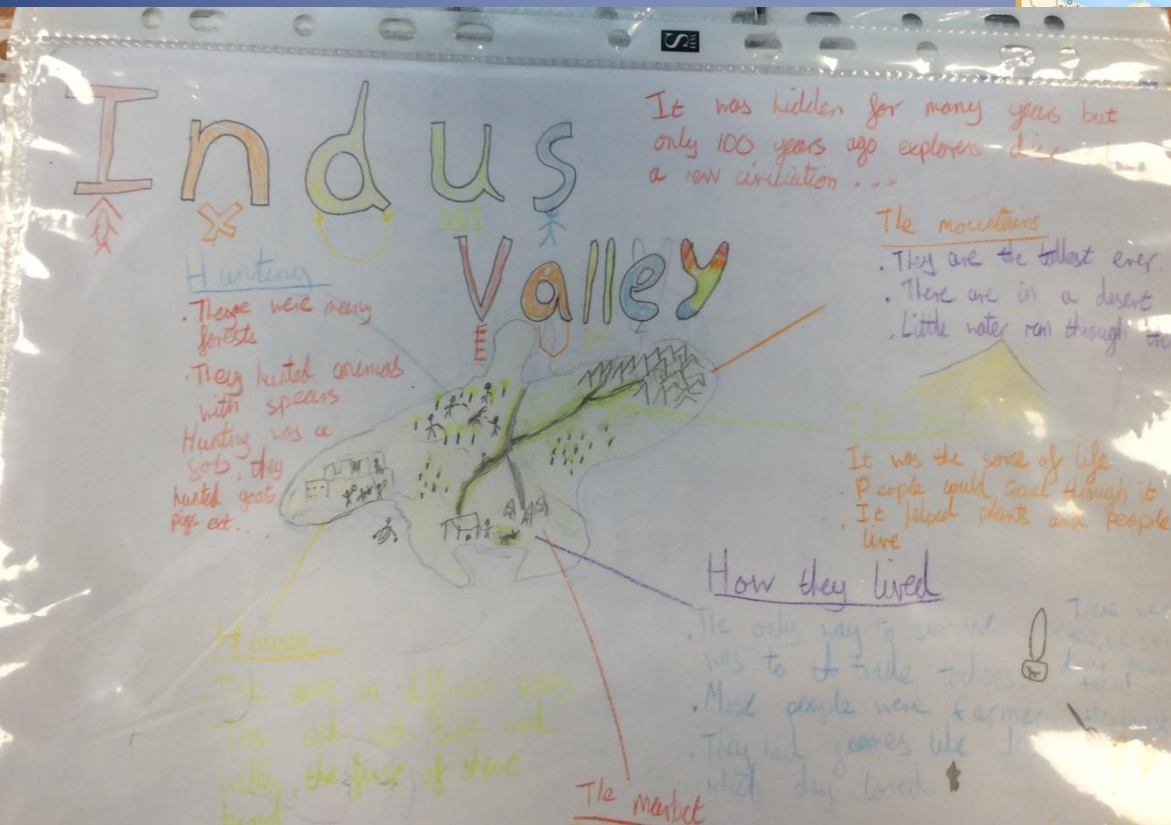
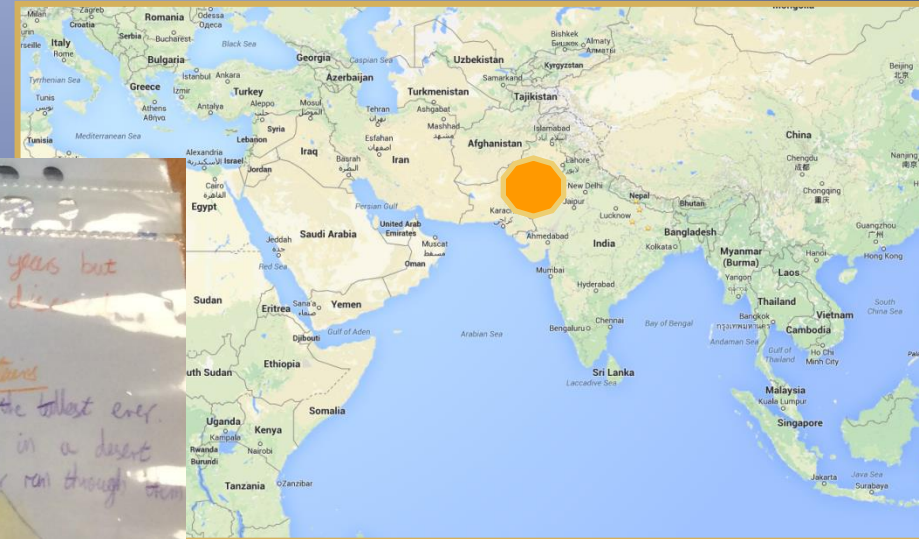
# History

The Indus Valley

Autumn 2020

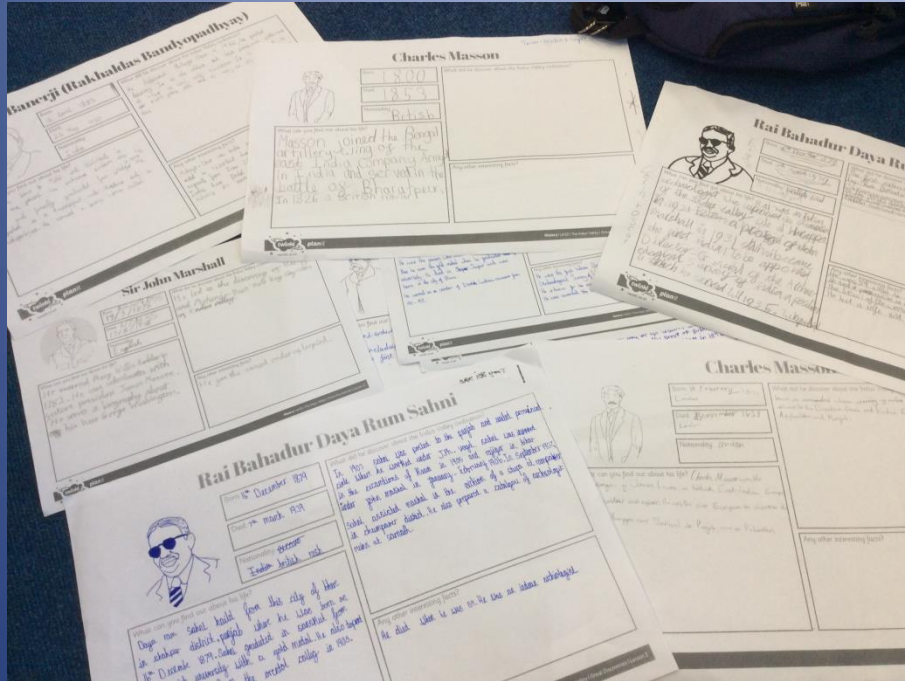
# Where and when was the Indus Valley?

The Indus Valley was in Northwest Afghanistan, Pakistan and Northwest India.

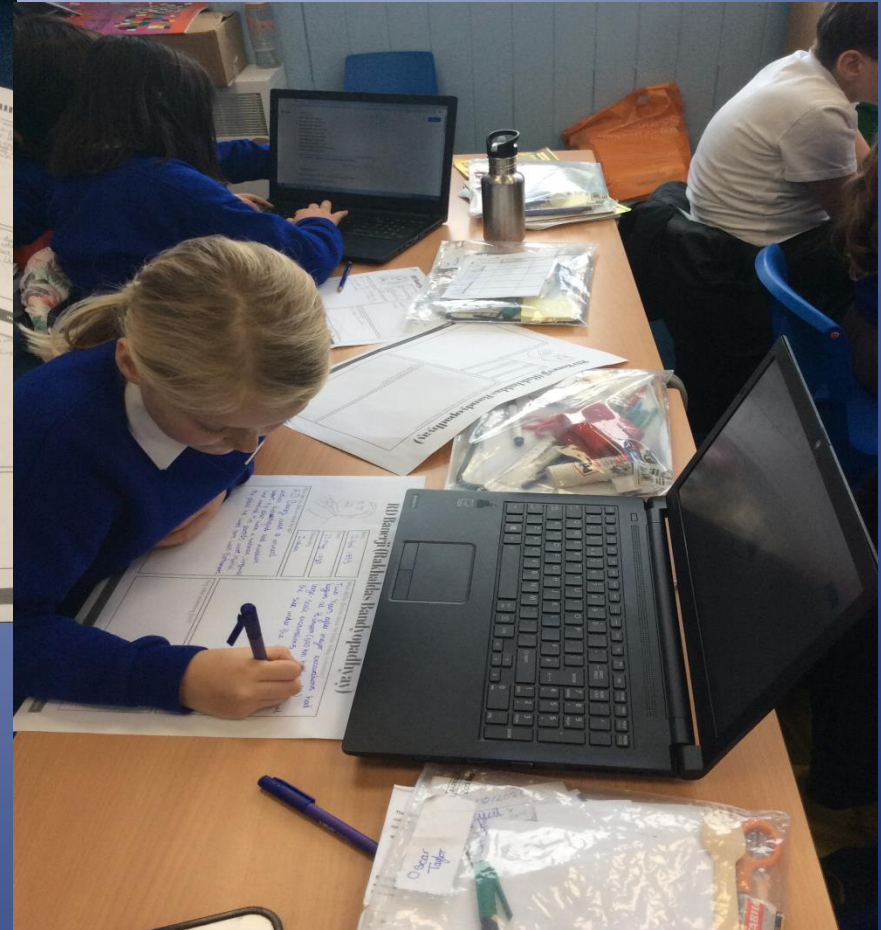


It had rivers, mountains, forest and even deserts!

# How did we discover the Indus Valley?



Charles Masson first discovered the Indus Valley when he found bricks he thought were castles.

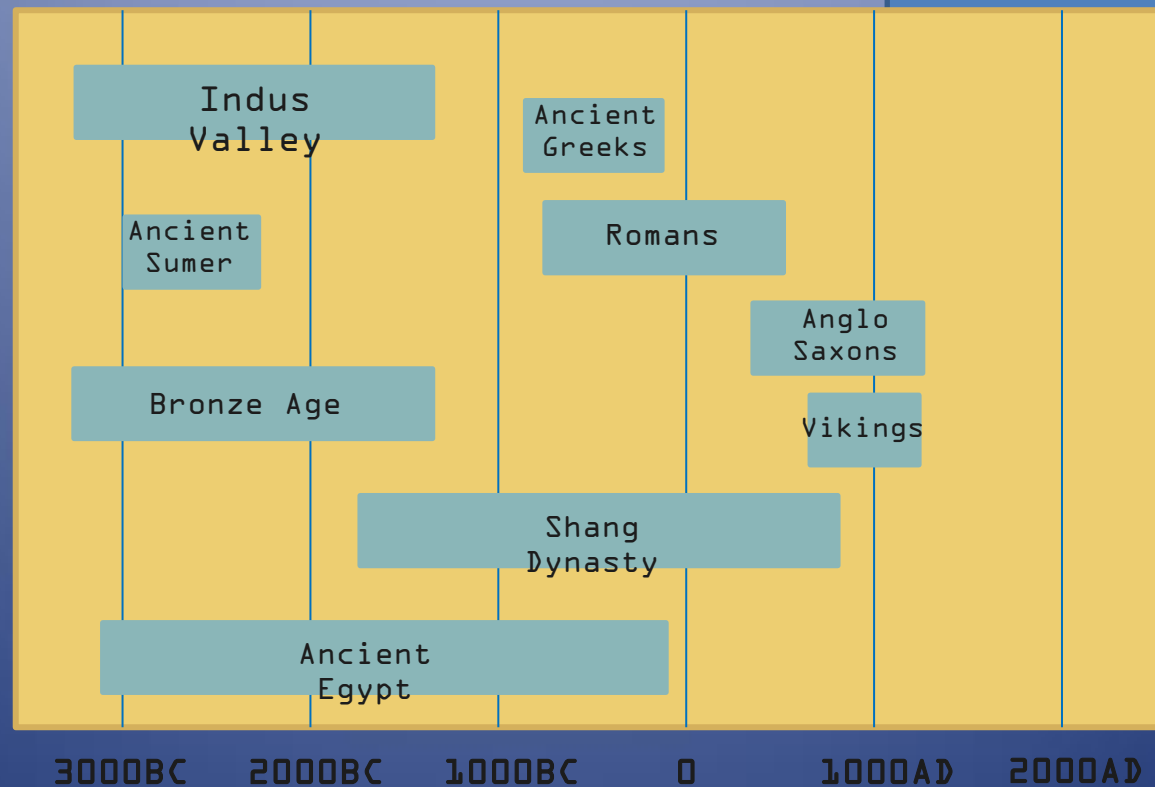


It was only found around 100 years ago

# I know how long this ancient civilisation lasted.

The Indus Valley was four times bigger than the UK

They started to write using scripts around 3200BC



We ordered the Indus Valley chronologically. It started in 3300BC and ended around 2000BC because of climate change



# What artefacts did we discover and how does it tell us about the Indus Valley people?



We looked at a range of artefacts and worked out what they were and why they were used.

# What were the cities and towns like at the time?



We learnt the Indus Valley people had a water system to separate dirty and clean water and even had indoor toilets with pipes!


## Inside the House

The rooms inside the houses were used for different purposes. There were designated places to eat, sleep and wash.

The people from Indus Valley cooked on fire, made by burning wood, charcoal or even animal dung! They also had ovens in which they baked bread.

Hygiene and cleanliness was very important and houses had bathrooms with toilets and showers.

Showers were really just a brick platform on which people would stand and pour water over themselves from jugs.



Toilet seats were made from bricks and waste from the toilets was channelled out into the street drains through clay pipes.

Clean water was obtained from wells and

There is no signs of temples, so no kings or priests.



Indus Valley civilization



**SMSC:** *Spiritual* – the study of history involves a sense of curiosity. *Social* – looking at the structure of the community at the time and drawing comparisons to their own. *Moral* – focus on the moral implications regarding the decline of the Indus civilisation and empathise with decisions that were made. *Cultural* – the study of a culture different to their own.

### Skills

Interpret the past using a range of concepts and ideas

Identify changes across periods of time, using chronological links

Speculate and hypothesise about the past, formulating their own theories about reasons for change

### Forever Facts

Men wore tunics or a simple loincloth. Women wore long dresses but sometimes just skirts.

The Indus people were among the first to make jewellery, which was worn by both men and women.

It is thought that the most important buildings were located in a city's citadel and that the rulers of the city lived there.

Although lots of 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.

Water was very important and cities had complex drainage systems. Reservoirs were built for storing water.

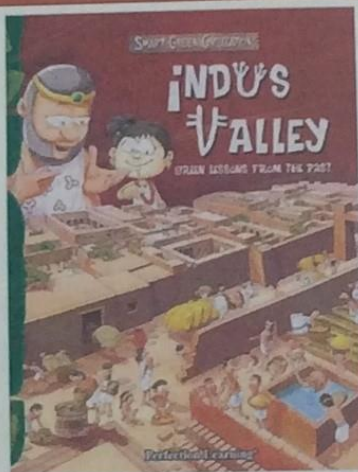
The Ghaggar-Hakra river now only flows during the monsoon rain season. It is thought that it dried up around 2000 BC and that this led to the decline of the Indus civilisation.

Thousands of soapstone seals were found across the Indus Valley. People may have used them to stamp on clay to label their goods. They showed animals, symbols, people and gods

3300BC Farmers start small settlements in the Indus Valley, in what is now south-east Afghanistan, Pakistan and north-west India.

1500BC The Indus civilisation comes to an end

### Exciting Books



### Our Endpoint

To describe key features of this early civilisation

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

soapstone

A soft rock that can be carved easily

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

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

loincloth

A piece of cloth wrapped around the hips, similar to a skirt but generally worn by men.

Charles Mason

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.

bitumen tar

A semi-solid, sticky, black substance.

goods

Items for sale or things that have been bought.