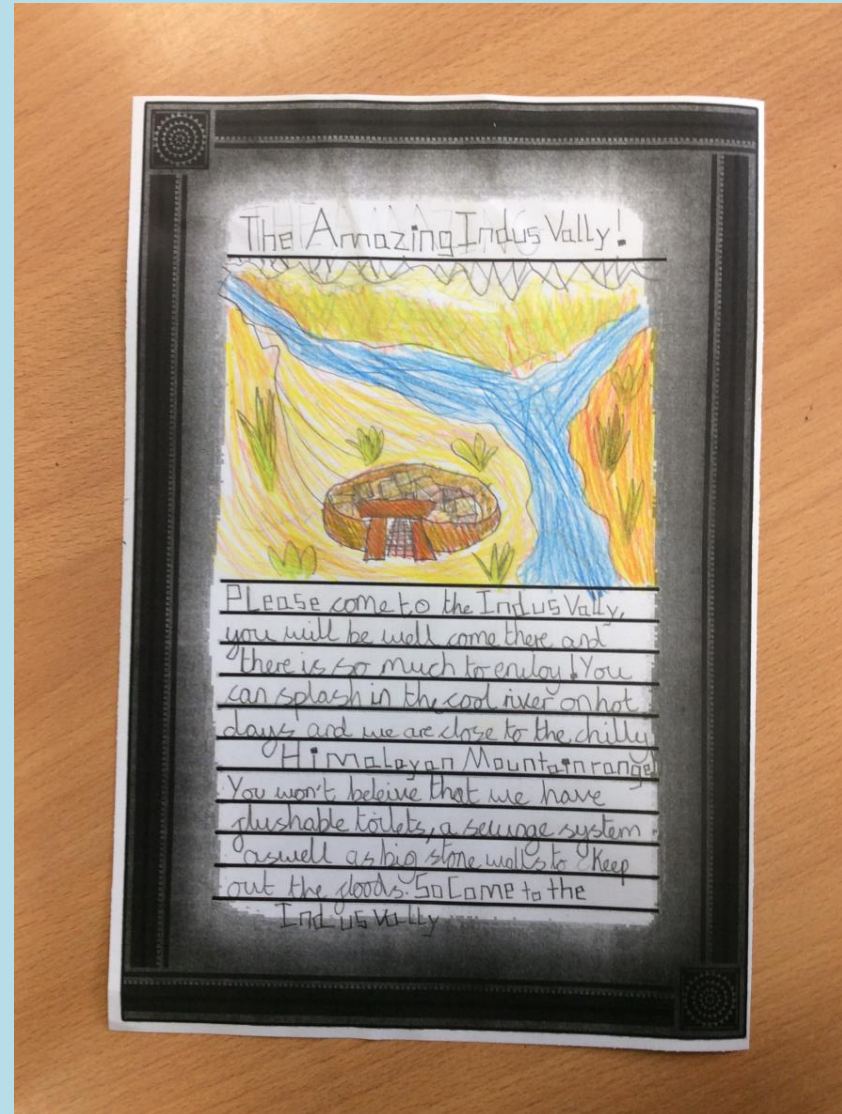


Class Tamar

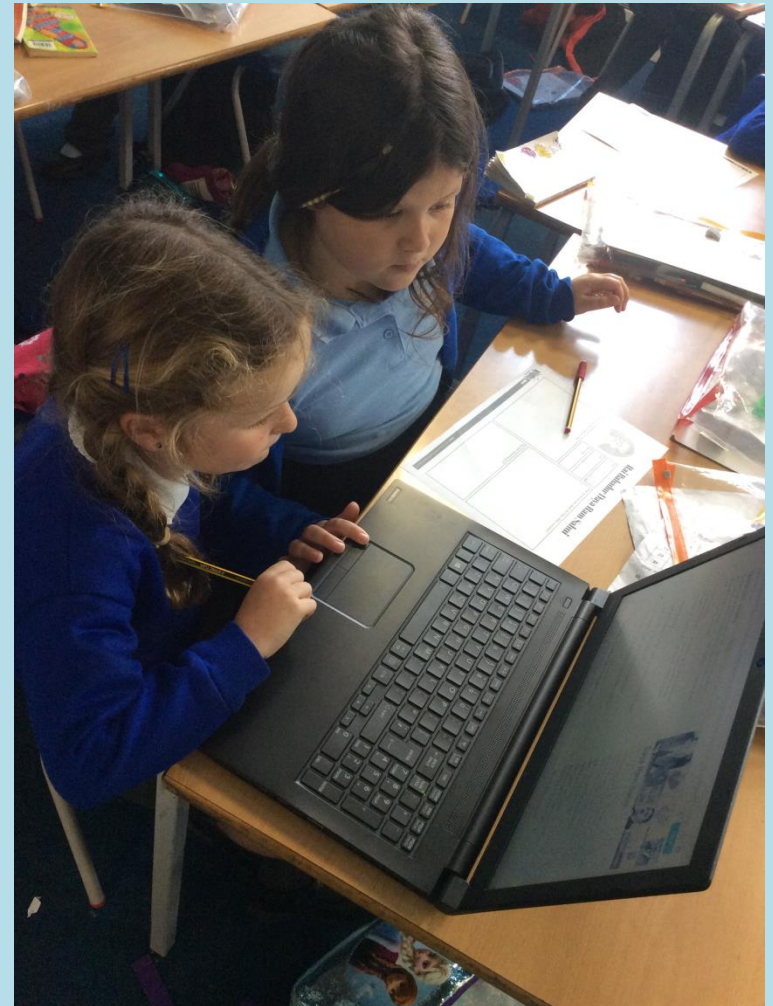
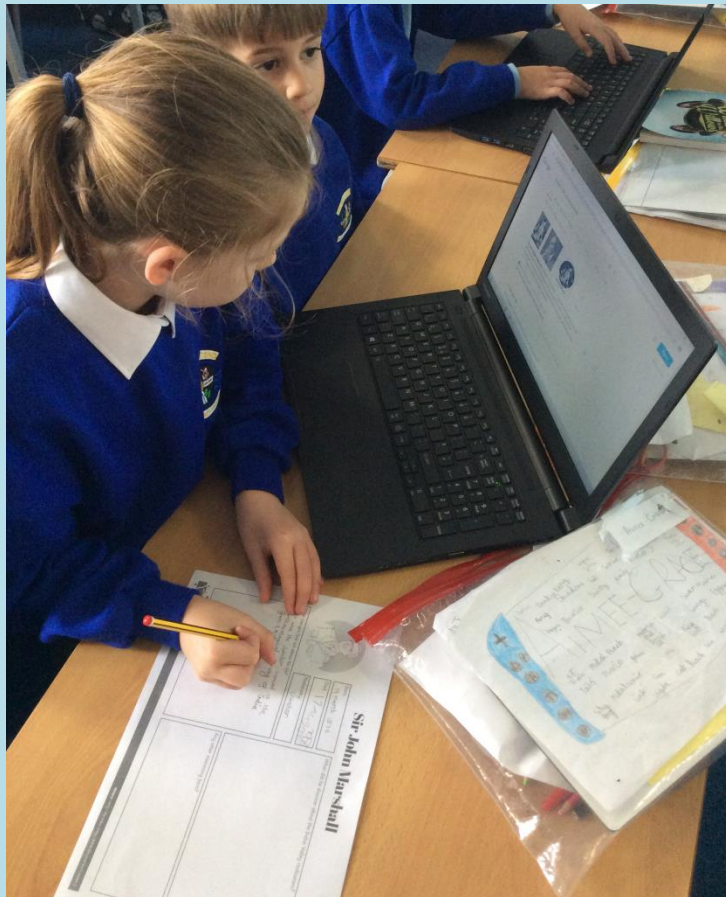
History

The Indus Valley

We explored where the Indus Valley civilisation existed and where in the world it was located.



We used the internet to learn more about the work of the explorers that helped discover the Indus Valley Civilisation.



We put different events from the Indus Valley into chronological order.

The Indus Valley Timeline Ordering Activity



Can you put the timeline activity cards in order to show the chronology of the Indus Valley civilisation?



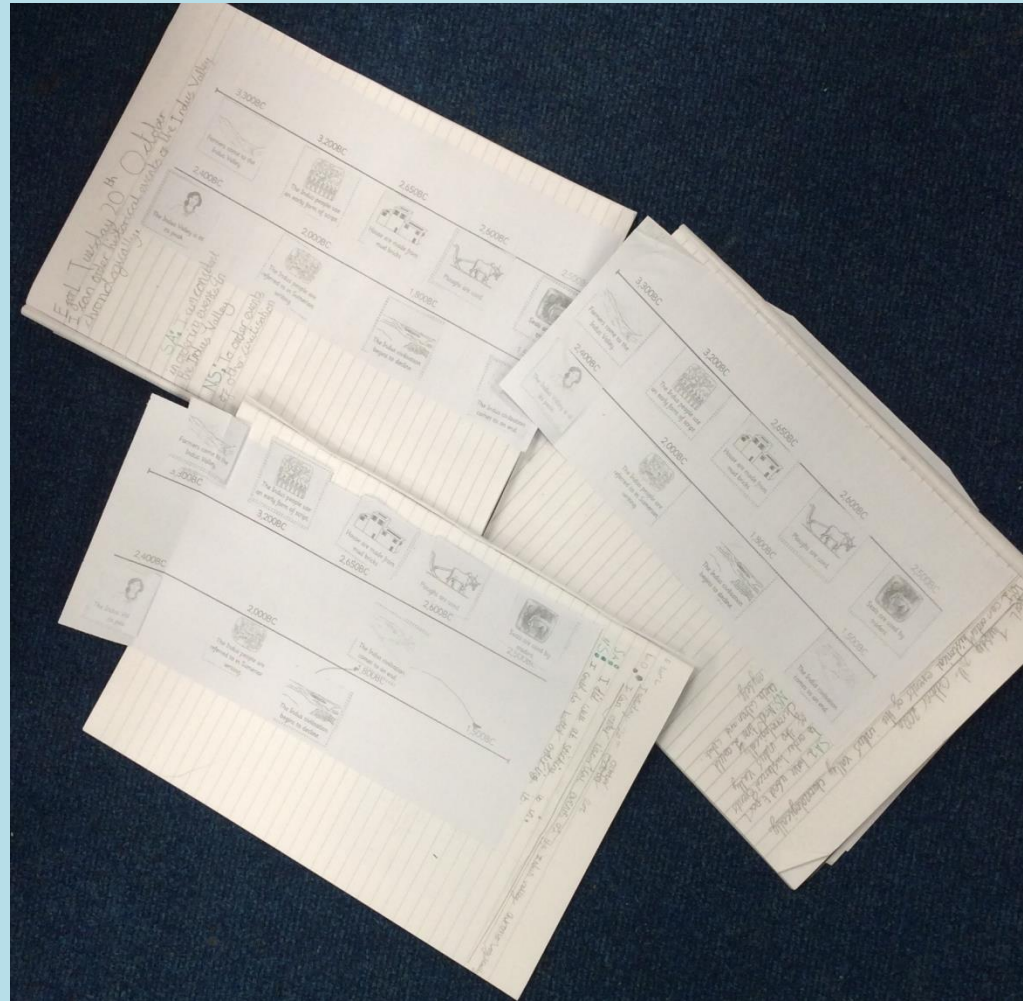
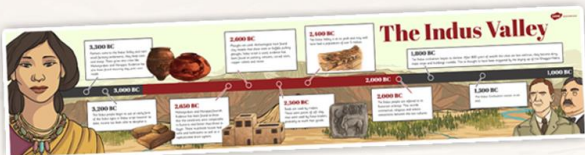
The Indus Valley Timeline



Look at the timeline of the Indus Valley civilisation.

Between which dates was the Indus Valley civilisation in existence?

Can you work out which aspect of the Indus Valley history each entry on the timeline tells us about? Discuss your ideas with a partner.



We carefully observed different Indus Valley artefacts and described what we thought they were and what this told us about the Indus Valley.



The seals are like little pictures. They used them to stamp what they had made, almost like a signature on their work.

This looks like a board game. Like a game of chess! They played games, they liked to have fun.

Investigating Artefacts



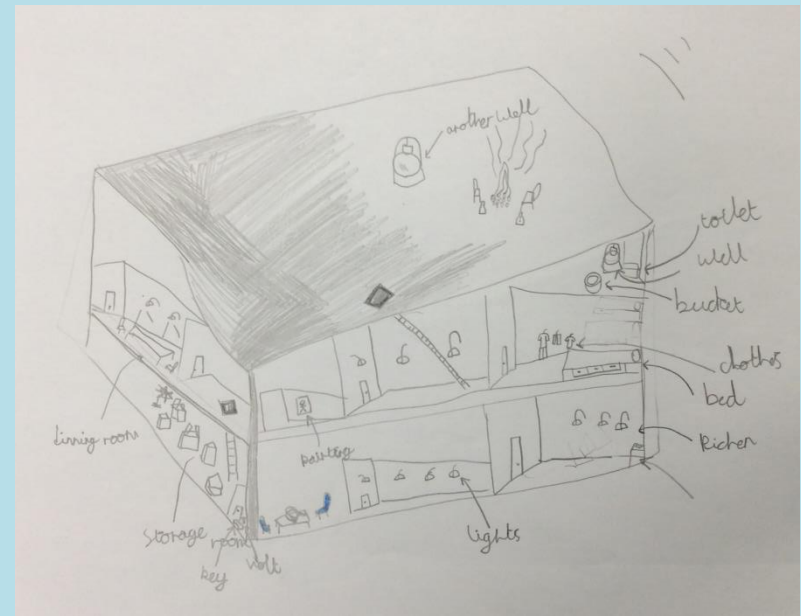
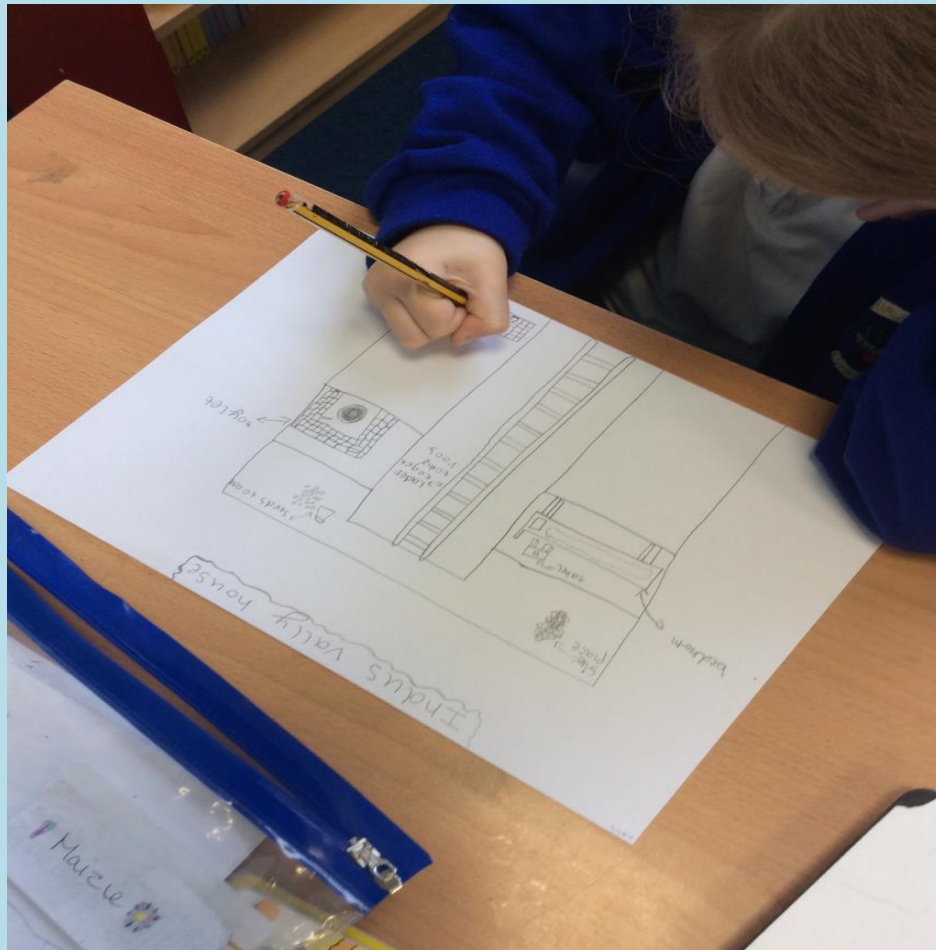
Activity

Your challenge is to examine one artefact from the Indus Valley. Work with your partner to discuss the questions below. Record your ideas on the sheet.

1. What do you think the artefact is?
2. What do you think it is made of?
3. What do you think it would have been used for?
4. Who do you think might have used it?
5. What do you think it tells us about life in the Indus Valley?
6. Any other observations?

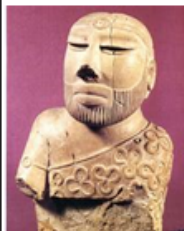


We looked at what Indus Valley cities and buildings would have been like and designed our own Indus Valley houses.



We used what we had learnt about Indus valley clothing and jewellery to design our own outfits and jewellery.





Skills

Understand that events from the past are represented and interpreted in different ways, and that sources can confirm or contradict

I can use dates and terms accurately, using key dates when describing events.

I can use the internet for research.

I can choose and discriminate between a range of information, and use this to ask questions.

I can guess what objects from the past were used for, using evidence to support my answers.

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 some key features of this early civilization.

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.

SMSC: Spiritual – exploring artefacts in order to give children a sense of the past and aid them in understanding the people who used these objects. Moral – notions of right and wrong are explored in connection with how early civilisations used to live. Social – working collaboratively to examine how other civilisations have had an impact on the development of 'British' culture. Cultural – understand and empathise with how early civilisations used to live.