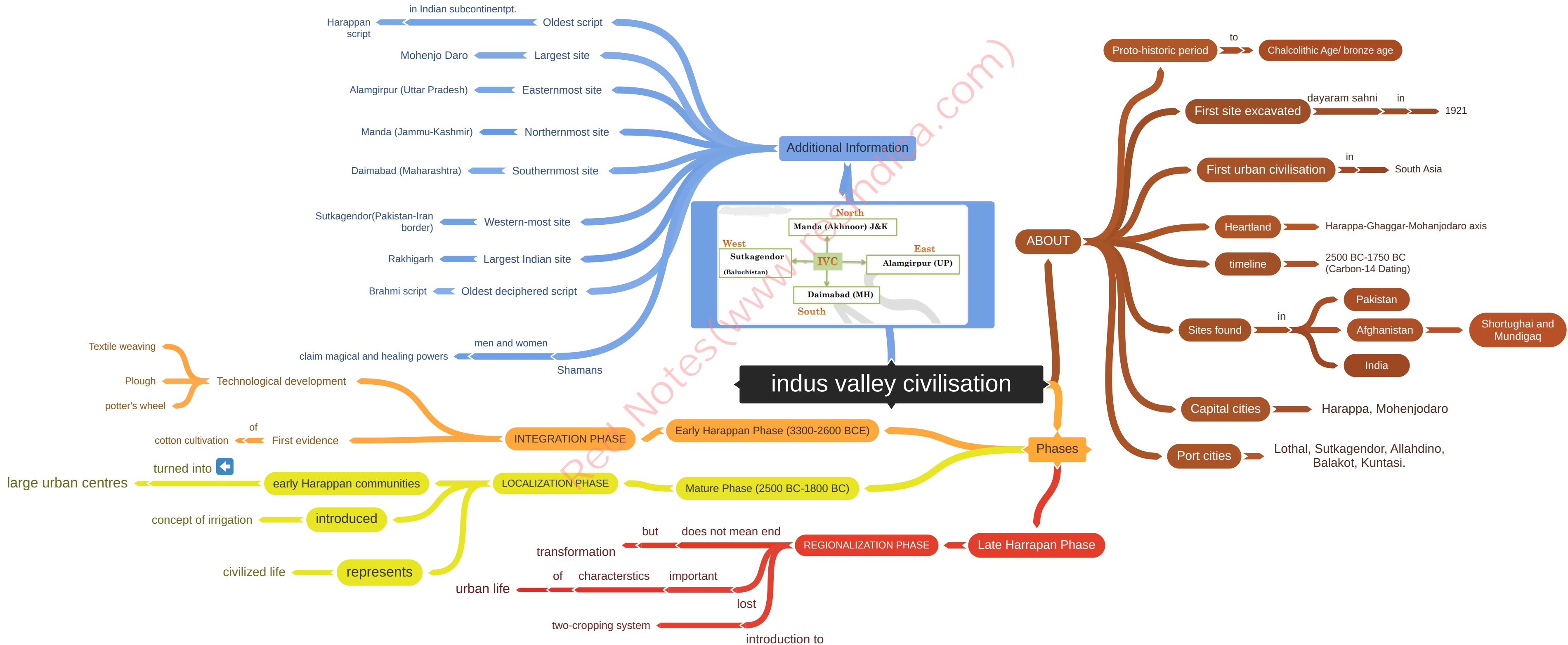


Indus Valley Civilization-I (Phases and Locations)



Indus Valley Civilization (IVC)

Proto-Historic Period:

The IVC falls under the **Proto-Historic period**, as it lies between prehistory (no written records) and history (with deciphered scripts).

Sites Found in Chalcolithic Age or Bronze Age:

1. The civilization flourished during the **Chalcolithic Age** (Copper Age) and early **Bronze Age**.
2. **First Discovery (1921)**: The city of Harappa was discovered by archaeologist Daya Ram Sahni, marking the beginning of IVC studies.

Capital Cities:

1. **Harappa**: The first discovered city, located in modern-day Punjab, Pakistan.
2. **Mohenjo-Daro**: Another major capital city in Sindh, Pakistan, renowned for its urban planning, "Great Bath," and drainage systems.

Phases of Indus Valley Civilization:

1st) Early Harappan Phase (3300–2600 BCE):

Small villages and proto-urban settlements began forming.

Gradual advancements in pottery, agriculture, and trade.

2nd) Mature Harappan Phase (2600–1900 BCE):

Peak of urban development with well-planned cities, trade networks, and social organization.

3rd) Late Harappan Phase (1900–1300 BCE):

Decline in urban structures, migrations to rural areas, and reduction in trade activities.

Geographical Extremes:

1. **Northernmost Site: Manda** (Jammu, India) near the foothills of the Himalayas.
2. **Southernmost Site: Daimabad** (Maharashtra, India), the southernmost extent of IVC influence.
3. **Easternmost Site: Alamgirpur** (Uttar Pradesh, India), near the Yamuna River.
4. **Westernmost Site: Sutkagan Dor** (Balochistan, Pakistan), near the Iranian border.

Largest Site: Rakhigarhi (Haryana, India), with an area of about 350 hectares, making it the largest known Harappan site.

Scripts and Writing:

1. **Oldest Script (Undeciphered):**

The **Indus Script** is the earliest known form of writing in the Indian subcontinent, but remains undeciphered.

2. **Oldest Deciphered Script:**

The **Brahmi Script** is considered the oldest deciphered script in the Indian subcontinent, but it dates much later than the IVC.

Spiritual Practices:

Shamans in Indian Subcontinent:

The IVC may have had early forms of shamanistic practices, but there is limited concrete evidence.

Some seals depict figures resembling spiritual or religious leaders.

Additional Facts:

1. **Advanced Drainage and Urban Planning:**

Cities were built with sophisticated drainage systems and grid-based street planning.

2. **Standardized Brick Size:**

Uniform brick sizes were used across many cities, indicating a centralized authority or shared cultural norms.

3. **Trade Networks:**

Extensive trade routes connected the IVC to Mesopotamia, Persia, and Central Asia.

4. **Granaries and Storage:**

Large granaries were found in cities like Harappa, indicating a focus on agriculture and surplus storage.

5. **Agriculture:**

Crops included wheat, barley, peas, and cotton, with evidence of irrigation systems to support farming.