

Bricks, Beads and Bones

Period (I): Early Harappa culture - Before 2600 BCE

Period (II): Mature Harappa culture-2600BCE to 1900 BCE

Period(iii):-Late Harappa culture - After

1900 BCE Extent of

Harappan Civilisation: -

- Northern boundary - Manda Southern Boundary-Daimabad
- Eastern boundary- Alamgirpur Western boundary-Sutkagendor Characteristics of the

Harappan Civilisation:-

Two Sections:

(I) The Citadel

(II) The Lower Town

- Carefully planned drainage system.
- At burials in Harappan sites the dead were generally laid in pits.
- Seals and sealings were used to facilitate long distance communication.
- Exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, usually made of a stone called Chert and generally cubical, with no markings.
- Some archaeologists are of the opinion that Harappan society had no rulers, whereas others archaeologist feels that there was no single ruler but several rulers.
- Several explanations for the decline of Harappan civilisation are Climatic changes, deforestation ,excessive floods, the shifting and/or drying up of rivers. Metals known: - Gold,Silver, Copper, Bronze.

Scripts:

- The Harappan scripts are undeciphered. There are 375-400 signs. The script was written from right to left.

Craft:

- The place Chanhudaro was totally involved for craft production. There were experts in
- bead makings, shell cutting, seal making, weight making.
- Lothal was also one of the importan places for craft production.

Modes of Transportation: Bullock carts and Boats.

Seals and Sealing's:

- Seals and sealings were used to facilitate long distance communication. Imagine a bag of

- goods being sent from one place to another.
- Its mouth was tied with rope and on the knot was affixed some wet clay on which one or more seals were pressed, leaving an impression.
- If the bag reached with its sealing intact, it meant that it had not been tampered with.
- The sealing also conveyed the identity of the sender.