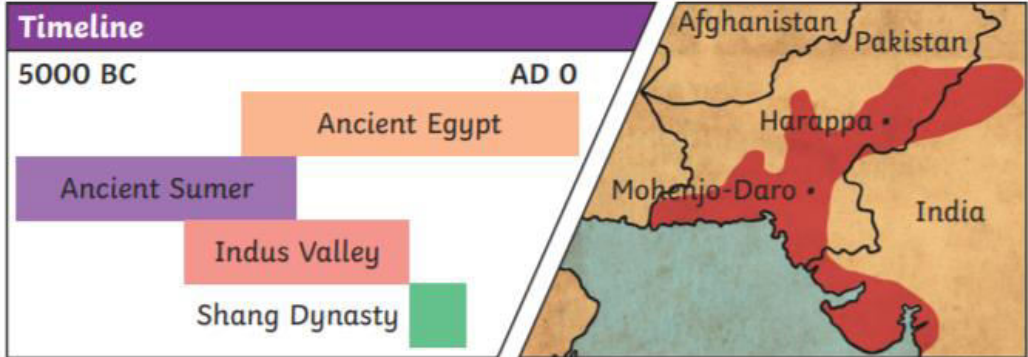


Key Events	
3300 BC	Farmers start small settlements in the Indus Valley, in what is now south-east Afghanistan, Pakistan and north-west India.
3200 BC	An early form of the Indus script begins to be used.
2650 BC	The cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa flourish, with living conditions comparable to Sumer and better than those in Egypt.
2600 BC	A variety of evidence shows that ploughs and Indus script are being widely used.
2500 BC	Soft clay seals are being used by traders to mark their goods .
2400 BC	The Indus Valley civilisation is at its peak, with a possible estimated population of over 5 million people.
2000 BC	The Indus people are referred to in Sumerian writings, recording the connections between the two cultures.
1800 BC	The Indus civilisation begins to decline after 800 years of wealth.
1500 BC	The Indus civilisation comes to an end.



Decline

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.

Discovery


The ruined cities lay undiscovered until 1826 when **Charles Masson** noted mounds of bricks, which were actually buildings from Harappa. In 1856, workers building the Great Indian Railway found and used old bricks which were also from buildings in Harappa.

Artefacts

This **soapstone** statue was found at Mohenjo-Daro. He wears a headband with a jewel and his shawl has a pattern linked with religion, leading to him being called the 'Priest-King'.



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.



Vocabulary Day 1

Find and copy a word, which shows that the land of Mohenjo Daro provided better crops.

Find and copy a copy, which explains what tool farmers used?

Find and copy a word, which explains that the Indus Civilisation was coming to an end?

Monsoon means;

Snowy season

Sunny season

Windy season

Rainy season

The Indus Valley civilisation at its peak. Explain what this means

The ruined cities remained undiscovered. Explain what this means.

Retrieval

1. Name 2 ancient civilisations that were happening at the same time as the Indus Valley
2. List the countries that surround the Indus Valley
3. When does the river flow? Why do you think this happens?
4. Describe what the statues was wearing. What does this tell us about the person the statue is made for?
5. When were the cities discovered by Charles? Find and copy the phrase that tells us what they saw which led to the discovery.
6. Why did they stamp on the clay? Find and copy the items they uses on the stamps
7. When the Indus Valley was at its largest, how many people where involved?

10 million	5 Million	3 million
------------	-----------	-----------

Inference

Write a 20-word summary about the Indus Valley Civilisation using the facts on the sheet.
