

STONE AGE

PALEOLITHIC AGE	MESOLITHIC AGE	NEOLITHIC AGE
Before 10,000BC	10,000 BC to 6000 BC	6000 BC to 4000 BC
Sites are located near water sources. Caves. Huts made of leaves	Tendency to settle down in an area – domestication, horticulture and primitive cultivation started.	Practice of Agriculture, Domestication of Animals (sheep, goat and cattle), Polishing of stone tools, cloths made of cotton and wool
Hunting of large stone axes. Hard stone , Quartzite	Hunting continued from big animals to small animals and fishes. Use of bow and arrow started. Microlith-A different type of stone tools with artifacts	Village communities, Mud bricks house were built. Wheat, barley , rice and millet were cultivated. Rice cultivation was extensive in Eastern India.
OLD STONE AGE	MIDDLE STONE AGE	NEW STONE AGE

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Metal Age or Chalcolithic period

Copper and Bronze came to be used.

New technology of smelting metal ores and crafting metal artifacts.

Harrapan culture is said to be a part of **Chalcolithic culture** or **Bronze Age Civilisation**.

Then followed the **Iron age**

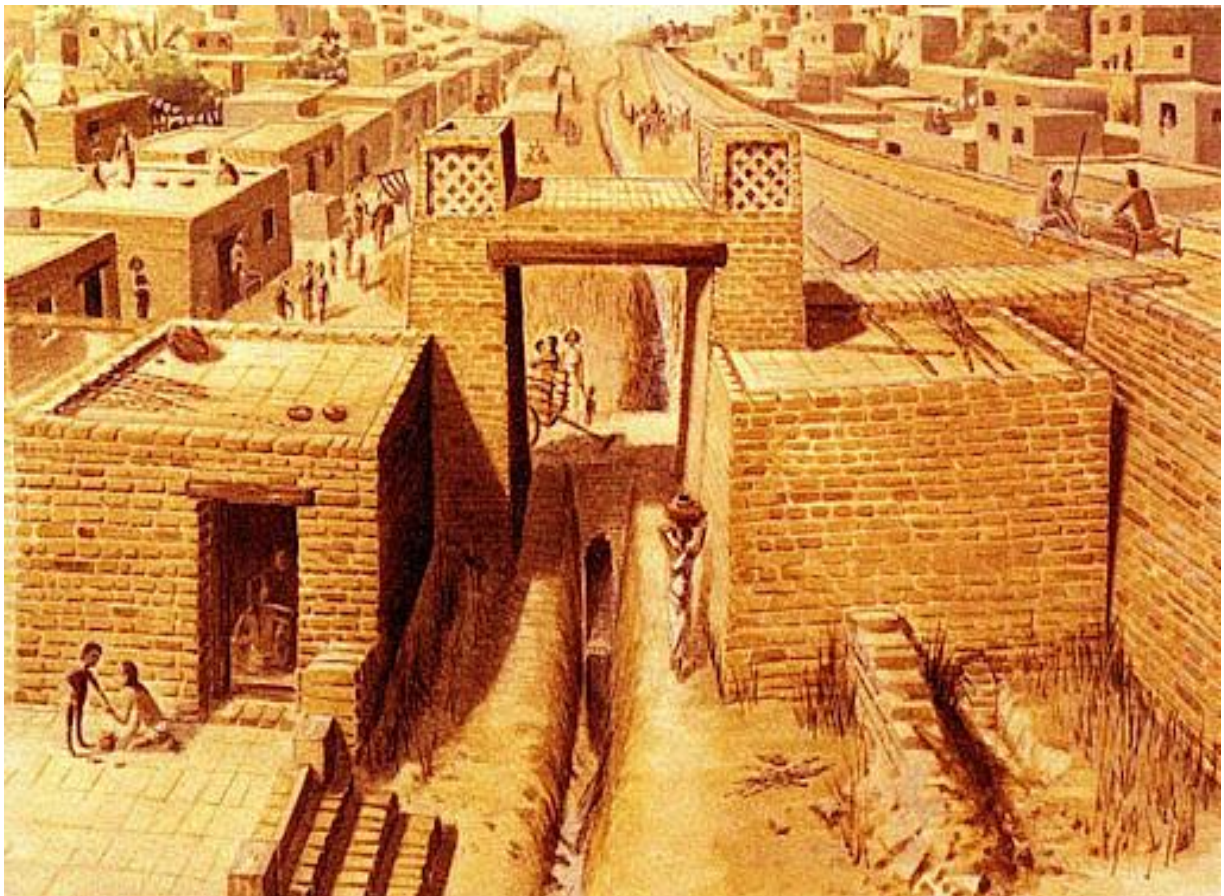
Megalithic burials in South India.

DATING THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

RADIO-CARBON DATING

DENDRO-CHRONOLOGY

INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION



HARAPPAN CIVILISATION

Bronze Age Civilisation

The civilisation is a part of CHALCOLITHIC CULTURE

3300 BC-1300 BC

Pre Harappan	Early Harappan	Mature Harappan	Late Harappan
Nomadic people began to live a settled Agricultural Life	Large Villages and Towns established. Transformation from rural to Urban Life	Great Cities Emerged	Decline of the Civilisation
Mehrgarh, NorthWest of Mohenjo Daro	Amri and Kot Diji (Sindh)	Kalibangan (Rajasthan) Dholavira (Gujarat)	Lothal (Trade Emporium between Harappan Civilisation and the Rest of India and Mesopotamia)
7000 BC-3300 BC	3300-2600 BC	2600-1900 BC	1900-1700 BC

POST HARAPPAN- 1300 BC-300 BC (600 BC-300 BC: **Iron Age**)

Important Places

Mohenjo Daro, Kot Diji, Amri (Pakistan, Sindh)

Harappa (Pakistan, West Punjab)

Rupar (Panjub), Kalibangan (Rajasthan)

Lothal, Surkotada, Dholavira (Gujarat)

Banawali (Haryana)

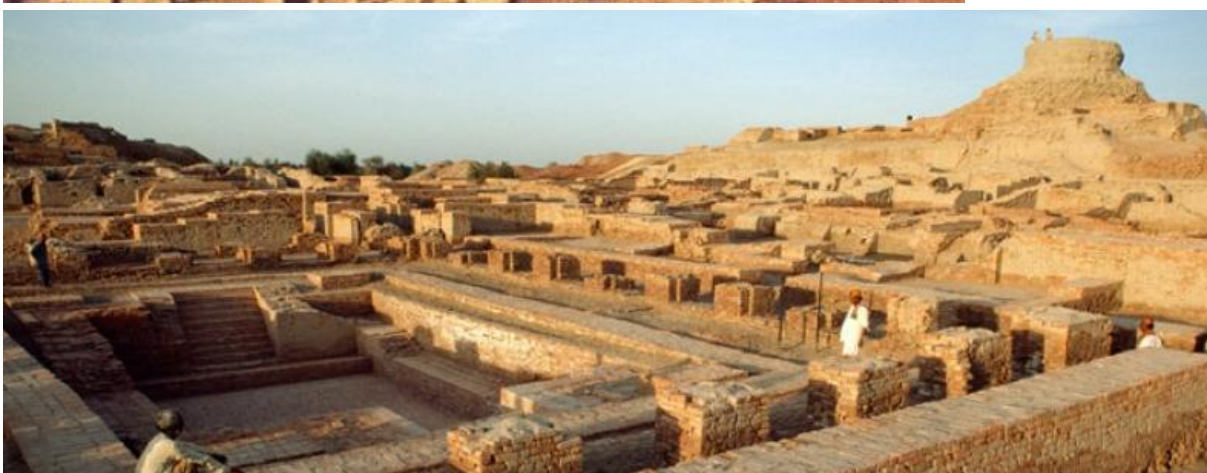
Harappan Civilisation

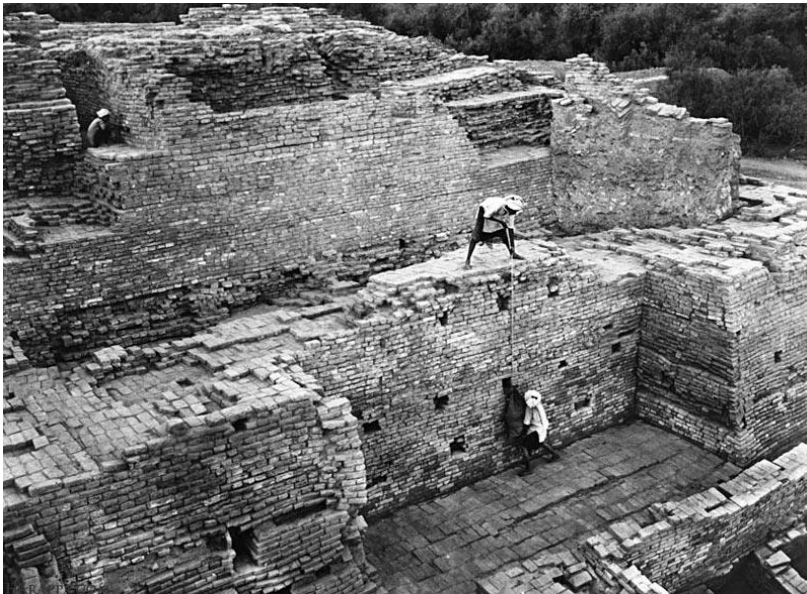


TOWN PLANNING

Harappa, Mohenjo Daro, Kalibangan

- Streets and lanes cutting across at almost 90 degrees.
- The cities are divided into several rectangular blocks.
- Large scale use of burnt bricks in almost all constructions.
- No stone used.
- Underground drainage system.
- Harappa, Mohenjo Daro, Kalibangan-CITADEL, built on podium made of mud bricks.
- Great Bath of Mohenjo Daro. Side Rooms for changing clothes. Large well in an adjacent room. Outlet from one corner of the Bath led to a drain.
- Large buildings are called Graneries.





ECONOMIC LIFE

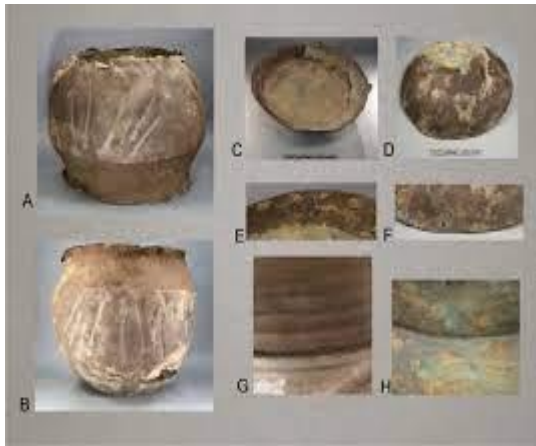
Agriculture-Wheat, Barley, Sesame, Mustard, Cotton

Animals-Sheeps, Goats and Buffalo were domesticated

The use of horse was not firmly established

Hunting

Bronze and Copper Vessel-Outstanding examples of Harappan metal craft.



Harappan Tools



4055MP '12



Bearded man-Priest King, Mohenjo Daro, made of Steatite

Male Torso-Harappa, Red sandstone

Dancing Girl-Mohenjo Daro, Bronze, Technique-Lost Wax Technique.

Bull-Mohenjo Daro, Bronze, Technique-Lost Wax Technique.

Mother Goddess-Mohenjo Daro, Terracotta

TRADE (Barter)

Internal Trade-Extensive with other parts of India.

External Trade-Mesopotamia, Afghanistan, Iran, Egypt.

Port-Lothal (Gujarat)

Import- Gold, Silver, tin and semi precious stones.

Export-Wheat, Barley, peas, oil seeds, cotton textiles, pottery, beads, terracotta figures, ivory products.



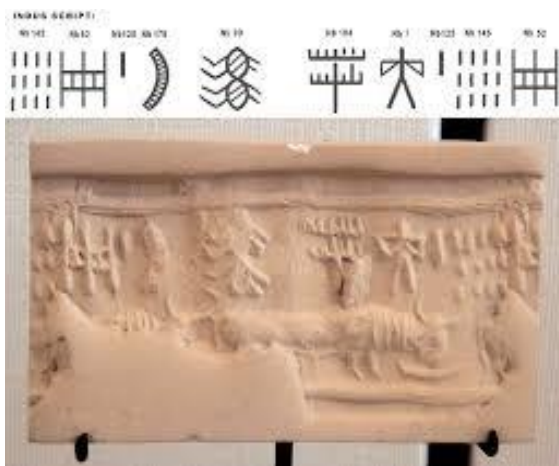
Extensive trade between Indus and Sumerian people

Land-Bullock carts, oxen. River and sea transport-Boats and Ships.

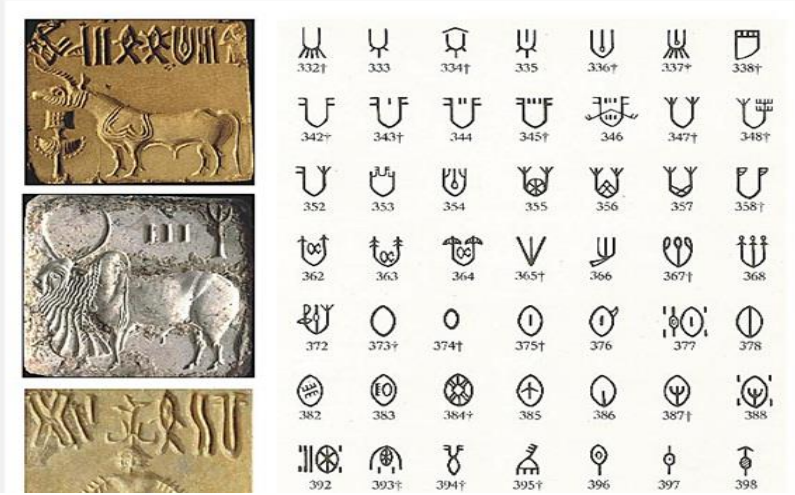




SCRIPT

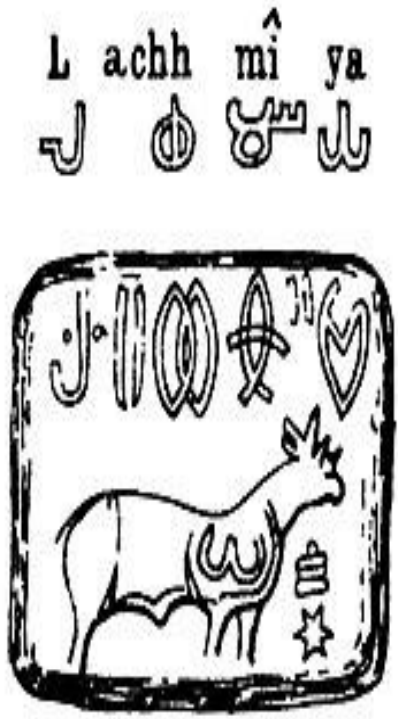


These art work indicates the prevalence of agriculture, cattle breeding and trade



SIMILARITIES BETWEEN GRAFFITI SYMBOLS OF KEELADI AND SIGNS OF INDUS CIVILIZATION

Keeladi graffiti	INDUS sign	INDUS SIGN
		INDUS SIGN-225
		INDUS SIGN-307
		INDUS SIGN-365
		INDUS SIGN-318
		INDUS SIGN-318



40 to 60 are basic. Rest 400-600 are variants.

Scripts are written from right to left. Few script followed **Boustrophedon method**.

RELIGION

Chief male Deity-Pashupati.

Sitting in Yogic posture, three face and two horns.

Surrounded by four animals (Elephant, Tiger, Rhino and Buffalo-facing in different directions). Two deer appearing in feet.

Chief Female Deity-Mother Goddess

Linga Worship, Trees and Animals were also worshipped. They believed in Ghosts and evils and wore amulets for protection.



Burial Method

Burial pit was lined with was lined with burnt bricks-
coffins-**Lothal**

Pot burial with skeleton-**Lothal**

Wooden Coffin was found in Harappa.

No evidence of Sati.



DECLINE

EARTHQUAKE

FLOOD

DRYING OF RIVER

DECREASING FERTILITY OF SOIL DUE TO EXCESSIVE USE

FINAL BLOW-INVASION OF ARYAN

