

The Indus Valley Civilisation

Chapter 3: The Indus Valley Civilisation · Topic 1

Key Concept

Major cities like Mohenjo-daro and Harappa had well-planned streets, advanced drainage systems, and organised housing, showing sophisticated urban planning.

The people of the Indus Valley were skilled in agriculture, trade, and crafts, producing pottery, jewellery, and seals with unique symbols.

The Indus Valley script remains undeciphered today, meaning we still don't fully understand their written language.

The civilisation eventually declined, possibly due to changes in river patterns, climate change, or other factors still debated by historians.

Quick Revision Notes

- The Indus Valley Civilisation flourished around 2500 BCE.
- It was in present-day Pakistan and northwest India.
- Major cities: Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.
- Cities had planned streets and drainage systems.
- People were skilled in agriculture, trade and crafts.
- They made pottery, jewellery and seals.
- The Indus script remains undeciphered.
- The civilisation declined due to debated factors.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research Mohenjo-daro or Harappa.
- 2 Discuss the urban planning of Indus Valley cities.
- 3 Explain why the Indus script is a mystery.
- 4 Research an artefact from the Indus Valley.
- 5 Discuss possible reasons for the civilisation's decline.
- 6 Create a timeline showing the Indus Valley Civilisation's era.