Lesson 1
Stone Age in India
& Indus Valley Civilization

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STONE AGE IN INDIA & INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

PRE-HISTORY

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY PREHISTORY?
- It refers to a time in history marked by the absence of written records. India with a rich heritage and culture can trace its history of human settlements since the pre-historic times.

HOW DO WE GET TO KNOW ABOUT PRE-HISTORIC TIMES?
- Written records are not the only source which help in reconstructing the history, there are several other things which help us doing that.
- Example, archaeological remains like – stone tools, pottery, artefacts and metal implement etc.
- It is the study of these archaeological remains which has helped us to reconstruct the history of pre-historic times.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRE-HISTORIC PHASES

ROBERT BRUCE FOOTE
- Robert Bruce Foote did an extensive study of Indian Pre-History what was probably the first Palaeolithic tool discovered in India — the Pallavaram handaxe.

DIFFERENT PHASES IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF SUBCONTINENT
- Different Phases of Pre-History Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age), Neolithic (New Stone Age) and the Metal Age.

However, were not uniform throughout the Indian subcontinent.

A. PALAEOLITHIC AGE – HUNTERS & FOOD GATHERERS (5,00,000 BCE – 10,000 BCE)
- The Palaeolithic Age is the earliest period of the Stone Age, which developed in the Pleistocene period or the Ice Age.
- It was spread in practically all parts of India except the alluvial plains of the Indus and Ganga.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PALAEOLITHIC MAN
- The Palaeolithic man of India are said to have belonged to the Negrito race and lived in caves and rock shelters.
- They were food gathering people who lived on hunting and gathering wild fruits and vegetables.
- They had no knowledge of agriculture, house building, pottery, or any metal. It was only in later stages that they attained the knowledge of fire.

PALAEOLITHIC TOOLS
- Man, during this period, used tools of unpolished, undressed rough stones — mainly hand axes, cleavers, choppers, blades, burin, and scrapers.
- Since the stone tools were made of a hard rock called ‘quartzite’, Palaeolithic men are therefore also called ‘Quartzite men’ in India.

NARMADA MAN
- Narmada Man or Narmada Human is the earliest Homo species of Indian subcontinent.
- This fossil was found on banks of Narmada River in Hathnora Village of Madhya Pradesh in 1982.
- Narmada Man used to live 2.5 Lakh years ago and belonged to Homo erectus species, which was first among the three Homo species (Homo habilis, Homo ergaster and Homo erectus) to acquire tool making skills.
- These three species predate Homo sapience sapience, to which we belong.

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The importance of Narmada man is that it is the only authentic record of a Homo species fossil from Stone Age in India.

CLASSIFICATION OF PHASES UNDER PALAEOLITHIC AGE

A. LOWER PALAEOLITHIC AGE

TOOLS
- In lower Palaeolithic phase, the tools were mainly **hand axes and cleavers with some flakes** also.
- These tools were **relatively blunt** and have been found all over India **except plains of Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra** (because raw material may not be available in these plains to make tools).
- Many Palaeolithic tool assemblages were found around **Tapti, Godavari, Bhima and Krishna rivers**.
- The **raw material** used for making tools was mainly **quartzite** and **chert but quartz and basalt** was also used.

DIFFERENT CULTURES IN LOWER PALAEOLITHIC ERA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Important Aspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOAN CULTURE</strong></td>
<td>Extensive deposits of pebble tools and choppers found in the Soan river (a tributary of Indus) valley in Pakistan along with some other similar sites in nearby area are collectively called Soan culture or Sohan culture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MADRASIAN CULTURE</strong></td>
<td>Robert Bruce Foote had discovered hand axes near Chennai. Consequently, he called it Madrasian culture. Foote was a geologist of the Geological Survey of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEVASAN CULTURE</strong></td>
<td>Some Middle Palaeolithic era flake tools, scrapers, borers etc. were found at Nevasa site (Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra) in the valley of river Godavari and are called Nevasan culture. It was termed so by HD Sankalia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACHEULIAN CULTURE</strong></td>
<td>Acheulian culture was named after the French site of St. Acheul. They were starkly different from the earlier pebble tools in the sense that there began to appear a standard design and there were more blows to remove flakes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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B. MIDDLE PALAEOLITHIC PERIOD

TOOLS

- In comparison to the lower Palaeolithic era, the tools in middle Palaeolithic became smaller, thinner and lighter.
- There was also a change in the choice of raw material for making tools.
- While quartzite, quartz and basalt continued to be used, in many areas they were replaced or supplemented by fine-grained siliceous rocks like chert and jasper.

SITES

Found in Soan, Narmada and Tungabhadra river valleys, Potwar plateau (between Indus and Jhelum), Sanghao Cave (near Peshawar, Pakistan).

C. UPPER PALAEOLITHIC PERIOD

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- The Upper Palaeolithic period has recorded a rich panorama of fossils in the peninsular rivers of India.
- Homo sapiens first appeared at the end of this phase. Coincided with the last phase of the Ice Age, when the climate became comparatively warm and less humid.

TOOLS

- The tools of Upper Palaeolithic Era are further refined upon the lower and middle periods and show a marked regional diversity with respect to the refinement of techniques and standardization of finished tool forms.
- The advancement in tools is evident from bores in stones, grinding slabs etc.

UPPER PALAEOLITHIC SITES

- The most opulent archaeological evidence of this period comes from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Central MP, Southern UP and Chhotanagpur Plateau. 
- Bone tools found only at cave sites of Kurnool and Muchchatla-Chintamani Gavi in Andhra Pradesh.
- A few Old Stone Age paintings have also been found on rocks at Bhimbetka and other places.

LET US SUMMARISE PALAEOLITHIC HISTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Early Palaeolithic Age</th>
<th>Middle Palaeolithic Age</th>
<th>Late Palaeolithic Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BCE</td>
<td>50,000 BCE</td>
<td>40,000 BCE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Found in Soan and Sohan river valley (now in Pakistan), Kashmir, Thar Desert (Didwana, Rajasthan), Hiran Valley (Gujarat), rockshelters of Bhimbetka (MP), and Belan Valley Mirzapur (UP).
- Found in Soan, Narmada and Tungabhadra river valleys, Potwar plateau (between Indus and Jhelum), Sanghao Cave (near Peshawar, Pakistan).
- Found in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Central MP, Southern UP and Chhotanagpur Plateau. Bone tools found only at cave sites of Kurnool and Muchchatla-Chintamani Gavi in Andhra Pradesh.
- Covers the greater part of the Ice Age.
- Established only in 1960 by H.D. Sankalia and was named Nevasan industry after the site of Nevasa (Maharastra).
B. MESOLITHIC PERIOD (10,000 BCE – 6,000 BCE)

- The Mesolithic Age represents the intermediate stage in Stone Age Culture.
- Both Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures belong to the Holocene era (which succeeded the Pleistocene era around 10,000 years ago).
- Bagor, Rajasthan on River Kothari is one of the largest and best documented Mesolithic sites in India.

LIFE OF MESOLITHIC MAN

- The Mesolithic man lived on hunting, fishing, food gathering, and in later stages, also domesticated animals.
- The last phase of this age saw the beginning of plant cultivation.

MESOLITHIC TOOLS

- There was a reduction in size of well-established tool types.
- The characteristic tools of this age were microliths.
- They were not only used as tools in themselves but also to make composite tools, spearheads, arrowheads, and sickles after hafting them on wooden or bone handles.

OTHER ASPECTS OF MESOLITHIC AGE

- Pottery is absent at most Mesolithic sites, but it is present at Langhnaj in Gujarat and in the Kaimur region of Mirzapur (UP).
- The last phase of this age saw the beginning of plant cultivation.

HISTORY OF ROCK ART

- In 1867, the first rock paintings in India were discovered at Sohagighat (Kaimur Hills, UP).
- Now, over 150 Mesolithic rock art sites have been discovered across India, with rich concentration in Central India such as the Bhimbetka Caves, Adamgarh, etc.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ROCK ART:

- Animals dominate the scenes at most Mesolithic rock art sites. However, no snakes are depicted in Mesolithic Paintings.
- Burials and rock paintings give us ideas about the development of religious practices and also reflect the division of labour on the basis of gender.

![Rock paintings at Sohagighat](image-url)
C. NEOLITHIC PERIOD (FOOD PRODUCING STAGE)

- In northern India, the Neolithic age emerged around c.8000–6000 BCE.
- At some places in south and eastern India, it is as late as 1000 BCE.

INNOVATIONS IN NEOLITHIC PERIOD

- Due to remarkable progress noticed in Neolithic Phase of Indian Pre-History, this period is sometimes referred to as Neolithic Revolution as well.

D. CHALCOLITHIC PERIOD (C. 3000BCE – 500BCE)

EVOLUTION OF SMELTING TECHNOLOGY

- The Neolithic period was followed by Chalcolithic (copper-stone) period.
- With the development of smelting ore technology, copper became the first metal to be used but bronze was also occasionally used.
- Crafting metal artefacts turned to be an important development in human civilization.
- Use of stone tools was however not given up, Some of the micro-lithic tools continued to be essential items.

ANIMAL REARING

- Chalcolithic people domesticated cows, sheep, goats, pigs and buffaloes, and hunted deer.
- They ate beef but did not like pork and were also not acquainted with horses.

CULTIVATION

- They practiced more slash-burn or jhum cultivation. However, neither the plough nor the hoe has been found at any site of this period.
- The people of the Chalcolithic phase produced wheat and rice as their staple crops. Bajra, several pulses such as lentil, black gram, green gram, and grass pea were also cultivated
- While those living in eastern regions lived on fish and rice.

DWELLINGS

- Chalcolithic people were unaware about the burnt bricks and generally lived in thatched houses.
- Their economy was village based economy.

CHALCOLITHIC CULTURES

- People began to travel for a long distance to obtain metal ores. This led to a network of Chalcolithic cultures and the Chalcolithic cultures were found in many parts of India.

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The Chalcolithic culture in the region of Rajasthan is known as Banas Culture after the river of that name. This is also known as Ahar Culture after the type-site.

**CHALCOLITHIC POTTERY**

- The Chalcolithic people used different types of pottery of which black and red pottery was most popular.

**CHALCOLITHIC CRAFT**

- The Chalcolithic people were expert coppersmiths.
- They knew the art of copper-smelting and were good stone workers as well.
- They manufactured beads of semi-precious stones such as carnelian, steatite, and quartz crystal.
- They knew spinning and weaving.

**CHALCOLITHIC SITES**

- Important sites of this phase are spread in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Bihar, MP, etc. In South India the river valleys of the Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar and Kaveri were settled by farming communities during this period.
- In the Malwa region, the important Chalcolithic sites are: Kayatha, Navdatoli, and Eran.
**INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION (C. 2600 – 1900 BCE) – THE BRONZE AGE CIVILIZATION**

**UNDERSTANDING INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION**

- The Indus Valley Civilization was an ancient civilization thriving along the **Indus River** and the **Ghaggar-Hakra River** in what is now Pakistan and north-western India.
- It forms the part of proto history and bronze age of India.
- It is also called **Harappan Civilization** because this civilization was first discovered in 1921 at the **modern site of Harappa** situated in the province of West Punjab in Pakistan.

**GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT OF INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION**

- Indus valley Civilization **arose in the north-western part** of the Indian subcontinent.
- The Civilization covered parts of Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Rajasthan and some parts of Western UP.
- It extended from **Manda in Jammu** in the north to **Daimabad** in the south and from **Alamgirpur** in W. UP to **Sutkagendor** in Baluchistan in the west.

**PHASES OF HARAPPAN CULTURE**

**WHAT IS CULTURE?**

- Archaeologists use the term ‘**culture**’ for a **group of objects, distinctive in style, that are usually found together within a specific geographical area and period of time**.

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**PRE-HARAPPAN CULTURE**

- Located in eastern Baluchistan at sites such as **Mehrgarh**.
- In this stage, the **nomadic people began to lead a settled agricultural life**.

**EARLY HARAPPAN CULTURE**

- People lived in **large villages in the plains**.
- There was a **gradual growth of towns** in the Indus valley. Also, the transition from **rural to urban life took place** during this period.
- The sites of **Amri** and **Kot Diji** remain the evidence for early-Harappan stage.

**MATURE HARAPPAN CULTURE**

- Great cities like **Harappa** and **Mohenjodaro emerged**. The excavations at **Kalibangan** with its **elaborate town planning and urban features** prove this phase of evolution.

**Late Harappan Culture**

- **Decline** of the Indus culture **started**. The excavations at **Lothal** reveal this stage of evolution.

**TOWN PLANNING IN INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION**

Harappan civilisation is known for its urban outlook and sophisticated sense of civic planning and organisation.

In case of Harappan culture these distinctive objects include **seals, beads, weights, stone blades & even baked bricks**.

There were earlier and later cultures, often called Early Harappan and Late Harappan, in the same area. The **Harappan civilization** or **Indus Valley Civilization** is sometimes called the **Mature Harappan** culture to distinguish it from these cultures.
CITADEL - RAISED
- This part occupied a smaller area, and was frequently situated to the west of the city.
- Rulers class lived here.
- It also contained public buildings, granaries, and important workshops.

LOWER PART OF CITY
- The common citizenry lived and carried on their professional lives in this part of the city.
- It occupied a larger area.
- It was frequently situated to the east of the city.

HARAPPAN STREETS
- City planning roughly followed a grid pattern and streets ran from north and cut at right angles.
- The streets were wide, the main street being ten metres wide and dividing the town into rectangular and square blocks.
- There were lamp-posts at intervals. They used burnt bricks of good quality and the unique feature of this brick was its identical ratio of 1:2:4 in terms of thickness:width:length.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM IN HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION
- They had an excellent drainage system — drains (underground) were made of mortar, lime and gypsum and covered with large brick slabs for easy cleaning.

Harappan Drainage

DWELLINGS OF HARAPPAN PEOPLE
- Houses were often of two or more storeys, though varied in size but quite monotonous.
- No window faced the streets and the houses had tiled bathrooms. Some houses had their own wells.

A Typical Home in Harappan Civilization

IMPORTANT BUILDINGS OF HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

GREAT BATHS
- The most important public place of Mohenjodaro is the Great Bath measuring 39 feet length, 23 feet breadth and 8 feet depth.
- Flights of steps at either end lead to the surface.
- There are side rooms for changing clothes.
- The floor of the Bath was made of burnt bricks. Water was drawn from a large well in an adjacent room, and an outlet from one corner of the Bath led to a drain.
- It must have served as a ritual bathing site.
GREAT GRANARY
- The largest building in Mohenjodaro is a granary measuring 150 feet length and 50 feet breadth. But in the citadel of Harappa we find as many as six granaries.

ECONOMIC LIFE IN INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

EVIDENCE OF TRADE & ECONOMY OF INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION
- The inferences about Harappan Economy have been derived from its flourishing trade relations with its contemporary Mesopotamian and Persian civilisations.
- Mesopotamians called the Indus Region ‘Meluhha’.

HARAPPAN SEALS
- Seals hold a special significance in context of trade.
- Harappans seals have been found in Mesopotamian cities like Susa and Ur. In Nippur, a seal has been found bearing Harappan script and a unicorn.
- Every merchant probably had a seal bearing an emblem, often of a religious character and a name / brief description on one side.
- The standard Harappa seal was a square / oblong plaque made of steatite stone. Though its primary purpose is inferred to mark the ownership of property, they may also have served as amulets.
- While most seals are square, it was found that triangular, rectangular and circular seals were also used.
- Steatite, a soft stone found in the river beds, was although the most common material used to make seals, yet metallic seals have also been found.
- Animal impressions were also there, generally five, which were carved intaglio on the surfaces. The common animal motifs were unicorn, humped bull, rhinoceros, tiger, elephant, buffalo, bison, goat, markour, ibex, crocodile, etc.
- However, no evidence of cow has been found on any seal.
- Generally, the seals had an animal or human figure on one side and an inscription on the opposite side or inscriptions on both the sides. Some seals had inscriptions on a third side as well.
- Some seals have imaginary animals as well such as half-man and half-animal.

MONEY, TRADE & TRANSPORT
- They carried out internal and external trade.
- There was no metallic money in circulation and trade was conducted by means of barter.
- Inland transport primarily employed bullock carts.

EVIDENCE OF EXTERNAL TRADE
In Mohenjo-Daro, three cylinder seals of the Mesopotamian type have been found, which underlines their trading relations.

In Lothal, a button seal has been found.

There were bead-making factories at Chanhudaro and Lothal. The products of these factories were items of export.

A dockyard has been excavated in Lothal and sea ports have been found at Rangpur, Somnath and Balakot.

Lapis-Lazuli, a semi-precious stone, used to be imported from Afghanistan (trade outpost at Shrtughai).

WEIGHTS & MEASURES

A remarkable aspect of the Harappan Culture was its standardisation and accuracy in the context of weights and measures.

Weights followed a binary system in the lower denominations — 1, 2, 8, 16, 32 to 64, and then in decimal multiples of 160 like 160, 320, 640, 1600, 3200, and so on.

Weights were made of chert, limestone, and steatite and were generally cubical in shape.

A shell scale has been found at Mohenjo-Daro, a shell object probably used to measure angles has been found at Saurashtra, and an ivory scale has been discovered at Lothal.

QUESTION 1
Q. Which one of the following animals was not represented on the seals and terracotta art of the Harappan culture? [2001]
   a) Cow  
   b) Elephant  
   c) Rhinoceros  
   d) Tiger
   Answer: A

SOCIAL LIFE IN INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

INDUS VALLEY SOCIETY

Indus Valley Society was largely an urban society comprising mostly of middle classes.

Harappan sites indicate socio-economic differentiation. There were at least 3 distinct social groups – the rulers, rich merchants & poor labourers.

ASPECTS OF LIVING

The dress of both men and women consisted of two pieces of cloth, one upper garment and the other lower garment made of cotton or wool.

Beads were worn by men and women.

Jewelleries such as bangles, bracelets, fillets, girdles, anklets, ear-rings and finger-rings were worn by women. These ornaments were made of gold, silver, copper, bronze and semi precious stones.

Various household articles made of pottery, stone, shells, ivory and metal have been found at Mohenjodaro.

Spindles, needles, combs, fishhooks, knives are made of copper.

Children’s toys include terracotta carts.

Marbles, balls and dice were used for games.

There were numerous weapons such as axes, spearheads, daggers, bows, arrows made of copper and bronze.

BURIAL METHODS

The cemeteries discovered around the cities like Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal and Rupar throw light on the burial practices of the Harappans.

The most common method was extended burial in North-South direction.

Complete burial and post-cremation burial were popular at Mohenjodaro.

At Lothal the burial pit was lined with burnt bricks indicating the use of coffins. The practice of pot burials is found at Lothal sometimes with pairs of skeleton.

Wooden coffins were also found at Harappa

POTTERY
The Harappans were great experts in the use of the potter’s wheel but were poor in artistic works of stone.

Primarily red black pottery (red ware pottery painted with black designs, usually that of trees and circles) was popular.

Some of these pots were used for storing grain or water, while some perforated pots were probably used for brewing fermented alcoholic beverages.

**SCRIPT**

The Harappan script has still to be fully deciphered. The script is not alphabetical but pictographic. The number of signs is between 400 and 600 of which 40 or 60 are basic and the rest are their variants.

The script was mostly written from right to left. For long writings, the boustrophedon method – writing in the reverse direction in alternative lines - was adopted.

**TERRACOTTA**

A lot of terracotta has been found at many sites, including figurines of animals such as bulls, buffaloes, dogs, monkeys, toy carts, and humans.

Terracotta bangles have also been found. It is important to note that more female figurines have been uncovered in comparison to male figurines.

**RELIGION IN INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION**

From the seals, terracotta figurines and copper tablets we get an idea on the religious life of the Harappans.

It was predominantly a secular civilization and the religious element, though present, did not dominate the scene.

The chief male deity was Pasupati, (proto-Siva) represented in seals as sitting in a yogic posture with three faces and two horns. He is surrounded by four animals (elephant, tiger, rhino, and buffalo each facing a different direction). Two deer appear on his feet.

The chief female deity was the Mother Goddess represented in terracotta figurines.

There are also indications that phallus like stones were worshipped.

Many trees (papal), animals (bull), birds (dove, pigeon) and stones were worshipped.

Unicorn was also worshipped. However, no temple has been found, though idolatry was practiced.

At Kalibangan and Lothal fire altars have been found.

They believed in evil forces and used amulets as protection against them.

**QUESTION 2**

Q. Regarding the Indus Valley Civilization, consider the following statements: [2011]
1. It was predominantly a secular civilization and the religious element, though present, did not dominate the scene
2. During this period, cotton was used for manufacturing textiles in India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

**QUESTION 3**

Q. Which of the following characterizes the people of Indus Civilization? [2013]
1. They possessed great palaces and temples
2. They worshipped both male and female deities
3. They employed horse-drawn chariots in warfare

Select the correct statement/ statements using the codes given below:

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1, 2 and 3
d) None of the statements given above is correct

Answer: B
DECLINE OF INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

- There is no unanimous view pertaining to the cause for the decline of the Harappan culture. Various theories have been postulated.
- Natural calamities like recurring floods, drying up of rivers, decreasing fertility of the soil due to excessive exploitation and occasional earthquakes might have caused the decline of the Harappan cities.
- According to some scholars (Mortimer Wheeler) the final blow was delivered by the invasion of Aryans. The destruction of forts is mentioned in the Rig Veda.
- Also, the discovery of human skeletons huddled together at Mohenjodaro indicates that the city was invaded by foreigners.

MAJOR EXCAVATION SITES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>RIVER</th>
<th>MAJOR FINDINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harappa</td>
<td>Ravi</td>
<td>- Excavated by D.R. Sahni in 1921.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- 2 rows of six granaries with brick platforms; 12 granaries together had the same areas as the Great Granary at Mohenjo-daro;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- evidences of coffin burial and cemetery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Single-room barracks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Red sandstone male torso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Stone symbols of female genitals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohen-Jo-daro</td>
<td>Indus</td>
<td>- Excavated by R.D. Banerjee in 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- a multi-pillared assembly hall;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>- the Great bath;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banawali</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Large granary (the largest building of Mohenjo-daro);</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>- Piece of woven cotton along with spindle whorls and needles;</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Superficial evidence of horse;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Evidence of direct trade contact with Mesopotamia;</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- A bronze dancing girl;</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- Evidence of violent death of some of the inhabitants (discovery of human skeletons put together);</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- A bearded man (Priest-King);</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- A seal with a picture suggesting Pashupati.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Chess-board or grid pattern of town planning was not always followed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- It lacked a systematic drainage system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- A high quality barley has been found in excavations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Terracotta Replica of Plough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Lothal       | Indus       | - Remains of rice husk (the only other Harappan city where rice husk has been found is Rangpur, near Ahmedabad)  
- An artificial dockyard  
- Evidences of direct trade contract with Mesopotamia  
- Houses with entrances on the main street (the houses of all other Harappan cities had side entries).  
- A ship designed on a seal; a terracotta ship  
- Evidence of double burial (burying a male and a female in a single grave). |
| Kalibangan   | Indus       | - A ploughed field; a wooden furrow;  
- seven ‘fire-altars’ in a row on a platform, suggesting the practice of the cult of sacrifice.  
- remains of massive brick wall around both the citadel and the lower town (the second Harappan site after Lothal to have the lower town also walled).  
- bones of camel |
| Chanhudaro   | Indus       | - Three cultural layers: Indus, Jhukar and Jhangar |
| Sutkagendor  | Dasak       | - Factories producing seals, beads, toys and bone implements  
- Only Harappan city without a citadel  
- footprints of an elephant and dog chasing a cat. |
| Kot Diji     | Indus       | - Said to be originally a port which was later cut off from the sea due to coastal uplift. |
| Ropar        | Satluj      | - Pre-Harappan fortified settlement.  
- Existed in the first half of the third millennium BC and was destructed by force. |
| Amri         | Indus       | - Remains of pre-Harappan and Harappan cultures have been found.  
- Several burials interred in oval pits, and a rectangular mud-brick chamber.  
- There is also an evidence of burying a dog below the human burial (Though the practice was prevalent in Burzahom in Kashmir it was rare in the Harappan context)  
- Evidences of a Pre-Harappan settlement but lacks the fortification plan of the pre Harappan phase.  
- Actual remains of rhinoceros |
- Traces of declining Harappan phase and fire altars.

**Surkotda**

- The first actual remains of horse bones.
- A cemetery with four pot burials with some human bones has also been found.
- A grave has been found in association with a big rock, a rare finding of the Harappan culture.

**Alamgirpur** Hindon

- Considered the eastern boundary of the Indus culture.
- The site is remarkable for providing the impression of cloth on a trough.

**Question 4**

Q. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [2002]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List 1 (Ancient site)</th>
<th>List 2 (Archaeological finding)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Lothal</td>
<td>1. Ploughed Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Kalibangan</td>
<td>2. Dockyard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Dholavira</td>
<td>3. Terracotta replica of a plough</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer:** B
TEST YOURSELF

Q1. Consider the following statements in context of ancient Indian History:
1. Paleolithic Age was spread in all the parts of Indian Sub-continent.
2. Paleolithic Man is said to have belonged to Indo-Australoid race.
3. Palaeolithic Man used tools made of a hard rock called quartzite.
Which of the above given statement/s is/are correct?
   a) 1 and 2 only
   b) 2 and 3 only
   c) 3 only
   d) 1, 2 and 3

Q2. In context of ancient Indian History, consider the following statements about Narmada Man:
1. It is the earliest known homo species of Indian sub-continent.
2. Its fossil was found on the banks of river Narmada in Gujarat.
3. Its fossil is the only authentic record from stone age in India.
Which of the above given statement/s is/are correct?
   a) 1 and 2 only
   b) 2 and 3 only
   c) 1 only
   d) 1, 2 and 3

Q3. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List 1(Phase of Stone Age)</th>
<th>List 2 (Characteristics of Tools)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Upper Paeleolithic</td>
<td>1. Smaller &amp; lighter tools with more use of fine-grained siliceous rocks like chert &amp; jasper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Middle Paeleolithic</td>
<td>2. Blunt stone tools made from quartzite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Lower Paeleolithic</td>
<td>4. Microliths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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call us at - (+91)-8146207241
Q6. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List 1 (Ancient Site)</th>
<th>List 2 (Meaning)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Mohenjodaro</td>
<td>Mound of the Dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Kalibangan</td>
<td>Bangles of Clay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a) 1 only  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2  

**Answer:** C

**Answers:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q. No.</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>