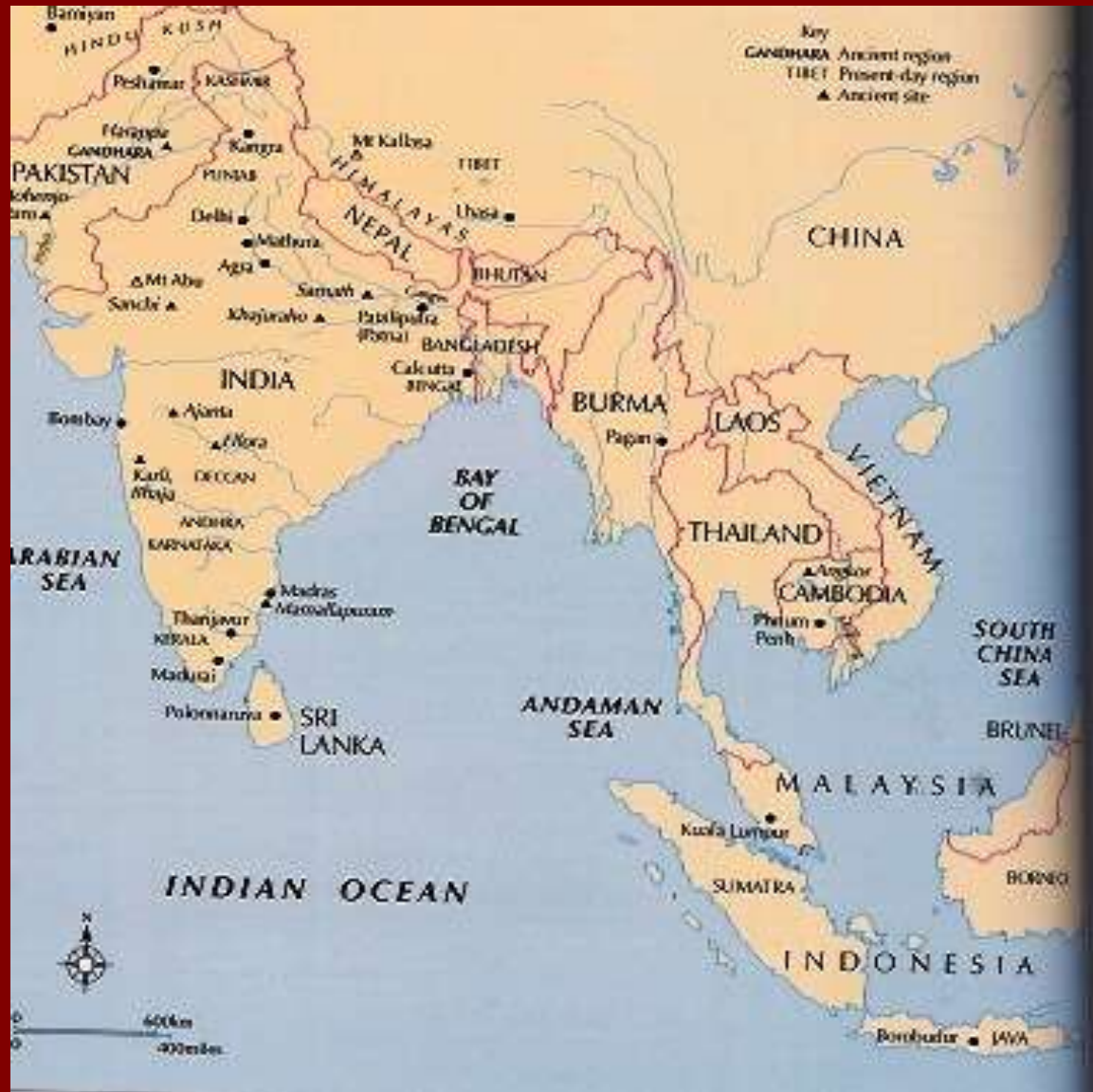


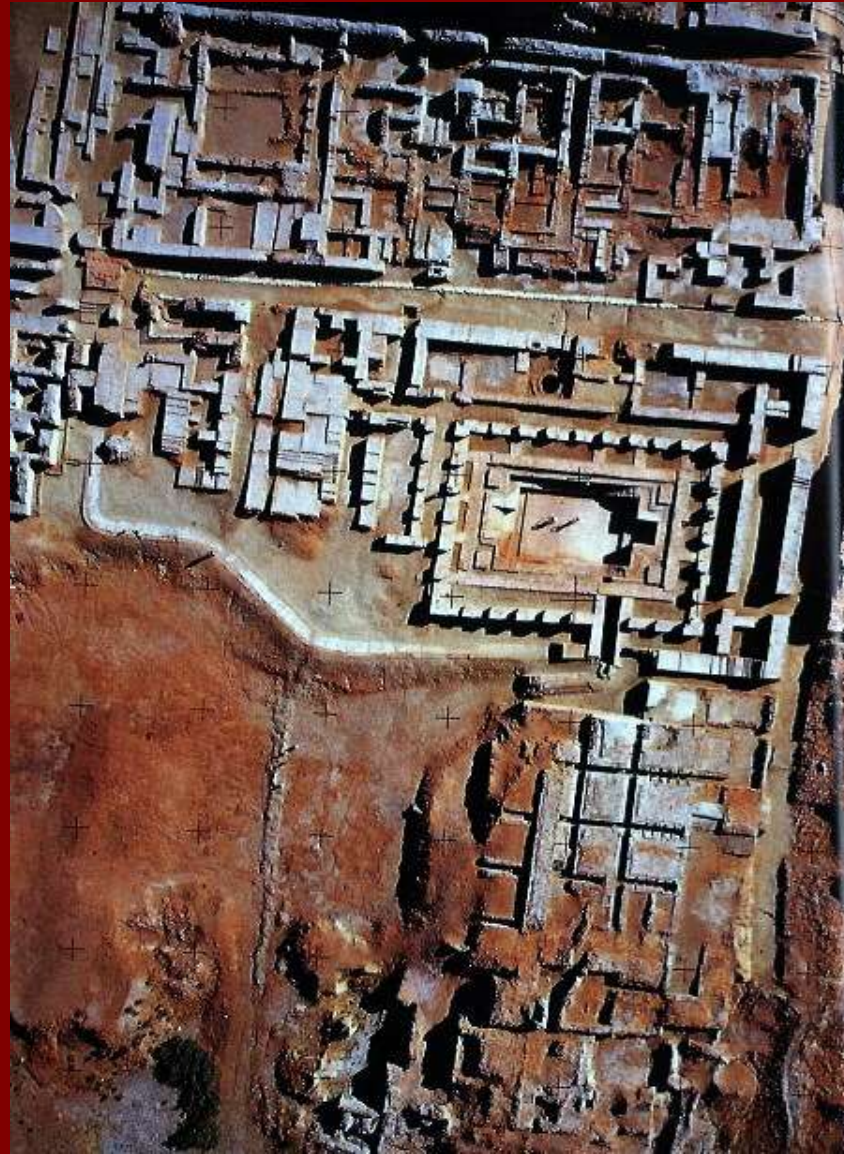
Harappan Civilization

(also known as Indus Civilization)

2300-1750 BCE (or 2600-1900 BCE)

Chapter 3, pp. 63-64

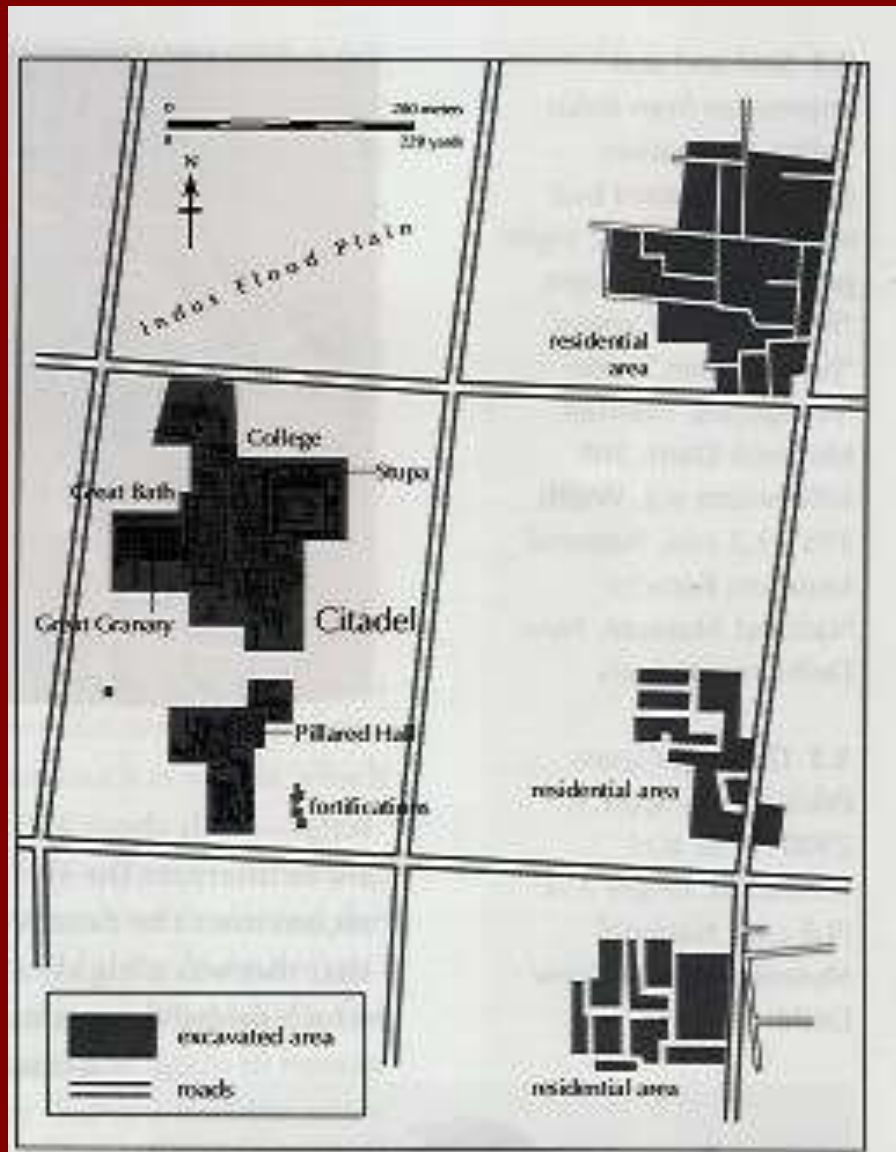




The Great Bath

Harappa

- Name derived from one of its major city; Mohenjo Daro “city of the dead,” was another large city. The size of the area is around the size of England, France and Spain combined.
- Economy based on the cultivation of wheat, barley and peas, and on trading with the Mesopotamians and others to the west.
- Contemporary with the Mid and Old Kingdom of Egypt, the Sumarian, Akkadian, and Old Babylonian periods
- No remains of royal tombs, palace, or large public art work.



Plan of Harappa

Architectural Remains

- The city was built on a grid pattern in rectangular block; buildings were made of standard size mud or baked bricks; had sewage and drainage systems
- large streets
- Residence house constructed around the courtyard; up to three stories (estimates had c. 35,000 inhabitants; located on the East side of the city
- Granaries and citadel on the West side
- Baths: provided water for residences or may have been used for general bathing and ritual ceremonies (made of brick and sealed with



Great Bath

Sculptures

- Made of clay (terracotta, stone, and bronze)
- Male and Female figures may represent religious figures which associated with fertility.



Bust of the “priest-king”





Nude Male Figure



Dancing Girl, limestone



Figurine of “Dancing Girl,” bronze



Terracotta figurine



Toy animals made of terracotta

Seals

- Seals carved with a copper burin, coated with alkali, and baked to glaze the surface; depicted animals (e.g., humped back bull, bull, goat, elephant, crocodile) mythical animals (e.g., unicorn) standing in front of an incense burner or a trough, human figures; more than 4000 have been recovered.
- Note: inscription of seals (with 3-10 characters) which are not decipherable; may be used for business as the seals to signify the ownership of traded merchandise; writing disappeared for 1500 years



Seals



Humped bull

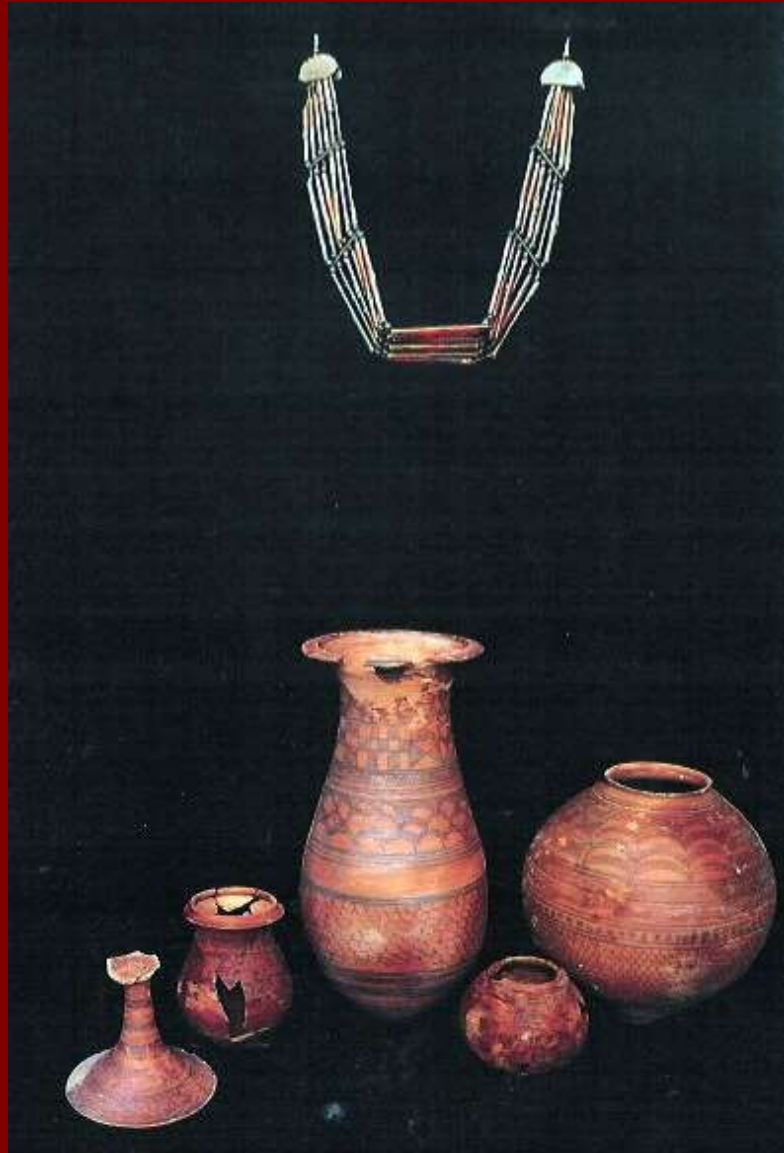


Yogi seal

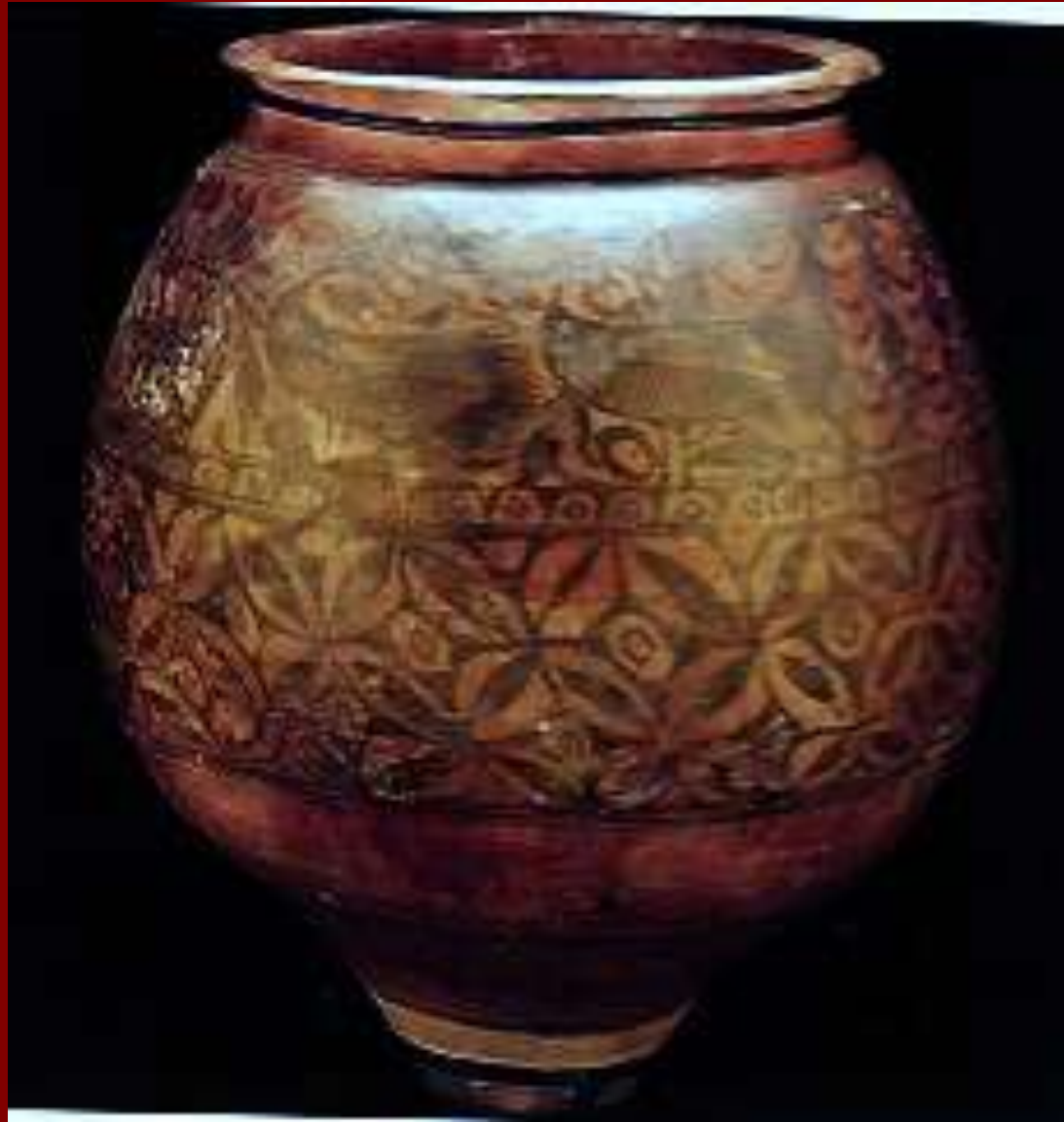


Pottery

- Hand thrown vessels decorated with red slip and black painted decoration (animals, geometric, floral and vegetation motifs)
- Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*) or Bodhi leave



Crafted goods and painted pottery



Summary

- Harappa was highly structured, organized urban culture with an agricultural economy
- They probably worshipped gods and goddesses of fertility and have practiced yogic meditation and asceticism.
- The destruction of the civilization: flooding and water resources (the shifting of water system)