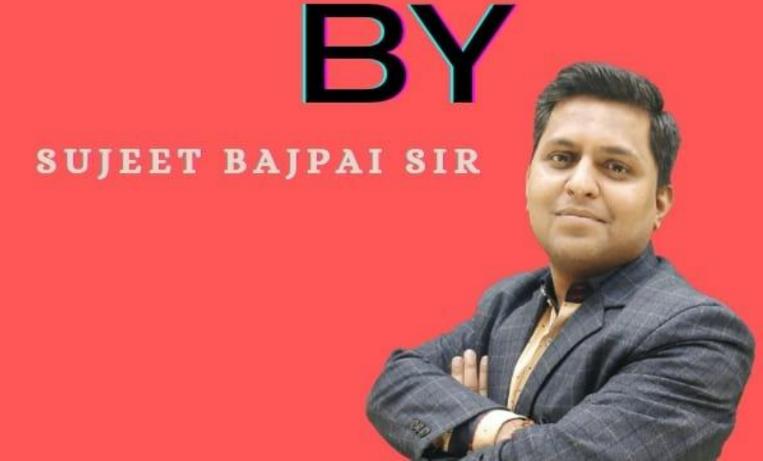




## HISTORY



Ancient Indian

Pre Historic Age 91st Li Workley X Proto Historic Age - otter etc. oftal Lywritten destroy of 3 Historic Age Lwy LRV

IVC (2550BC 1900BC) > tota = 1856 Jan Rai Lway



Indus Valley Civilization





❖ इसकी खोज 1921 में ह्यी थी

❖ उस समय(A.S.Ì.) प्रमुख जॉन मार्शल थे

❖ पहली जगह हड्प्पा श्री

❖ हड्प्पा (रावी नदी) के किनारे स्थित है |

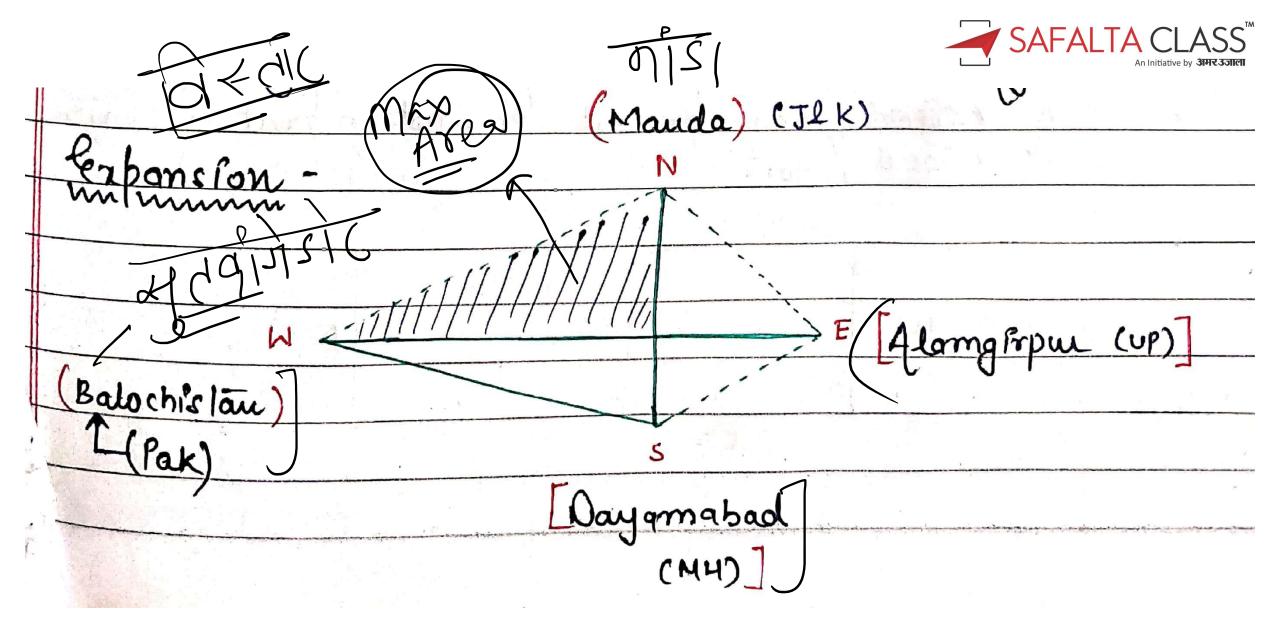
❖ हड्प्पा पाकिस्तान के (पंजाब प्रोन्त में है ।

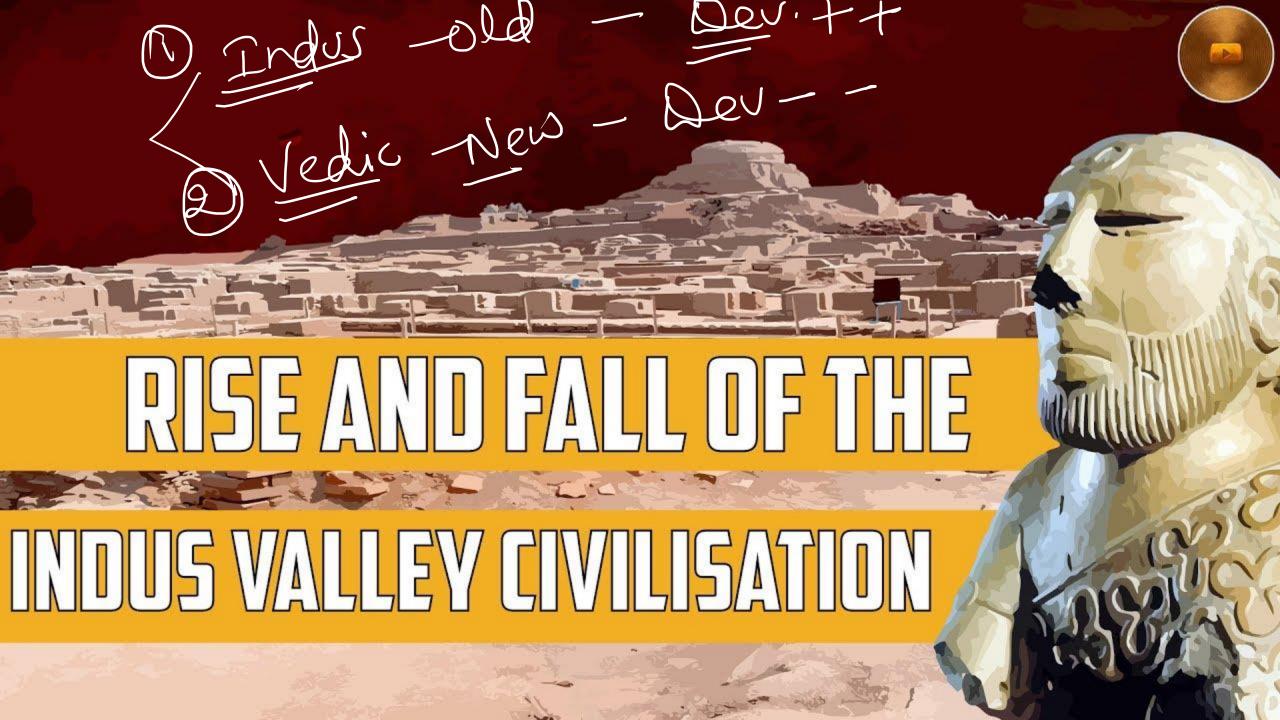




## \*Indus Valley Civilization\*

- This civilization was discovered by Dayaram Sahni.
- ❖It was discovered in 1921.
- **❖John Marshall, was head of the A.S.I. at the time.**
- The first place was Harappa.
- Harappa is situated on the banks of river Raavi.
- Harappa in Pakistan's Punjab province.





| Rise And Fall Of Indus Valle  | y Civilis ation-      |
|---|-----------------------|
| This civilization was result of p   | rogressive developem- |
| This civilization was ended because Decay. Decay. Population (eur. decay) | e of Eurinomment      |
| 2500 OC 2 1900 OC   | not (od)              |
| A   | CODC                  |
| AD -> Developing phase /<br>BC -> Temsition 219                           |                       |
| DE -> Developed  De Decline.  | Jorna !               |



- ♦ इस सभ्यता को आद्य एतिहासिक काल में रखा जाता है|
- ❖इस सभ्यता की लिपि को अभी तक पढ़ा नहीं गया है |
- ❖इस सभ्यता की लिपि वर्ण चित्रात्मक थी |



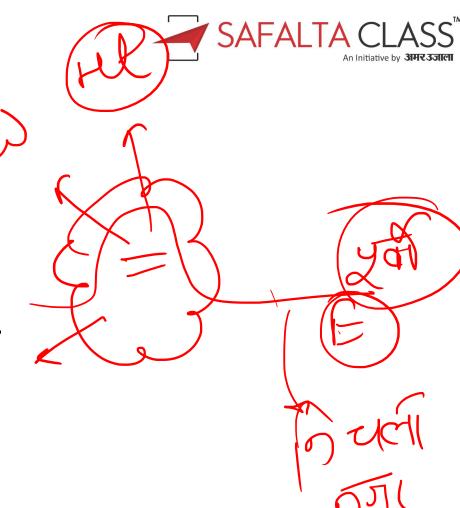
- This civilization is kept in Pre historic age.
- It was a bronze-age civilization.
- ❖The script of this civilization has not yet been read.
- The script of this civilization was Pictographic.

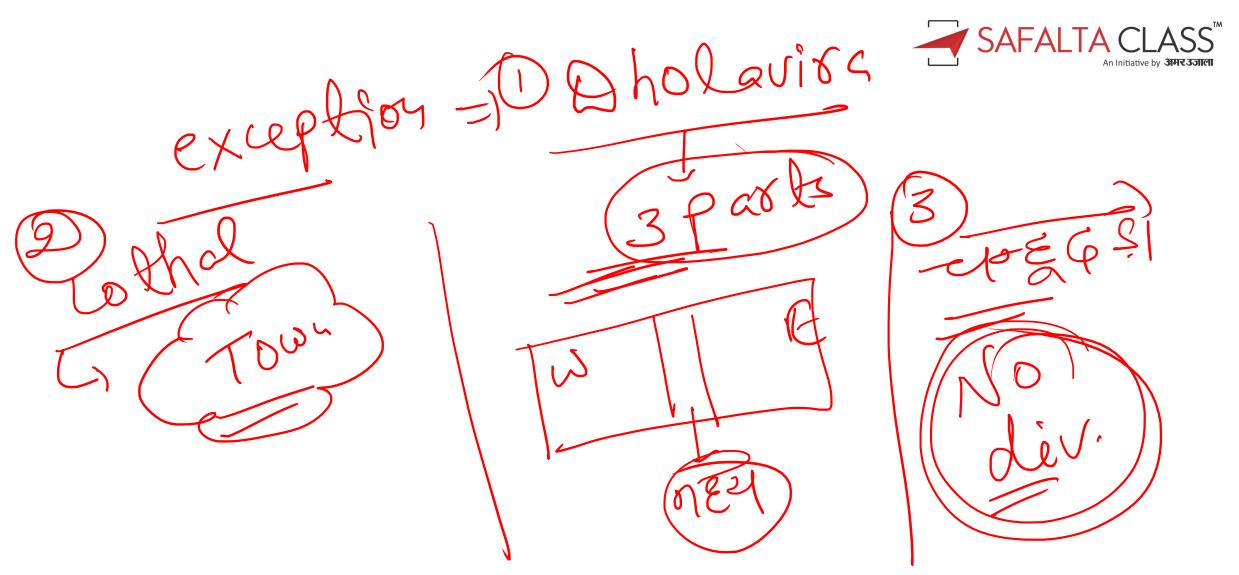
\*नगर नियोजन\*

शहर के पश्चिम में एक दुर्ग की उपस्थिति

\*Town Planning\*

\*Presence of a fort in the west of the city.

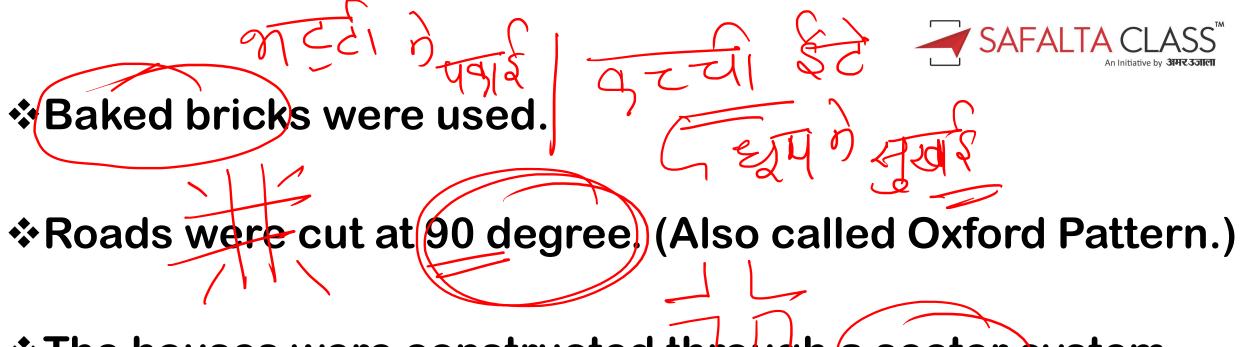








- ❖पकी हुयी ईंटों का इस्तेमाल होता था|
- ❖ सड़कें 90° पर काट रहीं थी | (इसे ऑक्सफोर्ड पैटर्न भी कहते हैं))
- घरों का निर्माण जाल पद्धति से हुआ था |



- \*The houses were constructed through a sector system.
- Drainage system in this civilization was very developed.

It was an urban civilization.



\*अर्थव्यवस्था\*

♦ सिन्धु सभ्यता की अर्थव्यवस्था बहुत विकसित थी

❖ सम्पूर्ण विश्व में कपास (कपास को सिंडन) भी कहते थे।) का उत्पादन करने वाले ये सबसे पहले लोग थे।



- \*Economy\*
- The economy of Indus civilization was very developed.

The main occupations were agriculture and trade.

❖People of Indus were the first to produce Cotton across the world (cotton was also called Sindan).



- सम्पूर्ण विश्व में चांदी का प्रयोग करने वाले ये सबसे पहले लोग थे |
- ❖इन्होने सोना, चांदी और टिन को अफगानिस्तान से आयात किया था |
- ❖इन्हें लोहे के प्रयोग की जानकारी नहीं थी |
- ❖मेसोपोटामिया में सिन्धु सभ्यता के लिए मेलुहा शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया था |

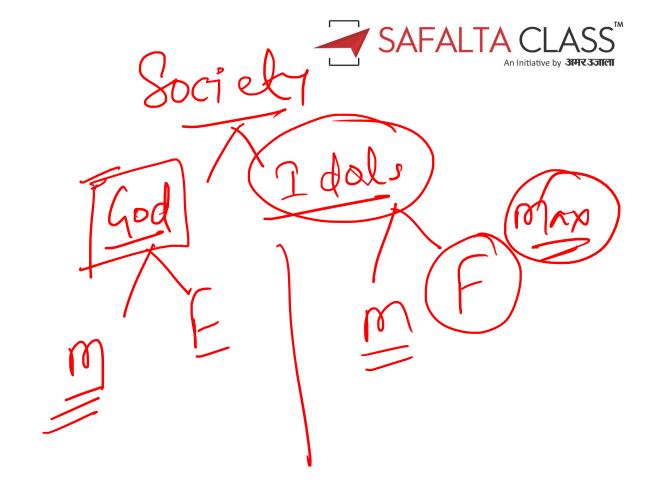




- \*These were the first people to use silver all over the world.
- They imported gold, silver and tin from Afghanistan.
- They were not aware of the use of iron.
- The word Meluha was used for the Indus civilization in Mesopotamia.

\*अन्य प्रमुख विशेषताएं\*

- परिवार मातृसत्तामक थै।
- **☆** समाज भौतिकवादी था
- प्रमुख महिला देवी मातृदेवी
- प्रमुख पुरुष देवताः पशुपति





## \*Other Key Features\*

- **❖**The families were matriarchal in nature.
- The society was materialistic.
- Major female Goddess: Mother Goddess
- \*Major Male God: Pashupati



- जॉन मार्शल ने पशुपति को आदिशिव कहा था |
- इन्हें मापतौल की जानकारी थी |
- प्रमुख कच्चा मॉल सेलखड़ी और पकी मिट्टी थे |
- सेलखड़ी का प्रयोग मुहरे बनाने में होता था |
- पकी मिट्टी का प्रयोग मूर्तियों बनाने में होता था |



- ❖John Marshall called Pashupati, Adishiva.
- They were aware of the measurement.
- The major raw materials were steatite and terra-cotta.
- Steatite was used to make seals.
- \*Terra-cotta was used to make idols.

| Reople of Indus were about measurement.  Most Imp animals were thomped on and Unicom.          |
|--|
| People of Indus were about measurement.  Most Imp animals were Humped On and Unicom.           |
| Most tonp animals were Humped on and Univorn.  |
| Most tonp animals were Humped on and Univorn.  |
|  |
| They were first to use Dwartik symbol -  |
| alor moder chiloaton   |
| They were not aware about use of horre, (although romains of horse were found from Sur kotda). |
| Long in a home were tound from Sur kotda).   |
| Cremation system was present in i)Partial and 11) Complete                                     |
| Comation system construction   |
| both forms.  Lower Amoultone and Frade.  |
| both forms.  Navjor occupations were Agricultive and Frade.                                    |



- ❖मुख्य पशु कूबड़ वाला बैल और एक सिंगा थे।
- ❖इन्होंने भारत में सर्वप्रथम स्वास्तिक का प्रयोग किया था ।
- ♦ सिंधु सभ्यता से गाय का कोई अंकन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।
- सुरकोटदा (गुजरात ) से घोड़े के जबड़े का अवशेष प्राप्त हुआ है ।
- ❖लेकिन घोड़े के प्रचलित प्रयोग के साक्ष्य नहीं मिले है ।



- शवाधान प्रणाली पूर्ण और आंशिक दोनों ही रूपों में उपस्थित थी ।
- मुख्य व्यवसाय कृषि और पशुपालन था ।

