THEME - 1 BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION

INTRODUCTION

Harappan seal:

- Distinctive artefact of Harappan civilisation.
- · Stone Steatite
- Contains Animal motifs and signs from a script (undeciphered)

Sources:

• Archeological evidence - their houses, pots, ornaments, tools, seals, beads, weights, baked bricks, etc.

TERMS, PLACES, TIMES

Terms:

- Indus Valley Civilisation Harappan culture
- Culture: group of objects distinctive in style found in specific geographical area period of time.
- Harappan culture objects : seals, beads, weights, stone blades and baked bricks.

Place:

• Found: Afghanistan, Jammu, Baluchistan (Pakistan) and Gujarat.

Time:

- Early Harappan Phase 3300 2600 BCE
- •Mature Harappan Phase 2600 1900 BCE
- Late Harappan Phase 1900 1300 BCE

1. BEGINNINGS

Early Harappan Culture Features:

- Early Harappan phase 3300 2600 BCE
- Evidence Pottery, Agriculture, Pastoralism, Crafts.
- Settlements: small, no large buildings

2. SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES

Food Habits

Plant Products

- Wheat, Barley, Lentil, Chickpea, and Sesame.
- Study: Archeo botanists

Animal Products

- Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Buffalo and Pig.
- Boar, deer and Gharial
- Study: Archeo zoologists

2.1 Agricultural Technologies

- · Seals and terracotta sculpture Bull used for ploughing.
- Terracotta models of plough in Cholistan and Banawali
- · Evidence of ploughed field Kalibangan (Rajasthan)
- Traces of canals Shortughai (Afghanistan)
- · Water reservoirs Dholavira (Gujarat)

3. MOHENJODARO : A PLANNED URBAN CENTRE

- Mohenjodaro well known site
- Hadappa first site to be discovered

Settlements Citedal

- Smaller but higher position
- Walled separated from lower town
- Evidence of structure special public purposes
- i) Warehouse massive structure
- ii) Great bath: large rectangular tank
- surrounded by corridor two flight of steps - watertight - using bricks and motar of gypsum - special ritual bath

Lower Town

- Much larger but lower position
- Walled
- Evidence residential buildings
- · Features: courtyard no windows - bathrooms - drains remains of staircases - Wells

Features: Evidence of Planning

- · Bricks:
- baked bricks standardised ratio
- length four times the height
- · breadth twice the height
- Drainage system :
- street drains grid pattern
- House drains connected to the street drains

4. TRACKING SOCIAL DIFFERENCE

4.1 Burials

- Harappan grave pottery and ornaments
- Burials of men and women Jewellery
- Cemetery in Harappa an ornaments, three shell rings, jasper bead and micro beads
- Copper mirrors

4.2 Looking for "Luxuries "

Harappan artefacts

Utilitarian

- objects of daily use
- ordinary materials stone, clay
- Easily
- Example Pottery, needles, querns, etc.

Luxuries

- objects that are rare
- Costly and non local materials
- Complicated technologies
- Example little pot of faience
- Distribution large settlements
- Mohenjodaro and Harappa.

5. Finding Out About Craft Production

Craft Production

- Craft production Chanhudaro (tiny settlement)
- Include bead making, shell cutting, metal working, seal making, weight cutting

Materials

- Stones carnelian, jasper, crystal, quartz and steatite
- Metals copper, bronze, gold
- Shell
- Faience
- Terracotta or burnt clay

Shapes

- Disc shaped
- · cylindrical shaped
- · barrel shaped
- segmented

6. Strategies For Procuring Materials

- i) Established settlements areas where materials are available
- Nageshwar and Balakot shell
- · Shortughai Lapis lazuli
- · Lothal carnelian
- Rajasthan metal

ii) Send expeditions

- · Rajasthan for copper
- · South India for gold

7. SEALS, SCRIPT, WEIGHTS

Seals and Sealings

- Seals long distance communication
- Sealing identity of the sender

Script

- Contains line of writing, animal motifs
- Script undeciphered
- not alphabetical
- written from right to left
- Found seals, copper tools, ancient signboard

Weights

- Weights cubical, no marking
- · Stone chert
- lower denomination binary system
- higher denomination decimal system

8. ANCIENT AUTHORITY

- Large building Palace
- Stone statue priest king
- i) No rulers
- ii) No single ruler but several
- iii) Single ruler

9. THE END OF THE CIVILISATION

Possible causes for the end of Harappan Civilization

- · Climatic change
- Deforestation
- Excessive floods
- Earthquakes
- The shifting of rivers
- · The Drying up of rivers
- Invasion of Aryans

10. DISCOVERING THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION

- Cunningham first Director-General of ASI
- Archeological excavation mid nineteenth century
- Cunningham fail to release the importance of harappan artefacts
- · Daya Ram Sahni discovered seal at Harappa
- Rakhal Daa Banerji discovered seal at Mohenjodaro
- · John Marshall (Director-General of ASI) announced
- discovery of Indus Valley Civilisation

11. PROBLEMS OF PIECING TOGETHER THE PAST

- i) Terracotta figurines of women Mother Goddesses
- ii) Rare stone statue Priest-king
- iii) Great Bath and Fire Altars
- iv) Seal Plant Motifs nature worship
- v) Unicorn depicted on seals
- vi) Seal figure seated in yogic posture Proto Shiva
- vii) conical stone objects lingas