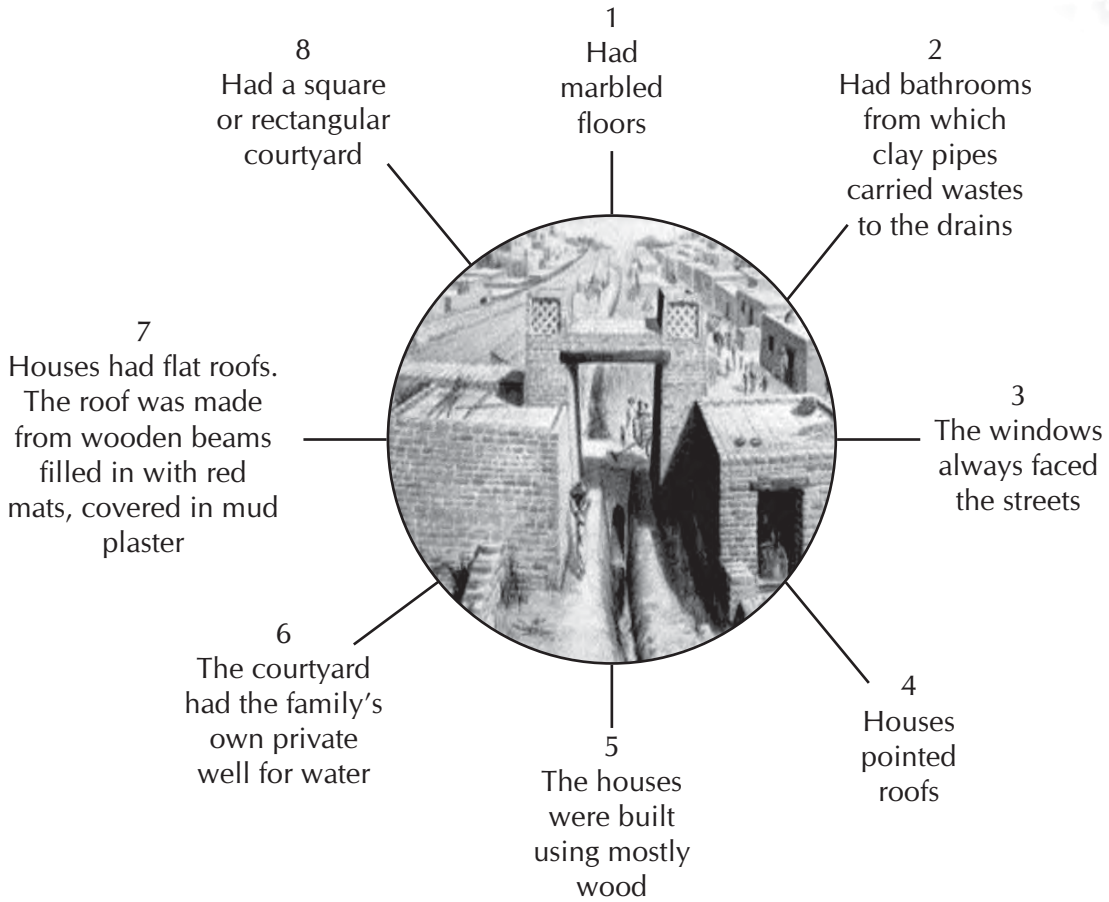


The legacy of the Indus Valley



Activity 2

What did a Harappan house look like? Strike out the incorrect facts.



Activity 3

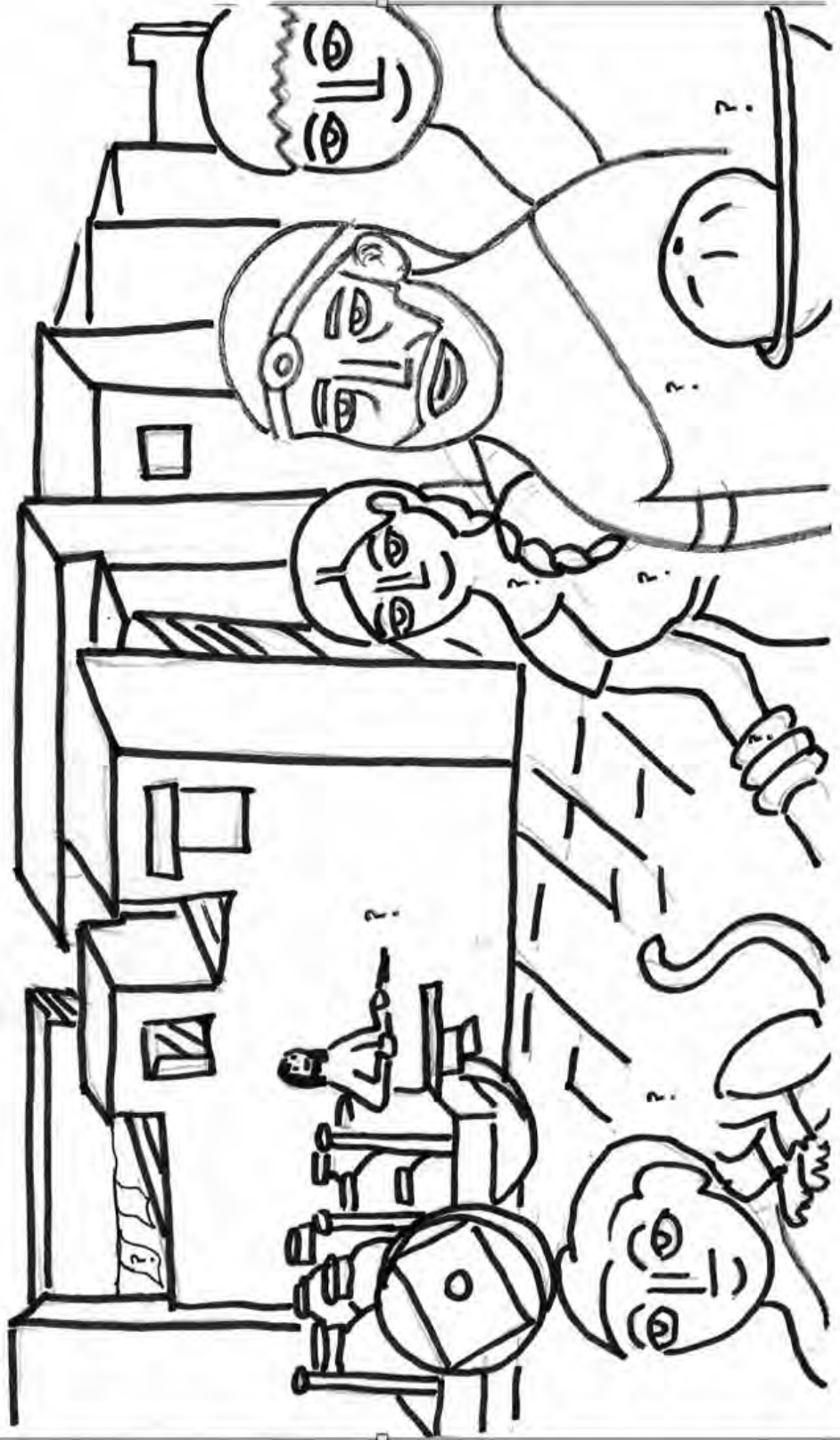
How many words can you find here related to the Indus Valley Civilization.

m	u	d	b	r	i	c	k	s	g
e	m	a	s	s	o	n	q	w	r
l	a	s	d	f	g	h	j	k	e
u	s	e	a	l	s	v	c	e	a
h	a	r	a	p	p	a	x	e	t
a	b	s	i	n	d	h	u	r	b
q	n	m	i	n	d	u	s	r	a
w	c	i	t	a	d	e	l	t	t
g	r	a	n	a	r	y	r	y	h

Activity 4

Complete and colour using these clues. Colour suggestions are given in brackets.

1. The 3 leaved symbol on the priest King's robes were also found in Mesopotamia (green)
2. Some bracelets looked like doughnuts painted grey and black (brown)
3. Carts were pulled by oxen (brown)
4. Dye from the Madder plant turned clothes red (red)
5. Sea shells were made into necklaces and were traded from over 800 km away (grey)
6. Traders carried monkeys to trade as pets (brown)
7. We know from the seeds that the archeologists found, that the Indus people ate melons and grapes (orange)



Activity 5



Over 3500 seals have been found in the Indus Valley sites. They are mostly square or rectangular made from steatite and usually baked hard. Each seal has a picture and writing carved on it. Pressed into clay a seal left an impression.

Carefully examine the seals in the pictures and answer the following questions.

1. How many different kinds of animals can you spot on the seals? Which animal of burden and also of war is conspicuous by its absence?
-

2. Some Indus seals have been found in ancient Mesopotamia. How do you think they got there and why?
-

3. The Indus script which has so far not been deciphered has more than 400 symbols. They have been found on ceramic pots, seals and what looked like a sign board found in Dholavira.

How many different symbols can you see in these seals? Do you think they ran from left to right or right to left? Count and copy.

4. The tree represented in seal # 11 is a Peepal tree. Where else in Indian history did the Peepal tree come in focus?
-

5. What does seal # 5 show? What does it tell us about travel and trade in the Indus Valley Civilization.
-

6. Check out seal # 6. Historians think that the figure represented in the seal bears resemblance to a Hindu deity. Which one and why?
-

7. Design a seal for yourself. Remember it is your own personal tag. It should represent something you care about, so anybody looking at it knows that it belongs to you.



Activity 6

Find suitable questions to these answers

1) Meluha

2) The Indus Valley Civilization was very large , but we do not know if it had kings. What looked like crowns were found at a site called Kunal. A small stone statue found at Mohenjodaro shows the bust of a man with a beard and a headband. He wears a robe with a three leaved pattern on it. He looks important and people have called him the 'Priest King'.

3) The Indus people ate a healthy diet. Most people ate more fruit and vegetables than meat. The Indus people kept cattle, pigs, sheep and goat for food. Farmers grew crops like wheat and peas.

4) Red beads were made by heating Carnelian stones in an oven. After it cooled, the stone was clipped to make the beads. A hole was then drilled into it. It was then polished, ready to be used in jewellery.

5) At home the Indus people probably used utensils made of terracotta. They also had metal dishes made from copper, silver and bronze.

Activity 7

Fill in the blanks with the picture clues given below:

Bronze, Copper, Warehouse, Stone weights, Swastika, Maze puzzles, Clay pots, Cart, Harbor, Wooden shafts, Dice, Great bath



1. People in the Indus Valley buried dead people with some everyday objects like _____.



2. This is what the city of Lothal may have looked like. It had a _____ for ships and a large _____ for goods.



3. The most visible object from Indus Valley civilization, the dancing girl was made of _____.



4. Indus traders weighed their goods with scales, using _____.
The scale pans were made of _____.



5. Copper was used to make weapons such as these. The metal blades were fitted into _____.



6. _____ and _____ were some of the games played by the Indus people.



7. The _____ at Mohenjodaro.



8. A clay model of a _____.
This was probably a toy.



9. The _____ is a cross with its arms bent at right angles either to the left or to the right. In Sanskrit it literally means "good to be". These seals were found in Mesopotamia.

