

17-11-10.

Indus Valley Civilization¹

Controversy 1: Origin.

view 1: Aryans played a role (not acceptable)

view 2: People from outside Mesopotamia.

Foreign origin theory.

view 3: 1960's onwards another view came.

Indigenous origin theory. (Recent view)

Controversy 2: Authors.

view 1: authors were people from Mesopotamia

view 2: Aryans.

view 3: Dravidian people.

view 4: Mixed race

Proto australoids

Mongoloid

Mediterranean

Alpines

Controversy 3: Chronology.

Civilisation began 2500-2300

Evolution began 6000-5500

Decline → 1800-1750

		URBAN PHASE		POST URBAN	
Pre - Harappa	Early Harappa or Proto Harappa or Transition period	Mature Harappa	Declining Harappa	Late Harappa or Later Harappa or Sub-Indus	
6000 - 5500 BC	3500 - 3000 BC	2500 - 2000 BC	2000 - 1750 BC	1300 - 1200 BC	

Indus Valley Civilization.

Indus Valley

Contemporary 1: 1960's

Contemporary 2: Indig

Contemporary 3: Foreign

Contemporary 4: People

Contemporary 5: 1960's

Contemporary 6: Foreign

Contemporary 7: People

Contemporary 8: 1960's

Contemporary 9: Foreign

Contemporary 10: People

Contemporary 11: 1960's

Contemporary 12: Foreign

Contemporary 13: People

Contemporary 14: 1960's

Contemporary 15: Foreign

Contemporary 16: People

Contemporary 17: 1960's

Contemporary 18: Foreign

Contemporary 19: People

Contemporary 20: 1960's

Contemporary 21: Foreign

Contemporary 22: People

Contemporary 23: 1960's

Contemporary 24: Foreign

Contemporary 25: People

Contemporary 26: 1960's

Contemporary 27: Foreign

Contemporary 28: People

Contemporary 29: 1960's

Contemporary 30: Foreign

Contemporary 31: People

Contemporary 32: 1960's

Contemporary 33: Foreign

Contemporary 34: People

Contemporary 35: 1960's

Contemporary 36: Foreign

Contemporary 37: People

Contemporary 38: 1960's

Contemporary 39: Foreign

Contemporary 40: People

Contemporary 41: 1960's

Contemporary 42: Foreign

Contemporary 43: People

Contemporary 44: 1960's

Contemporary 45: Foreign

Contemporary 46: People

Contemporary 47: 1960's

Contemporary 48: Foreign

Contemporary 49: People

Contemporary 50: 1960's

Contemporary 51: Foreign

Contemporary 52: People

Contemporary 53: 1960's

Contemporary 54: Foreign

Contemporary 55: People

Contemporary 56: 1960's

Contemporary 57: Foreign

Contemporary 58: People

Contemporary 59: 1960's

Contemporary 60: Foreign

Contemporary 61: People

Contemporary 62: 1960's

Contemporary 63: Foreign

Contemporary 64: People

Contemporary 65: 1960's

Contemporary 66: Foreign

Contemporary 67: People

Contemporary 68: 1960's

Contemporary 69: Foreign

Contemporary 70: People

Contemporary 71: 1960's

Contemporary 72: Foreign

Contemporary 73: People

Contemporary 74: 1960's

Contemporary 75: Foreign

Contemporary 76: People

Contemporary 77: 1960's

Contemporary 78: Foreign

Contemporary 79: People

Contemporary 80: 1960's

Contemporary 81: Foreign

Contemporary 82: People

Contemporary 83: 1960's

Contemporary 84: Foreign

Contemporary 85: People

Contemporary 86: 1960's

Contemporary 87: Foreign

Contemporary 88: People

Contemporary 89: 1960's

Contemporary 90: Foreign

Contemporary 91: People

Contemporary 92: 1960's

Contemporary 93: Foreign

Contemporary 94: People

Contemporary 95: 1960's

Contemporary 96: Foreign

Contemporary 97: People

Contemporary 98: 1960's

Contemporary 99: Foreign

Contemporary 100: People

Controversy 4: Decline

1. theory of sudden decline :
all views focus on around end of the civilization. Due to flood, climate change, tectonic disturbances, epidemic fall in rainfall.
2. theory of gradual decline :
ecological imbalance. Resource depleting.
3. what happen in 1800 - 1750 is decline of warm phase and rest continued.

Facets

1. various theories related to origin of Harappan civilisation / various views. (foreign origin and indigenous).
2. various phases in the rise of Harappan civilisation. (when and how).
3. various phases of Harappan civilisation. (6000 - 5500 to matured Harappan).
4. various phases in growth of Harappan civilisation. (rise and fall both).
5. Rise and growth of Harappan civilisation entire.
6. Rise of HC represents a case of cultural evolution. (start with foreign origin, Pre, early till matured.)
7. IVC has abrupt beginning. (same as above)
8. IVC did not have abrupt beginning.
9. IVC was a product of a long cultural evolution.
10. Mesopotamian influence in the rise of IVC. Foreign origin Mesopotamian influence over indigenous origin. How influence negated.

11. Early Harappan cultural pattern. Trade, society, religious, art and archi. scripts.
12. Late Indus / sub Indus / late Harappan culture. Harappan urbanisation.
13. Recent views regarding origin of IVC. Indigenous.
14. Factors and circumstances behind the rise of IVC. 7 main of them 60 marks. All views of controversy 1.
15. Relevance of Sindh and Baluchistan in the rise of IVC. Early Harappan only Sindh & Balⁿ area cultural pattern.
16. In the context of decline of IVC civilisation ended and culture continued. Theory of sudden decline, Post urban, Myans.
17. Various theories related to decline of IVC. Three theories.
18. How recent information and studies have added new dimension to studies related to decline of IVC. Third view of decline and entire post urban phase.

- 19. survival and continuity of harappan element
- 20. survival and continuity of harappan elements is discernible in both secular and religious field. **third view of decline and pest when ... when ... town planning (secular field).**
- 21. theory of sudden decline.
- 22. theory of gradual decline.
- 23. climate change theory the decline of IVC.
- 24. Foreign invasion theory the decline of IVC.
- 25. Role of ayans in decline of IVC.
- 26. on the basis of circumstantial evidence Indira stands convicted.
- 27. In the light of recent excavation and archaeological studies Indira stands and exonerated.
- 28. IVC had abrupt and **sudden decline and gradual decline.**
- 29. IVC did not have abrupt end. **start with gradual and shift to sudden.**
- 30. town planning.
- 31. Harappan urbanisation.
- 32. geographical spread of harappan civilisation **max, north most limit, s most . WM . EM.**

33. Major cities. Location, evidences.

34. Harappan religion.

35. Harappan socio-religious life.

36. Harappan agricultural pattern.

1. various evidence from various sites regarding crop pattern, domestication of animals.

2. crop pattern.

3. irrigation pattern. Dams and wells.

4. Ploughing

5. herding domestication of animals.

6. **Implications** - surplus - grainary are evidences. non farming economic activities its income the basis of city centered economy.

37. Harappan economic life.

38. Harappan trade.

- **evidences**

- **implications**

- **continuity** wherever to be written.

39. Harappan art and architecture.

40. Harappan craft and technology.

Harappan structures.

- 42. Burial practices in harappan civilisation.
- 43. Harappan scripts.
- 44. Nature of IVC.
- 45. Character of IVC.
- 46. Features of IVC.
- 47. Urban features of IVC.
- 48. Survival and continuity of H- elements.
- 49. Comparing IVC and vedic culture.
- 50. Various parallels between IVC and vedic culture.

Q. Do you think vedic culture and IVC show any parallel w.r.t geographical spread and chronology?

51. Various archaeologists and historians associated with IVC. Charles mason was the first to discover.

52. Authors of harappan civilisation.

53. Chronology of IVC.

51. Archaeologists and historians.

1. Charles mason in 1826 discovered a mound in Harappa.
2. Alexander Kanigham first director general of dept of arch. he discovered a seal from Harappa.

3. Dayaram Sahni conducted first excavation of Harappa in 1921 and R.D Banerjee conducted first excavation at Mohenjodaro in 1922.
4. John Marshall excavated Mohenjodaro, he presented the first theory of origin. he presented flood theory of decline of IVC & he created two major works:
 - A. Fresh light on long forgotten civilisation.
 - B. Mohenjodaro and Indus civilisation.
5. Mortimer Wheeler excavated Harappa he presented foreign origin theory of IVC. He called IVC as colony of Mesopotamia and he presented foreign invasion theory of decline linking the foreigners with Aryans.
6. E.J.H. Mackay he excavated two sites Mohenjodaro and Chanakudaro. He presented foreign origin theory of IVC and he presented flood theory of decline related to Chanakudaro.
7. N.G. Mazumdar. He made an exploration of Sind. He discovered new sites.

- A. Amri
- B. Chanhudaro
- C. Lothi
- D. Shimwad
- E. Pindimahi

8. Walter a fair since he presented indigenous theory he coined a term early harappan. He presented ecological imbalance theory of decline.

9. Stuart Piggot was first to present indigenous origin theory and was first to present antecedent of IVC he presentedryan invasion theory of decline and he called Mohenjodaro and Harappa as twin capital of IVC.

10. M.S. Vatsa he discovered Rojar which was a first excavated after independence. He excavated harappa and Mohenjodaro also and he presented tectonic disturbances theory of decline of IVC.

5th Facet : **Chronology of IVC :**

1. The chronological of IVC emerged as issue of subject of debate and diff archaeologist presented diff views.

2. John Marshall placed IVC between 3250 and 2750.

3. C.J. Yadd presented the chronology
2350 - 1700.

4. Mortimer Wheeler presented the chronology
i.e. 2500 - 1500.

5. The presentation of the chronology was
based on conventional method that
was artifactual affinities with Mesopotamia.
It was also based on analysis of indus
valis found in Mesopotamia particularly
by found from us.

6. Later with the use of more scientific
methods chronology was presented.
Persons like Ralph, G.L. Posse etc.
presented.

7. G.L. Posse's chronology came to be more
accepted and it is:

A. Early Harappan period 2900 - 2100.

B. Matured Harappan 2200 - 1800.

C. Late Harappan 1800 - 1500.

8. Gradually a more scientific chronology
presented and today the chronology is
considered in the light of various phases
Pre Harappan to late Harappan.

classmate
All the three views regarding origin of IVC. :

1. Role of the Aryans

- i. N.K. Chastri
- ii. Pusalkar
- iii. T.R. Ramachandran
- iv. S.R. Rao

This view not acceptable in the light of dissimilarities b/w the Indic culture and IVC.
Dissimilarities to be elaborated.

2. Foreign origin theory :

- i. The first hypothesis presented about origin was by John Marshall and he talked about foreign influence but later he presented the idea of antecedents also. (1924 - 1931).
- ii. Mackay in 1938 presented view regarding its connection with Indic culture of Sumerian.
- iii. Mortimer Wheeler was the first to present detail hypothesis of origin in 1953 he talked about Mesopotamian influence. He used the term colonisation.

- iv. Gordon in 1958 presented the view that about migration from Mesopotamia and Elam. (Srilanka).
- v. H. H. H. in 1956 presented the view of foreign influence and called IVC cities as colonial cities.
- vi. Kramer in 1963 presented the view regarding migration from Mesopotamia.
- vii. They negated antecedents. They said that the civilization began from dead start and developed quickly and the city culture of Mesopotamia played a role.
- viii. They state similarities b/w both. Like urban character, use of seals, use of scripts etc.

3. view 3 :

- i. John Marshall was a first who considered possibility of antecedents. (1924-31).
- ii. Stuart Piggot in 1950 also presented the idea of antecedents of IVC.
- iii. A. Ghosh in 1964 presented a detailed study of existence of antecedents. He

presented the study of existence of what he call **pre-harappan culture** existing in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Sind, Punjab and Baluchistan and he gave it the name **lothi culture** or **lothi-sisul culture**.

iv. Sallu in 1965 presented the second detail study and presented the second idea of phase.

v. Fairbairn in 1967 coined the term **early harappa** and he presented 3rd detail study of indigenous study.

vi. Michin in 1968 presented another imp study # as regards indigenous origin.

vii. 1970 Rafiq Mughal presented further studies and presented a new term **greater Indus valley**.

viii. Later in 1972-75. SP Gupta, S. D. P. Agrawal etc presented further studies and finally 1970s view gained ground and got set

x. civilization grew out of pre harappan cultural pattern and it was a case of a long cultural evolution.

x. They put a question mark on Mesopotamian influences presenting fundamental differences.

view 3. full answer :

1. views with names.
 2. - Favourable conditions, favourable environmental factors and their exploiⁿ and gradual growth of tech and agricultural know how.
 - gradual build up of population and its spread.
 - gradual expansion of settlement.
 - emergence of regional cultural pattern.
 - Development of unifying trends and birth of a civilization.
3. Fundamental basis of rise and existence of civilization.

Favourable L₁ surplus agri.

env L₂ internal trade

Factor L₃ external trade.

L₁ + L₂ + L₃ → Delicate balance → IVC.

unfavourable - climate change, factors.

4. Pre-harappan phase archaeological evidences and characteristics.
5. Early and proto harappan phase archaeological evidences and characteristics.
6. Emergence of mature phase archaeological evidences and characteristics.