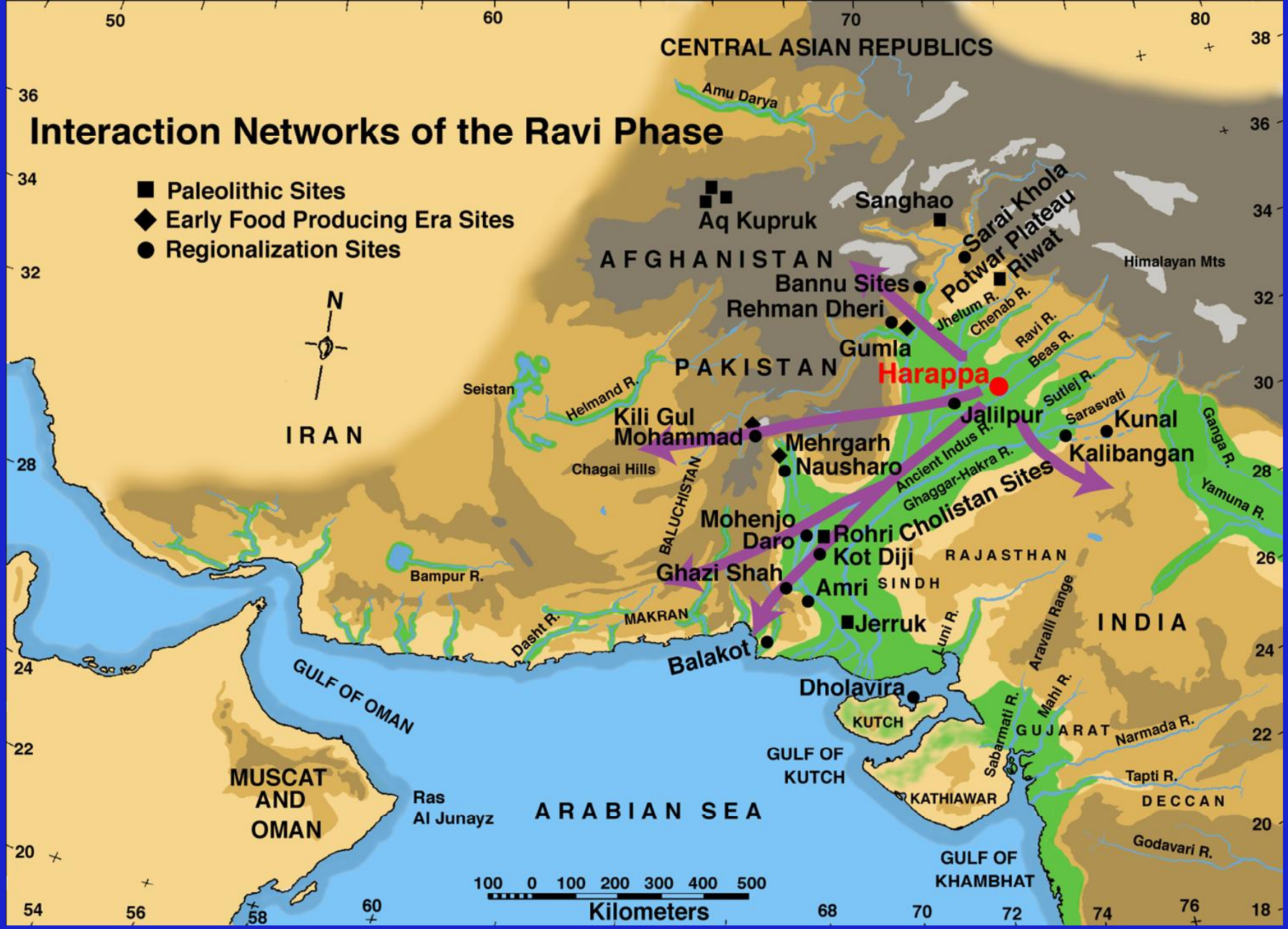


Indus Valley Sites







Harappa mound, rising 17 meters above the plain



Ravi Phase polychrome pottery with Grafitti and potter's marks



Symbols of Belief and organization
- Ravi Phase Button seal, swastika motif?



Later Swastika seal







terracotta and shell bangles





terracotta and stone beads

Ravi period terracotta ornament similar to tika worn in parts of Western India and Pakistan







Kot Diji Phase geometric seals



Elephant Seal



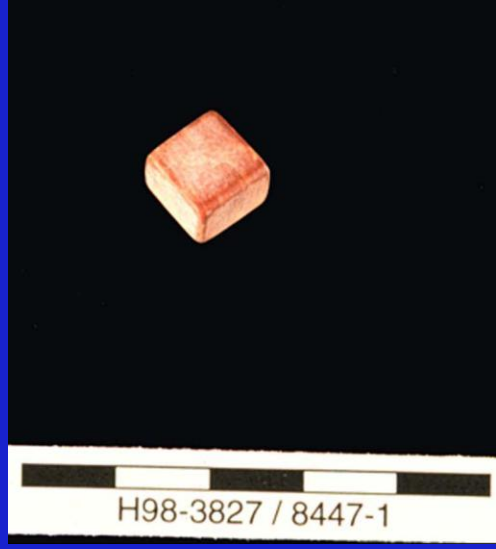
sealing with script

cubical limestone weight



Harappa Weights Summary

Ratio	(New) Designation	HARP Average Weight	HARP No of specimens
1/3	(AAA)	0.30	2
2/3	(AA)	0.60	1
1	A	0.86	7
1 1/3	(A')	1.25	8
2	B	1.78	13
1/3 x 7	Q	2.10	4
1/3 x 8	C		
4	D	3.52	12
8	E	6.61	8
16	F	13.86	10
18	(F')	15.50	1
32	G	26.70	7
64	H	51.97	3
160	J	120.81	4
200	K		
320	L	225.50	1
640	M		
1600	N		



1 Early Harappan

1 Early Harappan

Early Harappan graffiti with “house/temple sign” and steatite seal with same sign





Later Indus narrative tablets with house or temple symbol 2450 BC



Indus script with “house/temple” sign - 2000 BC





Ravi and Kot Diji
Script evolution





HARAPPA
Period 1: Ravi Phase

Post-firing graffiti



Pre-firing potter's marks



Period 2: Kot Diji Phase

Post-firing graffiti



Pre-firing potter's marks



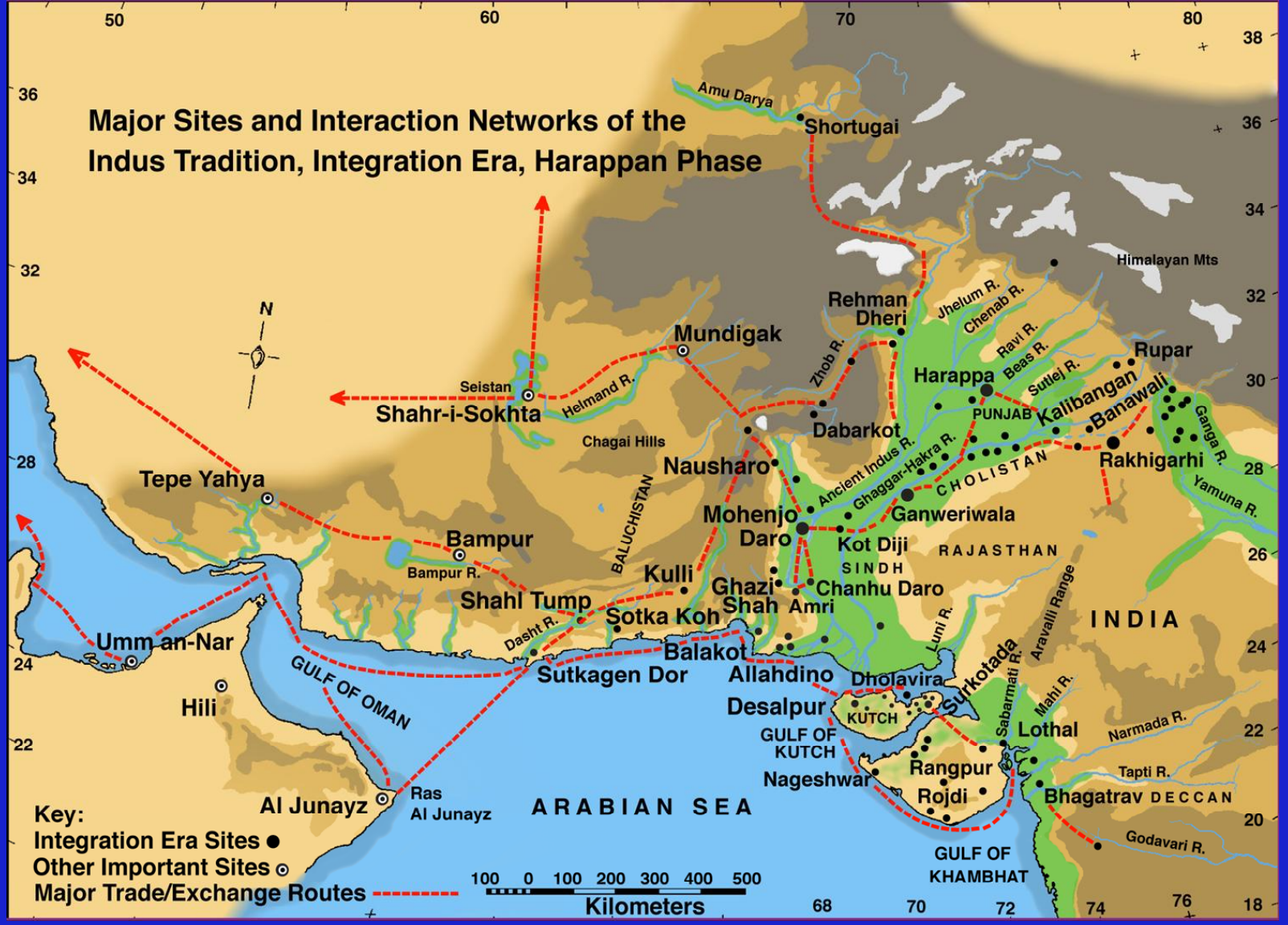
Gold sequins



Early Harappan, Kot Dijian Phase in North Harappa (2800-2600 BC)

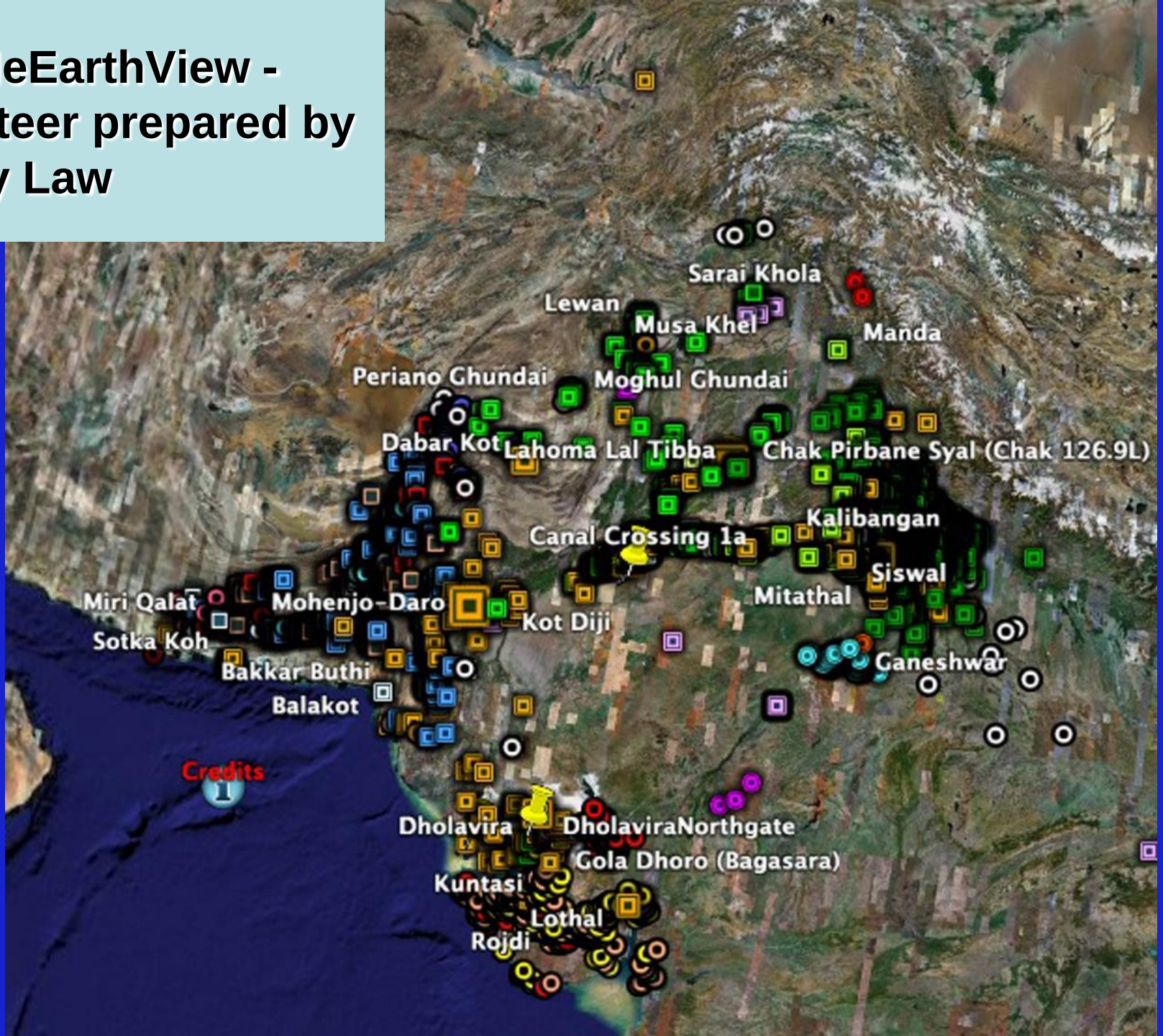


Increased diversity seen ornaments, bangle styles and dress



INTEGRATION ERA: Indus Valley Civilization, Harappan Phase 2600 to 1900 B. C.
largest area covered by an early civilization

GoogleEarthView - Gazetteer prepared by Randy Law





more than 65% with unicorn motif - most widespread community or officials - possibly merchants











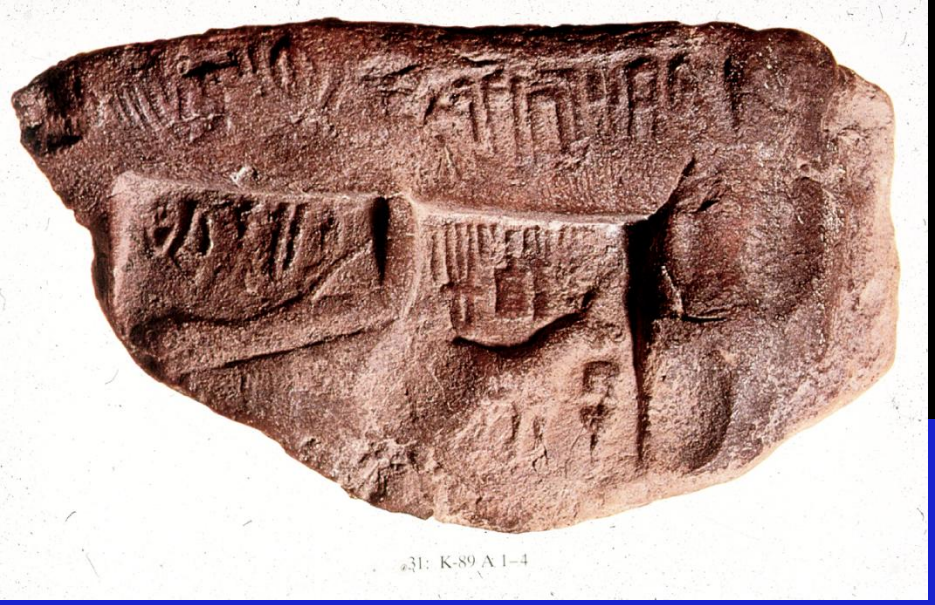
Seals with animal motifs and Indus script, may represent ruling elites - landowners, merchants, ritual specialists

Indus Writing

- not yet deciphered , possible languages are proto-Dravidian,Mundari, Indo-Aryan, Sino-Tibetan, Language “X”

- written from right to left
-used for economic, ritual and personal identification purposes
- found on **square seals**, used for trade and ritual purposes
- **faience, steatite or terra cotta tokens**, accounting and possible ritual purposes









Square Indus seals, large and small

Four different unicorn seal impression on a clay sealing indicates corporate ownership or centralized bureaucracy





Circular Persian Gulf seals

GNW Unicorn Figurines and Unicorn Seals

Gola Dhoro



Harappa









Writing and Religion





Sacred Tree and ritual offering stand



Indus Religion - sacred pipal tree as temple, processions and sacrifice - no central temples

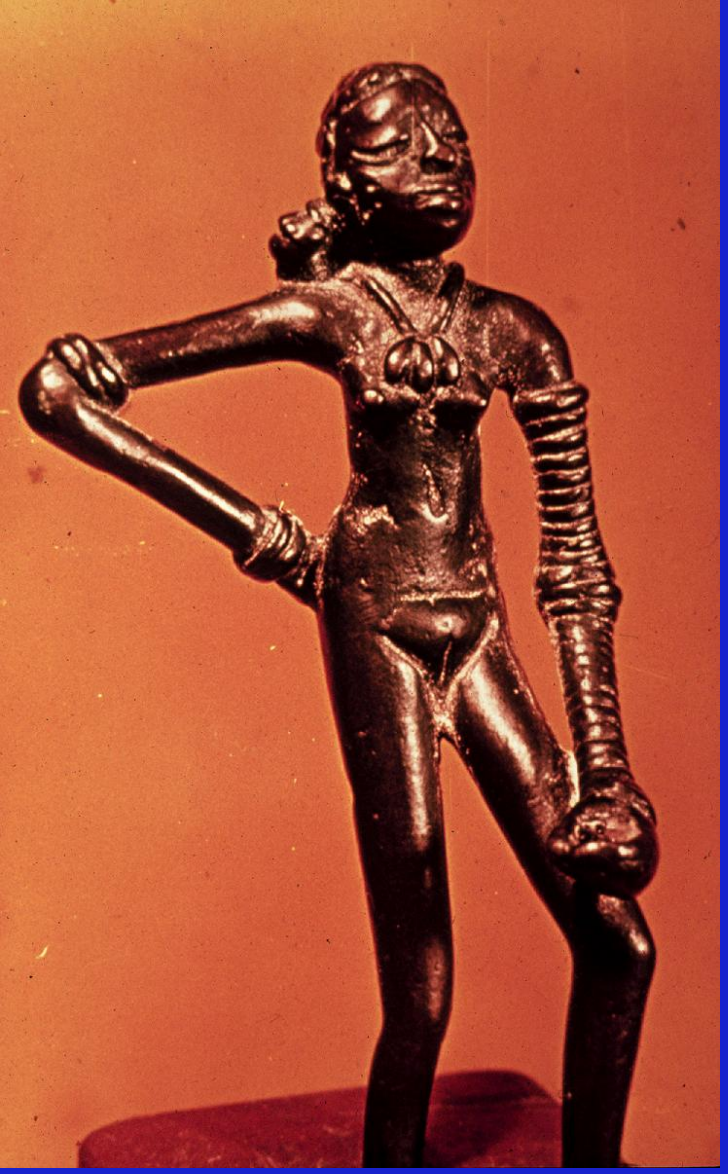








Male burial with beads







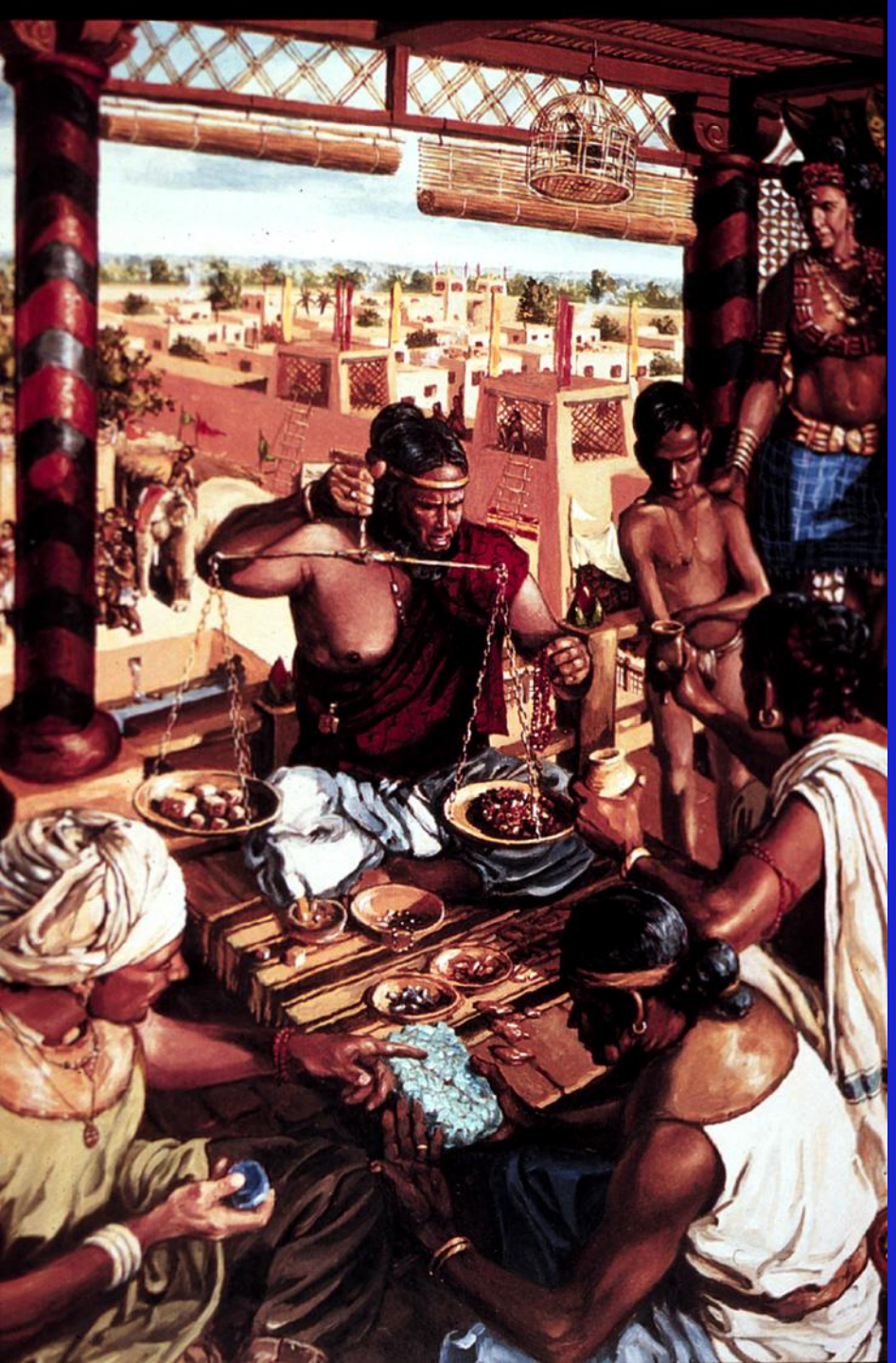
bangles worn by men and women, thin shell bangles indicate elite status



Female figurine with elaborate jewelry similar to gold and carnelian hoards found at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa and Allahdino

jewelry hoard from Allahdino, a small site near Karachi









8 gunja seeds =
smallest weight

Standardized Weights throughout the entire region - double as they increase from 1:2:4:8:16:32 etc
16th ratio = 13.7 grams

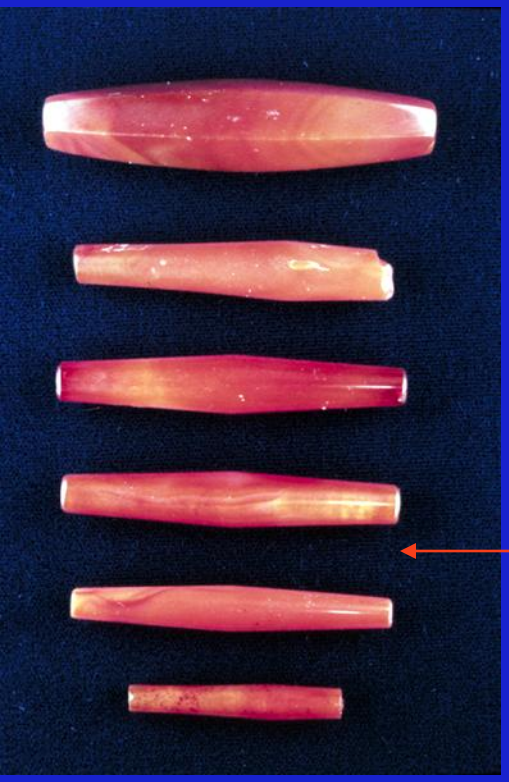
Trade contacts with Mesopotamian, the Gulf, Central Asia, and possibly China

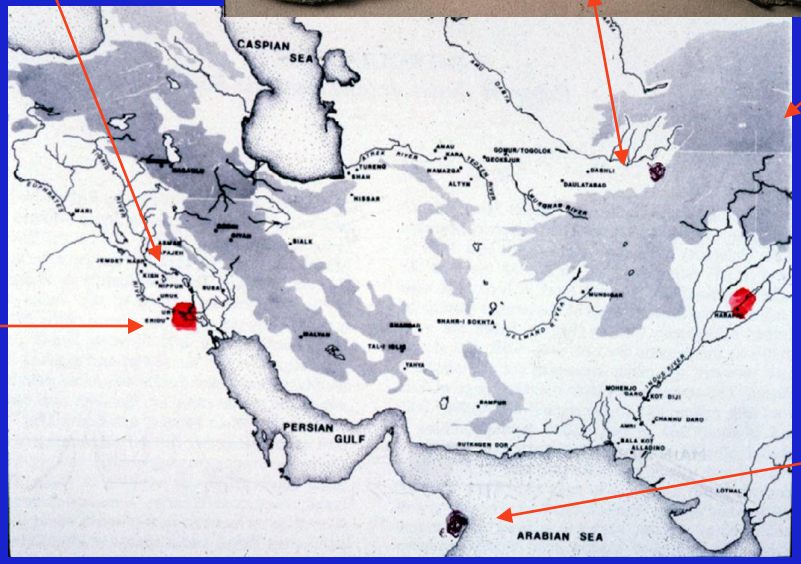


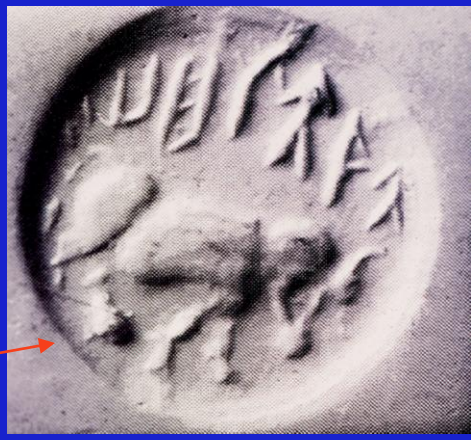






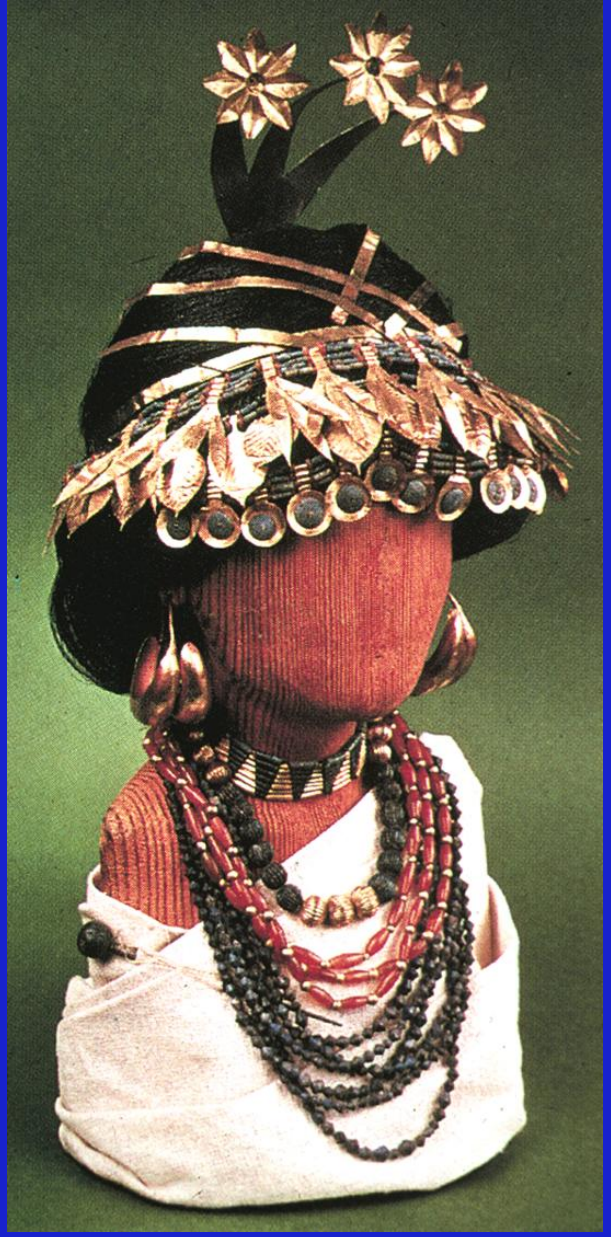








Figurine with flower headdress, Harappa



Serving girl with Queen Puabi, Royal burials at Ur





-latrines or commodes in each house with water pot for washing

- bathing platforms and private wells made from wedge shaped bricks (stone at Dholavira)

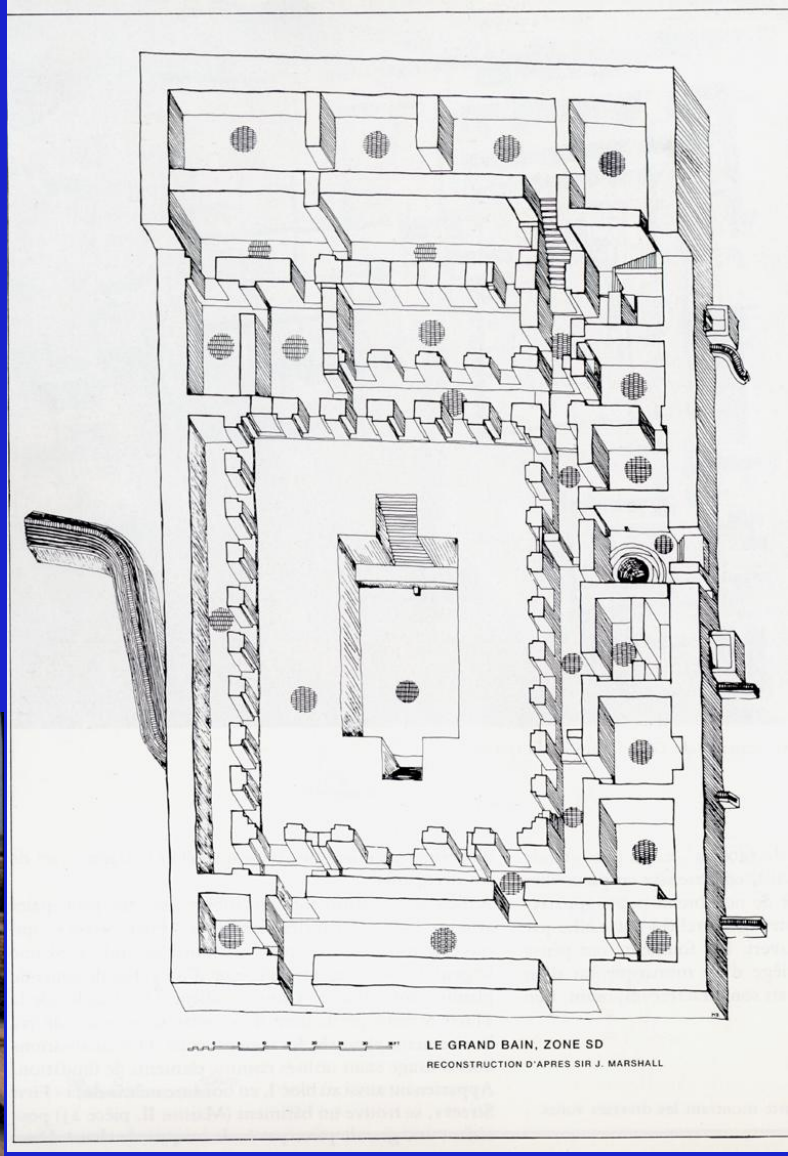
Public wells for convenience of visitors and traders in the cities



Monumental architecture seen at major sites,

Great Bath, Mohenjo Daro, about 2000 BCE





Reservoirs at Dholavira, Kutch





Reservoir at Lothal, Gujarat (no evidence for a dock)



Major Cities/Urban Centers

Harappa, Pakistan

+150 hectares

Mohenjo Daro, Pakistan

+250 hectares

Regional Towns:

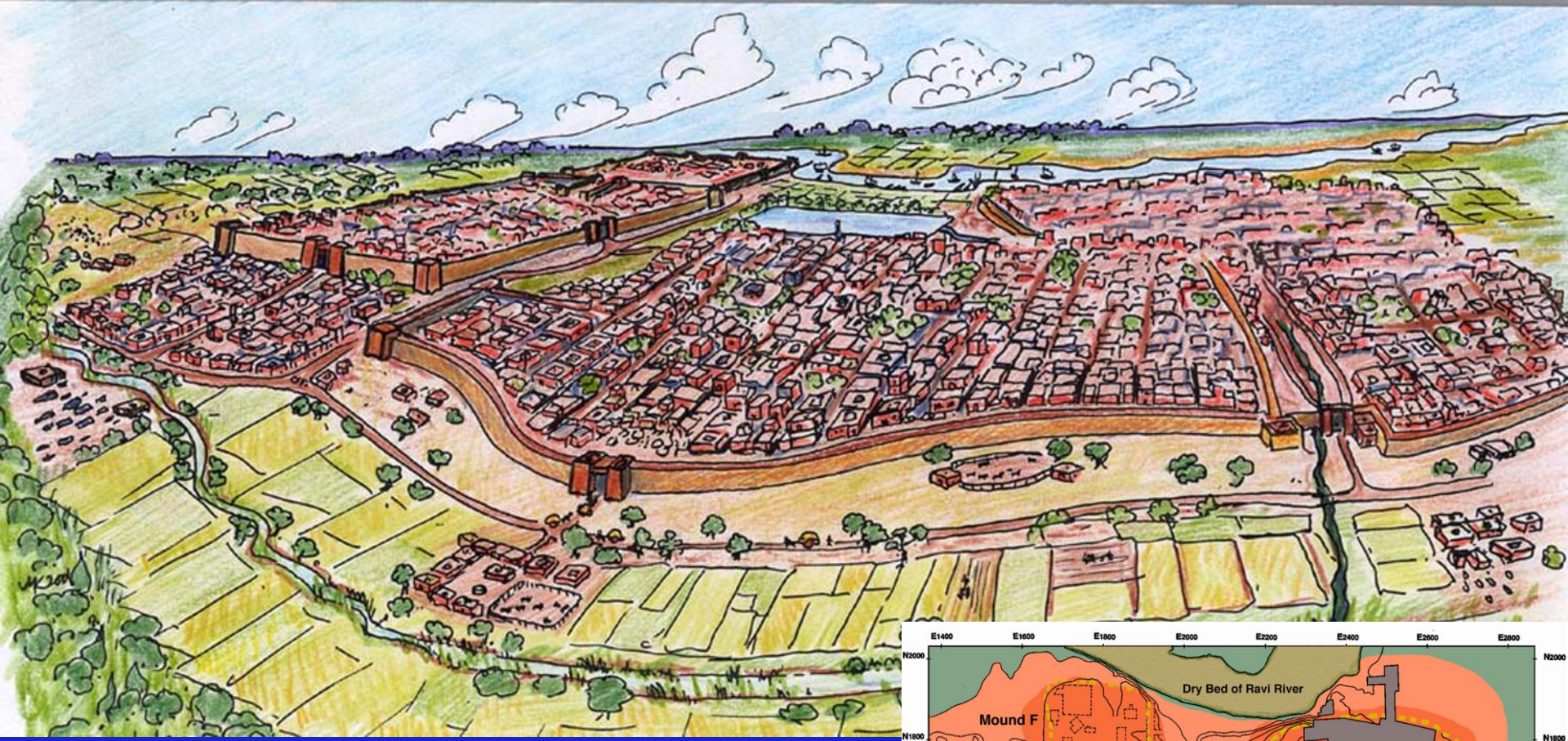
10-50 hectare sites- Kalibangan

Small Towns:

5-10 hectare site, Lothal, Kot Diji

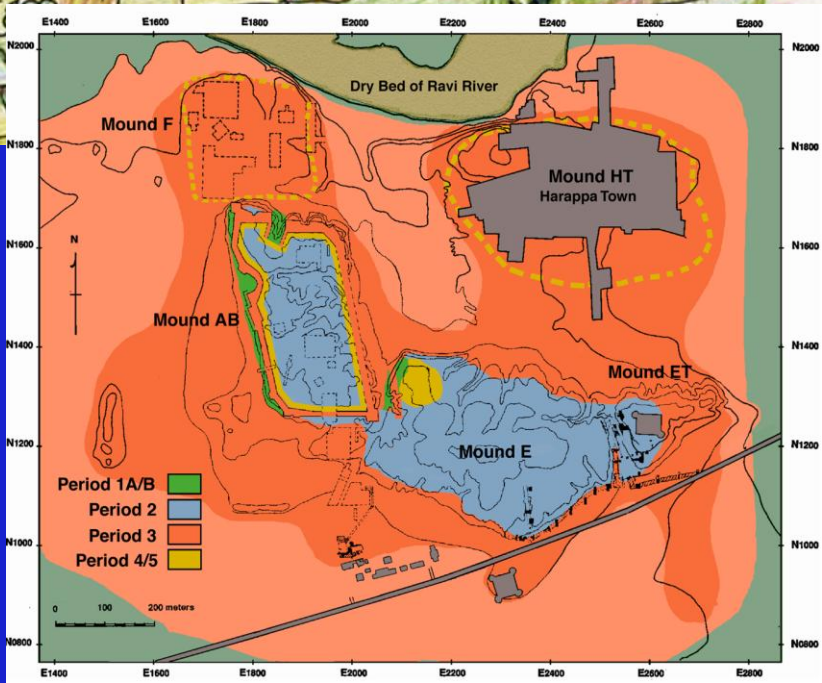
Villages: 1-5 hectare sites Hamlets: <1 –1 hectare sites





The walled city itself is monumental in scale

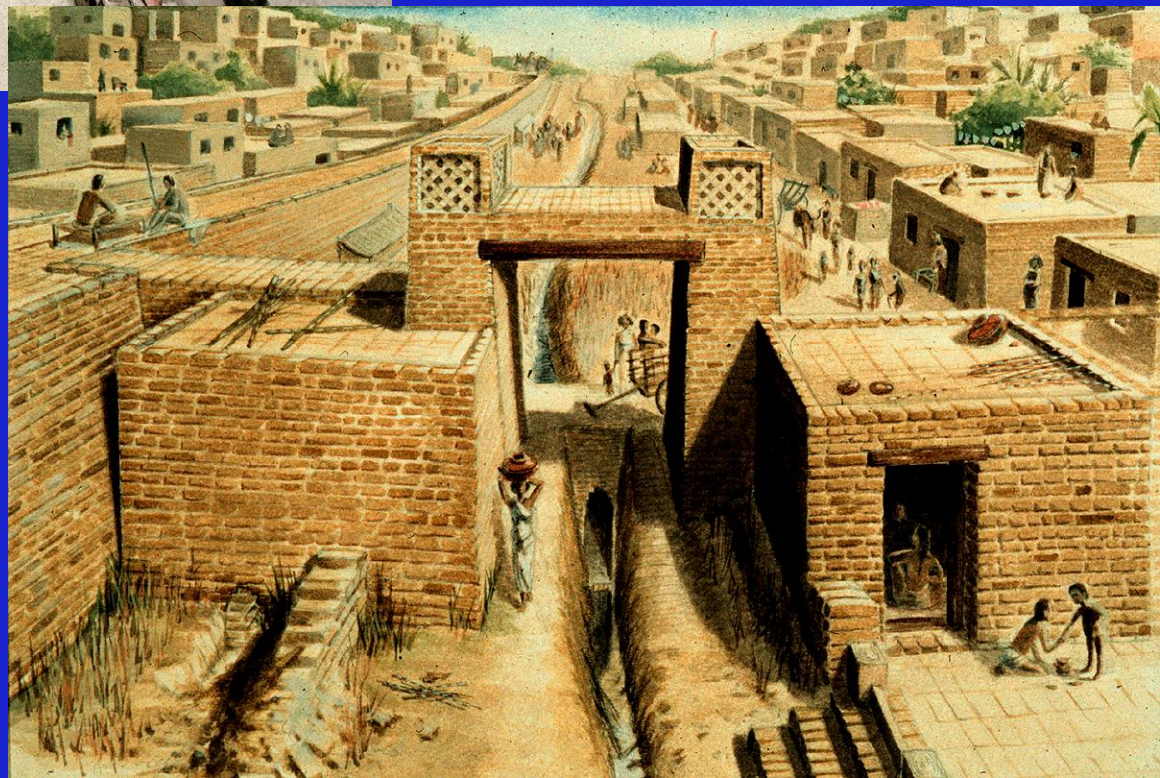
Harappa Site Phases





- indirect control through market areas inside the gateways and city walls

Gateway at
Harappa
Mound E
and
Mound ET







large sign board with writing found inside gateway



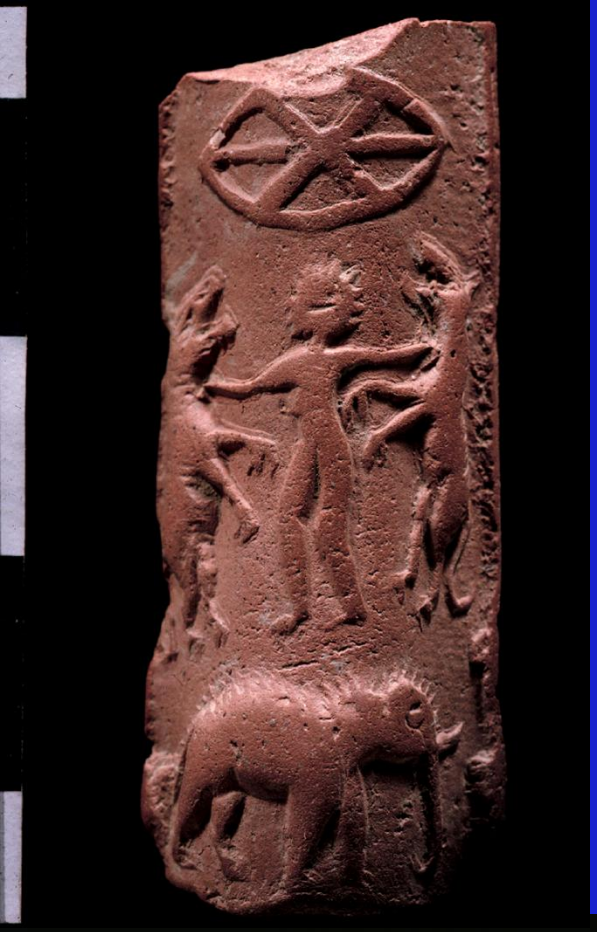
Defensive entrance in northern gateway at Dholavira

Spear thrower figurine from Chanhudaro



-very few weapons or evidence for conflict
- no depictions of people being killed or conquered
- no images of rulers



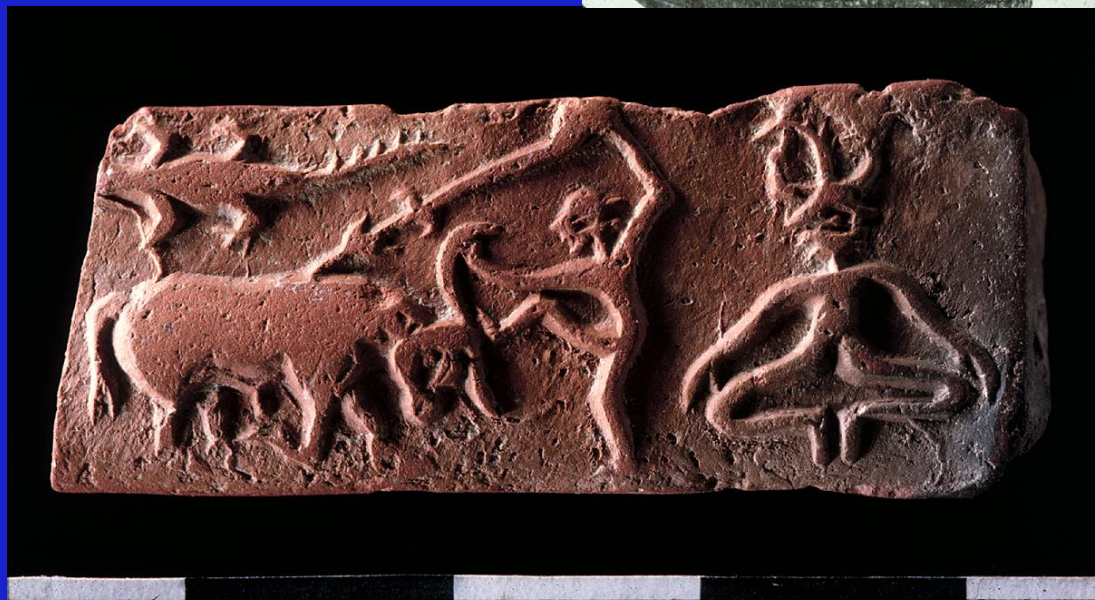


Indus Narrative scenes with deities, animal sacrifice, and human-tiger interaction

- later image of Hindu goddess killing water buffalo demon







Yogi seal and Buddha image







Harappan horned deities, human-bull-tiger



Door knockers from Mansura

Tribal amulet





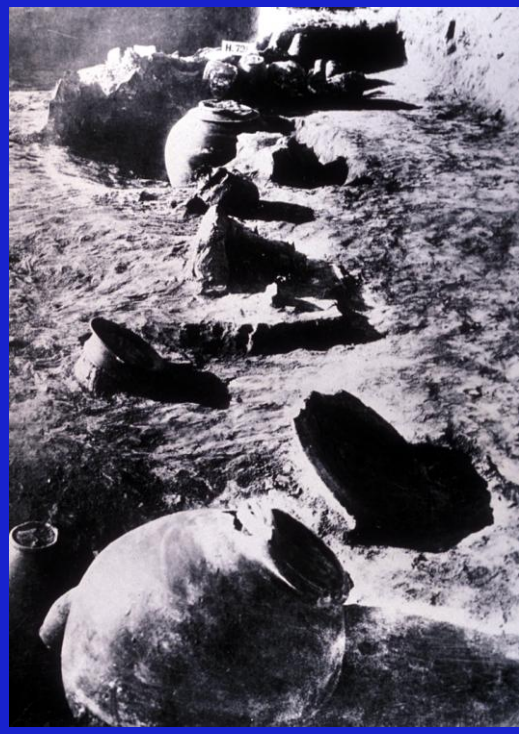
Meenakshi Temple, Madurai

Localization Era: Late Harappan
Punjab Phase = Cemetery H Culture
1900-1300 BC (or 1000 in Ganga region)





New burial tradition



Harappa Period 4/5 - Late Harappan
- no seals or molded tablets
- no clear evidence of inscriptions on pottery
- disappearance of the unicorn motif

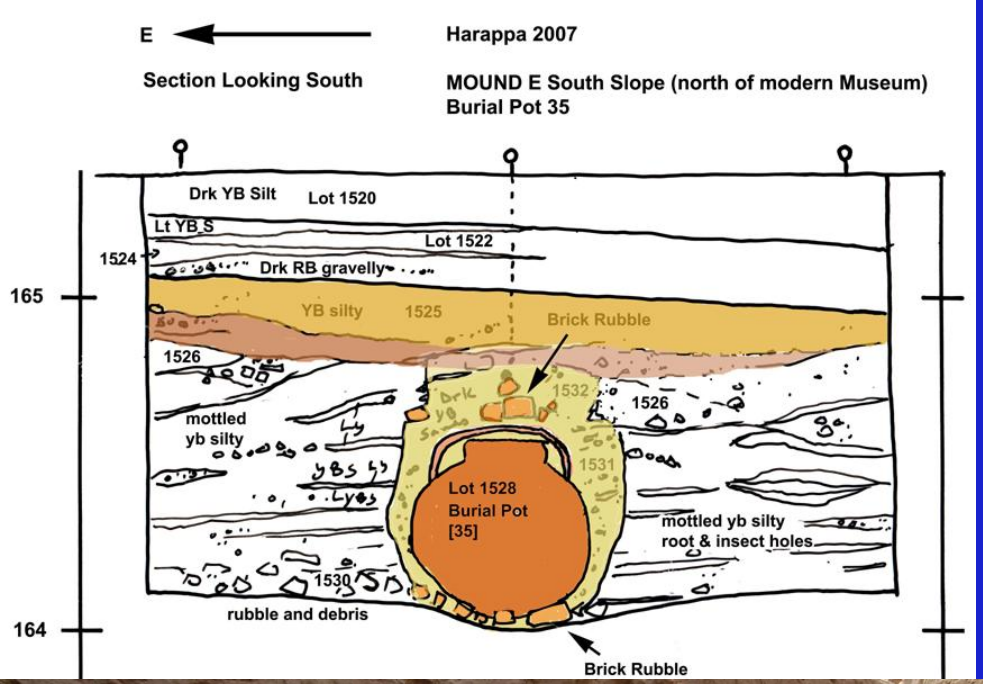
-Fractional secondary burials of one or more adult individuals, infants buried in embryonic position

- *"ashy earth freely mixed with pieces of charcoal, some blackened potsherds, and numerous fragments of charred and un-charred bones, including one charred bone of a bird"*

- none of the charred bone has been identified as being human - no evidence for cremation during the Late Harappan period at Harappa.



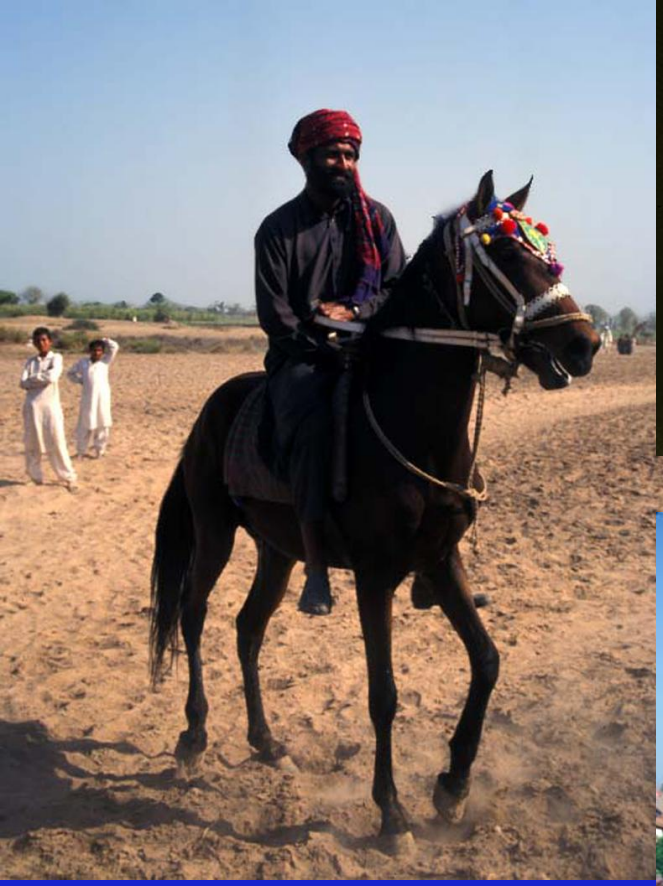






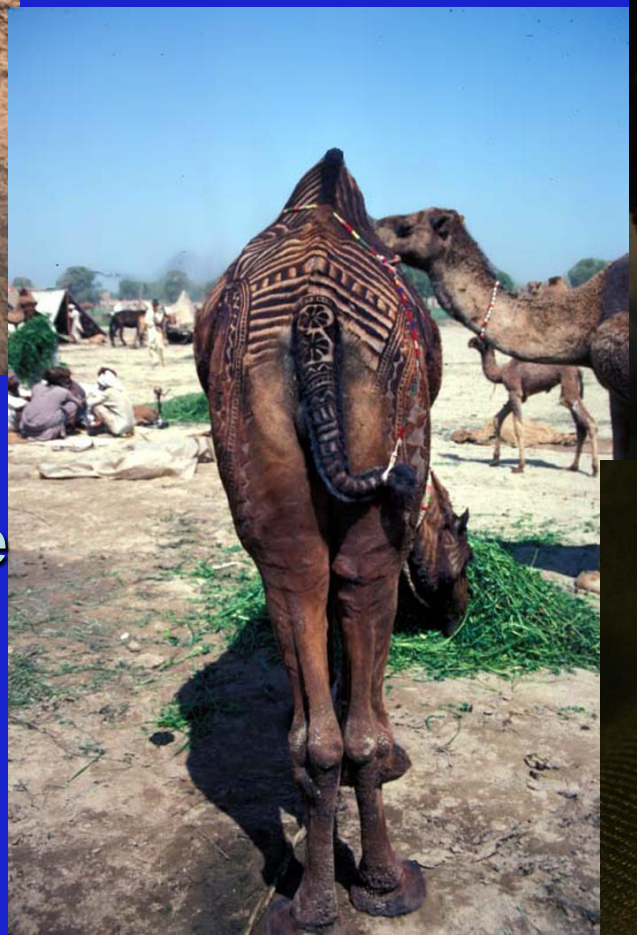


Cemetery H Burial











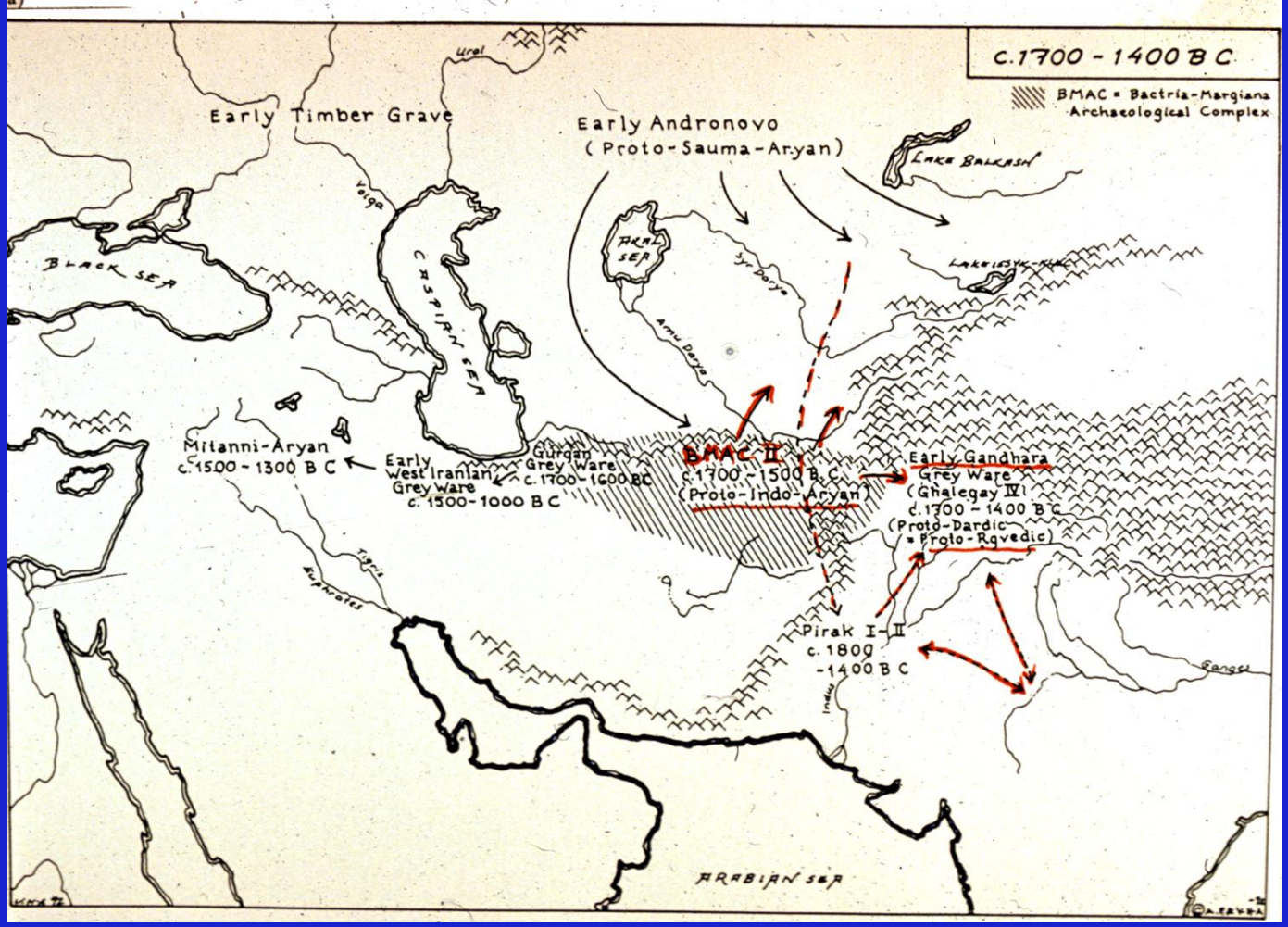
Horse and Camel are introduced but old forms of decoration continue

Early Historic glass and stone beads and figurines from Shorkot, and Bawani, Pakistan)





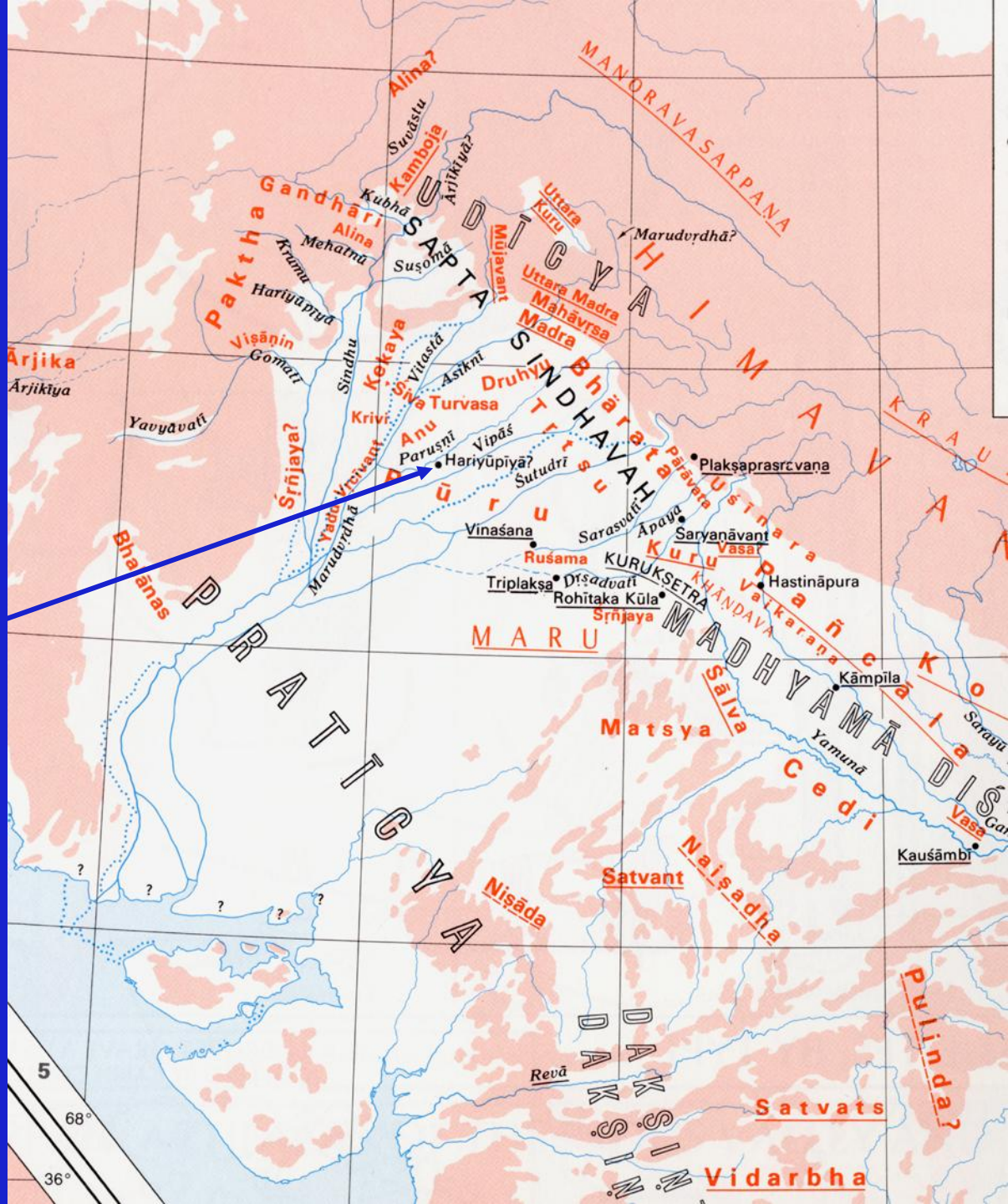




Indo Aryan Invasion Theories - rejected but - Indo-Aryan languages do become dominant along with the religious traditions that set the foundation for later **Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism**

Favoring Avyavartin son of Cyamana (Puru Clan - Arya) Indra destroyed the seed of Varasikha (Turuvasu Clan - Arya)

*At/In **Hariyupiya** he smote the vanguard of the Vrichivata and the rear guard (in the west) were scattered*



Rigveda, the Veda of Praise is the oldest collection of around 1000 hymns composed by poets of leading families from several different tribes or clans and represents the history of two major lineages, the Puru and the Bharata.

Teaching Vedas was done without writing - 12 yers of training to learn the first three Vedas



A



B

Staal, 1983, p. 180, citation for teaching the accents

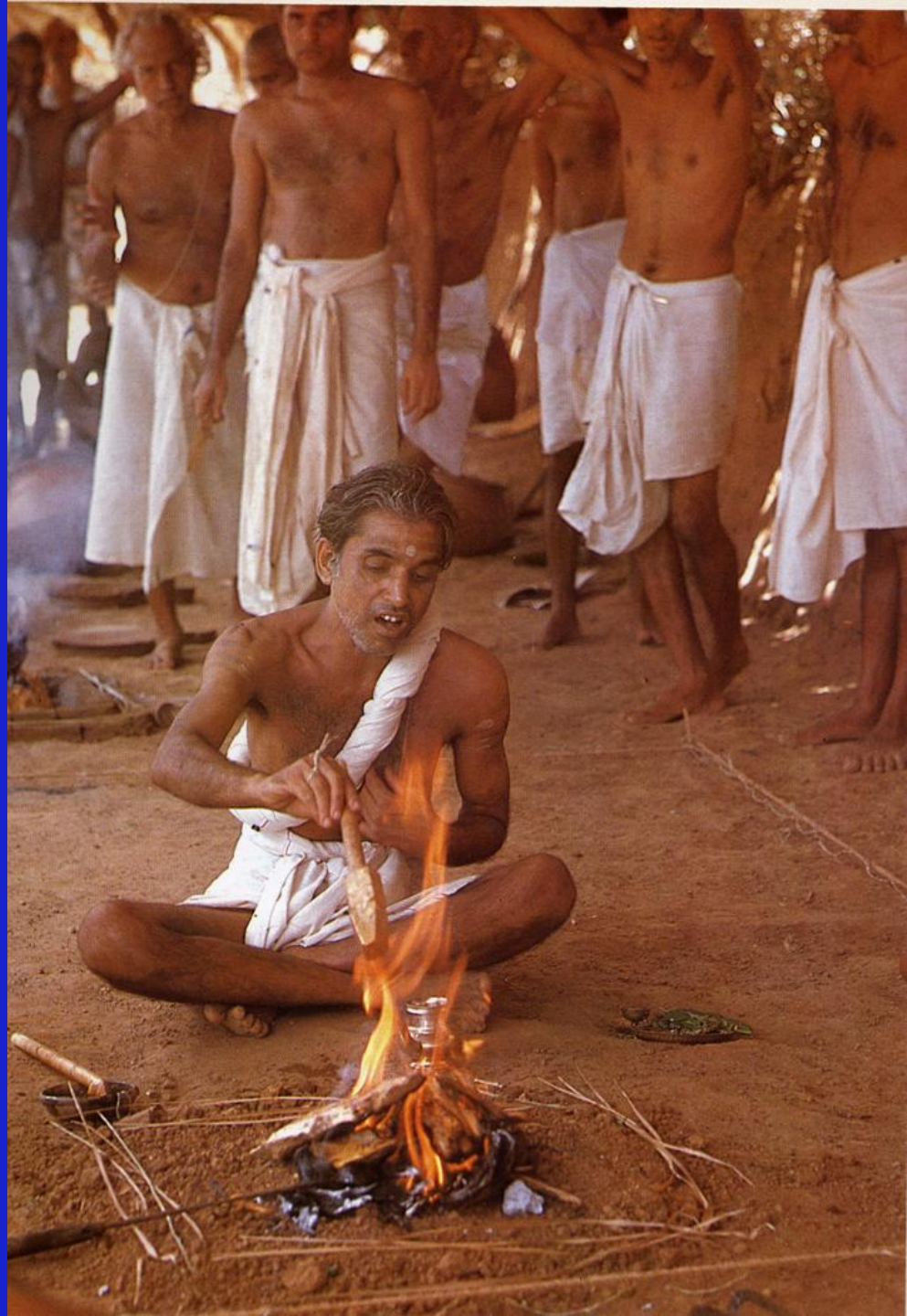
181

Indo-Gangetic Tradition
Regionalization Era

Vedic Cultures, northern Pakistan and India

Mahabharata War, Ramayana Epic

1500-800 BCE



Painted Grey Ware ca. 1200 to 800 BCE
Northern Black Polished Ware
700 or 500 to 300 BCE

Mahajanapadas (Early city States)
c. 600 BCE
Nanda Dynasty c. 362-321 BCE
Mauryan Empire c. 325-185 BCE
Sunga c. 185-71 BCE
Indo-Greeks C. 250- 90 BCE
Kushana c. 120 (78)- 307 CE

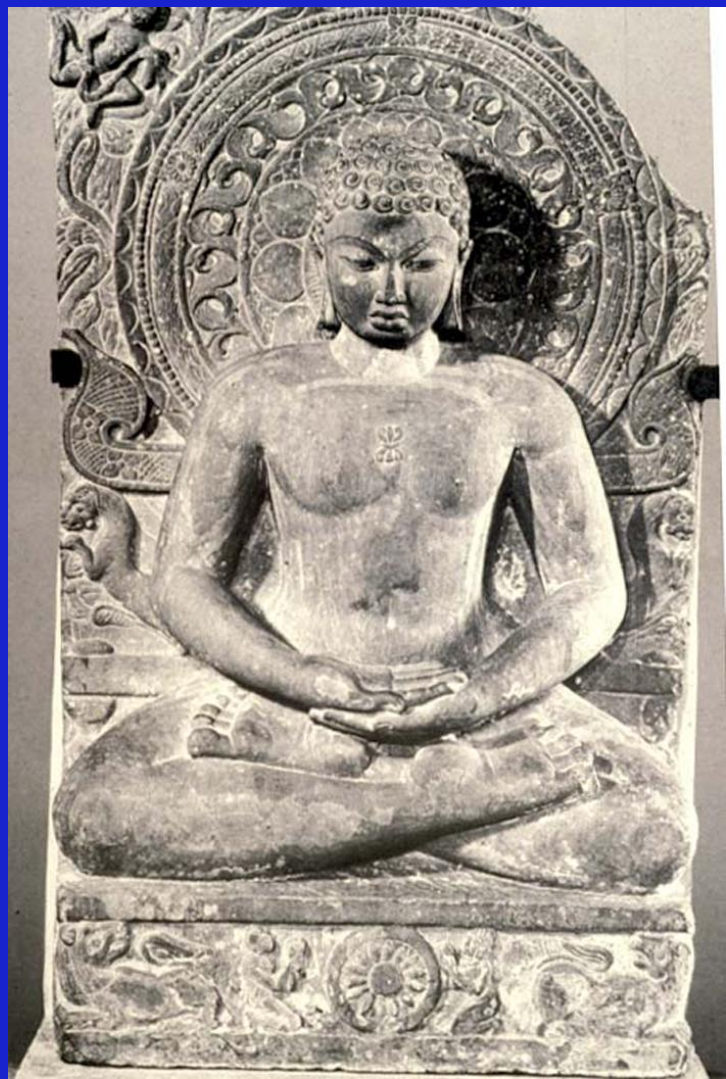
Parshvanatha (23rd Tirthankara) 817 BCE
Vardhamana Mahavira 600-528 BCE (or 540-468 BCE) - born a prince of Kundagrama, in the Vaisali mahajanapada



Tirthankara - "ford maker"

Jina - "Victor"

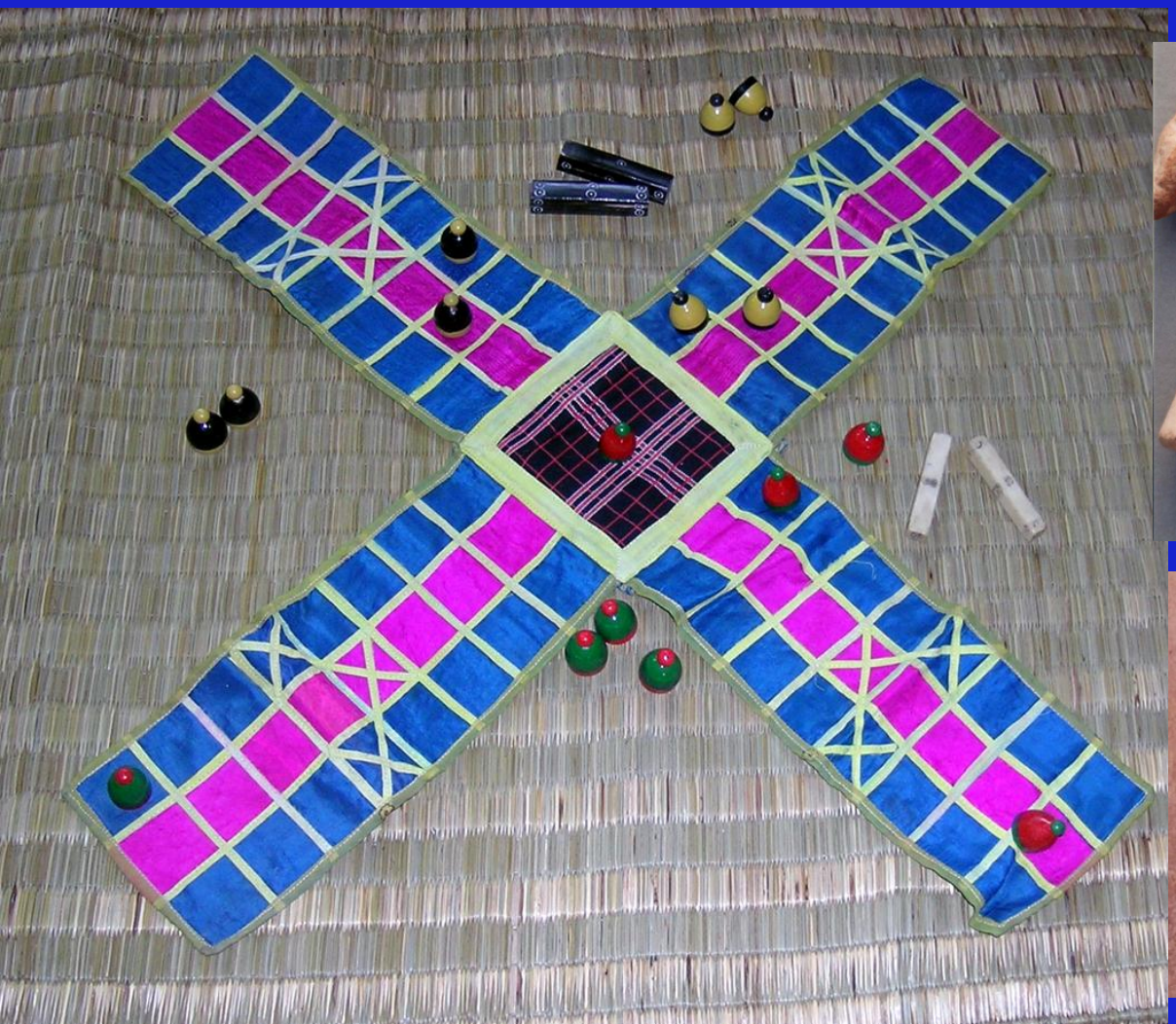
Jain religious order



Charsada (1st millennium BCE) terracotta figurines

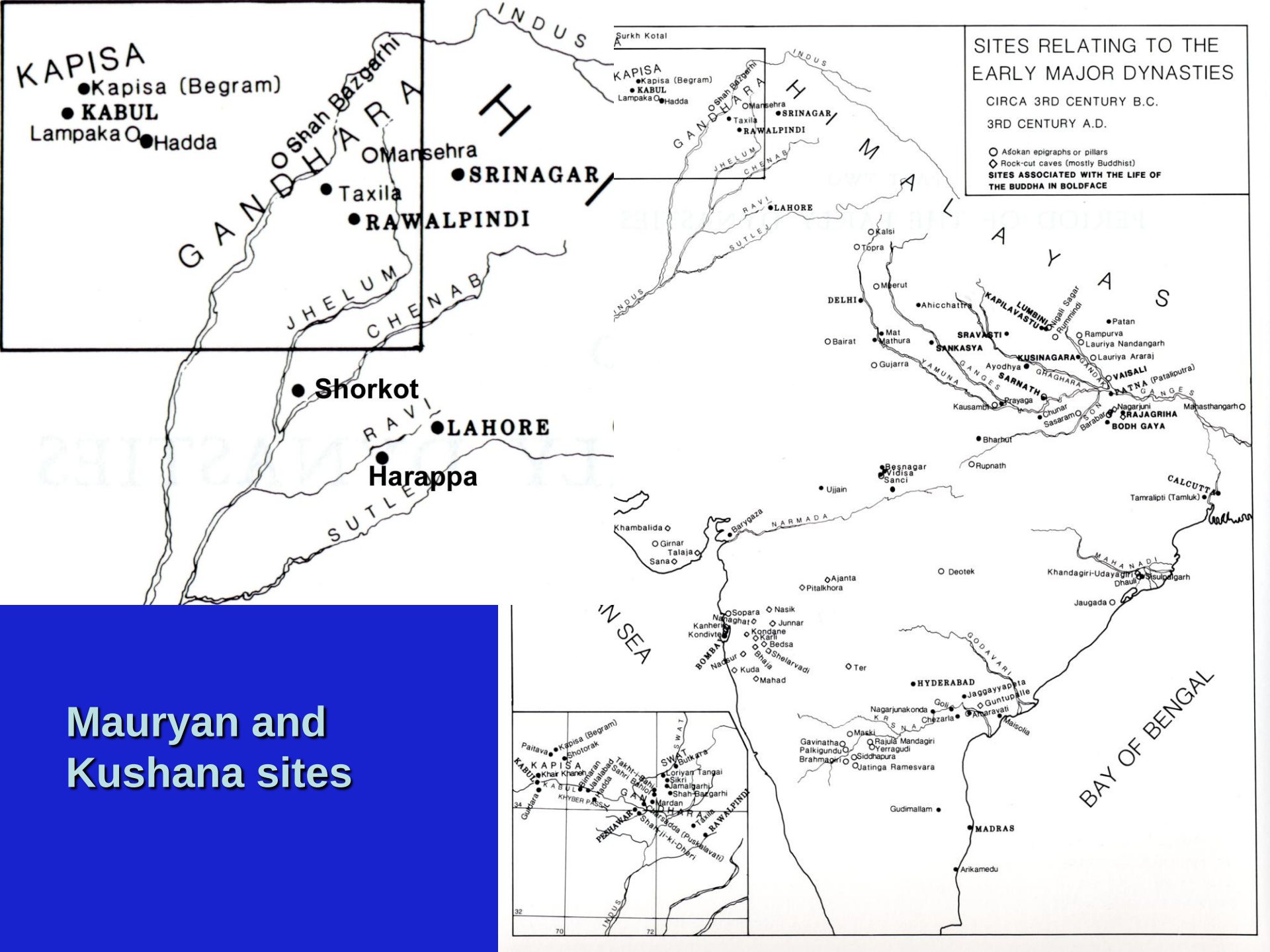


Games - dice games with colored counters, and ivory dice similar to dice used in India today
- examples of ancient dice and counters from Shorkot, Pakistan

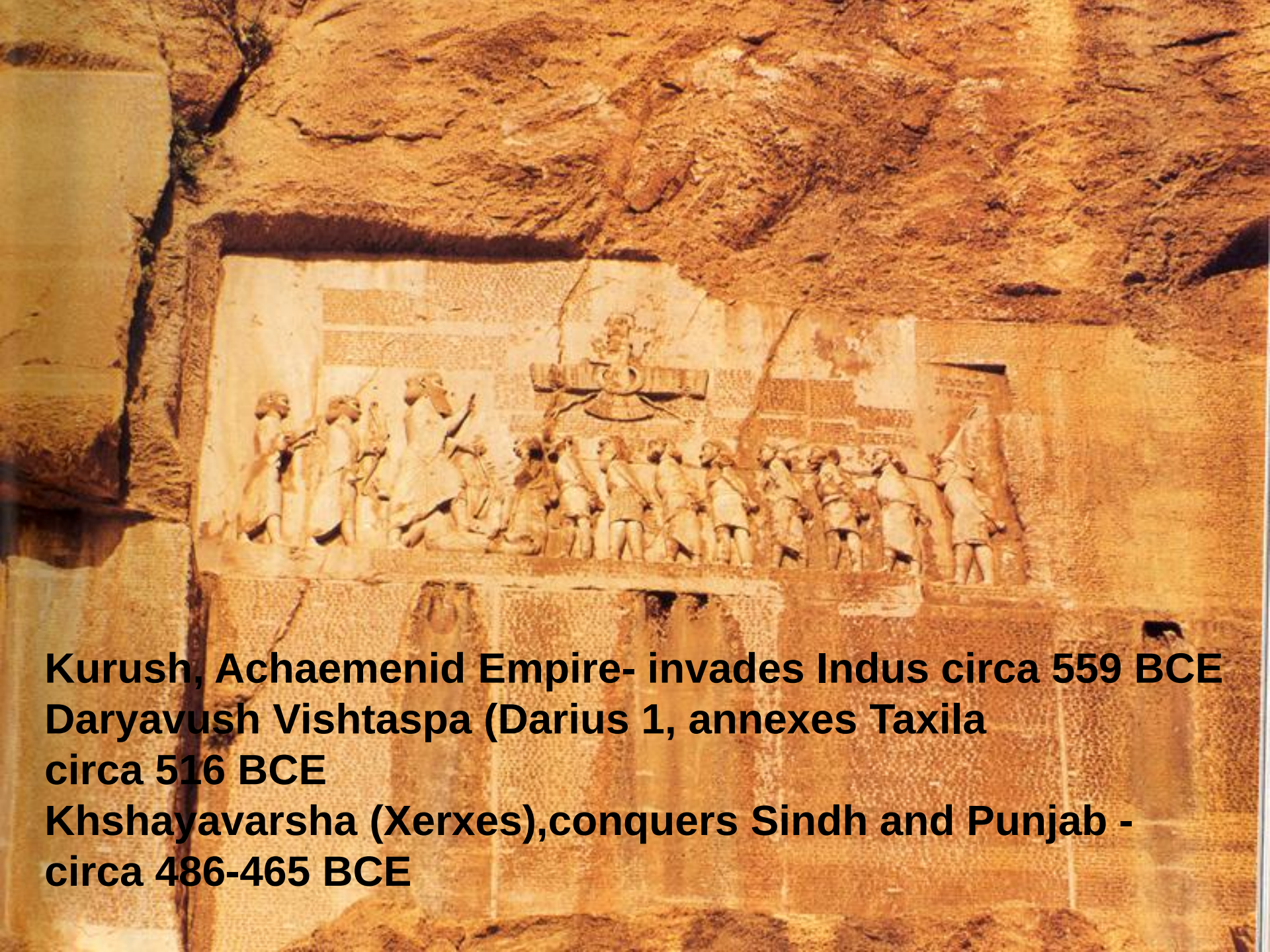








Mauryan and Kushana sites



Kurush, Achaemenid Empire- invades Indus circa 559 BCE
Daryavush Vishtaspa (Darius 1, annexes Taxila
circa 516 BCE
Khshayavarsha (Xerxes),conquers Sindh and Punjab -
circa 486-465 BCE



Alexander the Great – invasion, Indus Valley327-325 BCE receives "submission" and becomes the "ally" of Ambhi, King of Taxila, 326 BCE

- Greek vs Indian punch marked coins- contrasting ideals of economic and ideological power symbols



Herakles with Lion-mask hood, Zeus, patron god of Macedon



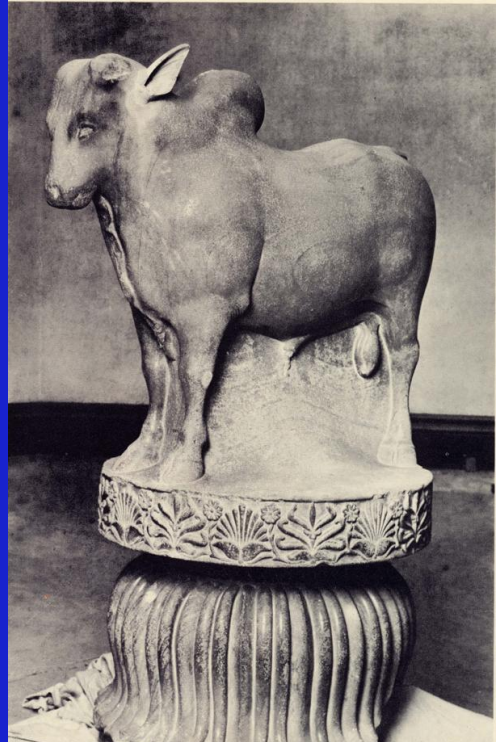


Mauryan period figurine with elaborate dress and hair ornaments



Shunga figurine, with appliqué and molded designs (c. 185-71 BCE)

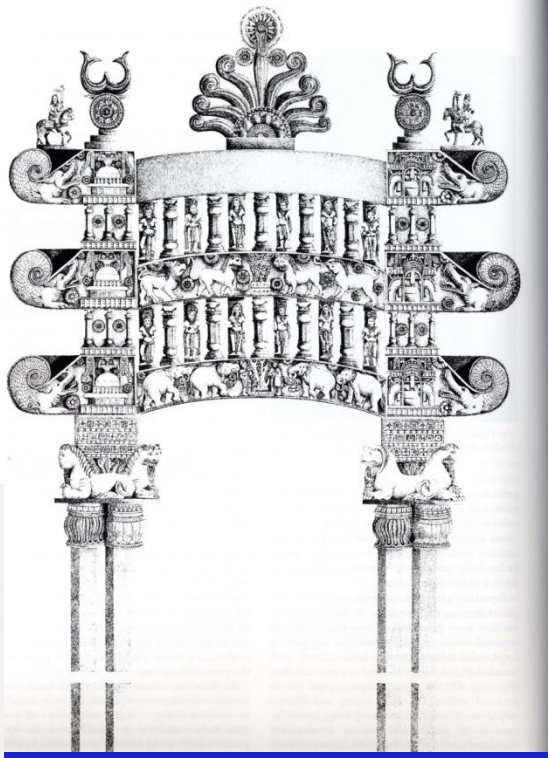
Mauryan Stone capital, Rampurva c. 250 BCE, and leg piece found at Harappa - possibly Mauryan period





Sanchi Stupa, 50-25 BC with carved railings and torana gateway





Gaja Lakshmi carving with new writing system **Brahmi** script - used for long texts and edicts in Prakrit languages carved on monumental columns or boulders

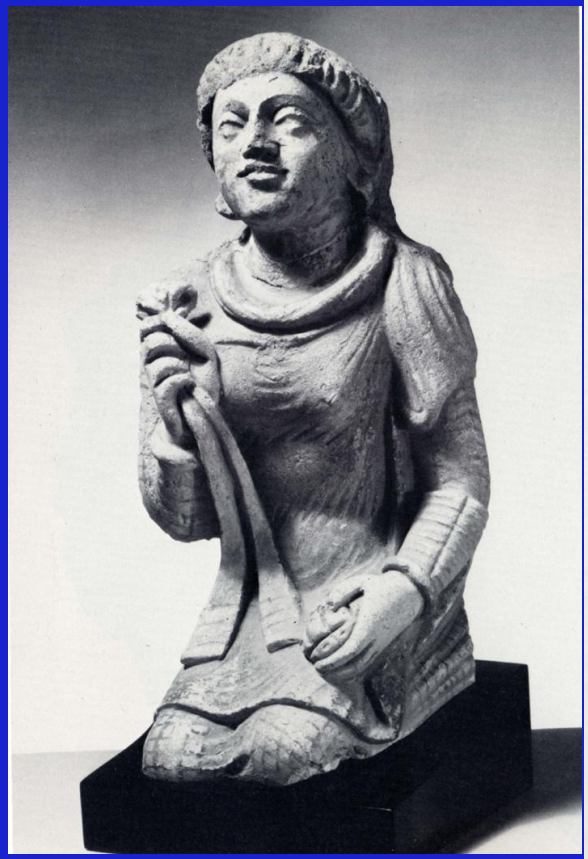


Depictions of different ethnic groups with appropriate dress - Indian gods and elites, and Indo-Greek musicians and revelers



Kushana style dress - Kanishka royal sculpture, 2nd century Mathura, and Greek style clothing and postures from Gandhara







Sirkap (1-3rd c. CE) , terracotta figurines and household shrine reveal a mixture of many different styles





Bodhisattva, Kushana period, Ahichchhattra, UP



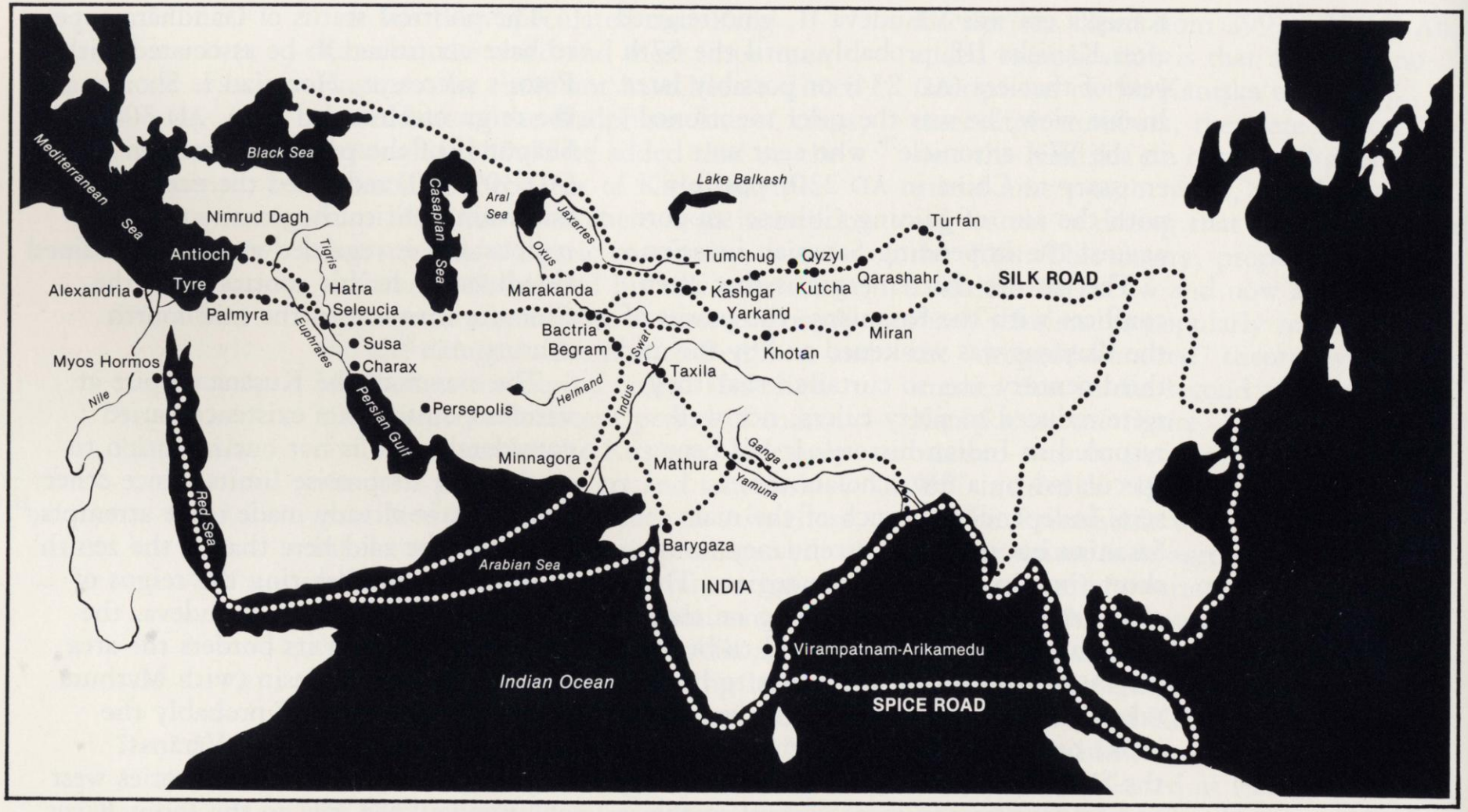


Maṇināga, Mathura art object found at Rajgir, Bihar, Kushāṇa period. Mark the Yaksha model of the male gods.

Naga kings, Kushana period, Rajgir, Bihar

Kushana Trade networks

Trade Routes between the Mediterranean and China during the Kuṣāṇa Period



Map by Joseph Finizia