

HARAPPA CIVILIZATION

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HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION OR INDUS CIVILIZATION

CHRONOLOGY OF HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

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Proposed Date

Advocated By

3500-2700 B.C.

Madho Swarup Vats

2350-2750 B.C.

Marshal

R. K. Mukherjee

2800-2500 B.C.

E. Makay

2800-2200 B.C.

Pusalkar

2500-1500 B.C.

Wheeler

V. Smith

2350-1750 B.C.

C.J. Gaid

2300-1750 B.C.

Dharmpal Agarwal

2150-1750 B.C.

Alvin

2000-1500 B.C.

Fair Service

1. John Marshall (1755-1835): - He asserted that the Indus Valley Civilization must have had a long antecedent history on the soil of India.
2. Ernest John Henry Mackay (1880-1943) (E. J. H. Mackay): - A migration from Sumer (Southern Mesopotamia) may have led to the Harappan Civilization.
3. D. H. Gordon (Douglas Hamilton Gordon) and S. N. Kramer (): Other proponents of migration theory include D. H. Gordon and S. N. Kramer.
4. Mortimer Wheeler (): - Sir Mortimer Wheeler argued for the migration of ideas not the people – there was idea of Civilization in the air of West Asia in the 3rd millennium BCE and the founders of the Harappan Civilization had a model of civilization before them.

- Archaeologist discovered ‘Four (4) difference Races of People’ were built Harappan Civilization –
 - i. Mongoloys,
 - ii. Proto-Austroloids,
 - iii. Albinoids and
 - iv. Medeterrineans or Dravidians
- North Indian Language - Aryan Group of Languages
- South Indian Language - Dravidians Group of Languages

EARLY HARAPPAN PHASE AND MATURE PHASE

Early Harappan Cultures, Sothi-Siswal Culture, Amri-Nal Culture, Gujrat: A Special Case, Domb Sadaat. The Indus Valley Civilization is often separated into three Phases – (i) Early Harappan Phase (3300 – 2600 BCE), (ii) Mature Harappan Phase (2600 – 1900 BCE) and (iii) Late Harappan Phase (1900 – 1300 BCE)

Ancient Indus Chronology

Period	Phase	Year (B.C.E.)
1A/B	Early Harappan Phase / Ravi Phase	c. 3300 - 2800
2	Early Harappan Phase / Kot Diji Phase	c. 2800 – 2600
3A	Harappan Phase	c. 2600 – 2450
3B	Harappan Phase	c. 2450 – 2200
3C	Harappan Phase	c. 2200 – 1900
4	Harappan / Late Harappan Transitional	c. 1900 – 1700
5	Late Harappan / Cemetery H	c. 1700 – 1300

HARAPPA IN PUNJAB (PAKISTHAN)

Six (6) Granaries in Row; Working Floors; Workmen's Quarter; Cemetery (R-37 & H); Stone Symbols of Lingam (Male Sex Organ); Painted Pottery; Clay Figures of Mother Goddess; Wheat and Barley in Wooden Mortar; Copper Scale; Crucible for Bronze; Copper made Mirror; Vanity Box; Dice etc.

- The Harappa site was first briefly excavated by Sri Alexander Cunningham in 1872-73.
- Discovered by Daya Ram Sahani in 1921.
- Harappa site was again excavated by Madho Swaroop Vatsa in 1926 and Wheeler in 1946.
- The major findings of Daya Ram Sahani from the Harappan site are – (i) Sandstone statues of Human anatomy, (ii) Granaries, (iii) Bullock Carts, (iv) Clay figures of Mother Goddess, (v) Copper made Mirror etc.

- Harappa was excavated by Mohammed Rafique Mughal of the Archaeological Survey of Pakistan in 1966 after independence.
- Granary of Harappa: - It is a Brick structure that was built on a massive brick foundation. Two Rows of six rooms that appear to be foundations are arranged along a central passageway that is about 7 meters wide and partly paved with baked bricks.
- Harappa: - Six (6) Granaries in Row; Working Floors; Workmen's Quarter; Cemetery (R-37 & H); Stone Symbols of Lingam (Male Sex Organ); Painted Pottery; Clay Figures of Mother Goddess; Wheat and Barley in Wooden Mortar; Copper Scale; Copper made Mirror; Vanity Box; Dice; Coffin Burials etc.
- Graveyard, Phallus Worship; Crucible for Bronze; Grid Planned City; Cemetery – H of alien People; Virgin Goddess

Great Granaries; Great Bath (The Largest Building of the Civilization); Assembly Hall; Shell Strip; Pashupati Mahadeva/ Proto-Shiva (Seal); Bronze Image of a Dancing Girl; Steatite Image of a Bearded Man (Priest King); Human Skeletons Huddled together; Painted Seal (Demi-God); Clay Figures of Mother Goddess; A Fragment of Woven Cotton; Inscribed Bronze Axe; Brick Kilns, Three (3) Mesopotamian Seals, 1398 Seals (56% of total Seals of Harappan Civilization); Dice etc.

- Mohenjo-daro is thought to have been built in the twenty-sixth century BCE. It became not only the largest city of Harappan Civilization but one of the world's earliest major urban and sophisticated city.
- Mohenjo-Daro (Nakhlistan i.e. Oasis of Sindh) was excavated by – (i) Rakhal Das Bannerjee (1922); (ii) Mackay (1927) and (iii) Wheeler (1930).
- It is a planned settlement that is divided into two sections, one smaller but higher (Citadel) and the other much larger but lower (Lower Town). The Citadel owes its height to the fact that buildings were constructed on mud-brick platforms. It was walled, which meant that it was physically separated from the Lower Town. Citadel had structures that were probably used for special public purposes. The Lower Town was also walled. Several buildings were built on platforms, which served as foundations.

- Great Bath (Largest Brick Work) of Mohenjo-Daro: - This is the earliest public Water Tank in the Ancient World. The Tank itself measures approximately 12 meters long and 7 meters wide, with a maximum depth of 2.4 meters with two wide staircases lead down into tank. The tank is water tight due to finely fitted bricks laid on edge with gypsum plaster.
- Great Granary (Largest Building)
- Private Well of Mohenjo-Daro

Mohenjodaro

Prepared Garments

Temple like Palace

Pashupati Seal

Goddesses

Granary

Bronze Female Dancer

Balance made up of Ivory (Lothal)

KALIBANGAN IN RAJASTHAN

The most important discovery of Kalibangan is a Ploughed Field (Furrowed Land) surface (Pre-Harappan); a wooden furrow has been found, Seven (7) Fire Altars; Decorated Bricks; Bones of Camel, Wheels of a Toy Cart; Mesopotamian Cylindrical Seal; Mud-brick fortification, Stone blade, a grave in the East-West direction, no drainage system, wall bifurcating Citadel; Tiger marked Coin etc.

Kalibangan	Lower Fortified Town
	Fire Altar (Also - Lothal)
	Copper Ox
	Evidence of Earthquake
	Evidence of Plough
	Camel`s Bone
	Boustrophedon Style
	Wooden Drainage

- Excavator – Kalibangan - Amalananda Ghosh (1951); B.B. Lal, B. K. Thapar, G. Dales and S.M. Wheeler (1961)
- Ghaggar River (This river is also known as ‘Saraswati’), Hanumangarh District, Rajasthan (India).
- Kalibangan is an archaeological site at Hanumangarh in Rajasthan near the Ghaggar river.
- The site was discovered by Luigi Pio Tessitori, an Italian ideologist and linguist.
- B.B. Lal was the main archaeologist in the excavation.
- The site contains both Pre-Harappan and Harappan remains, and therein can be seen the transition between the two cultures.
- Burial in the circular and rectangular grave is found here.
- Archaeologists have discovered two Platforms (within the Citadel) with fire altars suggesting the practice the Cult sacrifice.

- City without a Citadel
- Inkpot
- Lipstick
- Shop of Metal Workers
- Shell Workers and Bead Makers
- Imprint of a Dog's Paw on a Brick
- Terracota Model of a Bullock Cart
- Bronze Toy Cart etc.

The City has no Citadel

**Famous for Bead makers
Shop**

Ink Pot (Small)

**Bangles Factory
(Balakot)**

Beads Factory (Lothal)

- Chanhudaro was first excavated by N. G. Majumdar in March 1930
- J. H. Mackay (1935-36)
- Indus River, Nawabshah District in Sindh (Pakistan).
- Only Indus City without a 'Citadel'. Upper parts of Cities called 'Citadel'. 'Citadel' Part is protected by the Wall.
- Existence of Pre-Harappan as well as Harappan Cultural phase.
- A small pot was discovered here, which was probably an 'Ink Pot'.
- Chanhudaro :- City without a Citadel; Inkpot; Lipstick; Shop of Metal Workers; Shell Workers and Bead Makers; Imprint of a Dog's Paw on a Brick; Terracota Model of a Bullock Cart; Bronze Toy Cart etc.

Shows both Pre-Harappan and Harappan Phase

Good Quality of Barley found

- Located on the bank of the Ghaggar river
- Discovered by R. S. Bisht (Ravindra Nath Bisth) in the year 1973-74 in Haryana.
- Evidence of both Pre-Harappan and Harappan Culture. (like Kalibangan, Amri, Kot-Diji and Harappa, Banwali also saw two cultural phases – Pre-Harappan and Harappan.)
- Archaeological Findings Banawali:- Lack of Chess board or Grid Pattern Town Planning; Lack of Systematic Drainage System; Toy Plough; Clay Figures of Mother Goddess; Bone of Horses; Beads; Good quality of Barley and Rice, etc.

Port Town

Fire Altar (Kalibangan)

Evidence of Rice (Rangpur)

Beads Factory (Chanhudaro)

Graveyard (Harappa)

Balance made up of Ivory (Mohenjodaro)

Copper Dog

Lothal

- S.R. Rao – 1954-58
- First discovered in 1954, Lothal was excavated from 1955-1960 by S. R. Rao of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Sites like Lothal, Dholavira, Kalibangan and Rakhigarhi were discovered during this intense phase of post-Independence archaeology.
- Between Bhogava and Sabarmati Rivers – Ahmedabad District- Gujarat
- The word ‘Lothal’ meaning ‘Place of the dead’.
- Lothal was the only Indus site with an artificial brick dockyard.
- World’s Oldest Dockyard :- First manmade Port in the World.
- It was surrounded by a wall.
- Couple Burial was found from Lothal at the Harappan sites.
- Burial or interment is the ritual act of placing a dead person or animals, sometimes with objects, into the ground.
- It has an artificial Brick dockyard.

- It has evidence of the earliest cultivation of Rice. The only other Indus site where rice husk has been found is Rangpur near Ahmedabad.
- A terracotta figurine of a Horse is found here.
- Lothal:- Dockyard; Rice Husk; Shop of Metal Workers; Bead Makers and Shell Ornaments Workers; Terracotta figurine of a House; Double Burial (Burying a Male and a Female in the single Grave); Terracotta model of a Ship; Dying Vat; Ivory scale; Printed Jar (Bird and Fox); Persian-Iranian Seal; Baharainean Seal. etc.
- Archaeological Findings – First manmade Port in the World. Bead makers Factory. Fire Altars. A Measuring Scale. Chess Playing. Terracotta figurines of a House and a Ship.
- Art and Metallurgy: - The bead-making industry of Lothal was famous for its micro-cylindrical beads of steatite. Lothal yielded two hundred and thirteen seals and sealings which are unique representations of glyptic art, that display intricate calligraphy and realistic rendering of animal motifs.

Religious and Burial Systems

- The fire-altars found in houses and public places at Lothal and Kalibangan indicate that the Harappans worshipped the Fire-God. The horned deity engraved on three Indus seals under the arch of flame can mostly be identified with the Fire-God. The animals depicted on the seals are symbolic of the various animal deities revered by particular groups of people. The cemeteries at Lothal had a unique system of joint-burials in which two individuals were buried simultaneously. There was also the regular burial system, with a single body for every grave, but the joint-burials (1961 excavation) were unusually practiced in cases of family calamities or couple mishaps.
- The Archaeological Museum in Lothal was set up in 1976.

Amri

- Evidence of Antelope
- N. G. Majumdar – 1935; J. M. Casal – 1959-61
- Indus River, Sindh (Pakistan)
- Archaeological Findings – Evidence of Antelope.

Alamgirpur

- Y. D. Sharma (Yagya Dutta Sharma) – 1958
- Alamgirpur is located in the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh.
- It is easternmost site of the Indus Vallaey Civilization.
- It thrived along the Yamuna River from 3300-1300 BC.
- This site was also called ‘Parasaram-Ka-Khera’.
- Archaeological Findings – Eastern side of Civilization. Impression of Cloth on a trough
- Impression of Cloth on a trough is discovered

- J.P. Joshi – 1963-76
- Arabian Sea – Las Bela Valley
- Archaeological Findings –
Remain of Pre-Harappan and
Harappan Culture.

Balakot

Remain of Pre-Harappan &
Harappan Civilization

The mound Rise to the height

Bangles Factory

Bronze Images (Charioteer with Chariot, Ox, Elephant and Rhinocers)

Daimabad

Copper Rhino

Copper Chariot

Copper Elephant

Bronze Buffalo

Table

	IMPORTANCE
Dholavira	Seven Cultural Stages
	Largest Site
	Three Parts of City
	Unique Water Management

Dholavira

- J. P. Josi – 1967-68; R. N. Bisht – 1985-90
- Luni – Gujarat – India.
- The Dholavira was divided into 3 Parts
- The other Harappan towns were divided into two parts – (i) Citadel and (ii) Lower town, but Dholavira was divided into three principal divisions, two of which were strongly protected by rectangular fortifications.
- Dholavira:- A unique Water harnessing System and its storm Water Drainage System; A large well and a Bath (giant water reservoirs); Only Site to be divided into three Parts; Largest Harappan Inscriptions used for Civic purposes; a Stadium, etc.
- Archaeological Findings – Unique Water Management. Three Parts of City. Seven Cultural Stages.

Surkotada

- Jagpati Josi (1964), Luni River
- It is a smaller fortified Indus Valley Civilization site with 1.4 hectares (3.5 acres) in area.
- Surkotada (Katchh District, Gujarat) is the only Harappan Site where the remains of a 'Horse' has been actually found.
- It is the only Indus site where the actual remains of a 'Horse' have been found
- Surkotada:- Bones of Horse; Oval Grave; Pot Burials; Bead Making Shops; Wheel made painted Pottery; etc.
- Five figurines of Mother Goddess were discovered.
- According to excavations, the city Surkotada was probably destroyed due to fire.
- Archaeological Findings – Bone of Horse.

Sutkagendor

- R.L. Stein (1927); George Dales (1962)
- Baluchistan on Dasht river (Pakistan)
- Archaeological Findings – Port City. Trade point between Harappa and Babylon. Human Bones copper Axe. Ass full Pot etc.
- Trade point b/w Harappa & Babylon
- Evidence of Horse

Rangpur

- Rangpur – M. S. Vats, B. B. Lal, S.R. Rao (1953)
- Mahar, Gujarat, India
- Archaeological Findings – Cultivation of Rice
- Rice was Cultivated

- Y. D. Sharma – 1955-56; S.S. Talwar and R. N. Bisht – 1953-56
- Sutlej – Punjab – India
- Five-Fold Cultures
- Rectangular Mud brick Chamber
- Rupnagar or Roper is the first Harappan site of Independent India which is located along the Ghaggar-Hakra beds.
- The Archaeological Museum in the city was opened for the general public in the year 1998. This Museum exhibits the remains of the excavated site in the city.
- The evidence of burying a dog below the human burial is very interesting.
- One example of rectangular mud brick chamber was noticed.
- Archaeological Findings – Burying a Dog with master rectangular mudbrick Chamber. Scented soil five (5) fold Culture (Harappa, Kushan, Gupta and Medieval).

Horse`s Tooth

Kot-Diji

- Faizal Ahmad Khan – 1955-57
- Indus, Sindh, Pakistan
- Archaeological Findings – Wheel made painted Pottery. 16 layers of Culture. Defensive wall and aligned Streets. Metallurgy and artistic Toys. Five (5) figurine of Mother Goddess.

Rakhigarhi

- Located on the bank of the Ghaggar river
- Discovered by Vasant Shinde
- Biggest site of Indus Valley Civilization.

Manda

- J.P. Joshi and Madhu Bala – 1975-76
- Chenab River – Akhnoor – Jammu
- Northern site of Civilization
- Archaeological Findings – Copper Pin. Saddle querns.

- The main occupation of the Indus people was Agriculture.
- Harappan were the earliest people to produce Cotton.
- ‘Agrarian Economy’: Economy to which agriculture is backbone. Important Food Grains - Barley and Weats. Commercial Crops - Cotton, Mustard. ‘Rice’ were mainly Cultivated. In ‘Lothal’, a ‘Rice Grain’ was found. In ‘Rangpur’, ‘Rice Husk’ was found.
- ‘Hoe’ was used by Indus People instead of Plough.
- ‘Plough Usage’ evidence was found in ‘Two Place’ – (i) ‘Kalibangan’: Furrows [a field which has Plough marks] and (ii) ‘Banawali’: ‘Terracotta Replica of Plough’.

Main Crops: - Wheat and Barley; evidence of cultivation of Rice in Lothal and Rangpur (Gujarat) only.

Other Crops being cultivated Dates, Mustard, Sesamum, Cotton etc. Indus People were the 1st to produce cotton in the World

Domestication of Animals

- Animals: - Sheep, Goat, Humped and Humpless Bull, Buffalo, Boat, Dog, Cat, Pig, Fowl, Deer, Tortoise, Elephant, Camel, Rhinoceros, Tiger etc.
- Lion was not known to Indus people. From Amari, a single instance of the Indian Rhinoceros has been reported.

Trade and Commerce

- There was extensive inland and foreign trade. Foreign Trade with Mesopotamia or Sumeria (Modern Iraq), Bahrain etc.
- Major exports were Agricultural products – Cotton Goods, Terracotta Figurines, Pottery, certain Beads (from Chanhudaro), Conch Shell (from Lothal), Ivory products, Copper etc.

Important Industries:

- Textile Industry [Cotton],
- Brick Industry,
- Metallurgical Industry [Copper & Bronze],
- Ship Building Industry [Only at Lothal],

Important Industries:

- Jewellery Industry [Beads and Shell Ornaments] - Located in 3 Sites – Chanhudaro, Lothal & Dholavira.



Town Associated with Different Industries

Lothal

Stone Tools Factory

Factory for Metallic Finished Goods

Levan

Stone Tools Factory

Sukar

Stone Tools Factory

Balakot

Factory for Pearl finished goods, Bangle`s Factory

Chanhudaro

Beads Factory

Pearl finished goods Factory

Metallic finished goods Factory

Bangle`s Factory

MAJOR IMPORTS BY HARAPPANS

Material	Source	Material	Source
Gold	Afghanistan	Chalcedony	Saurashtra
	Persia	Lead	Rajasthan
	Karnataka		South India
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		
Silver	Iran	Iran	
	Baluchistan	Lapis Lazuli	Badakashan
Khetri (Rajasthan)	Kashmir		
Tin	Afghanistan	Turquoise	Central Asia
	Central Asia		Iran
Agates	Western India	Amethyst	Maharashtra
Jade	Central Asia	Carnelian	Saurashtra

HARAPPAN BRICK

- Charles Merson was the first Man to found 'Harappan-Brick' in 1826.
- Houses were built of kiln-burnt bricks. At Lothal and Kalibangan Residential Houses were made of sun-dried bricks.
- The Drains, Walls, Bathing Platforms were made of kiln-burnt bricks.
- Harappa and Mohanjodaro were built entirely of burnt bricks. All the bricks were proportioned measuring 26 X 12.5 X 5.5 cm. Large bricks (51 cm) were used to cover drains. The bricks were made of Alluvial soil. Wedge-shaped bricks were used in the lining of wells. Small bricks were used for making to bathroom pavements watertight. L-shaped bricks were preferred for corner.
- The buildings (Dwelling House, Large Buildings and Public Baths, Granaries, etc.) were mostly plan without plasters. At Kalibangan, ornamental bricks were used in the floor of house. The ground floor of a small house measured 8 X 9 metres and large one was double of its size.
- The Standard size of Brick used is in the ration of 1: 2: 4.

- Most commonly made of Steatite (Soft Stone)
- The technique of cutting and polishing these Seals with white luster was a unique invention of the Harappans.
- The Majority of the Seals have an Animal engraved on them with a short inscription
- Unicorn is the animal most frequently represented on the Seals
- Main Types: () The Square Type with a carved Animal and Inscription, () The Rectangular Type with Inscription only.
- Harappan Seals have been found in Kish, Susa and Nippur, the famous cities of Mesopotamian Civilisation
- A Persian Seal was found in Lothal and a Mesopotamian Seal in Kalibangan

- Harappan Pottery is bright or dark Red and is uniformly sturdy and well baked
- It is chiefly wheel made, and consists of both plain and painted ware, the Plain variety being more common.
- Harappan People used different types of Pottery such as glazed, Polychrome, incised perforated and knobbed.
- The Glazed Harappan Pottery is the Earliest Example of its kind in the Ancient World.
- On the whole, Harappan Pottery was highly utilitarian in character, through the painted designs on some pieces show a remarkable artistic touch.

Late Harappan Pottery Culture:

1. Cementary H. Culture:
Harappa; Black and Red
Polished Ware
2. Jhukar Culture:
Chanhudaro (Yellow
Pottery) coloured with
Violet and Black also
3. Jhangar Culture:
Chanhudaro (Gray Ware)

Black and Red Ware:

- Internally Black-Colored, Red Colored outside
- Painting on Potteries found in Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal
- Paintings absent in Potteries from in Doab Area
- White Paintings on Potteries from Ahar and Gilund
- Atranjikhera, Hastinapur, Alamgirpur and Jodhpur are some important Sites.

O.C.P. (Ochre-Colored Pottery) 2000 BC.:

- Chief Areas: Ganga-Yamuna Doab
- Structure of Potteries: Orange Coloured
- Chief Cities:
 - i. Hastinapur,
 - ii. Ahichchatra,
 - iii. Lalkila,
 - iv. Rajapur

- Harappans believed in Animal Worship. The animals fall into three groups: () Mythical Animals :- Mythical Animals or Complex Animals, e.g. a Semi Human, Semi-Bovine creature. () Ambiguous Creature :- Ambiguous Creature, e.g. the strand unicorn accompanied with manager or incense-burner. () Actual Animal :- Actual Animal including the Rhinoceros, the Bison, the Tiger, the humped bull, etc.
- The most common animal found on the Harappan Seals is the 'Bull' which has been referred to as 'a Unicorn'.
- The cow is not depicted or introduced anywhere.
- Tree worshipping (Pipal Tree) was a culture in this civilization.
- 'Swastik' and 'Cross' Signs were harbingers of good luck.
- The offering of animals in sacrifice was Harappan practice which has been discovered from Mohenjo-daro and Kalibangal

- Three forms of Burials have been found at Mohenjo-Daro, viz, (i) Complete Burials, (ii) Fractional Burials (only, a collection of bones are buried after the exposure of the body of wild beasts and birds) and (iii) Part-Cremation Burials.
- Kalibangan: - At Kalibangan three types of Burial practices are noticed, - (i) Extended inhumanion in rectangular or oval graves, (ii) Pot-Burial in the circular pit containing pots and grave goods like beads, and (iii) Pottery deposit in rectangular or oval graves.
- Lothal: - At Lothal, two types of Burial practices were followed the first type contained the grave goods and a single skeleton, the other contained two skeleton Burial together.



Timeline of the Indus Valley Civilization with Other Ancient Civilization

The Timeline of the Indus Valley Civilization with Other Ancient Civilization

Sl	Name	Period	Area	Occupations	Writing	Religion
1.	Indus Valley Civilization	3000-1500 BCE	North-West India, Pakistan	Potter's Wheel, Agriculture, Dams, City Planning, Seals	Pictographic	
2.	Mesopotamian	3000-750 BCE	Sumer, Babylonia, Assyric, Highlands	Dairy farming, Textile, Metal Working, Potter's Wheel, Sexagesimal System	Cuneiform	Polytheistic
3.	Egyptian	3000-800 BCE	North Eastern Africa along River Nile	Egyptian Pyramids, Mummification, Decimal System, Solar Calendar	Hieroglyphic	Polytheistic
4.	Greek	2700-1500 BC [Cycladic & Minoan Civilization]	Greece [Peloponnese, Epirus, Central Greece, Western Greece, Macedon], Later Alexandria	Agriculture, Winemaking, Architecture Poetry, Drama, Philosophy, History, Rhetoric, Mathematics, Political Science, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Medicine	Greek	Polytheistic
		1600-1100 BC [Mycenaean Greece]				
		800 BC [Ancient Greece]				
5.	Chinese	1600 BC- 1 AD	China	Silk, Pottery, Chinaware, Metals, Great Wall, Paper	Chines	Taoism, Confucianism
6.	Mayan	1500 BC-300 AD	Central America	Agriculture, Cotton Dyeing, Mesoamerican pyramids	Hieroglyphic	Polytheistic
7.	Persian	730 BC	Greater Persia	Agriculture, Architecture, Landscaping, Postal Service	Cuneiform, Pahlavi	Zoroastrianism
8.	Roman	600 BC	Italy	Agriculture, Roman Calendar, Concrete	Latin	Polytheistic
9.	Aztecs	1325 AD-1519 AD	Mexico	Agriculture, Smelting Metal Working	Pictographic	Polytheistic
10	Incas	1300 AD-1532 AD	Ecuador, Peru, Chile	Textile looms, Agriculture, Inca Architecture		Polytheistic

ARYAN INVASION

- Put forward by Ramprasad Chandra () and also by Mortimer Wheeler (1947)
- Ramprasad Chandra said that Indra is accused of causing the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC). Also the Rig Veda speaks of a battle at a place named 'Hariyumpia' which has been identified with Harappa.
- The 'Cemetery-H' Culture, according to Mortimer Wheeler, represent the culture of Aryan invaders.
- Many Scholars like P.V. Kane (1955), George Dales (1964) and B. B. Lal (1997) has refuted the invasion. Archaeological findings does not support it. Also the fact that there is a sterile layer between the mature Harppan and 'Cemetery-H' levels goes against Mortimer Wheeler's hypothesis that the latter represents the settlements of the Aryan Invaders.



Thank You