

The Indus Valley

Farmers come to the Indus Valley and start farming settlements, they keep cows and sheep. These grow into cities like Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. Evidence has also been found showing clay pots were made.



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3,300BC

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The Indus Valley

The Indus people begin to use an early form of the Indus signs or Indus script. However to date, no-one has been able to decipher it.



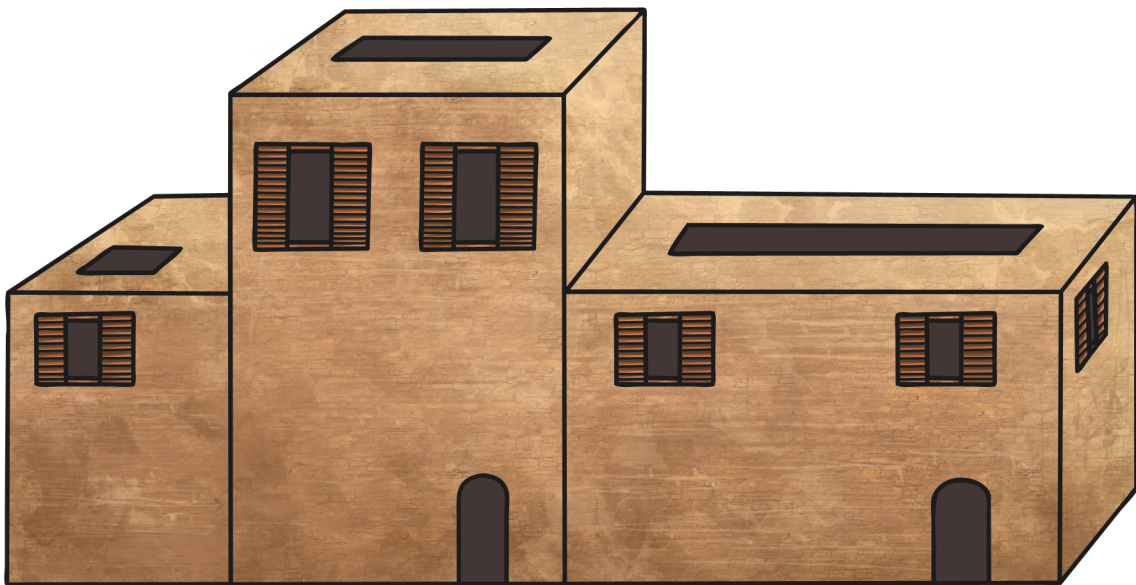
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3,200BC

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The Indus Valley

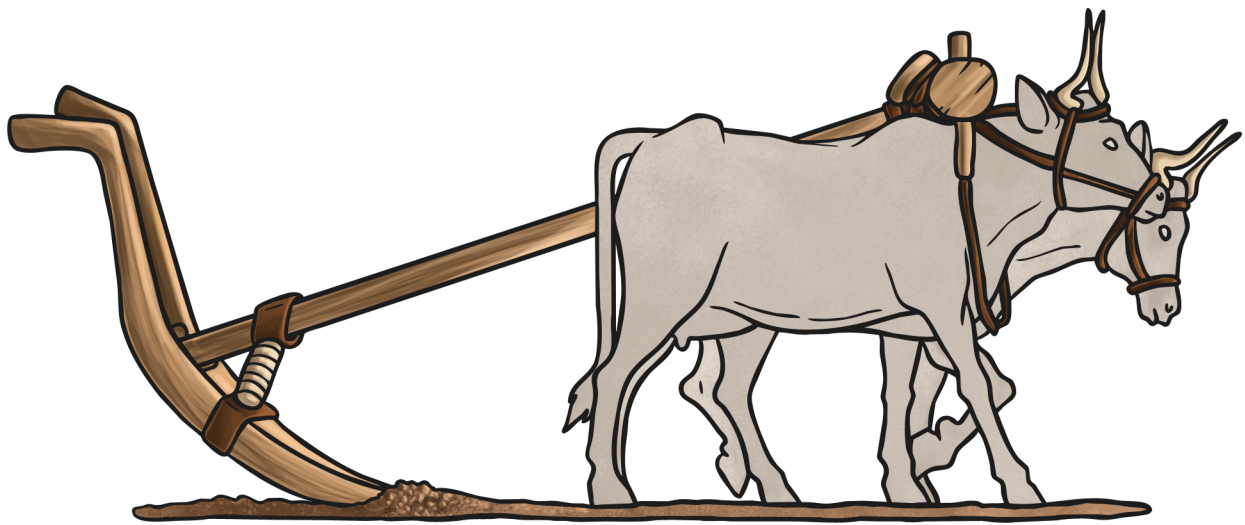
Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa flourish. Evidence has been found to show that the conditions were comparable to Sumeria and better than those in Egypt. These mud brick houses had wells and bathrooms as well as a sophisticated drainage system.



2,650BC

The Indus Valley

Ploughs are used. Archaeologists have found clay models that show oxen or buffalo pulling ploughs. Indus script is used, evidence has been found on pottery, amulets, carved seals, copper tablets and stone.



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2,600BC

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The Indus Valley

Seals are used by traders. These were pieces of soft clay that were used by Indus traders, probably to mark their goods.



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2,500BC

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The Indus Valley

The Indus Valley is at its peak and may well have had a population of over 5 million people.



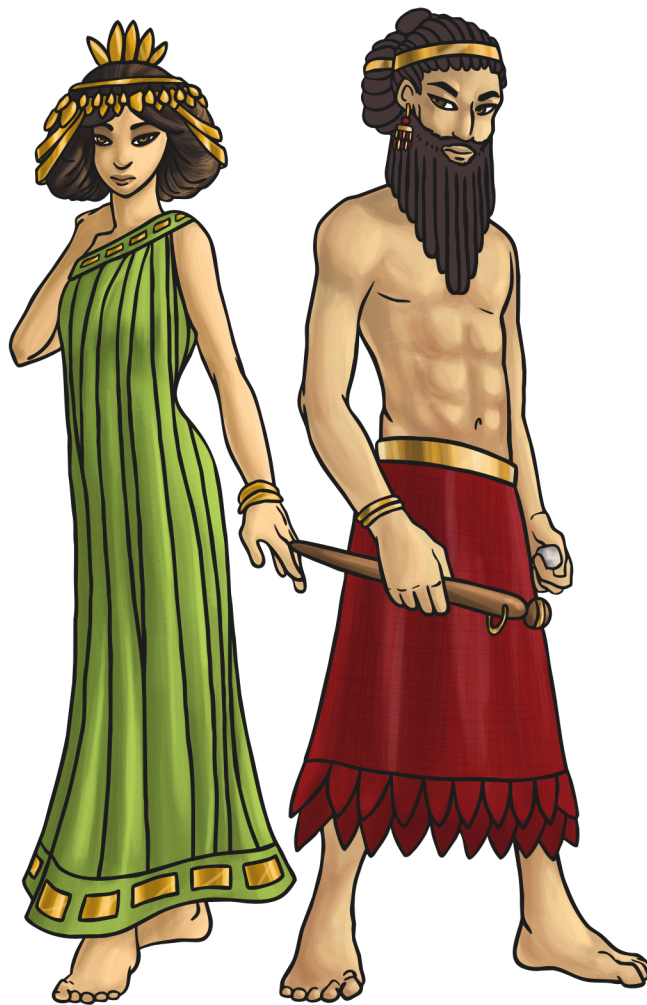
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2,400BC

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The Indus Valley

The Indus people are referred to in Sumerian writings. This records commercial, religious and artistic connections between the two cultures.



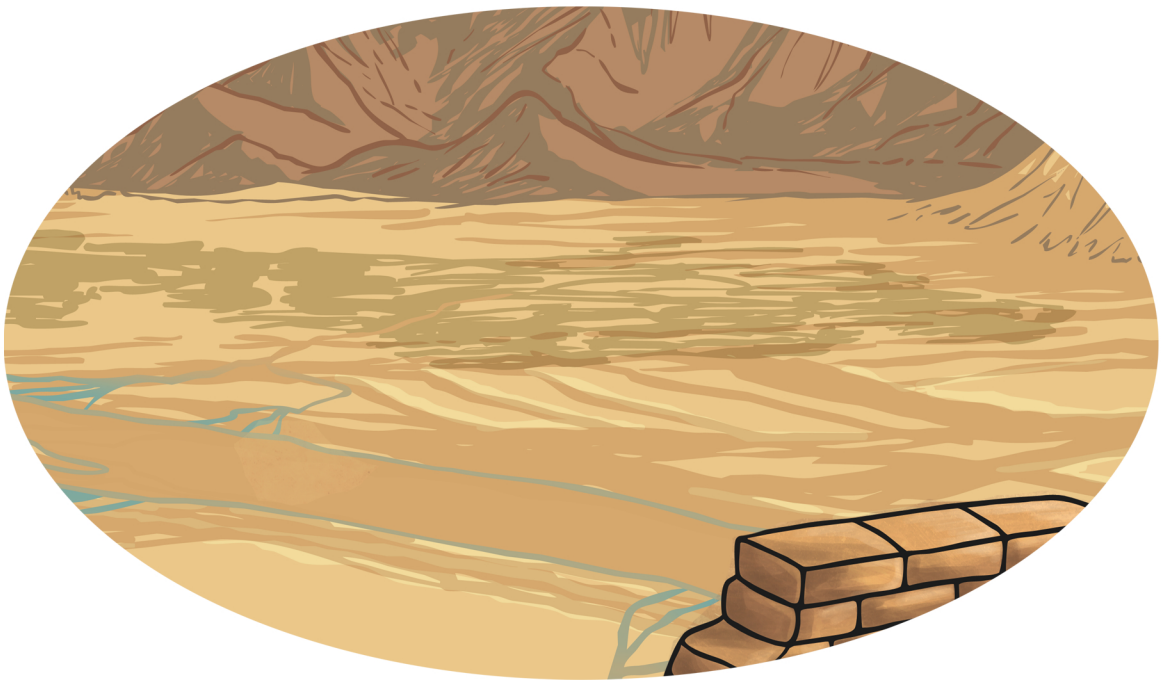
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2,000BC

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The Indus Valley

The Indus civilisation begins its decline. After 800 years of wealth the cities are less well-run, they become dirty, trade stops and buildings crumble. This is thought to have been triggered by the drying up of the Ghaggar-Hakra river.



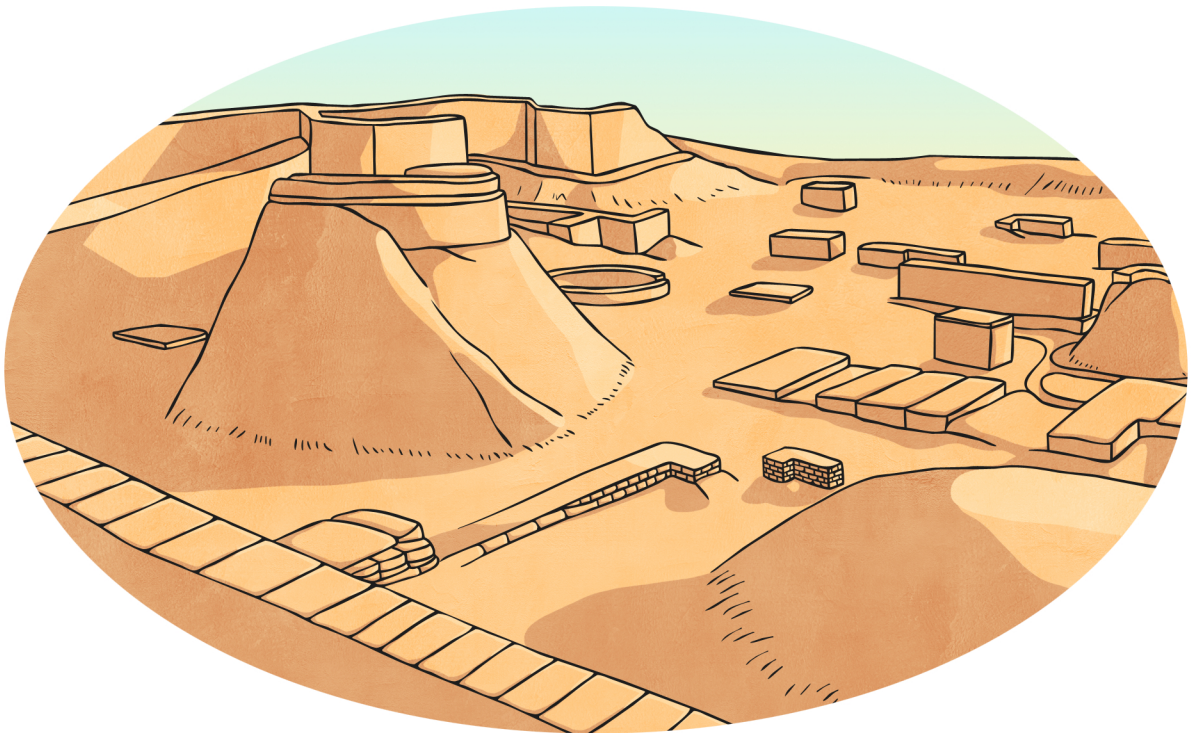
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1,800BC

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The Indus Valley

The Indus civilisation comes to an end.



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1,500BC

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