



3,300 BC

Farmers come to the Indus Valley and start small 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.



3,000 BC

3,200 BC

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.

2,650 BC

Mohenjo-daro and Harappa
Evidence has been found showing that the conditions in Mohenjo-daro were similar to Sumeria and Babylon in Egypt. These mud-brick buildings, wells and bathrooms had sophisticated drainage systems.

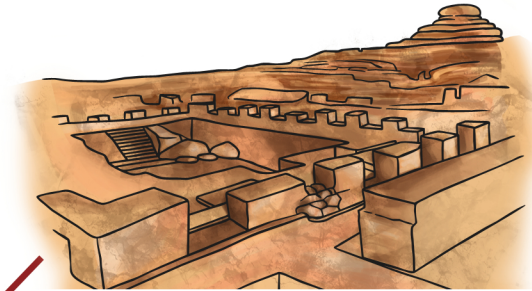


2,600 BC

Ploughs are used. Archeologists 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.

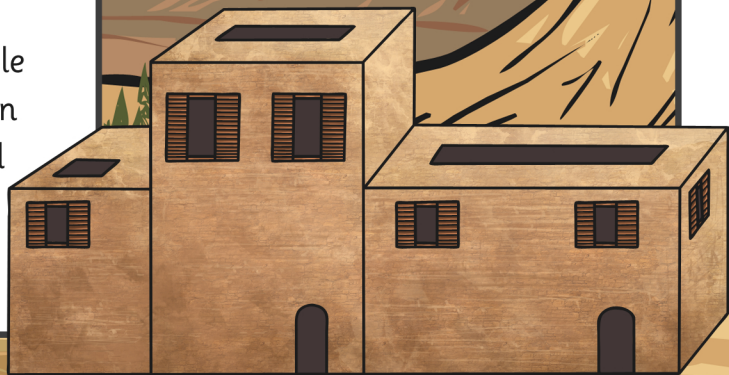
2,400 BC

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



2,000 BC

Harappa flourish. Evidence found to show that their writing was comparable to those in Mesopotamia. Their brick houses had courtyards as well as a drainage system.



2,500 BC

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



2,000 BC

The Indus people had contact with Sumerian people through commercial connections.

The Indus Valley

1,800 BC

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.

1,000 BC

1,500 BC

The Indus Civilisation comes to an end.

BC

people are referred to in writings. This records religious and artistic between the two cultures.

