

Oak

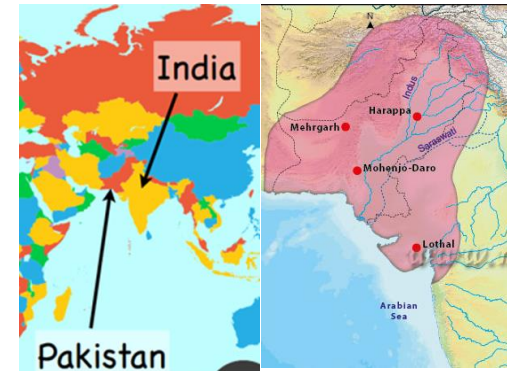
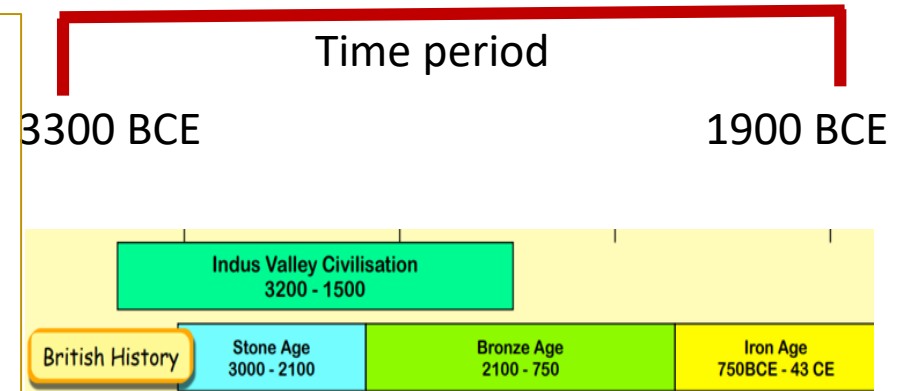
History – Knowledge Organiser

The Indus Valley: 'The unresolved civilisation'

Key	Vocabulary
Bronze Age	A time just after the Stone Age where many things were made from metal
Civilisation	A stage of human social (cities/settlement/trade) and cultural development (art/religion)
Drainage	Cities had wells for clean water and drains so that dirty water and sewage could be kept away from homes and streets
Harappa	One of the main sites where we have found evidence of the Indus Valley Civilisation
Indus River	The river which the civilisation was centred around. The river supported people's way of life
Mohenjo-daro	One of the main sites where evidence has been found
Seals	Images made out of clay and used as a label in trade. Thousands have been found
Settlement	A place where people have decided to live
Trade	Buying and selling goods. The Indus Valley Civilisation traded with people far away in other countries

Key facts

- ◆ Life was located around the Indus River
- ◆ Historians have found many **artefacts** (see pictures)
- ◆ It was one of the most **advanced** ancient civilisations and more advanced than Britain at that time. It had:
 - ◆ Sanitation and sewerage systems
 - ◆ Layout of cities and roads
 - ◆ Agreed system of weight



What I should already know: Primary sources include artefacts from the time

- Secondary sources—made after the time
- Archaeologists are people who dig to find out about history
- The way people lived (including materials) in the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages
- BC (Before Christ) and AD (after Jesus was born)

Instead of BC and AD you might also see the following which refers to the same times:
 BCE-before Common Era (BC)
 CE-Common Era (AD)

Brilliant books

