



Runnymede St. Edwards Primary Catholic School - Knowledge Organiser

Topic: History

The Indus Valley

Year 3

Term: Spring 1

Key Vocabulary

Source	A source is anything that people from the past left behind.
Markets	Places where craftsmen and traders began to buy and sell goods.
Trading	Buying and selling goods.
Merchants	People who earned their living through trading.
Kiln	Bricks and pots were baked in an oven called a kiln .
Potsherd	Pieces of pottery are called a potsherd. Archaeologists take potsherds out very carefully and gently brush away the dust and dirt.
Monument	Large buildings or large statues.
Citadel	The safe, strong part of an ancient city.
Governing	Another word for ruling. The things rulers do are called government .

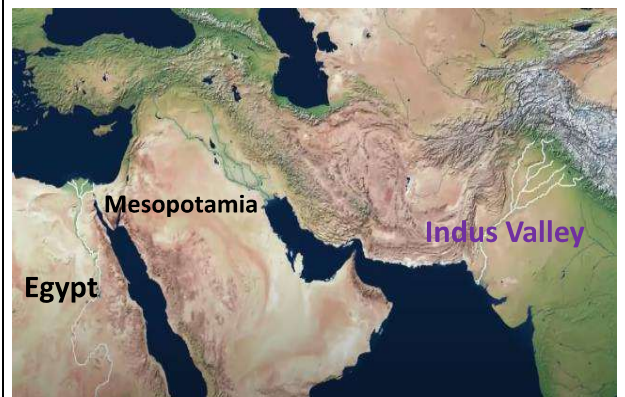
The Indus Valley Civilisation

The River Indus flows through modern day India and Pakistan. When the River Indus floods, it makes the land around the river very fertile.

The Indus people settled along the banks of the Indus River. Farmers used the fertile soil to grow crops and cities developed here. We call these cities, the Indus Valley civilisation.

The Indus Valley civilisation was very different from ancient Egypt and ancient Sumer! The Indus Valley is full of puzzles.

The Land of Indus Valley



Sources

Historians call anything from the past which gives us clues, a **source**. Carvings, statues, bricks and buildings can all be used as **sources**.

Unlike ancient Egyptians and Sumerians, there are no big monuments in the Indus Valley. Archaeologists have found over 400 symbols that might be writing, but no one has worked out what the symbols mean.

Without any writing and big monuments, archaeologists must use other sources to find out about the Indus people.



Mohenjo-Daro

Mohenjo-Daro was once a large city built in about 2,600 BCE. It was built near the River Indus which often flooded - this made the land fertile.

The city was built from lots of bricks and the walls and streets are very straight.



Technology

Technology means tools, machines or knowing how to make things. The sites at **Mohenjo-Daro** give us clues about the technology of the Indus Valley people.

Archaeologists discovered a huge bath at **Mohenjo-Daro** which would have been filled with water. This big bath shows us how Indus people used their **technology** to manage water.

The Indus people had the technology to make bricks all the same size; fire bricks in a very hot kiln; make pots and jewellery; and plan large cities and buildings.

