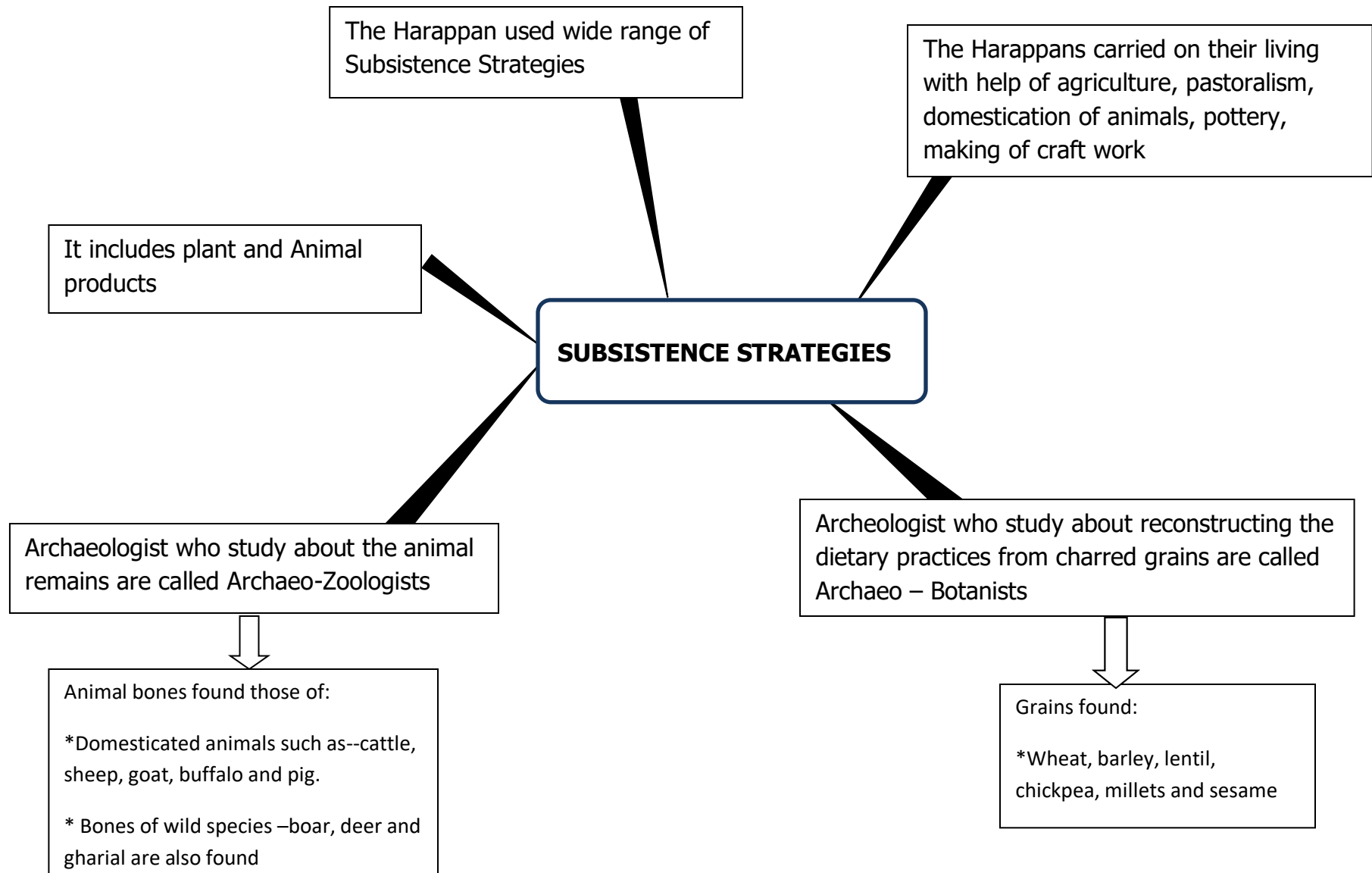
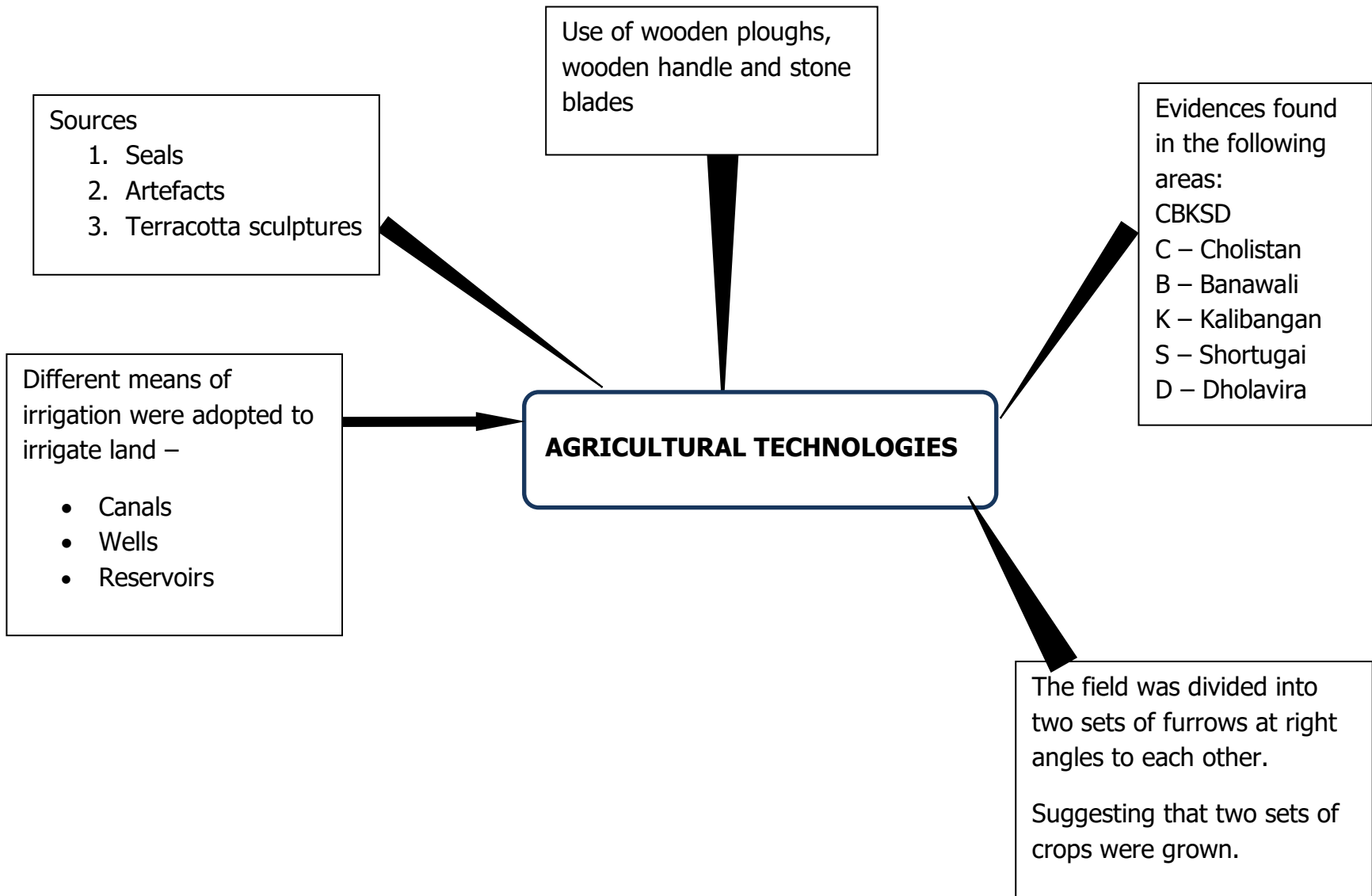


◀ Theme-1: Bricks, Beads and Bones





Mohenjodaro - A planned urban centre

CITADEL—smaller and higher

Buildings were constructed on mud brick platforms

The citadel was walled and physically separated from the lower town

Evidence of structures that were probably used for special public purposes –

- *The Great Bath and the
- * Warehouse

THE LOWER TOWN—larger and lower

FEATURES:

- *The lower town was also walled
- *Evidence of craft
- *Planning indicates-- mobilisation of labour on a large scale
- *Use of baked / sun dried bricks with standardized ratio

Domestic architecture:

- * Courtyard, with rooms on all sides
- *Concern for privacy – no windows at ground level
- * Bathrooms paved with bricks and drains connected with the street drains
- *Some house had staircases
- *Many had wells, often in a room

Drainage system:

- *Carefully planned
- * The roads / streets were laid out along approximate grid pattern– intersecting at right angles
- *Streets with drains laid first and then houses built along them
- *Every house needed to have at least one wall along the street

*Large rectangular tank in a courtyard
*Surrounded by a corridor on all four sides

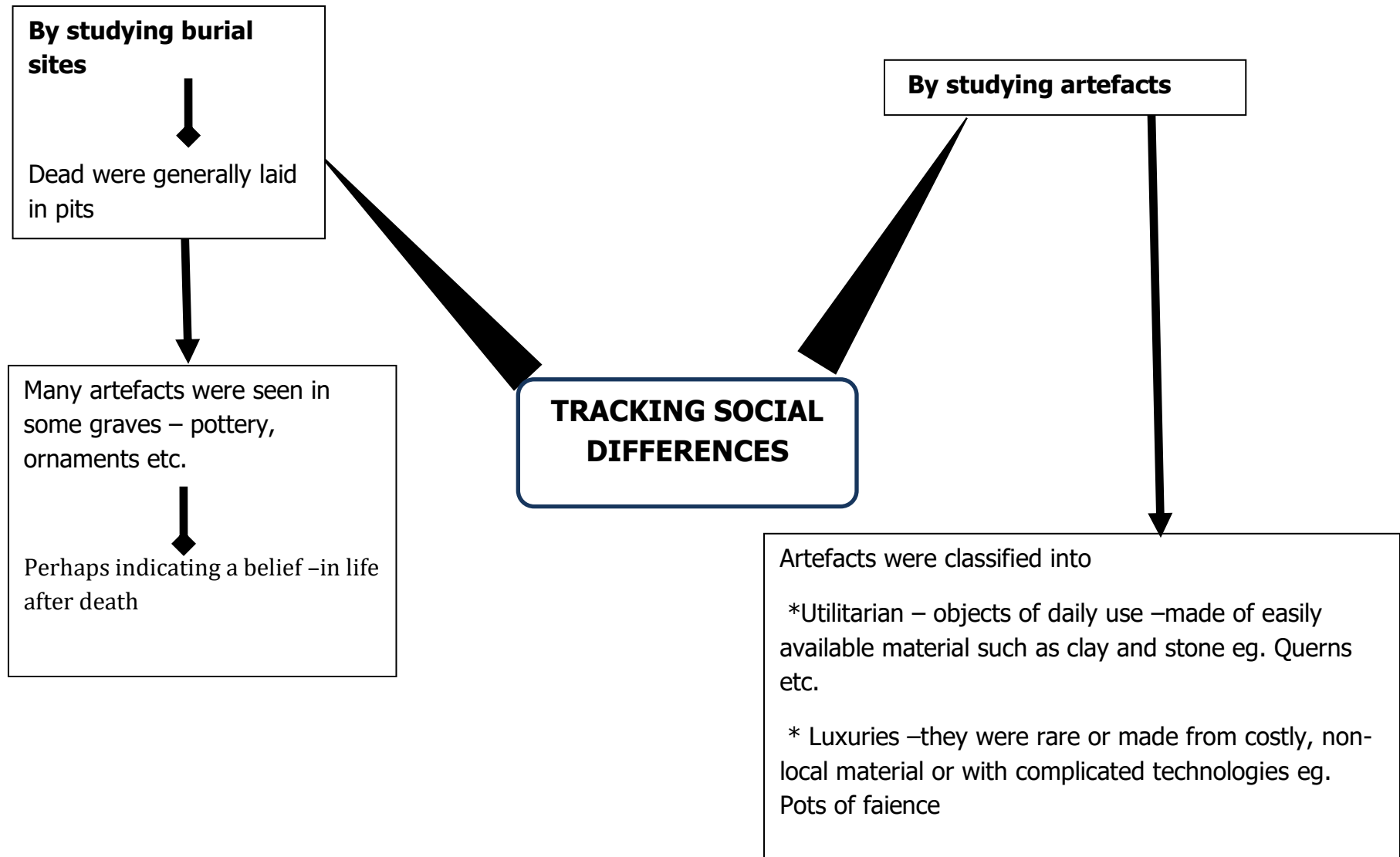
*There were two flights of steps on the north and south leading into the tank
*The tank was made watertight by setting bricks on the edge and using mortar of gypsum

*Rooms on three sides
*In one of the rooms, was a large well

FEATURES OF THE GREAT BATH

*Water from the tank flowed into a huge drain
*To the north lay a smaller building with eight bathrooms, four on each side of a corridor
*Drains from each bathroom connected to a drain that ran along the corridor

*The uniqueness of the structure, as well of the context, has led scholars to suggest-----it was meant for some kind of a ritual bath



CRAFT PRODUCTION

Materials used –

Precious Stones- carnelian, Crystal, Steatite, quartz, jasper

Metal- copper, bronze, gold

Other material- shell, faience and terracotta

Main craft work:

- * Weight making
- * Seal & Bead Making
- * Shell cutting
- * Metal works

Shapes of beads –

Cylindrical, Spherical etc.

Identifying centres of production:

Archaeologists look for:

- 1) Raw material-stone nodules, whole shells, copper ore
- 2) Tools
- 3) Unfinished objects
- 4) Rejects and waste materials- best indicators for craft work

Main centres of craft production

B C D L N –

- Balakot
- Chanhudaro
- Dholavira
- Lothal,
- Nageshwar

Land routes, River route

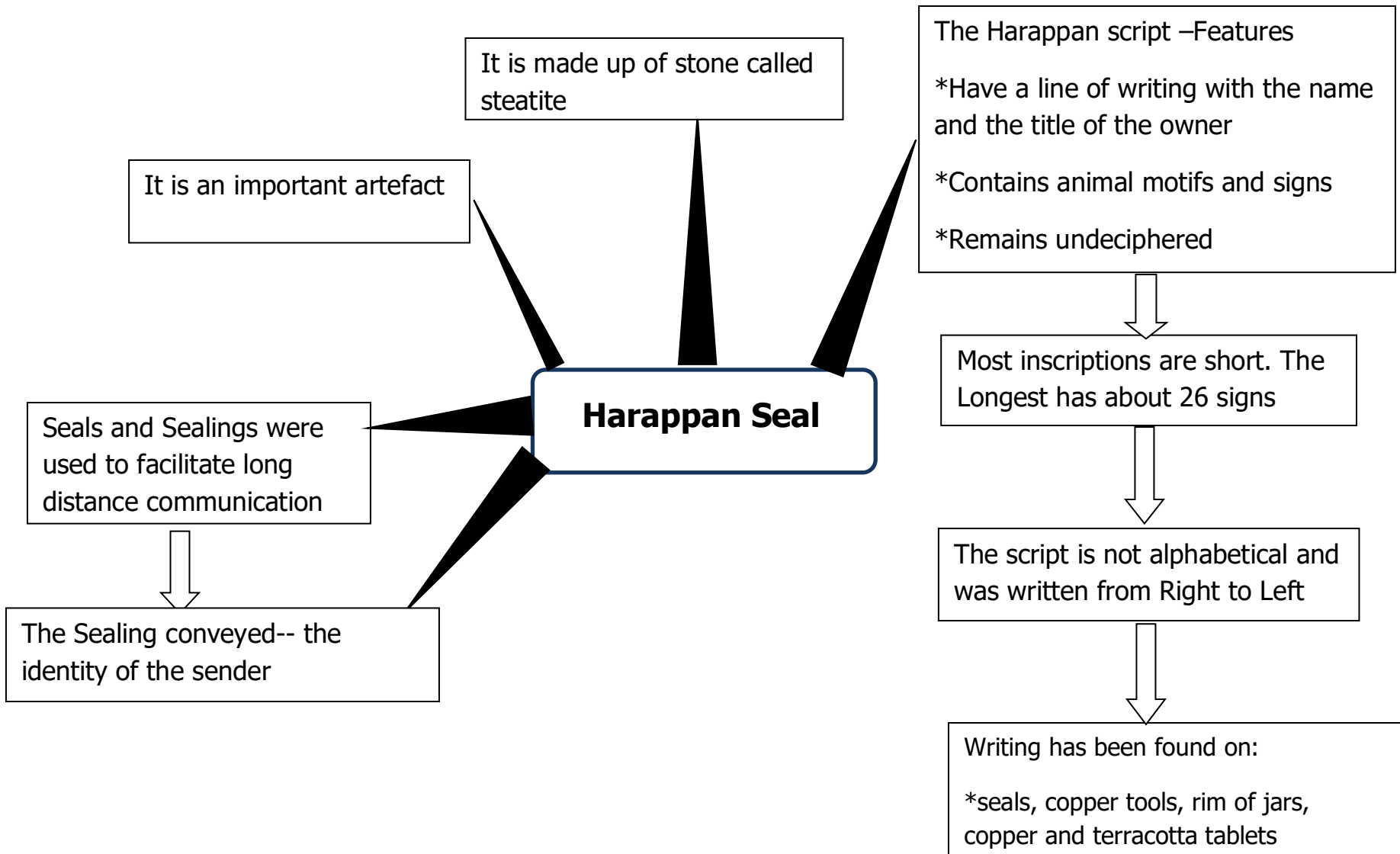
Developing communication with the local people

Establishing settlements near the source of raw materials e.g shell was available near:
Nageshwar and Balakot

Strategies used to procure materials for craft production

Sending expeditions to areas:
Rajasthan –for copper
South India –for gold

Contact with distant lands
Magan,
Mesopotamia
Bahrain and
Afghanistan



- Large building at Mohenjodaro labelled as – a palace
- A stone statue was labelled as –“priest king”

ANCIENT AUTHORITY
Palace and kings

Theories regarding presence of Kings

*No kings, everybody enjoyed equal status

*No single ruler, but several

MOST PLAUSIBLE THEORY

*There was a single state, as

- 1) Similarity of artefacts
- 2) Planned settlements
- 3) Standardized ratio of brick size
- 4) Establishment of settlements near sources of raw material

