

Chapter-1

Ancient civilizations of the world

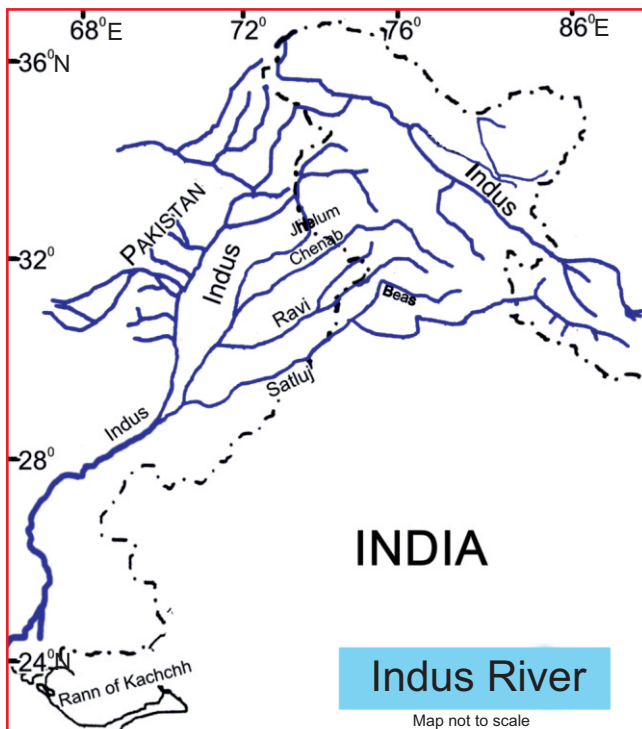
Modern civilized life is the result of long and perpetual development. There is a lot of development and downfall of many civilizations in the world since the elementary presence of humanity. The history of these civilizations is the history of humanity as well, that's why the study of all these ancient civilizations developed in the world is essential for the advanced social life. India has been a rich civilized country for thousands of years before. Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, Greece are the prominent civilizations besides India.

Indus Valley Civilization :

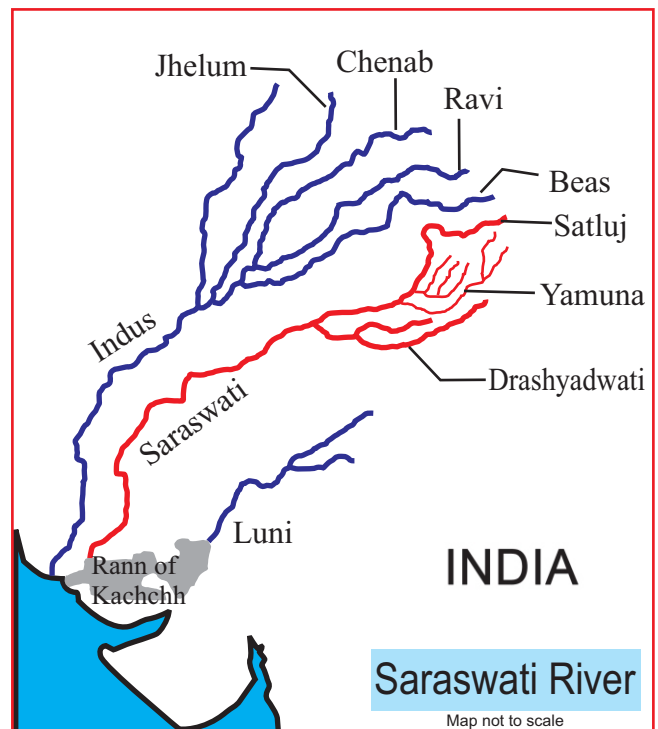
India is one of the oldest nations in the world.

Our nation possesses the very ancient history culture and civilization. On the basis of archaeological proofs the archaeologist has discovered that human groups wandering on the banks of India's prime rivers Saraswati, Indus and its tributaries had started colonising five to seven thousand years before and they had developed an advanced culture and civilization residing over there.

The origin of river Indus is considered from Sengekhabab, Singhmukh glacier at the north of Kailash Mansarovar in Tibet. The origin of river Saraswati is perceived from the Shivalik Hills. It enters in the plains near Adibadri from here and enters in Nohar Rajasthan from Sirsa (Haryana) while



Map 1 : Indus River



Map 2 : Saraswati River

flowing in South west along the Kurukshetra, Gagghar and Hakada, from here it fell in the ocean near Prabhas pattan by entering in to Rann of Kachh through Bikaner and Jaiselmer.

At present the river Saraswati is not in existence physically. It has become extinct due to geological changes. Some scholars consider Saraswati river as an imagery because it does not exist today, but by the help of geosatelite pictures.

The Human civilization developed on the extensive landmass at the banks of Indus and Saraswati rivers with their tributaries is known as “Indus Civilization”. It was a totally unknown fact about this developed civilization whether India too has been the prominent center of an ancient civilization.

This civilization was enraped under the sand dunes. What was the time period of this civilization compressed under sand dunes. When had it been on its zenith and at which time period it was expired, Scientist have no dispute on this fact, but roughly it is considered that this Indus civilization had taken birth a long time ago and at 3950 BC it was well developed. After that in between 3250 to 2750 BC it had been reached at its zenith. Then after 2750 BC the termination started for this civilization and finally upto 1500 BC it was vanished totally.

Excavation of Indus Civilization :

In 1921 Roy Bahadur Dayaram Sahni discovered an archaeological mound at the left bank of Ravi river, flowing near the Haddapa town of Montgomery district of Punjab in undivided India. In 1922 following Ram Bahadur Dayaram Sahni another Indian archaeologist Rakhaldas Banarji discovered the new Mound named “Mohan jo daro” at the eastern bank of Indus river which flowed in the Larkana district of Sindh of undivided India. Mohan jo daro has the meaning “The mound of dead.” By the excavation of this mound ramnants of a well managed city which was settled and ruined

nine times, were came out. In the proccess of discovery Aurlestine retraced eleven archaeological places in the dry path of Hakra river, which were the extension of India’s extinct river Saraswati, are now in former Bahawalpur state of present Pakistan. 1500 places have been discovered so far related to Indus civilization, out of it 900 places are situated in India and 600 are in Pakistan. After the partition of 1947 the big archaeological sites related to Indus civilization like Hadappa, Mohan-jo-daro, Gunveriewala etc went under the teritory of Pakistan. Kalibanga, Rakhigadhi, Dholavira, Lothal, Raypur are some of the prominent archaedogical places remained at Indian side.

The experts and historians of archaeology in independent India started the work after 1947 in a new mode.

Many places related to Indus valley and before it, and the Saraswati Drishdwati river valley which was developed parallel to it were discovered in Punjab, Hariyana Rajasthan and Gujrat. In 1953 Amalanand Ghosh discovered at least 25 archaeolgical sites in the Bikaner division of Rajasthan in which Kalibanga is most prominent. Sindhu civilization relics are found in Ropad, Bada, Sanddhol in Punjab, Rangpur, Hothal, Rojdi in Gujrat, Rakhigdhi, Banwali, Meetathal (in Hariyana) etc.

Features of Indus Civilization

A. Town Planning : In all the relics which reveal the advanced and developed level of Sindhu civilization. The most important relics are related to the cities of this civilization. In these city based relics the Hadappa and Mohan Zo-daro (both in Pakistan), Kalibanga (Rajasthan), Rakhigadhi (Haryana), Dholavira, Lothal (Gujrat) are most important. According to these remnants it is revealed that Indians had built their cities, buildings and dwellings in cities with a planning. Their knowledge of architecture can be compared with modern civil

engineering.



Scene of Town planning

(i) Town Planning of Cities : Due to well managed road plan in the Indus civilization, a system was produced automatically in the town planning, and the towns were emerged in a well planned manner by deviding them in to many blocks and streets. Generally an open courtyard was kept amidst every house and rooms were built around that courtyard. Space for keeping water pots, toilets, bathrooms etc were distinctly constructed in almost all houses.

(ii) Road System : The roads related to the towns of Sindhu civilization were constructed straight and parallel from East to West North to South. The roads crossed each other at a rectangle where crossroad were formed, the large main roads of towns were generally ten meters wide. The small roads kept the width of 5 meters and the streets, had the width of 1 to 2 meters. There were dustbins available at the various places of roads to collect the garbage.

(iii) Cleanliness, Drainage and Sanitation Management of the town : A proper sanitation system is found in the Sindhu civilization towns and its buildings. It can be assumed easily by observing the different type of drains, gutters (made on streets roads) and main roads of towns. So an adequate system for drainage of sewer was found. Dustbins were put on the roads at regular intervals to collect the rubbish generated by daily usage. In the sanitation system, what we see in the personal buildings and

towns of the Indus civilization makes it clear that the standrad of living of Indians at that period was at a high level Those people pay more importance to facilities and utilities than pump andshow and were very consious towards heath.

(iv) Special Features : In the archaeolgical excavation of many towns of this civilization we find debris of special type of compositions & buildings. It includes safety wall around the citadel, melting places for metals, furnaces, oblation/ sacrificial Altar. Large bath rooms and huge granaries are important amongst them. These are the evidences of higher standard of living and scientific discipline of this civilization.

(B) Social life : A lot of articles are found at the excavation sites related to this civilization show that this society was comprised of people of different vocations in that period. An individual would contribute by performing proper job according to his ability to maintain the social order. Religious duties, administration, medical services safety and production were the important functions to perform.

(C) Family Planning : It was amply clear by observing the managment of buildings and houses of Indus civilization that the main unit of their society was the family. Due to so many female idols found in excavation it is considered that in this period that woman possessed a dignified place in the society. There was no use of 'Parda' (Veil on the face) by woman folk. Women put on Silver and Copper made ornaments. These people wore cotton fabrics. They had the knowledge of weapons too. Music, dance, hunting were the primary means of recreation. The people of Indus civilization used wheat, barley, rice, milk and Meat in their food.

(D) Economic life

(i) Animal Husbandry and Agriculture- There are remnants of ploughed fields found in Kalibanga. So it seems that people of this civilization perform agriculture too. According to the pictures engraved upon various things it is revealed that the people of

Indus civilization perform the farming of wheat, barley, rice, sesame etc. They also grew fruit plants, animal husbandry was the second most interested profession of the people of Indus civilization, in domestic animals the cow family had the more importance.

(ii) Trade and Commerce - The people of this civilization were dextrous in not only making tools and utensils of copper and bronze but in the art of making earthen cookwares and pots also. In the excavation of Chanhu-daro and Kalibanga the 'weights of measures' of many kinds were found. In Mohan-Jo-Daro a broken scale made up of oyster is also found. These relics are the indicatives of there advanced & developed knowledge related to trade & mathermatics. The remains of a dock found in the excavation of Lothal (Gujrat) show that it was a major center of sea trade. It had kept the close commercial ties with far off countries like Egypt, Sumer, Syria etc. The similarity amongst the excaveted items of India and Mesopotamia is a confirmation of trade between these nations Due to use of an advanced system of trade this civilization is called as the trade dominated civilization.

(E) Religious life : The people of Indus civilization were the devotees of natural powers mainly and by assuming divine powers in them. They worshiped the Earth, Peepal, Neem, water, the sun and fire etc. It is made clear by the analysis of idols and amulets found there that the customs of immolation and witch craft like superstition were also prevalent. Five blusterade found from lothal Banawali and Rakhigadi allude that Yajna and Fire worshipping were also in vogue there. Sundia was burnt to worship the idols. And worship of "Mother Idol" and "Shiva" was also performed, funeral was performed by incremation and entombing.

(F) Termination of civilization : The Indus script has not been decoded so far correctly. It is assumed that this civilization was declined due to natural reasons. Where the towns prepared with toil by the

dwellers of that age, became ruins by the geographical changes but the elements of civilization and cuture developed in that past could not be destroyed. Indirect effects of those elements kept prevailing in the forth coming ages in the Indian folks. In the making of initial styles of Indian culture the Indus civilizations has made an important contribution.

The civilization of Mesopotamia :

Mesopotamia is a word of greek language which means the land between two rivers. The modern name stands for it is Irak. This state is irrigated by rivers " Dazla" and "Farat". Mesopotamia's crescentic structure and the quality of land bestowed it the nickname of "fertile crescent". The southern part of this state was called "Sumer". In ancient times it was an epicenter of the Mesopotamian civilization. The North Eastern part of Sumer was called 'Babul' (Beby-lone) and Akkad', and the Northern high land was called "Asyeria".

The Rise & Fall of Mesopotamian States :

In the timelapse Sumerian people came from nortern hilly regions dwelt in the Mesopotamia and they evolved an extremely prosperous civilization. Sumerian people established a government of civil state. Ur, Lagas, Erech & Aridu were the famous civil states. Sargon I who came from Akkad approximately in 2500 B.C. had won over Sumerian people. He established a strong Kingdom by dissolving the states of Sumer and Akkad. But almost in 2100 B.C these Akkadian people also got defeated. A new Sami Kingdom was evolved in Babul or (Beby-lone). Bebylon city now became the capital of this new kingdom. The legendary king Hammurabi of Bebylonia established a tenacious kingdom by stopping the various inter civil state fightings and also by imposing a unique rule of law in all over the state. The civilization of Bebylonia was also based on Summerian civilization. Following them Asyrian people founded their kingdom almost in 1100 to 612 BC) in Mesopotamia. Asyrian people installed a large

empire by winning the states of Syria, Philisteen, Phinishia etc. Following them the caldian people defeated Assyrians and formed another powerful Bablylonian empire. (612 BC to 539 BC) But they had to be defeated by the Persians in 539 BC. The civilizations of Sumeria, Bablylonia, Assyria and Media are known altogether as the civilization of Mesopotamia.

Characteristics of Mesopotamia Civilization :

(i) Law Code of Hammurabi : The king of Bablylonia Hammurabi had made a law book for his subjects which is considered as the most ancient law book available at present time. The emperor got it engraved on a rock of 8 feet height. Tit for tat and blood for blood was the theory of punishment enacted by Hammurabi.

(ii) Social life of Mesopotamia : The king was considered as the representative of god on the earth. After the king and his family the second place was possessed by the Purohit class, which was possibly the rulers previous to the reign of monarchs. Traders, landlords and shopkeepers stood at the middle. The position of slaves was at the rock bottom. Because of continuous wars the army held an important place in the society.

(iii) Economic life

(a) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry : The chief profession of the people of this civilization was agriculture. The farmers tilled the land with ploughs and sowed seeds by the help of a funnel. For the irrigation of fields they collected the flood water of rivers in big dams by the canals. They used cattle for tilling by ploughs and they had also started the reproduction of animals by improving the breeds.

(b) Trade and Business : Mesopotamian civilization was basically a professional one there, the temple of God was not only a religious place there but was a professional center also. Here the banking system developed at first. Mesopotamia had the trade relations with Indus civilization. A lot of items of

Indus civilization were found in the excavation of 'UR' town of Mesopotamia.

(iv) Religious Beliefs : Mesopotamian people kept faith in many deities. Every town had its own guardian deity, They called him Jigurat which means the Hill of heaven. The UR town was amongst the biggest towns of Mesopotamia. In UR town the Jigurat was constructed upon an artificial hill by bricks. The Jigurat of UR had three floors and its height was more than 20 meters. Mesopotamian people kept more interest in present world than the world after death that is called paradise. Their attention was focussed on the feasible problems of the life in the present world. Their priests also kept themselves indulged in their businesses.

(v) Scientific Knowledge : The achievements of Mesopotamian people in the field of science were important. In the field of Astronomy they had made a lot of progress. They had calculated the correct timings of sunrise, sunset, moonrise and moonset too. They calculated the time taken in a day and night and divided the whole day in 24 hours. The division of a minute in 60 seconds and an hour of 60 minutes was only given by them primarily. They started dividing the circle of geometry into 360 degrees. Thus the residents of Mesopotamia were aware of the traditions of maths and science.

(vi) Architecture : The artists of Mesopotamia had discovered the vault or arch. The vault was a great discovery of architecture because it can bear a great load and also looked attractive.

(vii) Cuneiform Script : The first script of Mesopotamia was developed in Sumer to maintain their records, Sumerian businessmen developed the art of writing by making the sign of spikes. It is called cuneiform or keelakshar.

Egyptian civilization :

The civilization of Egypt was evolved around the valley of the river 'Nile'. African people considered the Nile river sacred as 'Ganga', because in the ancient times the reason for the prosperity of

Egypt has been credited to the river Nile.

The civilisation of Egypt was very pristine but no fair amount of indications are available to confirm this fact. We can find the knowledge about the political history of Egypt since 3400 BC authentically.

The ruler named Mineers mounted the political frame of Egypt in 3400 BC. This civilisation was formed by the people of Ethiopians, Nubians and Semitic races. The Pyramid Age, feudal age and Imperialistic age are specially remarkable in the history of Egyptian civilization. The Pyramid age was most prestigious in all.

Major characteristics of Egyptian civilization :

(i) Social Life in Egypt : The rulers of Egypt were called Pharaoh and their authority on the subjects was despotic. People considered them the representatives of God. In higher class there were feudal lords and priests, in middle class the traders businessmen and in the lower class farmers and slaves possessed the social level. The people of higher class put on the ornaments. Music, dance aerobatics, animals, Gambling etc. were their means of recreation. The edifices of feudal lords were graced by tables decorated with elephant tusks, chairs, costly curtains and the carpets.

(ii) Economic life

(A) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry : The prime profession of the people of Egypt was farming: Barley, onion, millet & cotton were produced mainly Egypt was called as the store house in ancient world because annually three crops were grown there goats, donkeys dogs, cows, camels and pigs were the pet animals.

(B) Trade and Industry : There were skilled artist available in Egypt in the field of metal, timber, clay, glass, paper and cloths. Egyptians had to send for the other metals except copper from outside, they were familiar to the works of engraving on timber and the drawing work on the glass too. Exchange was the means of commerce.

They kept trade relations with Arab and Ethiopia.

(iii) Religious activities : Ra (The Sun) Osiris (The river Nile) and Anubis (The moon) were the principal deities of Egyptian people

These deities were the emblems of natural powers. In the elementary period of civilization Egyptians were polytheistic but the Pharaoh named Akhenaten in the imperialistic age gave the importance to the ideology of monotheism and started worshipping the sun.

(iv) Knowledge of Science : Egyptian people had made their own calendar on the basis of the stars and the sun, and also had calculated 360 days in a year. They had invented the Solarium too. They had also made the paper from the papyrus tree after evolving their own alphabet.

(v) Pyramids : Egyptian people believed that the soul dwells in the body still after the death. So they started anointing a special oil on the dead body. By the effect of this anointment the dead body wouldn't decay for years. Mausoleums were made for the safety of the corpses which were called pyramids by them. The dead body kept inside the Pyramids was called Mummy.



Pyramid of Giza

According to ancient architecture the pyramid of Giza is the optimal artifact. amongst the pyramids of Egypt. This pyramid of Giza has a height of 481 feet. High having a width of 755 feet, 23 lakh pieces of stones weighing two and half tones each are kept in it. A huge sculpture of Nrisingh which is called sphinx is made out side of it. The pyramids are the

evidences of knowledge of Mathematics and Geometry by Egyptian people. A lot of pyramids still exist in the Egypt.

Chinese Civilization

The ancient Chinese civilisation was developed in the valley of Hwang Ho and Chianjiang (Yangtze and Yellow) rivers. Chinese script was graphical in the initial stage. Gradually it evolved its own alphabet. The Mongol people gave birth to this civilisation & helped in its development. By the scientific analysis of available historical facts the orderly political history of China starts from the ruler named Pao-chi in 2698 BC. The premier dynasties of rulers of China include Shang, Chou, Han, Sui, Tang and the Sung dynasties.

Features of Chinese civilization

(i) Social life : The primitive society of China was divided into the classes of Mandarin, farmer, Artisan, trader and soldier. The people recruited in the army were very poor and not hard working and also considered having an undesirable character in the society. H.A. Davis says that, China among the oldest civilisations is the only country which remained united for the sake of peace, and the existence of army rule there was considered derogatory. The practice of joint family was present in Chinese civilisation. The oldest person of the family was considered as the chief. Special attention was given to the morality in life. Ladies would not get any prestigious place in the society. The *pardah* (veil) and *Talaq* (divorce) were also prevalent.

(ii) Economic life :

(a) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry : Farming was the prime vocation of Chinese people. The farming of rice and tea was done abundantly. Irrigation was done by canals. Sheep, pigs, cows, oxen, dogs etc were the domestic animals reared up.

(b) Trade and Industry : Producing silk and weaving of cloths were the chief works seen under the Chinese handicraft & industry. Making pots by China clay was another important industry. The

merchandise of salt, fish, furs, cotton and silk cloths was prominent. Chinese people had traded in many commodities with ancient Babylon, Egypt and India.

(iii) Religious life : Chinese were the worshippers of nature. They worshiped the Sun, the space, the earth, rain etc. In China the king was considered as the son of the supreme being. They believed in witchcraft and sacrifice too. In the time lapses the religious ideology of Chinese people got influenced by the reformist monotheism Confucius and sempiternal spirits by Lao-tse and by Buddhism consistently.

(iv) Knowledge and science : Science and knowledge flourished very well in ancient China. Paper, printing machine, Ink, Gun powder, Drawing and compass were discovered first of all in China only. Confucius and Lao-tse were the great thinkers of China. Li Po was the famous poet there.

(v) The Great Wall of China : The wall of China is the world-famous specimen of Chinese architecture.



Great wall of China

It was built by Chinese ruler Shi Huangdi in the defence of continuous attacks by Huns. This wall keeps the height and width of 20 feet each, and the length is 1800 miles. The bastion-like towers are built on it at regular intervals.

Greek civilization :

Greece was the first European nation regarding to the development of civilisation.

According to the opinion of Historians the tribal Maonium people were made slaves after their defeat. They built a great civilisation and culture with the help of their premordial thinking and dedication. It is estimated that Greek civilisation was born in 1500 BC. Due to different Mountains and moats the people of ancient Greece could not establish a united nation ever. Two city states Athens and Sparta were leading among the various city states in whole Greece. Sparta was controlled by military and Athens was ruled under democracy. Rest of the city states were ruled as Athens or followed the Sparta.

Major Features of Greek Civilization :

(i) Life in Sparta : The city state of Sparta always received constant threats and attacks by neighbouring countries. That's why the army ruled there. The head of the state of Sparta was Lacedaemonian. Licomer's was the first manager and propounder of Sparta. To keep people of Sparta in strict discipline. The children were taught to face the hardships. The weaker kids were killed after throwing down from the hilltop of Tesitus.

Sparta had definitely got the success in making brave crusaders and citizens with blind folded obedience but the contribution in philosophy, literature art and science was negligible.

(ii) Life in Athens : The city state of Athens was totally different from the city state of Sparta. Athens held the democratic regime. The king possessed a lot of respect. Megistrate Draco prepared a collection of laws written in 621 BC His laws were made in the defence of the interest of higher classes.

After that Clisthenes got the roots of democracy fixed in Athens.

The ambitious emperor 'Darius' of Iran attacked on Unan after winning Greece. Athens and Iranians fought a war in the plain of Marathon. Greece got the victory in the struggle and Greeks developed their civilisation independently.

(iii) Pericles Period : Pericles was the great democratic leader of Greece (Athens/Paraclyze) made the democracy of Athens comprehensive and strong with his reforms. It was his opinion that all

people must exercise the right to justice. Art, Literature, Music and philosophy flourished under his rule. Tragedy, comedy and music programmes were organised at a large scale in Athens. World famous creation of Homer, 'Iliad and Odyssey' belonged to this period. Mathematics, Astronomy and philosophy were taught in his time. In this same period the world famous philosopher Socrates stressed upon the development of character and knowledge. Philosophers like Plato and Aristotle also belonged to this same period. The temple of goddess Athena is a unique example of architecture. Herodotus and Thucydides were the great historians of this age. Pythagoras and Hippocrates were the famous mathematicians of this period as well. Regarding to all these achievements the age of Pericles is considered as the golden age of the history of Greece. According to professor David the age of Pericles was considered not only the golden age of history of Greece alone but also of the world history as well.

Ancient civilizations of Rajasthan :

(i) Kalibanga : In north Rajasthan 25 sites are discovered at the bank of river Ghaggar related to the Indus Saraswati civilization where the Kalibanga is one of them. This site was colonised 4500 years before at the Saraswati (Ghaggar) Bank in the district of Hanumangarh. Two mounds of town planning were found in Kalibanga chiefly. One of them is Eastern Mound where evidence about the general township are found. Fortification is found in the western mound which contains the safety barricade around it.

Both mounds were surrounded by a barricade too. In Kalibanga the evidences of ploughed field are found which is oldest in the world. The walls were made by bricks and these bricks were fixed together by clay. So the walls became strong and long lasting. Individual and public drains and earthenware as dustbins were the parts of extraordinary sanitary system of the town.

The river Ghaggar flows here at present, which was known as Saraswati in ancient times. The

evidences of fire channels are found here as religious proofs. The sun burnt bricks were possibly used here. The script engraved upon earthenpots and seals found here is called the Saindhava Script, which is not be decoded so far. Wooden and bricked water channels are found for the drainage in Kalibanga. Many tools made up of copper too are the identification of economic progress here. The town planning of Kalibanga is considered in accordance with the town planning of Sindhu valley. Three mousoleums showing gratitude and religious sentiments to the deceased by the people of Kalibanga have been found there. Draught and changes in the course of river are considered as the reasons for the declination of this rich civilisation.

(ii) Aahar : S situated in present Udaipur district Aahar was the prime center of Bronze Age culture of south west Rajasthan. This culture was developed in to the valley of Banas and Beduch. It is 5000 years old. It is revealed through various levels of excavation that, so many times the colonies here settled and desolated from their early settlement till the 18 century. It seems that, because of the availability of copper around Alwar the people of this area kept making equipments from this metal and Aahar got the good luck of being the center of bronze age. Almost 500 meter long mound of Dhulkot was the cardinal center of Aahar civilisation, Axes made of copper, tools made by stones, semi precious stone items etc. are found here. Arangement for keeping open sapce or gali was found here under the town planning. 6 to 4 big hearths found in a house highlights the system of joint family or the system of common kitchen. The art of making earthen ware in that age is introduced fairly by the help of pots and broken peices found during excavation at Ahar.

The generality and extenssion of Aahar culture is certified by the archiological calsites of Gillund Balathal, Bagour and of the near by places. Its contact was believed with Navada toli, Najada, Airen, Kaytha and kachh in north Gujarat means that this civilisation held the contact with the civilisation

old enough to 4000 years ago too, which is also revealed by the size, production and skill of similarity in black and red earthenware found there.

(iii) Balathal : 42 km from the east of Udaipur there populated a village named Untala which is presently namded as Vallabh Nagar. This is a block headquarter. The village Balathal is situated north to it. There present a mound north to this village. The excavtion work of this mound was completed in the guidance of Dr.V.S. Shinde. Dr. R.K. Mohounti and Dr. Dev Kothari of institute of Rajasthan studies Rajsthan Viddyapeeth university Udaipur with Lalit Pandey and Dr. Jivan Kharakwal and in the leader ship of Dr. V.N. Mishra of Deccan college Pune in 1993. The excavation work here lasted till 7 years. Here we can see the culture of copper stone age. In reality this place is an enlargement of Aahar. This civilisations had come into effect upto 3200BC.

Features of Balathal :

(a) Copper Equipments : The dwellers of Balathal used and weapons made by copper. They used Axe, knife, chisel, razor and the pane of arrow. Stone made tools are also found here. Availability of cooper to the locals was the reason for considered this.



Remains of Balathal houses

(b) Clay Objects : The unique sized bright earthen pots found in Balathal are of two kinds, first having rough walls and the other having the smooth walls. Pots with black, red and dark red in colours are found with bright linciment inside and outside. White pictures are found on the black and Red utensits generally. Special kinds of pots were hot only made here, but also exported to other areas too .

(c) Construction work : At the middle of the mound at Balathal a huge fort like structure was discovered, having 3.15 meter high walls with a width of 5 meters. This fort was spread in to 5600 square meter area. It was built of stone and clay. Structure of a big building with eleven rooms is also excavated there which was believed to be made in the second phase the copper stone period. In the civilisation of Balathal the existence of the relics of iron melting furnaces are similar to the relics of copper melting furnace found in copper stone.

The people of Aahar civilisation were the first farmer rancher and the manufacture of earthen ware and metal instruments of south Rajasthan.

(iv) Chandrawati :

At the foot hills of Mount Abu in Sirohi district near Abu Road, the ruins of an ancient city named Chandrawati are found. This ancient city was populated at the right bank of Sevani river and was spread in over 50 hectare area. It was discovered in 1822 by colonel Jamus Todd. In 1980 the survey of this ancient city with the related area was done by the archaeological department of Maharaja Siyaji Rao Gayakwad University Baroda.



Chandrawati

In 2013 and 2014 the archaeological excavation of Chandrawati was done in the leadership of Dr. Jeevan Kharkawal and in the joint guidance of Institute of Rajasthan studies (literature institute) Janardan Roy Nagar Vidyapeeth University Udaipur

and Rajasthan state archaeological department Jaipur. In the western part of the fort there lie the residues of a huge fort which is spread in almost over 26 bighas. There the relics of 33 temple groups are found in the middle part which are related to Hindu and Jain religions. Most temples are situated over a plinth made of bricks at a high level. A big number of sculptures (idols) recovered from here are reserved in the museum of Mount Abu. Regarding to architectural perspective they can be put amongst the period of 8th to 10th century. During the excavation two castles are discovered at the eastern part of the city, one of them is in 14 quadrat form and is spread in the 60 x 60 meter square area. The safety wall is given robustness by the making rectangular of and rounded towers into it. Remains of three huge buildings are too found in the excavation work.

A large number of charred seeds and a part of flour grinder were also discovered in a room. The sculptures of houses and human beings, goods of iron and clay are found in the buildings. All houses and floors were made of bricks.

An inscription of Samvat 1325 was also found at the entry gate of the fort. The inscription of Chandrawati and "Tamra Patra" are reserved in the Mount Abu museum. It was the capital of Parmara rulers which had seen august kings like Yashodhaval and Dhara varsh. Devada Rajputs occupied this place after defeating the Parmaras in fourteenth century and the city was ruined due to the attacks in 1415 century. Under the above mentioned residues there are relics of another ancient township also found. It has been made clear by the excavation that, according to the available archaeological residues the existence of this township can be considered sixth to ninth century. Stone age apparatus between rock paintings too are found in the area of Chandravati. So it is obvious that human society was present in Chandravati since the stone age. In the medieval age this region had been a center of trade also.

Important Points :

1. The advanced Indus civilisation was developed amongst Indus, its tributaries and Saraswati river area.
2. The major sites of Indus civilisation Hadappa, Mohan-zo-Daro, Bahawalpur are now situated in Pakistan and Kalibanga, Rakhigadhi, Dholaveera, Ranopur, Lothal are in India.
3. Indus civilisation was famous for town planning.
4. Mohan jo Daro literally means mound of the dead.
5. Mesopotamia is a Greek lingual word that means the land between two rivers.
6. The temples (religious places) of Mesopotamia are called Jigurat.
7. Civilization of Egypt was evolved out of Nile river valley. The pyramid of Giza is the civilisation of Egypt is the excellent work of ancient architecture.
8. Chinese civilization was developed into the valley of Chang Jiyang (Yangtze) and Hwangho river.
9. The wall of China is the excellent prototype of ancient architecture.
10. Sokrates, Aristotle and Plato are the famous philosophers of Greece.
11. Ahar civilization was famous with the name of Tamravati Nagari or Dholkot. This was settled at the bank of Bedach (Ahar river)
12. Before Kalibanga (Proofs of Pre Hadappan and Post Hadappan civilisation are found).
13. The civilization of Balathal is situated at the Vallabhnagar Tehsil of Udaipur district.
14. Chandrawati civilization is situated at Mount Abu near Abu road.

Objective Type Questions :

1. Which archaeological site of Indus civilization is in Pakistan -
(a) Hadappa (b) Raypur
(c) Kalibanga (d) Dholaveera
2. In which river valley the Egypt civilization is situated -
(a) Nile (b) Indus

- (c) Hwangho (d) Dazla and Farat
4. Who are the writer of Iliad and Odessy?
(a) Herodot (b) Theusidedis
(c) Homer (d) Pythagoras
5. Where to ploughed field have been found?
(a) Kalibanga (b) Aahar
(c) Chandrawati (d) Mohan jo Daro
6. Which civilisation is famous by the name of Dholkot or Tamravati Nagari -
(a) Balathel (b) Chandravati
(c) Aahar (d) Indus

Very short answer type questions -

1. Mention the two major sites of Indus civilisation.
2. What is meant by Mohan jo Daro ?
3. What is the meaning of Mesopotamia ?
4. Whom do we call fertile crescent.
5. What are the dead bodies called kept into the pyramids ?
6. What is the world famous construction of China?
7. In which civilisation being a soldier is considered derogatory?
8. What are the major places of Greek civilisation.
9. Which civilization was situated on the bank of Aahar (Beduchh) river?
10. What was the ancient name of the river Gagghar ?
11. The remains of which civilisation are found at the foot hills of Mount Abu ?
12. Where is Balathal situated ?
13. To which civilisation the civilisation of Kalibanga related ?

Short Answer type Question

1. Describe the life in towns of Indus civilisation.
2. What contribution does the Nile river keep in the civilisation of Egypt.
3. What is the contribution of the civilisation of Mesopotamia in the field of knowledge and science?
4. How was the military rule of Sparta? Describe.
5. Write about the contribution of Paracletus in the Greek civilisation.

6. Mention about the archeological remains found in Kalibanga.

Eassy Type Questions

1. The social religious life of Indus civilisation.
2. Describe the chief traits of Mesopotamian civilization
3. Write an eassy on chinese civilisation.
4. Write chief charactristies of Egyptian civilisation.
5. Deleniate the Aahar civilisation.

Answer to objective type question

(1) a (2) a (3) c (4) a (5) c (6) c