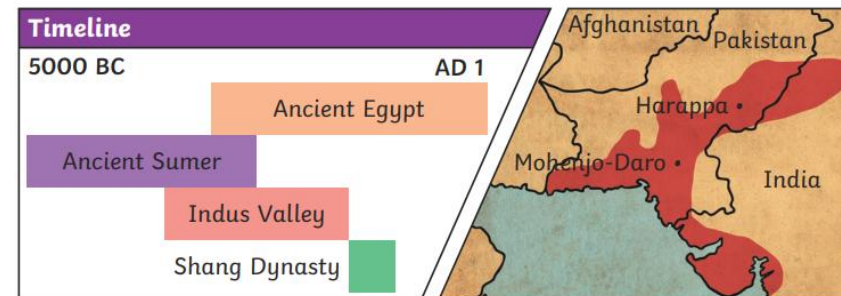


Knowledge Organiser Year 3 history: What was the Bronze Age like in the Indus River Valley?

Key Vocabulary	
Mohenjo-Daro	A large city near the River Indus.
Merchants	A person involved in trade (buying and selling).
Civilisation	A human society made up of different cities and cultures.
Monuments	A statue or building of importance.
Seals	Carved pieces of stone
Harappa	A large city in the Indus Valley Civilisation.
Agriculture	Farming – growing food crops and raising animals for food.
Trade	Buying and selling goods for money or swapping goods.
Government	How people were organised to rule themselves.
River dependent	Needing to rely on rivers for water and trade routes.



Archaeologists

Archaeologists study remains and artefacts that have been found and try to decide what they might tell us. They build on their knowledge from other societies and different cultures to understand what life was like. They don't know for certain that their ideas are correct; often, new evidence will be found that causes them to change their opinion.



The people used a standardized system of weights and measures. Even the bricks they used were manufactured to a standard ratio.



Indus Valley Civilisation
3200-1500

Indus Valley Civilisation began before the Stone Age in British History

Stone Age 3000-2100	Bronze Age 2100-750	Iron Age 750BC-43AD
------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Timeline							
5000 B.C.	3200 B.C.	3000 B.C.	2600 B.C.	2300 B.C.	1800 B.C.	1700 B.C.	1500 B.C.
First evidence of religious practice in Indus Valley area	Evidence of script signs date from this period	Small towns and settlements develop in the Indus Valley	Urbanization of the flood plains and evidence of ploughs	Indus Valley traders travel with seals to Mesopotamia for trade	Beginning of the decline of the civilization and abandonment of cities	Indus Valley cities are in ruins	End of the Indus Valley civilization