

Knowledge Organiser

Year 4 Spring 1 History The Indus Valley

Vocabulary

City: an inhabited place of greater size, population, or importance than a town or village.

Conurbation: an extended urban area, typically consisting of several towns merging with the suburbs of a central city.

Hamlet: a small settlement, generally one smaller than a village, and strictly (in Britain) one without a church.

Population: is the number of people in a certain area.

Settlement: are places where people live

Town: a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.

Village: a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.

Key Knowledge

- The dancing girl was found in Mohenjo-Daro, which is near the River Indus. The statue is four thousand years old!
- The people of the Indus Valley farmed the fertile land around the River Indus. They then started to grow extra food that they could sell.
- Archaeologists have found over 400 symbols that might be writing which are on seals.
- Small pieces of pottery called potsherds have been found by archaeologists.
- Walls surround the citadel at the heart of Mohenjo-Daro. The bricks are made of mud. They've lasted so long because they were fired in a kiln.
- Harappa was a city that was part of the Indus Valley Civilisation.
- The remains of bathrooms, wells and sewages have been found in the Indus Valley.



Timeline

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3300 BC | Farmers came to the Indus Valley and started small farming settlements. |
| 3000 BC | Cities had begun to grow around the markets. This is what we call the Indus Valley Civilisation. |
| 2600 BC | Archaeologists think Mohenjo-Daro was built. |
| 2500 BC | Seals started to be used by traders. |
| 2400 BC | The Indus Valley was at its peak. |
| 1800 BC | The cities were not run as well, they became dirtier, trade stopped and buildings started to crumble. |
| 1500 BC | The Indus Civilisation comes to an end. |

By the end of this unit, we will:

- Explore Sites and artefacts in the Indus Valley (including the dancing girl, the priest king, seals, the threshing platforms, pots and potsherds, beads, weights, toys)
- Recognise how the first settlements began using bricks, and exploring how the first civilisations created buildings, baths, bathrooms and a drainage system
- Explore various settlements including Mohenjo Daro, Harappa, Lothal
- Analyse Similarities and differences between Indus Valley and Sumer and Egypt (e.g. writing, monuments)
- Understand how Historians/ archaeologists have build up knowledge through limited information- Puzzles for historians, including rulers and religion



We Are Historians:

- Analyse maps and artefacts
- Compare civilisations and changes
- Compare and contrast different sources