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Analytical Study of Harappan Copper Artifacts from Gujarat with Special Reference to Bagasra. Ambika Patel and P. Ajithprasad.

Looking beneath the Veneer. Development of geochemical and petrographic methods for the study of South Asian ceramic traditions, with special emphasis on assemblages produced and used during the Urban and Post-Urban phases of the Indus Civilization (2500-1600 BC). Keywords: Ceramic Analysis, Pottery, Petrography, Archaeometry, Indus Civilization. © Archaeopress and the authors, 2017. Archaeopress Open Access.

Indus Valley Civilization Pottery. General Studies Courses. Optional Courses. Some characteristic pottery of post Harappan period are Ochre Coloured Pottery (The OCP shares many shapes with the Harappan ware.) (c. 2000-1500) Black and Red ware, Painted Grey Ware (c. 1200-600 B.C.) etc. By about seventh century B.C., Northern Black Polished (N.B.P.) ware came to be manufactured. Pottery originated in East Asia, most probably independently in different parts of it, in the terminal Pleistocene, about 14,800±13,300 BP (uncalibrated), and this marks the beginning of the Neolithic. Agriculture in the eastern part of Asia emerged only in the Holocene. Pottery in East Asia definitely preceded agriculture. The term civilization, which implies the presence of a state level of social organization and written language, has been misused by scholars who assert the existence of a very early Yangtze River civilization at about 6400–4200 cal BP. The earliest reliable evidence of writing in China is dated only to about 3900–3000 cal BP, and no civilization existed in East Asia prior to this time. Type. Introduction: themes and concepts in the study of early agriculture. In: Harris, DR, editor. The Indus Valley Civilization is also known as the Harappan Civilization, after Harappa, the first of its sites to be excavated in the 1920s, in what was then the Punjab province of British India, and now is Pakistan. The discovery of Harappa, and soon afterwards, Mohenjo-Daro, was the culmination of work beginning in 1861 with the founding of the Archaeological Survey of India in the British Raj. Excavation of Harappan sites has been ongoing since 1920, with important breakthroughs occurring as recently as 1999. Houses were one or two stories high, made of baked brick, with flat roofs, and were just about identical. Each was built around a courtyard, with windows overlooking the courtyard. The outside walls had no windows. The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC), was an ancient civilization thriving along the lower Indus River and the Ghaggar River-Hakra River in what is now Pakistan and western India from the twenty-eighth century B.C.E. to the eighteenth century B.C.E. Another name for this civilization is the Harappan Civilization of the Indus Valley, in reference to its first excavated city of Harappa. The Indus Valley Civilization stands as one of the great early civilizations, alongside ancient Egypt and Sumerian.