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Indus Valley Civilization Pottery, remained plain and in some places red and black painted pottery is found and pottery further enabled us to understand the gradual evolution of various design motifs as employed in different shapes, and styles. 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. The Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC) was a Bronze Age civilisation in the northwestern regions of South Asia, lasting from 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE, and in its mature form from 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE. Together with ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, it was one of three early civilisations of the Near East and South Asia, and of the three, the most widespread, its sites spanning an area stretching from northeast Afghanistan, through much of Pakistan, and into western and northwestern India. It flourished in the 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. Introduction: themes and concepts in the study of early agriculture. In: Harris, DR, editor. The influence of climatic change on chestnut and horse chestnut preservation around Jomon sites in Northeastern Japan with special reference to the Sannai-Maruyama and Kamegaoka sites. Quaternary International 123-125:89-103. Google Scholar. Kobayashi, T. 2004. The Paleolithic-to-Neolithic transition and the origin of pottery production in the Russian Far East: a geoarchaeological approach. The Indus Valley Civilization was a cultural and political entity which flourished in the northern region of the Indian subcontinent between c. 7000 - c... He seems to have left the site fairly quickly, after making a record of it in his notes but, having no knowledge of who could have built the city, wrongly attributed it to Alexander the Great during his campaigns in India c. 326 BCE. Indus Valley Civilization - Mature Harappan Phase. by Avantiputra7 (CC BY-SA). Already, the Indus Valley Civilization is referenced as one of the three greatest of antiquity alongside Egypt and Mesopotamia, and future excavations will almost surely elevate its standing even higher. Related Content Books Cite This Work License.