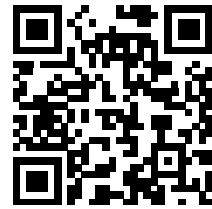


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Ancient Indian Cities and Their Legacy



In ancient times, the _____ Valley Civilization was home to some of the world's earliest urban centers. Cities like _____ and Mohenjo-Daro were marvels of planning, with a grid layout and advanced drainage _____. These cities were centers of trade, connecting India with distant _____ through their bustling marketplaces. The people of the Indus Valley were skilled in _____, creating beautiful pottery and intricate jewelry. Their writing system, though still undeciphered, suggests a complex _____ with its own beliefs and practices.

Beyond the Indus Valley, other ancient cities flourished across the _____. In the south, Madurai served as a hub of Tamil culture, renowned for its majestic temples and as a center for Tamil _____ and learning. Varanasi, one of the world's oldest inhabited cities, was an important center of _____ and education. Here, scholars and seekers gathered to study the Vedas and other sacred texts.

These _____ were not isolated; they were connected by trade routes that facilitated the exchange of goods, ideas, and _____. The influence of these ancient urban centers can still be felt today, in the continuing traditions of craftsmanship, religious practice, and _____. They were also pivotal in the spread of Buddhism, as the religion's teachings spread from the urban _____ to other parts of Asia.

The legacy of ancient Indian cities lies not just in their architectural ruins, but in the _____ and practices that have been passed down through generations. They remind us of the rich and diverse _____ of the Indian subcontinent and its significant contribution to world _____.

craftsmanship subcontinent education literature religion culture lands
society history Indus ideas systems cities centers Harappa civilization