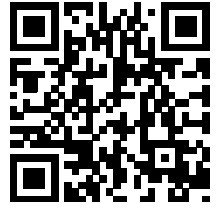


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Harappan Legacy



The Indus Valley _____ was one of the world's earliest urban cultures. It thrived along the Indus _____ in what is now Pakistan and northwest India from 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE. This civilization was known for its advanced _____ planning, including the use of a grid system and sophisticated drainage. The people of the Indus Valley were skilled in _____, producing pottery, beads, and metals like copper and bronze. They had a form of _____ that remains undeciphered, leaving many aspects of their culture a _____. Trade was an essential aspect of their economy, with evidence of connections as far as _____. The cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro are the most well-known archaeological _____, showcasing the civilization's architectural _____. These cities featured large public baths, which suggest a form of ritualistic or hygienic _____ in their society. Despite their advancements, the civilization eventually declined, and by 1900 BCE, many of its _____ were abandoned. The reasons for this decline are still debated, with theories including _____ change, overuse of resources, and invasions. Today, the Indus Valley Civilization is remembered for its _____ to the development of urban life and its mysterious _____, which continues to intrigue scholars and _____.

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| city | climate | mystery | sites | River | contributions | Civilization | craftsmanship |
| script | cities | historians | achievements | Mesopotamia | importance | writing | |