

Mohenjo Daro Was Discovered By

Several courtyard houses had both a washing platform and a dedicated toilet/waste disposal hole. The toilet holes would be flushed by emptying a jar of water, drawn from the house's central well, through a clay brick... c5227aa69a After excavation at Mohenjo-daro in 1926, this and the other finds were initially deposited in the Lahore Museum, but later moved to the Archaeological Survey of India headquarters at New Delhi, where a new "Central Imperial Museum" was being planned for the new capital of the British Raj, in which at least a selection would be displayed. It became apparent that Indian independence was approaching, but the Partition of India was not anticipated until late in the process. c5227aa69a

R. D. Banerji second ASI officer deputed to survey the site of Mohenjo-daro and returned there in the 1922-23 season. He was the first person to propose the remote antiquity of the site—which he did in a letter to Marshall in 1923—and in effect of the Harappan culture. In 1919, he became the second ASI officer deputed to survey the site of Mohenjo-daro and returned there in the 1922-23 season. He was the first person to propose the remote antiquity Rakhal Das Banerji, also Rakhal Das Bandyopadhyay (Bengali: [rakʰalɖaʃ bāɽudːʒeː, bɔɽɔpɑɖʱːaɐ̃], 12 April 1885 – 23 May 1930), was an Indian archaeologist and an officer of the Archeological Survey of India (ASI). After leaving the ASI, he held the Manindra Chandra Nandy professorship of Ancient Indian History and Culture at the Banaras Hindu University from 1928 until his premature death in 1930 c5227aa69a

Great Bath Archaeological evidence indicates that the Great Bath was built in the third The Great Bath is one of the best-known structures among the ruins of the Harappan Civilization, excavated at Mohenjo-daro in present-day Sindh province of Pakistan. Archaeological evidence indicates that the Great Bath was built in the third millennium BCE, soon after the raising of the "citadel" mound on which it is located. Civilization, excavated at Mohenjo-daro in present-day Sindh province of Pakistan c5227aa69a

== Etymology == c5227aa69a The site, located in Sukkur District (around 100 km away from the Mohenjo-daro site) on the right bank of the Indus River was first discovered in 1985 by Prof Qasid Mallah and his team from Khairpur University. It was excavated in 2006 by the archeologists and students of Shah Abdul Latif University. Excavations were also undertaken by Prof. Muhammad Mukhtiar Kazi of University of Sindh during 1996 and 2000. According to Dr. Mark

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Kenoyer, it covers an area of more than 300 hectares, as large as Mohenjo Daro (250 Ha) and was the second largest city of the Indus Valley civilization. The sculpture shows a neatly bearded man with a fillet around his head, possibly all that is left of a once-elaborate hairstyle or headdress; his hair is combed back. He wears an armband, and a cloak with drilled trefoil, single circle and double circle motifs, which show traces of red. His eyes might have originally been inlaid. The sculpture is incomplete, broken off at the bottom, and possibly unfinished. Originally it was presumably larger and probably was a full-length seated or kneeling... == Personal history and career == In 1931, in the introduction of Mohenjo-daro and the Indus Civilization, London: Arthur Probsthain, 1931, Sir John Marshall wrote, "Three other scholars whose names I cannot pass over in silence, are the late Mr. R. D. Banerji, to whom belongs the credit of having discovered, if not Mohenjo-daro itself, at any rate its high antiquity, and his immediate successors in the task of excavation, Messrs. M.S. Vats and K.N. Dikshit. ... no one probably except myself can fully appreciate the difficulties and hardships... Most houses of Indus Valley were made from mud, dried mud bricks, or clay bricks of a standardised size. The urban areas of the Indus Civilisation included public and private baths. Many of the buildings at Mohenjo-Daro had two or more stories. They also had a sophisticated drainage system to dispose waste materials out of town.

Sanitation of the Indus Valley Civilisation This urban plan included the world's The Indus Valley Civilisation, located in the northwestern regions of South Asia, was prominent in infrastructure, hydraulic engineering, and had many water supply and sanitation devices that are the first known examples of their kind. The earliest evidence of urban sanitation was seen in Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, and the recently discovered Rakhigarhi

The new Pakistani authorities requested the return of the Mohenjo-daro pieces excavated... == Features == The city's original name is unknown. Based on his analysis of a Mohenjo-daro seal, Iravatham Mahadevan speculates that the city's ancient name could have been Kukkuṭārma ("the city [-rma] of the cockerel [kukkuta]"). Cock-fighting may have had ritual and religious significance... With an estimated population of at least 40,000 people, Mohenjo-daro prospered for several centuries, but by c. 1700 BCE had been abandoned, along with other large cities of the Indus Valley Civilisation. Between 1907 and 1912, Mackay carried out archaeological excavations in Egypt and then spent three years on a photographic survey of the Theban Tombs. Gowariker took over three years to research and develop the script, working closely with archaeologists to ensure authenticity in the representation of his fictional story. The film was shot in Bhuj and Mumbai with brief schedules in Bhedaghat (Jabalpur) and Thane. The score and soundtrack are composed by A. R. Rahman with lyrics penned by... The statue was excavated by British archaeologist Ernest Mackay in the "HR area" of Mohenjo-daro in 1926. It is now in the

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National Museum, New Delhi, having been allocated to India at the Partition of India in 1947. c5227aa69a Ernest John Henry Mackay was born in Bristol. He had attended Bristol Grammar School and Bristol University securing BA, MA and DLitt. c5227aa69a

Priest-King (sculpture) It is now in the collection of the National Museum of Pakistan as NMP 50-852. ". It is dated to around 2000–1900 BC, in Mohenjo-daro's Late Period, and is "the The Priest-King, in Pakistan often King-Priest, is a small male figure sculpted in steatite found during the excavation of the ruined Bronze Age city of Mohenjo-daro in Sindh, now Pakistan, in 1925 or 1926. ruined Bronze Age city of Mohenjo-daro in Sindh, now Pakistan, in 1925 or 1926. It is dated to around 2000–1900 BC, in Mohenjo-daro's Late Period, and is "the most famous stone sculpture" of the Indus Valley Civilisation ("IVC"). It is widely admired, as "the sculptor combined naturalistic detail with stylized forms to create a powerful image that appears much bigger than it actually is," and excepting possibly the Pashupati Seal, "nothing has come to symbolize the Indus Civilization better c5227aa69a

== History == c5227aa69a Stepwells have mainly been used in the Indian subcontinent. c5227aa69a In 1902, the new viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, appointed Marshall as Director-General of Archaeology within the British Indian administration. Marshall modernised the approach to archaeology on that continent, introducing a programme of cataloguing and conservation of ancient monuments and artifacts. c5227aa69a

Mohenjo Daro (film) This film marked Pooja Hegde's debut in Hindi cinema. Mohenjo Daro is a 2016 Indian Hindi-language period action-adventure film written and directed by Ashutosh Gowariker. It was produced by Siddharth Roy Kapur for UTV Motion Pictures and The Walt Disney Company India and Sunita Gowariker for Ashutosh Gowariker Productions (AGPPL), and stars Hrithik Roshan and Pooja Hegde. It was produced by Siddharth Roy Mohenjo Daro is a 2016 Indian Hindi-language period action-adventure film written and directed by Ashutosh Gowariker. Set in the ancient Indus Valley civilisation city of Mohenjo-daro, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, it is loosely based on Ali Baba's Sindhi novel "Mohan Jo Daro" c5227aa69a

== Early life == c5227aa69a Devices such as shadoofs and sakias were used to lift water to ground level. c5227aa69a

Mohenjo-daro Mohenjo-daro (/moʊ,hɛndʒoʊ ˈdɑːroʊ/; Sindhi: موئن جو دڙو, lit. 'Mound of the Dead Men'; Urdu: موئن جو دڙو [muˈən̪ˤ dʒoˈ d̪ɑ̃ˈɽoː]) is an archaeological site Mohenjo-daro (; Sindhi: موئن جو دڙو, lit. Built c. 2500 BCE, it was one of the largest settlements of the ancient Indus Valley Civilisation, and one of the world's earliest major cities, contemporaneous with the civilisations of ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Minoa, and Norte Chico. 'Mound of the Dead

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Men'; Urdu: موئن جو دڑو [muːəni dzoː d̪əɾoː]) is an archaeological site in the Larkana District of Sindh, Pakistan c5227aa69a

Set in 2016 BCE at the height of the Indus Valley civilisation, the story follows a farmer Sarman (Hrithik Roshan), who travels to the city of Mohenjo-daro and falls in love with a high-status woman (Pooja Hegde), and who must then challenge the city's elite, and fight against overwhelming odds to save their civilisation. c5227aa69a He married Dorothy Mackay (née Simmons), a UCL graduate with a BA degree and a BSc degree in Zoology, in 1912. They had two sons. Dorothy frequently took part in her husband's excavations and published extensively on her own. c5227aa69a Marshall was at school at Dulwich College before King's College, Cambridge, where in 1898 he won the Porson Prize. He then trained in archaeology at Knossos under Sir Arthur Evans, who was rediscovering the Bronze Age Minoan civilization. Under the sponsorship of the British School in Athens, where he attended from 1898 to 1901, he participated in excavations. c5227aa69a

Lakhan-Jo-Daro It is located within an industrial zone on the outskirts of the modern city of Sukkur and situated at the distance of mere 75 kilometers from another major city of its contemporary era, Mohenjo Daro. hectares, as large as Mohenjo Daro (250 Ha) and was the second largest city of the Indus Valley civilization. Lakhueen-jo-daro is located near Sukkur Lakhan-jo-daro is an archeological site and one of the largest cities of the Indus Valley civilization. It covers an expanse of more than 300 hectares c5227aa69a

== General == c5227aa69a

Dancing Girl (prehistoric sculpture) 2300–1750 BC in the Indus Valley Civilisation city of Mohenjo-daro (in modern-day Pakistan), which was one of the earliest cities. Dancing Girl is highly regarded as a work of art. 5 centimetres (4. The statue is 10. 5 centimetres The Dancing Girl is a bronze sculpture made in lost-wax casting around c. The statue is 10. 2300–1750 BC in the Indus Valley Civilisation city of Mohenjo-daro (in modern-day Pakistan), which was one of the earliest cities. 1 in) tall, and depicts a nude young woman or girl with stylized ornaments, standing in a confident, naturalistic pose c5227aa69a

Marshall began the practice of allowing Indians to train as archaeologists and supervise excavation. Most of his students were Indian, and so, Marshall gained a reputation for being very sympathetic to Indian... c5227aa69a During the First World War, Mackay served as a captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps in Egypt and Palestine with the Imperial Camel Corps. In 1919, he was a member of an Army Commission for the survey of ancient monuments in Palestine and Syria. From 1919 to 1922, he was Custodian of Antiquities for the Palestine government. c5227aa69a

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John Marshall (archaeologist) He oversaw the excavations of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, two of the main cities that comprise the Indus Valley Civilisation. excavations of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, two of the main cities that comprise the Indus Valley Civilisation. Marshall was at school at Dulwich College Sir John Hubert Marshall (19 March 1876 – 17 August 1958) was an English archaeologist who was Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India from 1902 to 1928 c5227aa69a

The floor of the tank was watertight due to finely fitted bricks laid on edge with a gypsum plaster, and the side walls were constructed in a similar manner. To make the tank even more watertight, a thick layer of bitumen (waterproof tar) was laid along the sides of the pool and... c5227aa69a

Ernest J. H. Mackay July 1880 – 2 October 1943) was a British archeologist from Bristol known for his excavations and studies of Mohenjo-daro and other sites belonging to Ernest John Henry Mackay (5 July 1880 – 2 October 1943) was a British archeologist from Bristol known for his excavations and studies of Mohenjo-daro and other sites belonging to the Indus Valley Civilisation c5227aa69a

== Excavation == c5227aa69a The Great Bath of Mohenjo-Daro is called the "earliest public water tank of the ancient world". It measures approximately 12 metres (40 ft) by 7 metres (23 ft), with a maximum depth of 2.4 metres (8 ft). Two wide staircases, one from the north and one from the south, served as the entry to the structure. A ledge 1.4 metres (4 ft 7 in) high extending the entire width of the bath is at the lower ends of these stairs. The sloping floor leads to a small outlet at the southwestern corner of the tank, connecting corbelled arch drain, which led the used water out of the bath. c5227aa69a The earliest evidence of urban sanitation was seen in Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, and the recently discovered Rakhigarhi. This urban plan included the world's first urban sanitation systems. Within the city, individual homes or groups of homes obtained water from wells. c5227aa69a The site was rediscovered in the 1920s. Significant excavation has since been conducted at the site of the city, which was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1980, the first site in South Asia to be so designated. The site is currently threatened by erosion and improper restoration. c5227aa69a

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