

Map Of Asia Indus River

Until 2023 Indus had a school called Indus School which served as a K-12 Outdoor Education Magnet School kids in the area now go to Northome School 3533d047b7

Achaemenid conquest of the Indus Valley With a brief pause after Cyrus' death around 530 BCE, the campaign continued under Darius the Great, who began to re-conquer former provinces and further expand the Achaemenid Empire's political boundaries. With a brief pause after Cyrus's death; Around 535 BCE, the Persian king Cyrus the Great initiated a protracted campaign to absorb parts of northwestern Indian subcontinent into his nascent Achaemenid Empire. In this initial incursion, the Persian army annexed a large region to the west of the Indus River, consolidating the early eastern borders of their new realm. Persian army annexed a large region to the west of the Indus River, consolidating the early eastern borders of their new realm. At peak, the Persians managed to take control of most of modern-day Pakistan and incorporate it into their territory. Around 518 BCE, the Persian army pushed further into India to initiate a second period of conquest by annexing regions up to the Jhelum River in what is today known as Punjab 3533d047b7

== Name and etymology == 3533d047b7 The first secure epigraphic evidence through the Behistun Inscription gives a date before or around 518 BCE. Persian penetration into the Indian subcontinent occurred in multiple stages, beginning from the northern parts of the Indus River and moving southward. As mentioned in several Achaemenid-era inscriptions, the Indus Valley was formally incorporated into the Persian... 3533d047b7

Indus Valley Civilisation It was the more widespread than Egypt and Mesopotamia combined. Together with ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, and China, it was one of the four centres of the Ancient World. The civilisation flourished in the alluvial plain of the Indus River and along a system of perennial monsoon-fed rivers that once coursed in the vicinity of the Ghaggar-Hakra, a seasonal river in northwest India and eastern Pakistan. It spanned much of Pakistan, northwestern India, and northeast Afghanistan. The Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC), also known as the Indus Civilisation, was a Bronze Age civilisation in the northwestern regions of South Asia, lasting The Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC), also known as the Indus Civilisation, 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 3533d047b7

The community is located between International Falls and Baudette on State Highway 11 (MN 11). 3533d047b7 As a physical river, in the oldest texts of the Rigveda it is described as a "great and holy river in north-western India," but in the middle and late Rigvedic books, it is described as a small river ending in "a terminal lake (samudra)." As the goddess Saraswati, the other referent for the term "Saraswati" which developed into an independent identity in post-Vedic times, the river is also described as a powerful river and mighty flood. The Saraswati is also considered by Hindus to exist in a metaphysical form, in which it formed a confluence with

the sacred rivers Ganga and Yamuna, at the Triveni Sangam, as described in the Puranas. According to Michael Witzel, superimposed on the Vedic Saraswati river is the "heavenly river" of the Milky Way, which is seen as "a road to immortality and heavenly after-life." 3533d047b7

Beatus map brandishes a sword of fire. It was originally drawn by the Spanish monk Beatus of Liébana, based on the accounts given by Isidore of Seville, Ptolemy and the Hebrew Bible. On the south coast of the Asian continent is India, an enormous territory traversed by three rivers, the Indus, Ganges and Hipane The Beatus map or Beatine map is one of the most significant cartographic works of the European Early Middle Ages. Although the original manuscript is lost, there remain several copies extant, which retain a high fidelity with respect to the original 3533d047b7

The term Harappan is also applied to the Indus Civilisation, after its type site Harappa, the first to be excavated early in the 20th century in what was then the Punjab province of British India and is now Punjab, Pakistan. The discovery of Harappa and soon afterwards Mohenjo-daro was the culmination of work that had begun after the founding of the Archaeological Survey of India in the British Raj in 1861. There were earlier and later cultures called Early Harappan and Late Harappan... 3533d047b7 In 1854, Alexander Cunningham mentioned that the river took its name from the village of Shyok, which he spelled Shayok, located along its course, but he did not substantiate this statement or provide etymological information about the village's name. 3533d047b7

Saraswati River It played an important role in the Vedic religion, appearing in all but the fourth book of the Rigveda. earlier dating of the Rigveda; renaming the Indus Valley Civilisation as the 'Saraswati Culture', the 'Saraswati Civilisation', the 'Indus-Saraswati Civilisation' The Saraswati River (IAST: Śárasvatī-nadī) is a deified Rigvedic river first mentioned in the Rigveda and later in Vedic and post-Vedic texts 3533d047b7

== History == 3533d047b7 In 1977, Friedrich A. Peter observed that Shyok was a misspelling of the Tibetan name Shayog (Tibetan: ཤཡོག་པོ་, Wylie: sha-gyog). And he identified the name Shayog as being formed by the syllables shag (Tibetan: ཤག་, 'gravel') and gyog (Tibetan: གཡོག་, 'to spread') and meaning 'gravel spreader', alluding to the... 3533d047b7 According to the descriptions from the Book of Genesis (which was one of the main sources for Beatus), the Earth was thought to be a flat plane, and sustained the vault of heaven, where the Sun, the Moon, and other minor luminaries like planets and stars, moved. There were two water masses. The waters above the firmament were contained by the vault of heaven and occasionally fell to Earth in as rain, when the floodgates opened. The waters below, fed the rivers, the streams and the great salt... 3533d047b7

Indus River The Indus (/ˈɪndəs/ IN-dəs) is a transboundary river of Asia and a trans-Himalayan river of South and Central Asia. The 3,180 km (1,980 mi) river rises in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China where it is known as Sengge Zangbo, flows northwest through the disputed Kashmir region, first through the Indian-administered Ladakh, and then the Pakistani-administered Gilgit-Baltistan, bends sharply to the left after the Nanga Parbat massif, and flows

south-by-southwest through several provinces of Pakistan, before bifurcating and emptying into the Arabian Sea, its main stem located near the port city of Karachi. The 3,180 km (1,980 mi) river rises The Indus (IN-dəs) is a transboundary river of Asia and a trans-Himalayan river of South and Central Asia 3533d047b7

The Indus River is a transboundary river more than 3000 km long, originating north of the Himalayas, winding its way through Central and Southern Asia, and flowing into the sea in the province of Sindh, Pakistan. The history of human cultures and civilisations living alongside the river extends to at least 2300 BCE. Empires of the Indus is based primarily on Albinia's own journeys along the Indus River in the early 2000s. Albinia uses the journey along the river to frame the relationships between the river, the populations that live alongside it, and... 3533d047b7 The Sutlej changed its course about 8,000–10,000 years ago, leaving the Ghaggar-Hakra as a system of monsoon-fed rivers terminating in the Thar Desert. The Indus Valley Civilisation prospered when the monsoons that fed the rivers diminished around 5,000 years ago, and a large number of sites from the Mature Indus Valley Civilisation (2600–1900 BCE) are found along the middle course of the (dried-up) Hakra in Pakistan. Around 4,000 years ago, the Indus Valley Civilisation declined when the monsoons further diminished, and the Ghaggar-Hakra dried up, becoming a small seasonal river. 3533d047b7 19th and early 20th century scholars, but also some more recent authors, have suggested that the... 3533d047b7 Nearby places include Birchdale, Loman, and Emo. Indus is located 30 miles west of International Falls; and 38 miles east of Baudette. 3533d047b7 == The European world view in the Early Middle Ages == 3533d047b7 India received control of roughly 20% of the total water carried by the rivers, while Pakistan received 80%. The treaty allows India to use the water of Western Rivers for limited irrigation use and unlimited non-consumptive uses such as power generation, navigation, floating of property, fish culture, etc. It lays down detailed regulations for India in building projects over the Western Rivers. The... 3533d047b7 A post office called Indus was established in 1902, and remained in operation until 1974. The community was named after the Indus River in Asia. 3533d047b7 The Indus River has a total drainage area of circa 1,120,000 km² (430,000 mi²). Its estimated annual flow is around 175 km³/a (5,500 m³/s), making it one of the 50 largest rivers in the world in terms of average annual flow. Its left-bank tributary in Ladakh is the Zaskar River, and its left-bank tributary in the plains is the Panjnad River which is formed by the successive confluences of the five Punjab rivers, namely the Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej rivers. Its principal right-bank tributaries are the Shyok, Gilgit, Kabul, Kurram, and Gomul rivers. Beginning in a mountain spring... 3533d047b7 County Road 83, Town Road 297, and the Rainy River are all in the vicinity. 3533d047b7

Ghaggar-Hakra River The river is known as Ghaggar before the Ottu barrage, and as Hakra downstream of the barrage in the Thar Desert. and possibly the Yamuna, which ended in the Nara River, presently a delta channel of the Indus River joining the sea via Sir Creek. The Sutlej changed The Ghaggar-Hakra River (IPA: [gʰəgːər ɦəkraː]) is an intermittent river in India and Pakistan that flows in force only during the monsoon season. It is still connected to this paleochannel of the Sutlej, and possibly the Yamuna, which ended in the Nara River, presently a delta channel of the Indus River joining the sea via Sir Creek. In pre-Harappan times the Ghaggar was a tributary of the Sutlej 3533d047b7

Empires of the Indus It is a part-memoir part-essay recount of Albinia's Journey through Central and Southern Asia, following the course of the Indus River from Karachi to Tibet. *Empires of the Indus* was awarded the Jerwood Award by the Royal Society of Literature in 2005. The book gives an insight into the communities as well as the history and political framework of the countries through which the Indus flows. Throughout the book, Albinia encounters and describes facets of culture and history, and relates them to the existence of the river. Throughout the book, Albinia encounters and describes facets of culture and *Empires of the Indus: The Story of a River* is a non-fiction book by Alice Albinia published in 2008 by John Murray. Southern Asia, following the course of the Indus River from Karachi to Tibet
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At least three hypotheses have been formulated regarding the origin of the river's name, Shyok, also spelled Shayok. 3533d047b7

Indus Waters Treaty The treaty was negotiated by India and Pakistan with the mediation of World Bank, and signed in Karachi on 19 September 1960 by Indian prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistani president Ayub Khan. The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) is a water-distribution treaty between India and Pakistan to use the water available in the Indus River system in the territories The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) is a water-distribution treaty between India and Pakistan to use the water available in the Indus River system in the territories of the two countries. It classifies six major rivers of the Indus Basin into two categories, and gives India control over the waters of the three "Eastern Rivers"—the Beas, Ravi and Sutlej—which have a total mean annual flow of 33 million acre·ft (41 billion m³), while control over the three "Western Rivers"—the Indus, Chenab and Jhelum—which have a total mean annual flow of 135 million acre·ft (167 billion m³), was given to Pakistan 3533d047b7

The map is shown in the prologue of the second book of Beatus' work *Commentary on the Apocalypse*. Its main goal is not to show a cartographically exact depiction of the world and its continents, but to illustrate the initial dispersion of the Apostles. 3533d047b7

Shyok River The Shyok River (sometimes spelled Shayok) is a major tributary of the Indus River that flows through northern Ladakh in India and into Gilgit-Baltistan The Shyok River (sometimes spelled Shayok) is a major tributary of the Indus River that flows through northern Ladakh in India and into Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan. Its basin, covering 33,465 km² (12,921 sq mi), extends across three countries: India, Pakistan, and China. Originating from the Rimo Glacier in the eastern Karakoram, it runs for about 550 km (340 mi) before joining the Indus near Skardu. Its major tributaries include the Chip Chap, Galwan, Chang Chenmo, Nubra, and Hushe rivers 3533d047b7

Indus is located within Northwest Koochiching Unorganized Territory. 3533d047b7

Indus, Minnesota The community was named after the Indus River in Asia. office called Indus was established in 1902, and remained in operation until 1974. "Indus, Minnesota" Indus is an unincorporated community in Koochiching County, Minnesota, United States

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Rigvedic and later Vedic texts have been used to propose identification with present-day rivers, or ancient riverbeds. The Nadistuti... 3533d047b7

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