

The Artefacts

1	Clay cart Several of these Indus clay carts have been found. They testify to the importance of trade and transport. Bull and water buffalo figurines provide evidence of the animals used.
2	Copper cooking pot The Indus Valley people lived in the Bronze Age. They used bronze, copper, lead, tin, gold and silver to make tools, fish hooks and axe heads. This copper cooking pot is typical of their metalwork.
3	Pottery They made a lot of clay pots and they were skilled craftspeople. They covered the pots with dried goat dung [poo]. This made the pots look darker when they were baked in the oven. These pots were found in a grave. The tallest one is 63cm and the large globe shaped one is 44cm high.
4	Sling-shot In many cities archaeologists found piles of clay shapes. They were solid and formed by hand and lightly baked. The smallest was 2.5cm. In Mohenjo-Daro they were found near the walls of the upper city. They were probably used as sling-shot because of their size and where they were found. This might suggest that they had enemies.

5	Games Evidence of game pieces indicated that they had time to play an early form of chess. The board was made of clay with some pieces painted. The pieces may have moved the pieces on a throw of a dice.
6	Toys Some of the toys found for Indus Valley children were stringed pull-along small carts and animals on wheels, whistles shaped like birds, and toy monkeys which could slide down a string! We know that they had dice and small polished marbles.
7	Jewellery They made necklaces from clay and other jewellery from shells and ivory. They also used stones and metals such as gold and silver. Beads were made from carnelian, agate, amethyst and turquoise. Both men and women wore jewellery. They wore necklaces and bangles.
8	Whistle These animal shaped whistles may have been used for music, a tradition that is still present in rural areas of Pakistan and India.

