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Trading Up Indus Valley Trade

Indus Valley Trade. Before money was used, people got what they needed and wanted through trading. Farmers grew crops and could trade their food for pottery, cloth, and other goods in the city. The workers in the city could get the food they needed by trading the things they made with farmers. Traders would bring materials from other places.

Indus Valley Trade - Easy Peasy All-in-One Homeschool

Trading Up: Indus Valley Trade (Raintree Fusion: World History) Paperback – October 1, 2007 by Brian Williams (Author), Brenda Williams (Author) 1.0 out of 5 stars 1 rating

Trading Up: Indus Valley Trade (Raintree Fusion: World ...

Rare and special foods, materials and other agricultural goods could be traded thus being the major and only booster in the Indus valley economy, meaning dependence on soil, technology and good produce was high. TRADE The Indus people were greatly reliant on trade. They traded with many different civilizations like Persia, Mesopotamia and China.

Economy and Trade - The Indus Valley Civilization

The Indus Valley economy was heavily based on trading. It was one of the most important characteristics of this civilization. Ancient Indus valley communities had the first known systems of trade and measure, seals (credit cards) and are within a days walk of each other, so traders could travel from town to town. T

Indus Valley Civilization Trade Routes

Apart from agriculture and hunting, the people of Indus Valley civilization make a living for themselves by trading different goods. In the Indus civilization there is a well-knight external and internal trade. Trading of different goods helps the Indus Civilization expand its culture, and trade with faraway lands. Coastline and many rivers provide the Indus Valley people to trade with other civilizations that are found near water. The people of the Indus Valley use weights and measures in ...

Trade and Transportation - HarappanIndus

These are some trade routes that the Indus civilization took. They took these routes to trade with other places to get more materials or items they didn't already have. Minerals came from Iran and Afghanistan. Lead and copper came from India and jade came from China.

Trade - Indus River Valley

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Trading Up Indus Valley Trade Raintree Fusion World History

The ancient site of Harappa, Pakistan, one of the largest cities of the Indus Valley Civilization (c. 2600-1900 BC - dates back on calibrated radiocarbon values), has been the focus of periodic archaeological excavation and scientific research for over 125 years.

Trade and Technology of the Indus Valley | Harappa

Trade began in our first civilizations, like the Indus. Ancient Indus valley communities had the first known systems of trade and measure, seals (credit cards) and are within a days walk of each other, so traders could travel from town to town.

Trade Routes Developed in the Indus Valley, Pakistan

The first long-distance trade occurred between Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley in Pakistan around 3000 BC, historians believe. Long-distance trade in these early times was limited almost...

How Ancient Trade Changed the World | Live Science

"The Indus civilization's economy appears to have depended significantly on trade, which was facilitated by major advances in transport technology. These advances included bullock-driven carts that are identical to those seen throughout South Asia today, as well as boats.

Ancient Trade Routes - Ancient Trenches

The cities of the Indus Valley Civilisation had "social hierarchies, their writing system, their large planned cities and their long-distance trade [which] mark them to archaeologists as a full-fledged 'civilisation.'" The mature phase of the Harappan civilisation lasted from c. 2600-1900 BCE.

Indus Valley Civilisation - Wikipedia

Trading of different goods helped the Indus Civilization expanded its culture, coming into regular contacts with faraway lands. The areas along the coastline and many rivers provided the Indus Valley people with consistent territories of water. The Harappa people were not confined to the boundaries of their own places.

Short note on the trade and commerce of the indus valley ...

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The people of the Indus Valley civilization used seals to trade with the Mesopotamian, on the seals were symbols which showed that they were a trader from the Indus Valley. They traded cotton cloth and minerals like bronze. Indus Valley cities lived by trading with each other. Farmers brought food into the cities.

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Trade was very important. The fact that the Indus civilization was located on a floodplain meant that there was poor availability of raw materials resources nearby. Trade routes linked urban centres with their hinterlands, sources of materials such as lapis Lazuli, carnelian, steatite, tin, copper and gold.