Section 2
1. By studying the ruins of Mohenjodaro, we see that the city was carefully planned. The citadel was on a platform of mud and brick. Below the citadel were nine streets that divided the city into blocks, like those of a modern city.

2. Scientists are not sure what happened to the Indus valley civilization. The civilization disappeared around 1900 B.C.E. Some scientists had believed that invaders destroyed the cities. Other scientists think that natural events, such as a flood or an earthquake, caused the decline.

Section 3
Station A
1. Completed drawings should resemble the photograph in Section 3.

2. Students’ ideas about the objects will vary.

3. These objects are weights and a scale found in the ruins of Mohenjodaro. These artifacts suggest that ancient Indians used standard weights as they traded goods. Some weights were found in jewelers’ shops.

Section 4
Station B
1. Completed drawings should resemble the photograph in Section 4.

2. Students’ ideas about the structure will vary.

3. It seems likely that people in Mohenjodaro used the Great Bath as a pool to bathe in. One room had a well that supplied the bath with water, and a drain removed dirty water. Some scientists think that the Great Bath might have been used for religious rituals.

Section 5
Station C
1. Completed drawings should resemble the two photographs in Section 5.

2. Students’ ideas about the objects will vary.

3. The statue shows a man. He has a short beard and wears a patterned robe over his left shoulder. He might represent both a priest and a king. The beads show that people in this ancient city wore jewelry. Women may have worn beads in necklaces, bracelets, earrings, and rings.

Section 6
Station D
1. Completed drawings should resemble the photograph in Section 6.

2. Students’ ideas about the objects will vary.

3. People may have worn these seals as charms to keep away evil, because small loops were found on the backs of many of the seals. These seals may also have been pressed into wax to form tags, as a way to identify the owners of certain goods.

Section 7
Station E
1. Completed drawings should resemble the photograph in Section 7.

2. Students’ ideas about the structure will vary.

3. This structure was part of a sewer system that carried dirty water and waste out of homes and into the Indus River. A network of clay pipes connected the buildings and homes to the main sewer system, making it possible for all residents to have had indoor bathrooms. Deep wells allowed people to store water, including rainfall.
Section 8
Station F
1. Completed drawings should resemble the photograph in Section 8.
2. Students’ ideas about the structures will vary.
3. These structures are ruins of houses in Mohenjodaro. Such houses were made of mud bricks, stood two stories high, and faced narrow alleys. Homes had from one to a dozen rooms. Scientists believe that poorer people may have lived in the smaller homes, while richer people lived in the larger homes.

Section 9
Station G
1. Completed drawings should resemble the photograph in Section 9.
2. Students’ ideas about the objects will vary.
3. These objects are game pieces. Dice, stone balls, grooved clay tracks, and stone game boards have been uncovered. Scientists believe that the dice and pawns were used in an early form of chess, which may have originated in ancient India. Children might have played with stone balls rolled along clay tracks and mazes.

Section 10
Station H
1. Completed drawings should resemble the photograph in Section 10
2. Students’ ideas about the object will vary.
3. This object is one of the many small clay models found in Mohenjodaro. The model might be a toy, but scientists believe that it also shows how people might have transported farm goods to market.