

Civilization

Civilization or **civilisation** comes from the Latin word *civic*, meaning someone who lives in a town. When people are called civilized they have organized into large well – organized groups like towns, not in small tribes or family groups. Such a large well organized group is called a **Civilization**, and people in the same civilization not only work together in Government, Warfare and Education, but also often share traditions such as Language, Arts, Architecture.

Dictionary Definitions :

Culture or intellectual refinements good taste.

The act or process of civilizing or reaching a civilizes state.

Ancient Civilization of Indus valley: Mohenjo – Daro and Harrapa:

Pakistan has a very rich history. Some of the world’s oldest civilizations, Mohenjo – daro, Harrapa and the banks of the Indus have been a world centres of culture, warfare and religion ever since. From the earliest times, the Indus River valley region has been both a transmitter of culture and a receptacle of different ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups. The Indus Valley civilization (known also as Harappan culture) appeared around 2500 B.C. along the Indus River Valley in Punjab and Sindh. This civilization, which had a writing system, urban centres, and a diversified social and economic system, was discovered in the 1920s at its two most important sites:

- Mohenjo – daro, in Sindh near sukkur and
- Harappa, in Punjab south of Lahore

A number of other lesser sites stretching from the Himalayan foothills in Indian Punjab to Gujarat east of the Indus River and to Baluchistan to the west have also been discovered and studied. How closely these places were connected to Mohenjo – daro and Harappa is not clearly known, but evidence indicates that there was some link and that the people inhabiting these places were probably related.

Pakistan History

History is the study of the past which helps us understand how the world works, how human beings behave and how the society we live in came to be. Knowledge of the past is required to understand present realities and predict the future. The study of history draws upon a variety of records and compares interpretations to provide students with different perspectives and promote the appreciation of individual existence in a global context. Moreover, it contributes to person’s moral understanding and provides identity. In addition, study of history fosters range of skills and abilities like critical, analytical, chronological thinking skills, and ability to assess evidences. Through being exposed to some of the ancient civilizations the students will get opportunities to develop understanding of how the past has been represented and interpreted. The history of Pakistan as a state began with independence from British India on 14 August 1947, although the region that is now called Pakistan, has been inhabited continuously for at least two million years, the region’s ancient history includes some of the oldest settlements of South

Asia and some of its major civilizations. The political history of eventual birth of the country began in the aftermath of the India Rebellion of 1857, which culminated in 90 years of direct rule by the British Crown and subsequently, spawned a successful freedom struggle led by the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League. The latter was founded in 1906 to protect Muslim interests and rose to popularity in the late 1930s amid fears of neglect and underrepresentation.

