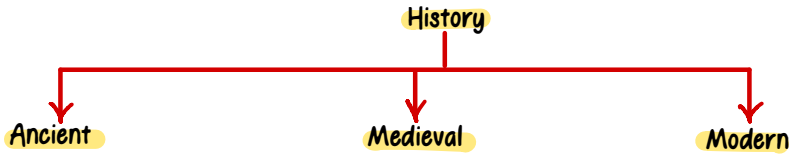
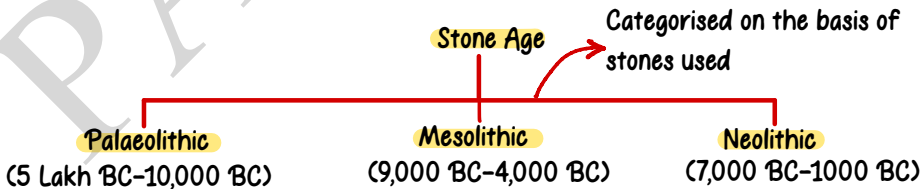
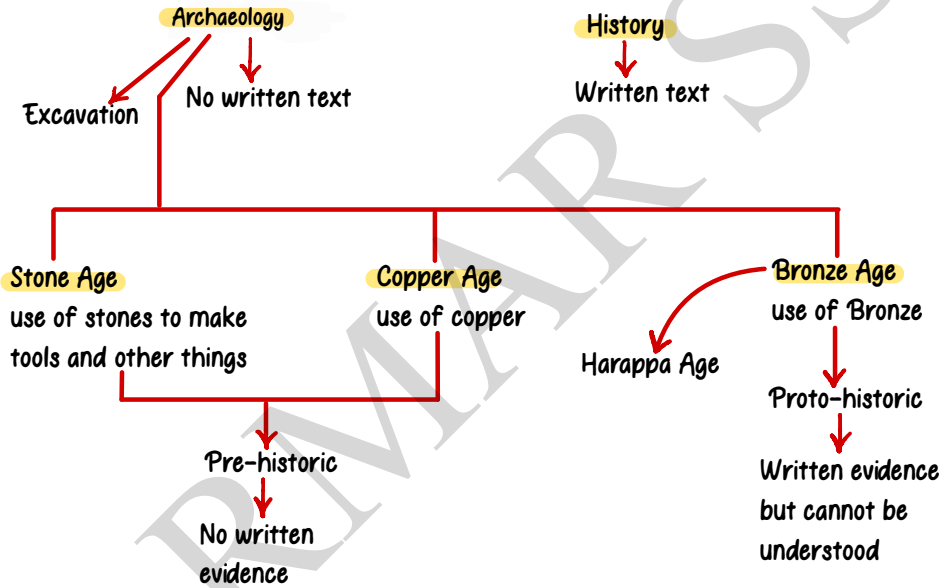


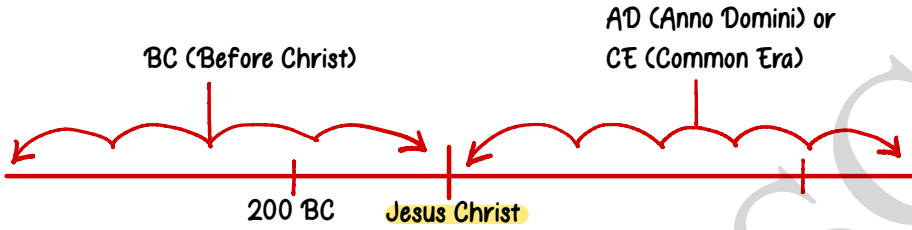
# STONE AGE





### Ancient History





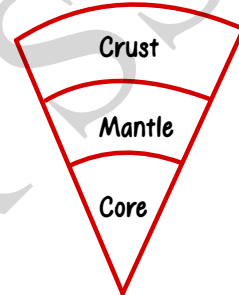
- Earth: 4000 Million years old
- 4th stage → Quaternary stage

Pleistocene

Ice Age

Holocene

After Ice Age



### Palaeolithic (Palaeo: old; lithic: stone)

#### Lower/Early Palaeolithic

- 5 Lakh BC-50,000 BC
- Ice Age

#### Lower Palaeolithic sites:

- Soan/Sohan: Punjab
- Belan Valley: Uttar Pradesh → Cave/Rock shelters
- Didwana: Rajasthan
- Nevasa: Maharashtra
- Hunasagi/Hungsi: Karnataka
- Pahalgam: Kashmir
- Patne: Maharashtra → Ostrich evidence found for the first time

#### Middle Palaeolithic

- 50,000-40,000 BC
- Based upon 'flake' technology
- Main occupation: Hunting & food gathering

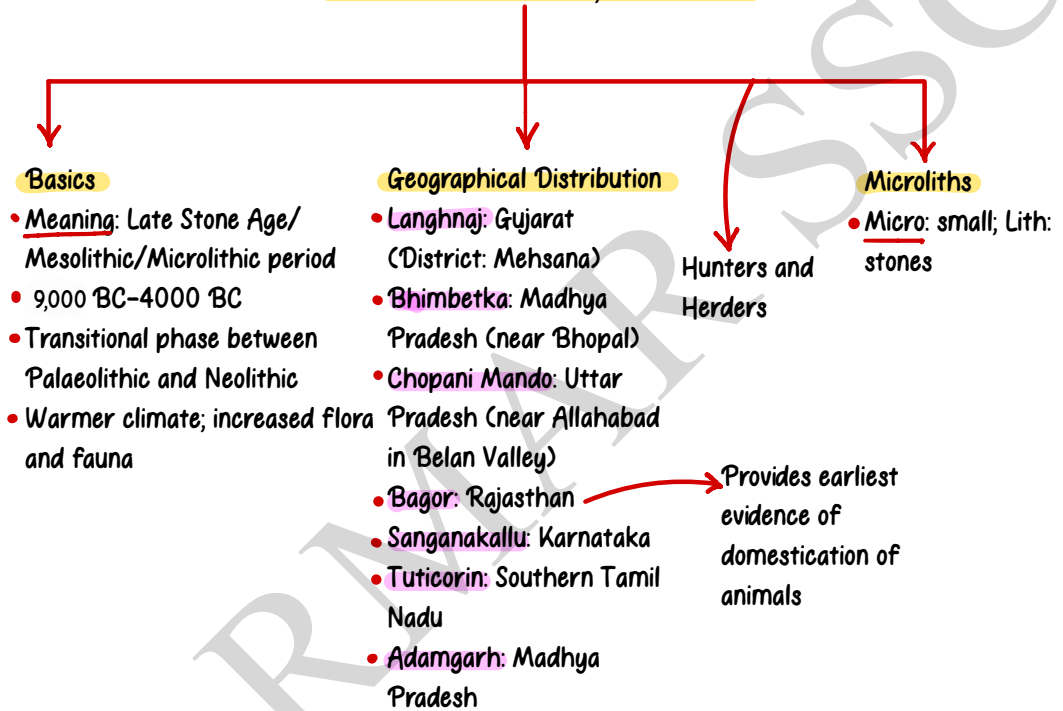
#### Upper Palaeolithic

- 40,000-10,000 BC
- Coincided with last phase of Pleistocene
- Appearance of Homo sapiens (modern man)
- Famous site: Bhimbetka (Madhya Pradesh) → Caves/rock shelters
- Flint stone

### Other Upper Palaeolithic sites:

- Inamgaon } Maharashtra
- Nevada } Maharashtra
- Didwana: Rajasthan

### Mesolithic (Meso: middle; Lithic: stone)



### Neolithic (Neo: new; Lithic: stone)

- Food producers → Practiced agriculture
- 7000 BC-1000 BC
- Pottery → To store excess food grains (black and red pottery)
- Art → Bhimbetka (rock paintings of humans, birds, animals)
- Neolithic people owned property

### Sites:

- **Mehrgarh:** Baluchistan (evidence of houses, crops like: wheat, barley, cotton)
- **Kashmir Valley:** Burzahom and Gufkral

### Burzahom:

- > 16 km West of Srinagar
- > Domestic dogs were buried with their masters (skeleton evidence)
- > People lived on a lake side in pits

Tools and weapons made of  
Bones except Chirand

### Gufkral:

- > It is also known as 'cave of potters' (41 km Southwest of Srinagar)
- > Agriculture and domestication of animals

- **Bihar:** Chirand (Bone tools)
- **Karnataka:** Sanganakallu, Brahmagiri, Maski, Piklihal, Hallur → Millet cultivation
- **Uttar Pradesh:** Allahabad → Cultivation of rice
- **Andhra Pradesh:**
  - > Around Bhima, Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers
  - > Budihal
  - > Utnur: earliest site
  - > Nagarjunakonda
- **Tamil Nadu:** Paiyampalli and Kaveri
- **Belan Valley:** Koldihwa and Mahagara (domestication of Rice in 7000 BC)
- **Garo Hills** in Meghalaya
- **Daojali Hading:** Assam (Jadeite stone seen here)
- **Catal Huyuk:** Turkey (one of the first human protocities)

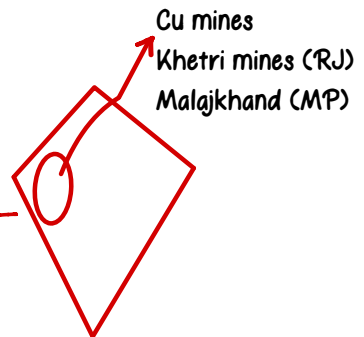
- 1st metal to be discovered by humans: Copper

### Chalcolithics (Copper Age/Chalcolithic Age)

- People lived in rural communities

### Sites:

- **South-eastern Rajasthan:** Ahar and Gilund (near Banas Valley) → Earliest
- **Eastern India:** Chirand (Ganga), Burdwan district, Midnapore district
- **Western Madhya Pradesh:** Malwa (Narmada), Kayatha (Kalisindh), Eran
- **Western Maharashtra:** Jorwe (first) → Parvara (Godavari)
- **Savalda** (Tapti river)



- **Ganeshwar** (Rajasthan)
- > Tools made of copper obtained

### Under Jorwe:

- Nevasa
- Daimabad (largest site)
- Chandoli
- Inamgaon
- Nasik
- Navdatoli (Narmada)

### Burial Habits:

- They practiced 'Urn' burial
- Did not know about horses and burnt bricks

### Pottery:

- Black and red
- Ochre coloured pottery

### One liners (from MCQs)

- The word India that came from the Indus is called Sindhu in Sanskrit
- Megalith (grave/memorial) that were the stone pieces set in a circular shape around the grave: Cairn circle
- The practice of erecting Megaliths began about: 3000 years ago
- A celt in Neolithic period is: A tool
- First Rice evidence: Koldihwa (Uttar Pradesh)
- The skull of Homo erectus was found in: Hathnora (Madhya Pradesh near Narmada)
- Gauri Gun Dam (site): Telangana