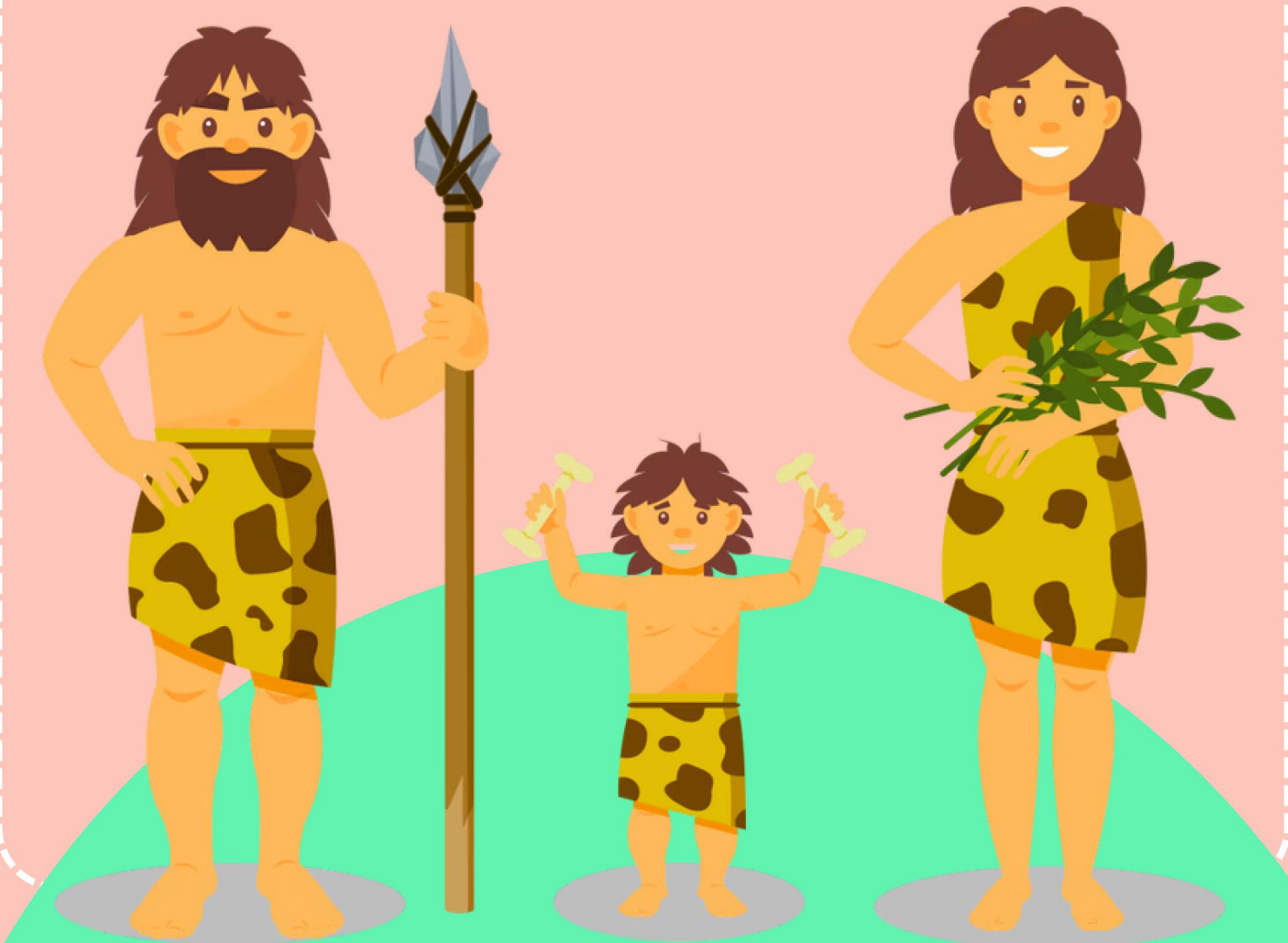
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Stone Age



History

Ancient History

Time Period Starts from Earliest times to 7th Century AD.

Medieval History

Time Period Starts from 8th Century AD to 18th Century AD, which is the start of Islamic Invasion

Modern History

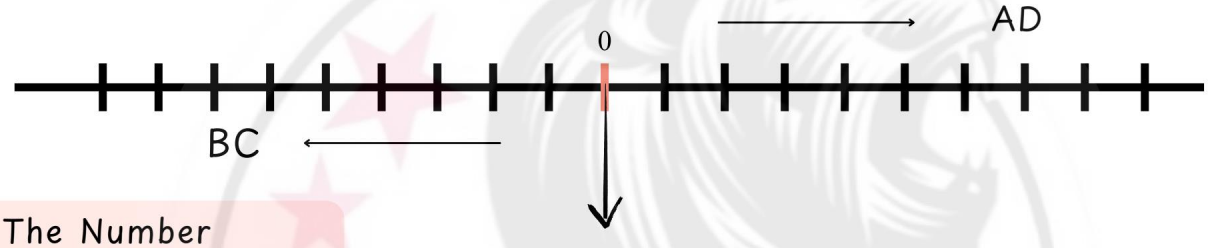
Time Period Starts from 18th Century AD onwards till now, which is the start of British Rule.

James Mill divided Indian History into three Parts:

1. Hindu
2. Muslim and
3. British

He also written a book **'History of British India".**

Understanding Timeline



The Number decreases in BC as we move ahead in timeline.

Birth Of Jesus Christ

- Century means : 100

For Example:

- 8th Century BC is : 800 - 700 BC
- 3rd Century AD is : 200-300 AD
- 18th Century AD is : 1700-1800 AD
- Earth is 4.5 Billion years old

CJ Thomson categorised ancient history into three parts:

1. Stone Age
2. Bronze age
3. Iron Age

Quaternary Stage of Life

- It is the current geological era, which began 2.58 million years ago and continues to the present.
- It can be divided into two parts.

Pleistocene
Ice Age

Holocene
After Ice Age

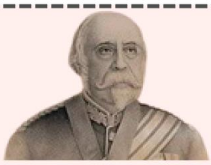




Ancient History

Archaeology

No written evidences and they were obtained through Excavation



Alexander Cunningham

First Director-General (or Archaeological Surveyor) of the ASI.

"Father of Indian Archaeology,"

Stone Age

Use of stones to make tools and other things

Copper Age

Use of Copper

Bronze Age

Use of Bronze to Make tools and other things

Pre-History

Proto-History

Stone Age

The Stone age is Categorised on the basis of stone tools used.

Palaeolithic

(5 Lakh BC-10,000 BC)

Mesolithic

(9,000 BC-7,000 BC)

Neolithic

(7,000 BC-1000 BC)

Note :-
(SSC considers Mesolithic time period as 12,000 BC - 10,000 BC)

Palaeolithic Period

- Palaeo : Old ; Lithic : stone
- In this period, there was a use of slightly Bigger Stone.



Archibald Carlleyle or Campbell

He was the first one to identify / discover few rock painting in India at Sohagighat , UP.

Lower/Early Palaeolithic

- Time Period : 5 lakh BC-50,000 BC
- It was during Ice Age

Sites

- Soan/Sohan valley : Punjab
- Belan Valley : Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh (Rock Shelters)
- Didwana : Rajasthan
- Hunasagi/Hungsi : Karnataka
- Pahalgam : Kashmir
- Patne : Maharastra (Ostrich Evidence Found 1st time)

Middle Palaeolithic

- Time Period : 50,000 - 40,000 BC
- This Period is Based upon "Flake Technology"
- Main Occupation of people : Hunting and food gathering

Sites

- Attirampakkam (Tamil Nadu)
  - Animal footprints found here.

Upper Palaeolithic

- Time Period : 40,000 - 10,000 BC
- This Period Coincided with last phase of Pleistocene
- Period of Homo Sapiens (Modern Man)
- Use of Flint Stone can be seen here.

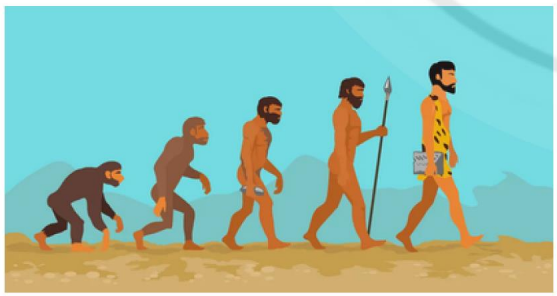
Sites

- Bhimbetka Caves:- Madhya Pradesh,
- Inamgaon & Nevada (Maharastra),
- Didwana (Rajasthan)

Flake Technology

It is a stone tool- making technique that involves striking a stone core to remove flakes.



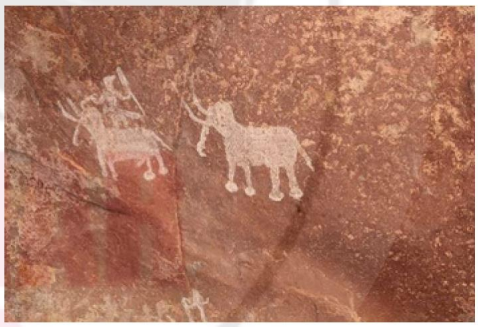


Evolution of Man

Australopithecus → Homo Habilis → Homo Erectus → Homo Neanderthalensis → Homo Sapiens

Bhimbetka Cave Paintings

- V.S Wakankar (Indian archaeologist) discovered Bimbetka rock caves (Vindhyan Mountain Range) in 1957. He ia also known as Father of Indian Rock Art.
- It is India's oldest painting.



Lakhudiyar Cave Painting

- It is located in Uttrakhand near Suyal River in Almora District.



Mesolithic Period

- Meso : Middle ; Lithic : Stone
- Meaning: Middle Stone Age/Mesolithic/Microlithic Period
- Time Period : 9000 BC- 7000 BC
- Transitional Phase between Palaeolithic and Neolithic
- Mesolithic Humans were hunters and hearders.
- Domestication of animals began in this period.
- Warmer Climate ; Increases Flora and Fauna



Mesolithic Tools

Geographical Distribution

- Langhnaj (Gujarat)
- Mehsana (Gujarat)
- Bhimbetka and Adamgarh : Madhya Pradesh
- Chopani Mand : U.P ; Near Belan Valley
- Bagor : Rajasthan (Earliest evidence of Domestication of Animals)
- Sanganakallu : Karnataka
- Tuticorin : Southern Tamil Nadu



Neolithic Tools

Neolithic Period

Mehrgarh : Earliest Evidence of Agriculture in Indian Suncontinent

- Neo : New ; Lithic : Stones
- Polished stones were used in this period.
- They were food producers (practised agriculture).
- Time period: 7000 BC-1000 BC.
- Pottery: To store excess food grains (Cord impressed potteries were used).
- Art: Bhimbetka (Rock paintings of humans, birds, animals).
- Neolithic people owned property.

Neolithic Period Sites

- **Mehrgarh** (oldest neolithic site in Indian subcontinent of Pakistan; evidence of houses; crops like: wheat, barley, cotton).
- **Kashmir** Valley: Burzahom and Gufkral
- **Burzahom**: 16 km west of Srinagar; domestic dogs were buried with there Masters; people lived on a lake side in pits; tools made of bones found here.
- **Gufkral**: It is known as "cave of potters" (41 km southeast of Srinagar); agriculture and domestication of animals.
- **Bihar**: Chirand (tools made of bones were found here).
- **Karnataka**: Sanganakallu, Brahmagiri, Maski, Kodekal,Hallur (millet cultivation).
- **Uttar Pradesh**: Koldihwa (earliest evidence of rice cultivation).
- **Andhra Pradesh**: Around Bhima, Krishna, Tungabhadra river, Budihal, Utnur (earliest site), Nagarjunakonda, Piklihal.
- Tamil Nadu: Paiyampali and Kaveri.
- **Belan Valley**: Koldihwa and Mahagara (domestication of rice began in 7000 BC).
- **Garo Hills**: Meghalaya.
- **Daojali Hading**: Assam (Jadeite stone seen here).
- **Catal Huyuk**: Turkey (One of the first human protocities).

In Neolithic Period People Started to live in Circular or Rectangular Houses.

Chalcolithic Period

- (Chalco: Copper; Lithic: Stone)
- The first metal to be discovered by humans was: Copper.
- Time period: 3500 BC-1000 BC
- People lived in rural communities

Copper Mines

1. Khetri Mines (Rajasthan)
2. Malajkhand (Madhya Pradesh)

Chalcolithic Period Sites

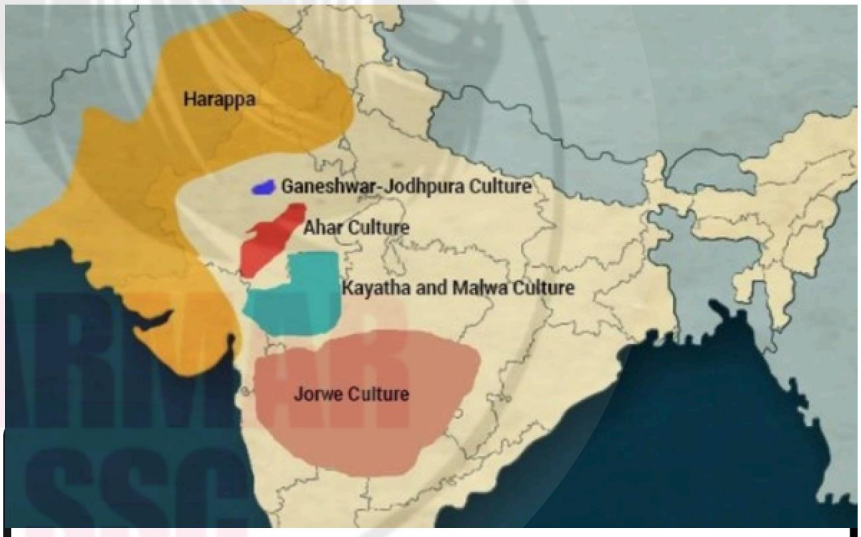
- South Eastern Rajasthan: Ahar and Gilund (near Banas Valley), Ganeshwar (tools made of Copper were obtained here).
- Eastern India: Chirand (Ganga), Burdwan District, Midnapore District.
- Western Madhya Pradesh: Malwa (Narmada), Kayatha (Kalisindh), Eran.
- Western Maharashtra: Jorwe (First), Parwara (Godavari)
- Savalda: Tapti river.

Burial Habits

- They practised "Urn" burial.
- They did not know about horses and burnt bricks.

Under Jorwe Culture

- Nevasa
- Daimabad (Largest site)
- Chandoli
- Inamgaon
- Nasik
- Navdatoli (Narmada)
- Savalda



- Jorwe Culture : Maharashtra
- Ahar Banas Gilund Culture : Rajasthan
- Kayatha Malwa & Eran Culture : Rajasthan,Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

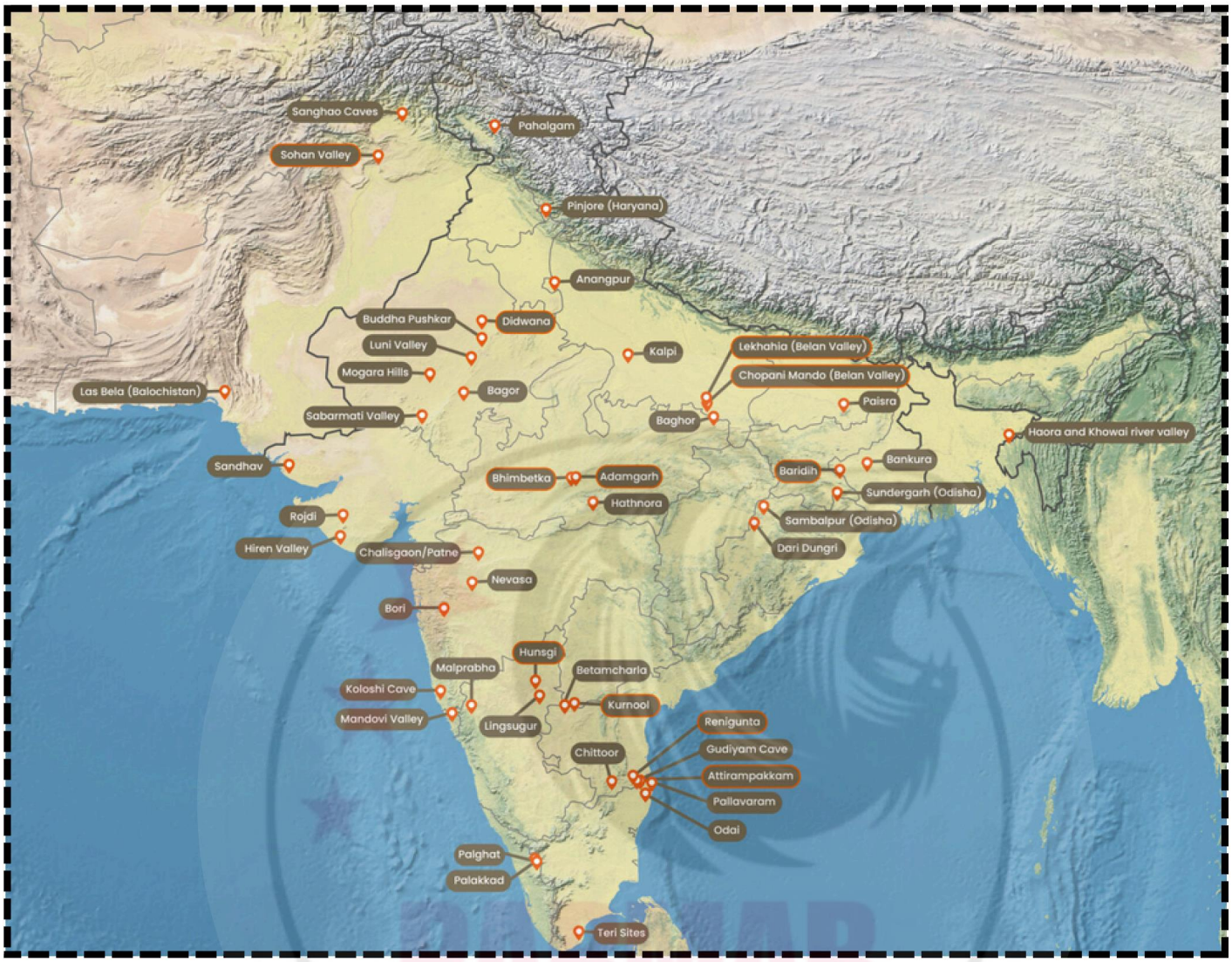
Pottery

- Black and red ware used.
- Ochre coloured pottery were used.



Maps

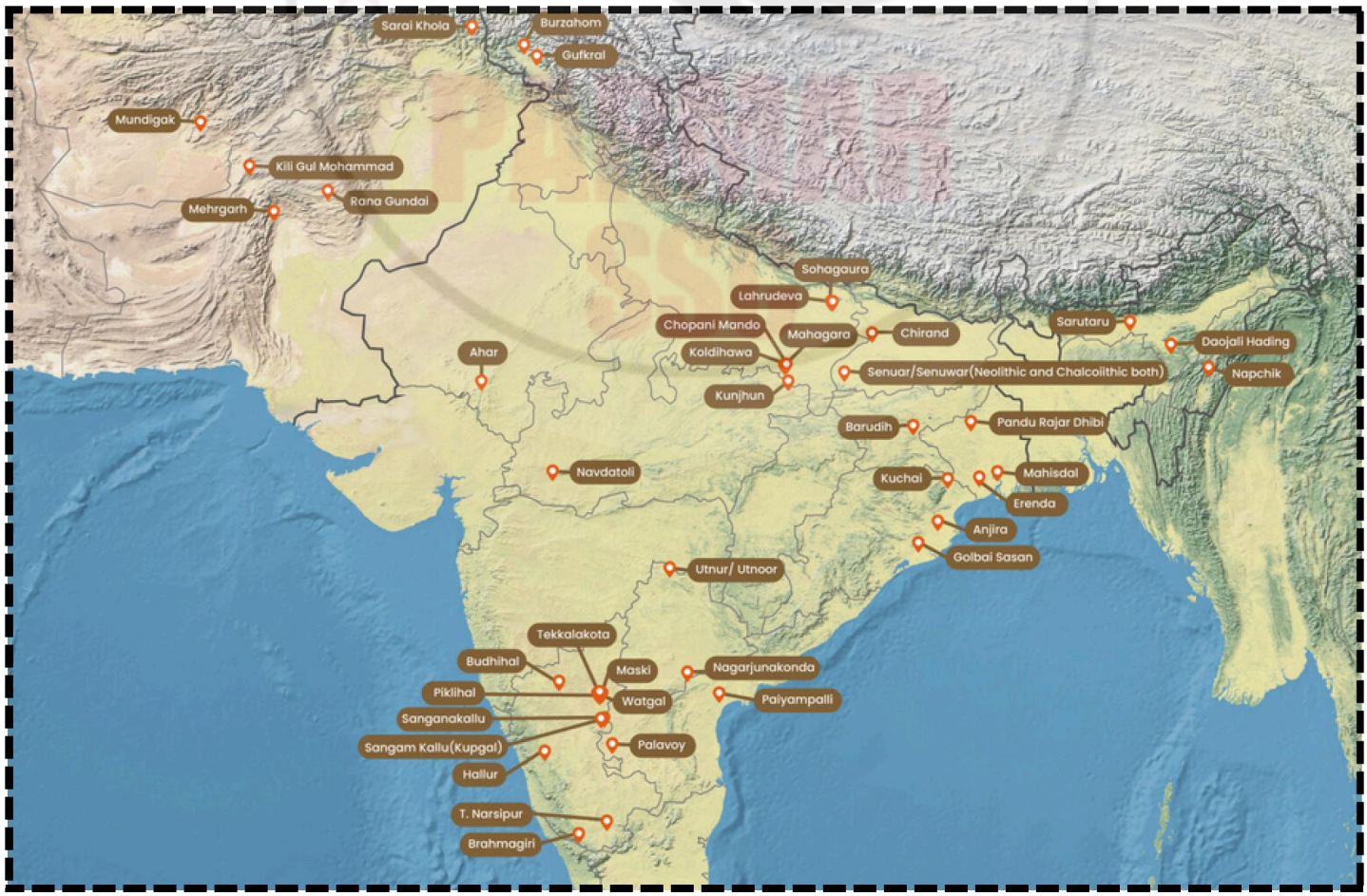
1. Palaeolithic Sites



2. Mesolithic Sites



3. Neolithic Period Sites



4. Chalcolithic Period Sites

