

MALUKA IAS

**ANCIENT
HISTORY**



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STONE AGE

PALEOLITHIC AGE

LOWER PALEOLITHIC AGE	MIDDLE PALEOLITHIC AGE	UPPER PALEOLITHIC AGE
Time period 10 Lakh BC to 1 lakh BC.	1 lakh – 23,000 BC	23, 000 BC to 10,000 BC
This phase represented the last phase of great ice age.	The homo erectus reached evolved stage & man is known as Homo Sapien Archaic (thinking men)	During this period modern men was known as Homo Sapien Sapien emerged & the first modern man was discovered in the Narmada valley.
Geologically this phase is known as Pleistocene period (during this age ice started melting on earth)	NEWASA in Maharashtra is the type of this age.	Along with the stone tools the Upper Palaeolithic men used bone tools on a large scale & they have been discovered from Kurnool caves in Andhra Pradesh & MACH TALA CHINTA caves.
The Hominid (men like species) emerged during this age.	Kalpi is the only site in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab.	200 bones have been discovered from Vilas Rangam caves.
Earliest human being is known as homo erectus (Man with fully erect posture. The evidence of this have been discovered from Narmada valley.		One bone mother goddess found in BELAN valley in UP.
Tools- The tools of this age were based on the technique of core. In this technique one stone was hit with another stone to remove the outer layer & then inner part of stone were used as the tool.		The bone tools were mostly made of ANTELARS HORNS, IVORY & BONES of various animals.
The tools of this age are known as pebble tools.		The upper Paleolithic men took interested in painting & engraving as well.
Men used QUARITZITE stones for making tools.		From Patne in Maharashtra cross line have been discovered on the shell of an ostrich egg.
The name of tools- Hand axe. Cleaver Chopper chopping		
The oldest stone tool was discovered from Bori in Maharashtra.		
The tools of this age have been discovered in largest number from Sohan valley & also known as Sohan valley culture. (Pakistan)		

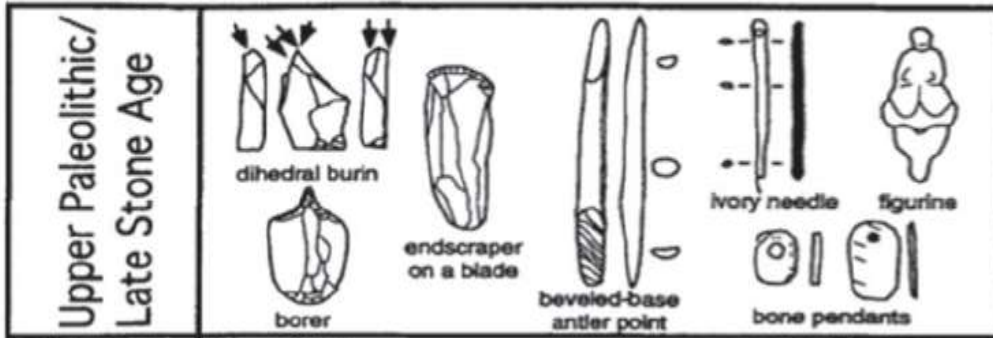
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The tools of this age had been discovered from whole of India except Gangetic valley.		
Early man took interested in painting & earlier painting discovered Bhimbetka Painting.		
A number of birds, animals & hunting scenes are depicted in this painting which indicate that they were known to early men & perhaps hunted for food purposes.		
Red, white, yellow & green were the colours used.		
Most of the Bhimbetka paintings belong to the Mesolithic period.		
The largest prehistoric site in India is ADICHANNALLUR IN TAMILNADU.		
ATTIRAMPAKAM is most important site of Madrasian cult.		
The discovery of Bhimbetka cave indicate that the lower Paleolithic men was aware of using artificial residence.		

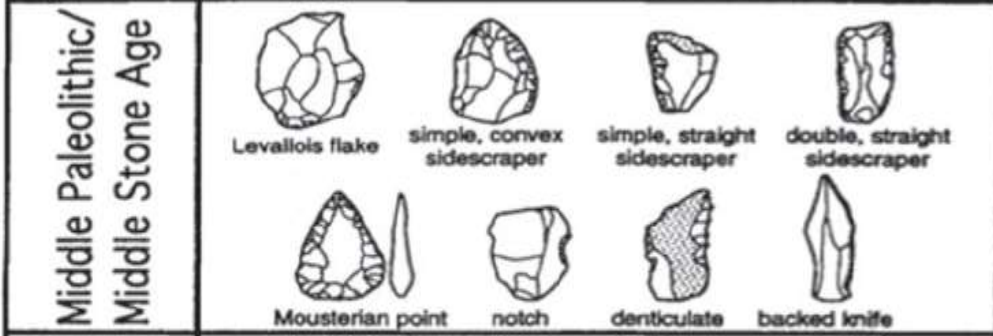
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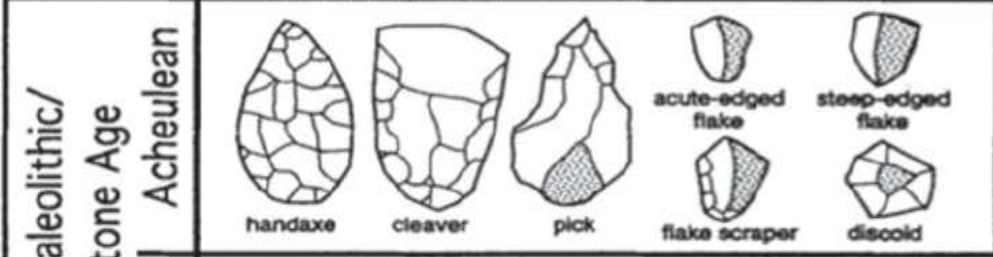
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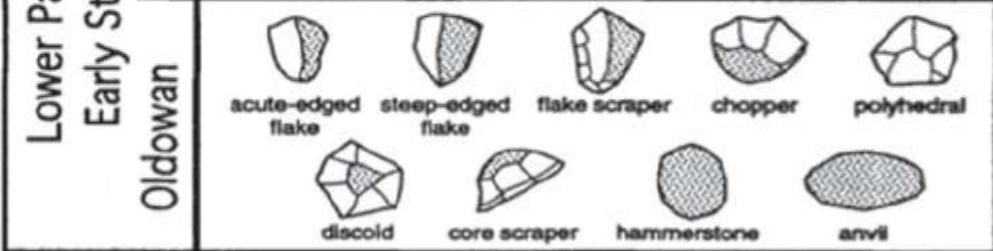
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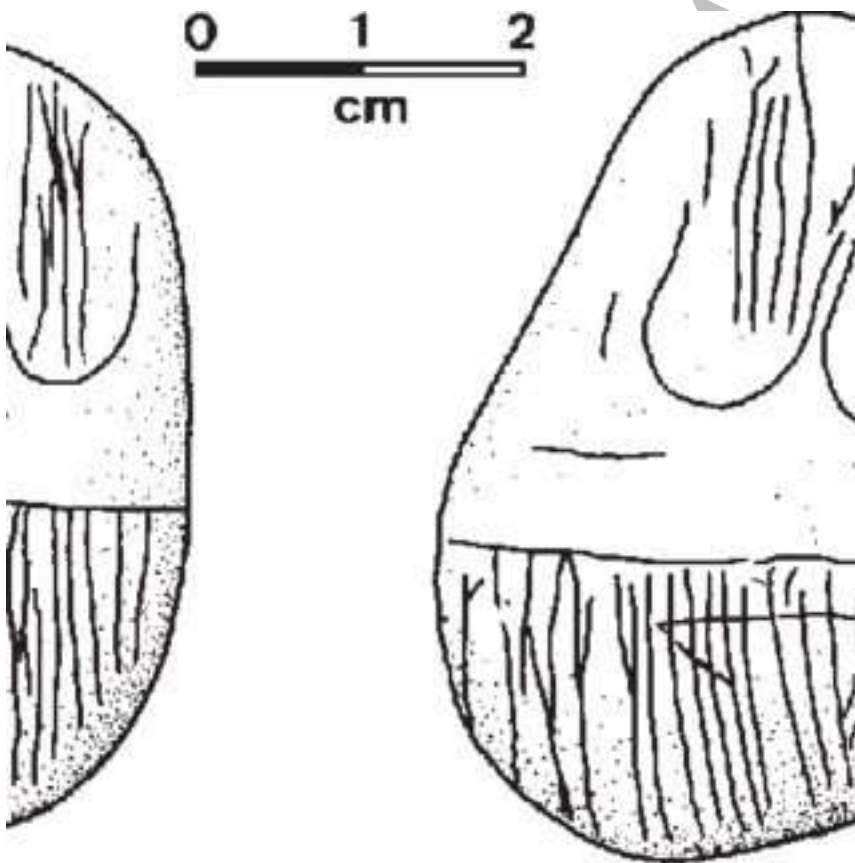


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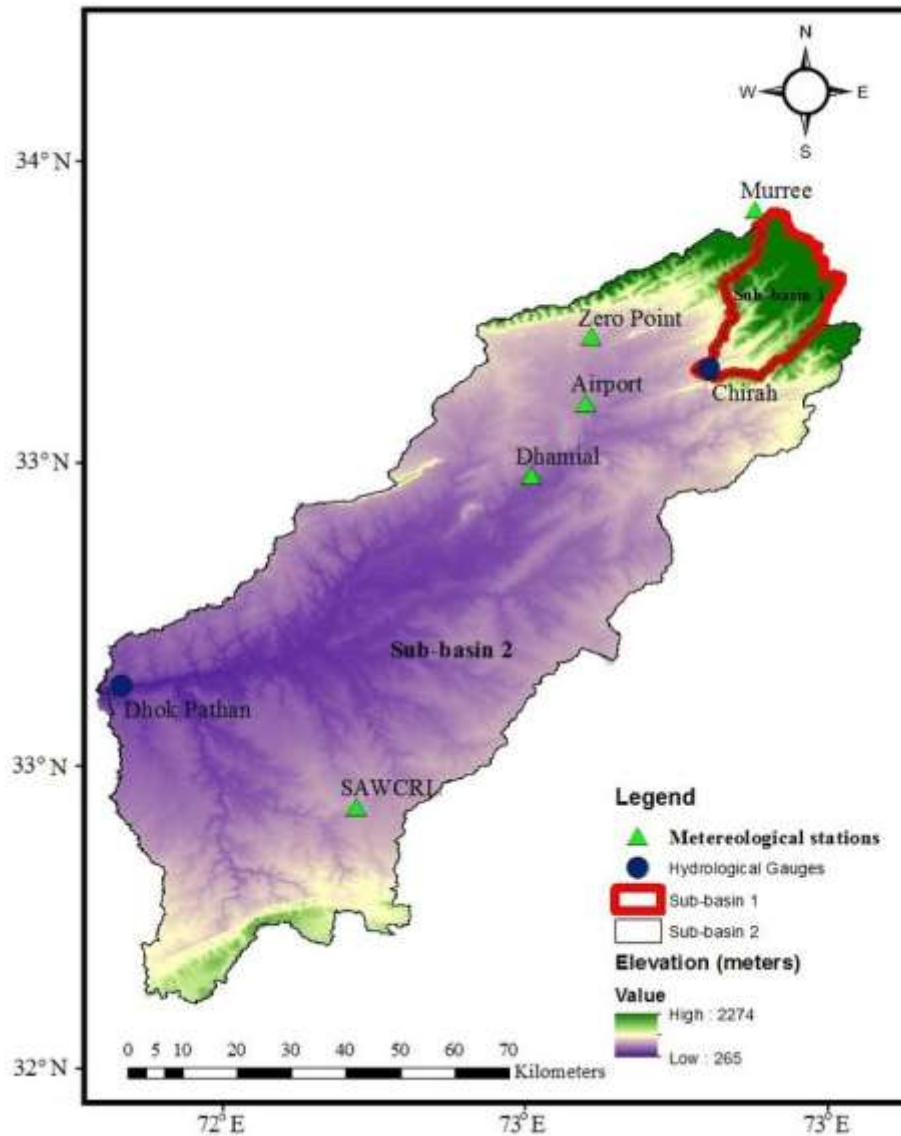


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Mesolithic Age (10,000-7,000 BC)

- Time period – **(10,000-7,000)**
- Around 10,000 BC **Pleistocene** period came to an **end** & **Holocene** age began.
- This age was characterised by the **blowing of fast, hot, dry winds**.
- Because of this, a number of water reservoirs & lakes dried up & land was cleared for the growth of vegetation.
- The comparatively warmer climate was more suitable for life & because of this population increased significantly.
- The drying of water reservoirs in some areas forced men to move to those areas where such resources were still available.
- The increase in temperature, resulted in melting of ice & because of this sea level increased which led to the flooding of coastal areas. It forced the population to migrate to other places.
- The combined effect of at these factors resulted in significant increase in population density in some areas.
- The increase in population disturbed the balance between need of food & availability of resources.
- Hunting & food gathering could no longer full fill the food needs & because of this man was forced to take up domestication of animals.