

EARLY HUMANS- HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

SUBJECT : (HISTORY)

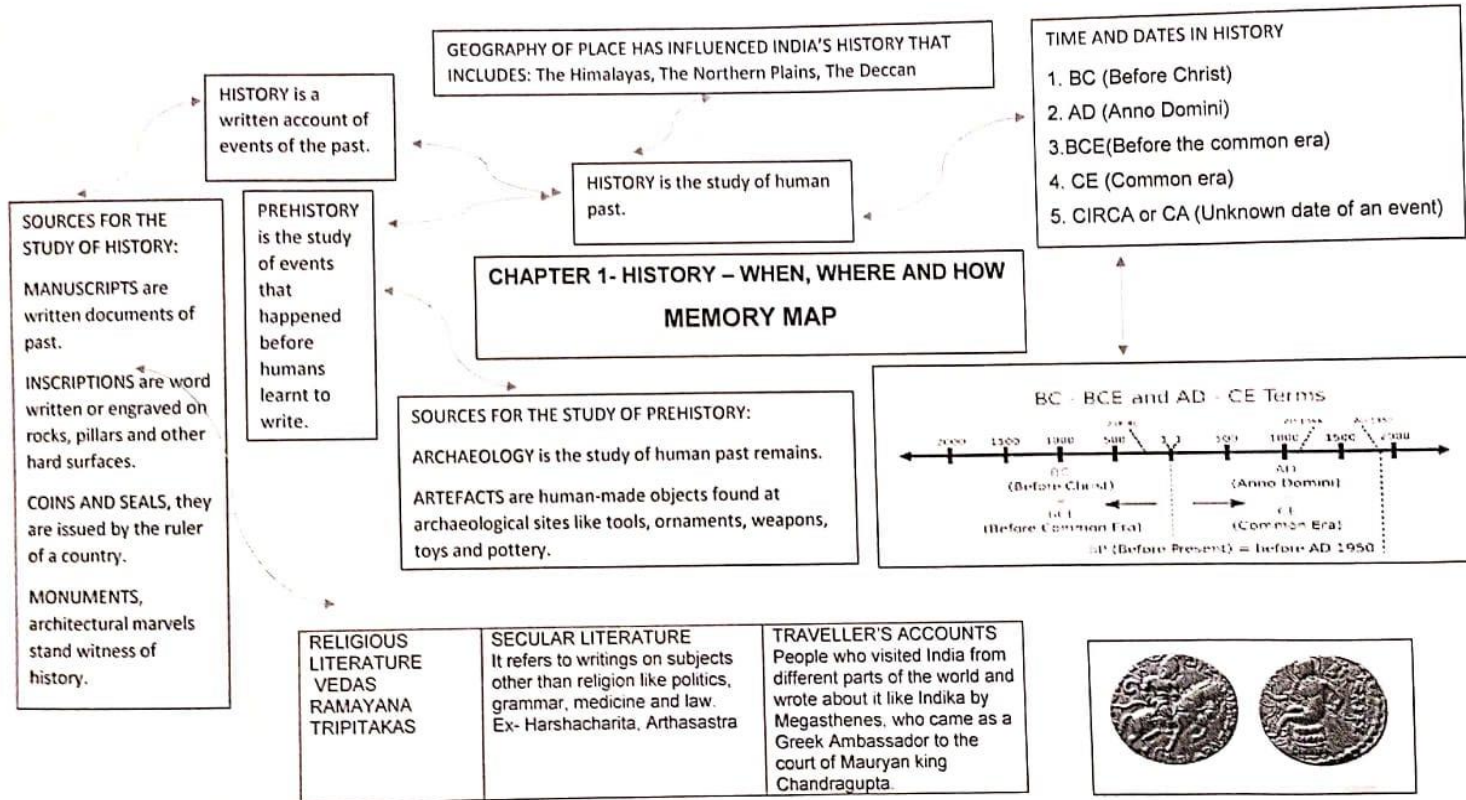
CHAPTER NUMBER: 2 PERIOD-1

CHAPTER NAME: EARLY HUMANS – HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

EARLY HUMANS- HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

MINDMAP



EARLY HUMANS – HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

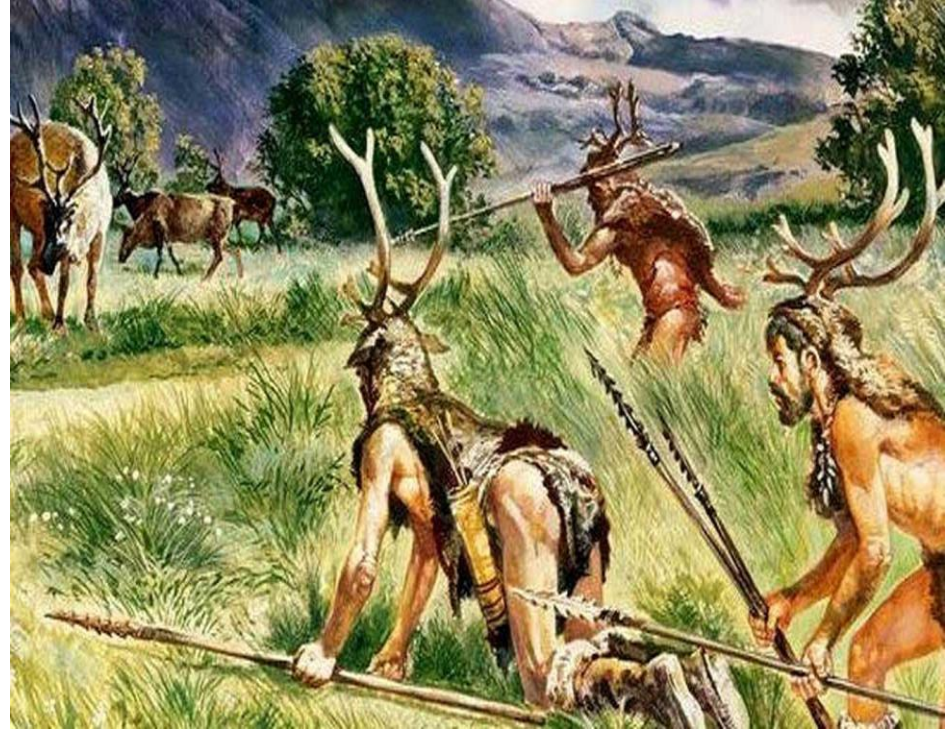
- Stone Age
 - Palaeolithic Age,
 - Mesolithic Age and
 - Neolithic Age
- Features of Palaeolithic Period
 - Food Gatherers * Clothing & Shelter
 - Tools and Weapons * Discovery of Fire
 - Invention of wheels * Art
- Mesolithic Period: Microliths, Tools and weapons
- Neolithic Age



EARLY HUMANS- HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

- Nomads
- Why did the hunters and Gatherers move from place to place?
 - In search of food
 - To follow the movements of the animals
 - In search of different kinds of plants
 - In search of water
 - How do we know about these people?



EARLY HUMANS – HUNTERS AND GATHERERS


STONE AGE

The Stone Age

- The period when humans first began to live on the earth and is characterized by stone tools.
- Divided into 3 periods:
 - Old Stone Age
 - Middle Stone Age
 - New Stone Age



Periods of Stone Age



1. Paleolithic period (Old Age)
First stone tools invented
2. Mesolithic period (Middle Age)
Tools, bow and arrows to hunt deer.
3. Neolithic period (New Age)
The start of farming

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SOURCES OF STONE AGE

ARTEFACTS: These are the remains unearthed and studied by archaeologists.

OBJECTS: Bones, tools, weapons, cave paintings and pottery.

The word Palaeolithic is taken from the Greek word Palaeo means 'old' and lithos means 'stone' . So it is also called as Old Stone Age.

In this age humans were nomads and food gatherers.



EARLY HUMANS – HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

QUESTIONS

1. What do you know about stone age?
2. What are the classification of stone age?
3. What is the major source of information for stone age ?
4. What do you mean by artefacts?
5. Why are early humans called food gatherers or hunter gatherers?

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THE OLD STONE AGE (AROUND 500,000 – 10,000 BCE)

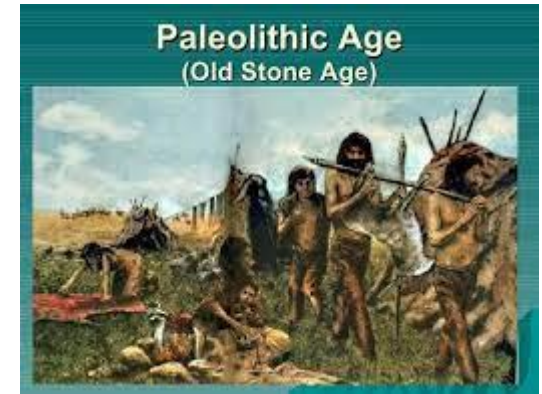
•The word Palaeolithic is taken from the Greek word Palaeo means 'old' and lithos means 'stone' . So it is also called as Old Stone Age.

➤ In this age humans were nomads and food gatherers.

➤ Shelter and clothing:- Man in the old stone age lived in natural caves or in trees. The caves protected from cold weather.

➤ They used animal skins, barks of trees and leaves to make their clothes.

➤ During the old stone age , human beings were mainly nomads that means wanderers or people without a permanent home.



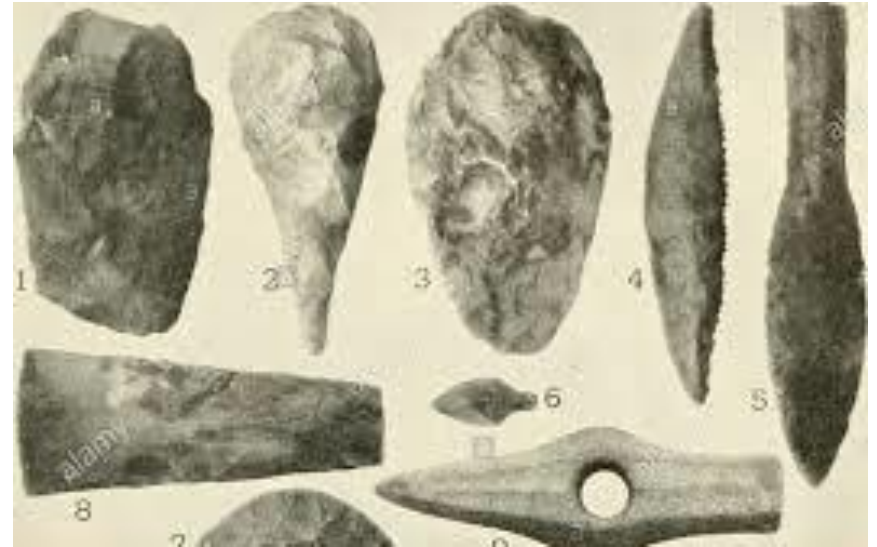
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OLD STONE AGE

- Tools and Weapons:-They made simple & crude stone tools.

- Various kinds of implements like Knives, axes, spears, stone hammers, scrappers and digging tools have been found.

Most of the stone tools were made of Flint as it chips easily and is convenient to make.



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OLD STONE AGE/ TOOL MAKING TECHNIQUES

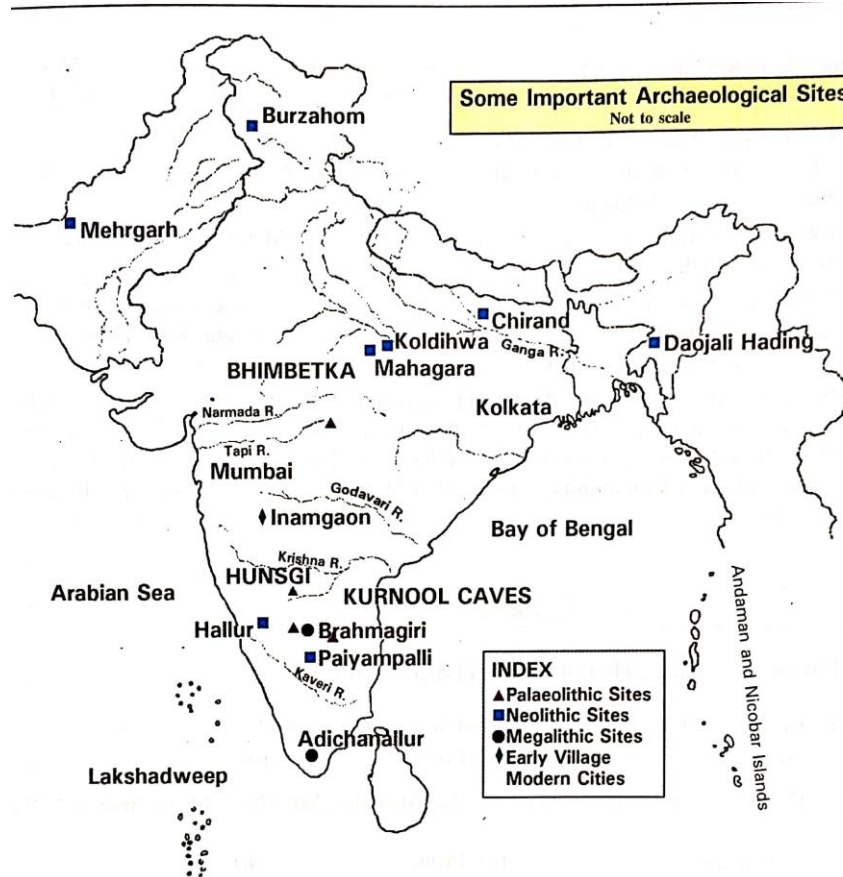
Stone on stones:- The pebble from which the tool was to be made was held in one hand. Another stone was used as a hammer was held other hand. The second stone was used to strike off flakes from the first, till the required shape was obtained.

Pressure flaking:- It is a trimming method the edge of a stone tool by removing small stony flakes by pressing on the stone rather than striking it.



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PALAEOLITHIC SITES



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QUESTIONS

1. What is the other name of Old Stone Age?
2. What are specific tools and weapons of old stone age?
3. Why is the Stone Age called so?
4. Give example of cave paintings?
5. What do you know about tools and weapons of the Palaeolithic age?

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OLD STONE AGE/ DISCOVERY OF FIRE

It was one of the most important discovery by the early man. It is assumed that fire must have been discovered by accident.

Man noticed that a hard stone struck with another stone produced sparks which lighted fire.

Ash has been found in one caves at Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.

Some of the ways in which early humans used fire:-i) as a source of light ii)to cook meat or nuts iii) To scare away animals.



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OLD STONE AGE/ART

- Early humans painted on the walls of caves. Such paintings have been found inside caves in Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- These paintings show wild animals and about the life of early humans. They were drawn with accuracy and skill.
- The colours used are mainly white and red at certain places green and yellow.



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OLD STONE AGE/ INVENTION OF WHEEL

- It is one of the most important invention during Old Stone Age.
- Early wheels were not like the smoothly rounded ones used today.
- They were much more uneven in shape with rough edges.
- It was cut out of tree trunks.



EARLY HUMANS- HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

QUESTIONS

1. What are importance of fire discovery?
2. When was wheel invented?
3. What do you mean by Palaeolithic Age?
4. Name two Palaeolithic sites of India?
5. What is the significance of discovery of fire and agriculture?

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EARLY HUMANS-HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

MIDDLE STONE AGE/MESOLITHIC AGE (10,000-8000 BCE)

- In Greek the word meso means Middle thus this is the Middle Stone Age. This was the period between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic period.
- Sources are tools, cave , rock paintings and burial sites. Changing life styles:- The climate changed and it became warm and dry. The climate changes made possible for human beings to move to new areas.
- Learnt to grow crops and tame animals. The dog was the first animal to be tamed.
- Learnt to build houses with the help of sticks, twigs and mud.



EARLY HUMANS- HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

MIDDLE STONE AGE/MESOLITHIC AGE (10,000-8000 BCE)

- Microliths:- The smaller and sharper tools found at Mesolithic sites. It had sharp edges and were less than 3cm in size. They were flint blades were used to provide the tips of arrows.
- Tools made up of bone, wood or the tusks and horns of animals.
- Mesolithic Sites found in India
 - * Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, north- eastern India, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.



EARLY HUMANS- HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

QUESTIONS

1. During which period people started to build houses with sticks, twigs and mud?
2. What are the natural changes that occurred around 9000BCE
3. Name the areas where rock paintings from the Mesolithic period have been found?
4. Name two Mesolithic sites of India?
5. What are microliths?

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EARLY HUMANS-HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

CASE-STUDY- HUNSGI

Stone Age settlements dating from 1.5 to 0.7 million years ago.

- Stone Age settlements in Central India and southern parts of the Eastern India.
- Archeological sites have been found in Hunsgi.
- The artifacts found are:- hand- Axes, cleavers, scrappers and knives .
- The Deccan Plateau is one of the oldest plateaus of the Indian sub-continent.
- Climate of the Deccan Regions
- Food Resources and availability of right type of stone
- Oldest site discovered in Hunsgi and Baichbal Valleys in Karnataka



Hunter-Gatherers

EARLY HUMANS-HUNTERS AND GATHERTERS

CASE STUDY - HUNSGI

- Preferred the semi- humid regions of the Deccan.
- Perennial water source in the form of springs, raw material (limestone & granite)
- Variety of plants and animals
- Choosing a place to live in
- People preferred to live in places having the following:
- They lived near to the sources of water, such as rivers and lakes.
- People tried to find places where good quality stone was easily available as it was important for hunting.



EARLY HUMANS-HUNTERS AND GATHERTERS

QUESTIONS

1. What type of regions were preferred by the early humans to settle down?
2. What type of stones were used by the people of Hunsgi?
3. When did the Neolithic Period start?
4. What is the other name of Chalcolithic Age?
5. Why did the Neolithic Age was an important period in history?

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