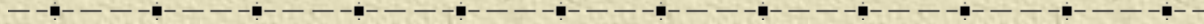
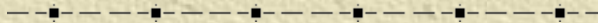


Pre-historic



Monika Yadav

Assistant Professor



What does **PREHISTORIC** mean?



What does **PREHISTORIC** mean?

Pre: **Before**



What does **PREHISTORIC** mean?

Pre: **Before**

Historic: **Written History**



What does **PREHISTORIC** mean?

Pre: **Before**

Historic: **Written History**

Prehistoric: **Before written history**



What does **PREHISTORIC** mean?

Pre: **Before**

Historic: **Written History**

Prehistoric: **Before written history**

Prehistory is defined as **the time before writing**, and without written records, we have only the works themselves and archeological evidence to help us interpret them.



EUROPE

Prehistoric artifacts have been found widely spread throughout Europe, Russia, Africa and China

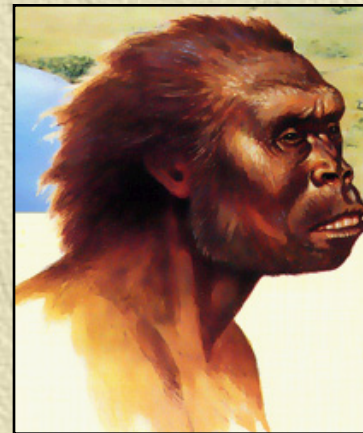


The Pre-historic period

✦ **200000 BC to about 3500-2500 BC**

✦ **Major accomplishments**

- ◆ **Tool manufacture and use**
- ◆ **Communication**
 - Verbal
 - Written?
- ◆ **Domestication of animals**
 - And plants?
- ◆ **Finally: agriculture**
 - The “First Wave”



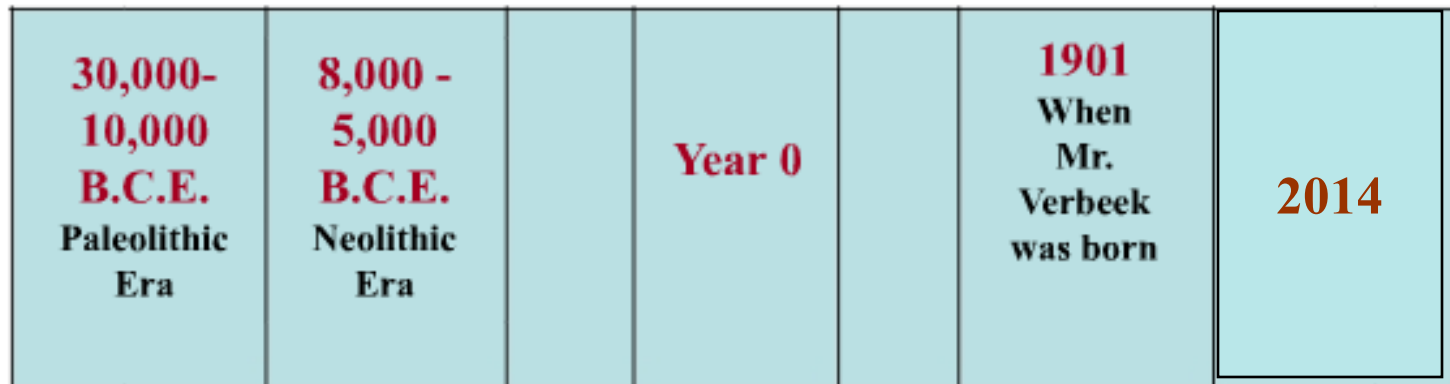
Stone Age-:

- ✦ The age when the prehistoric man began to use stones for utilitarian purpose is termed as the **Stone Age**.

- ✦ The Stone Age is divided into three broad divisions —
 1. **Paleolithic Age or the Old Stone Age** (from unknown till 8000 BC),
 2. **Mesolithic Age or the Middle Stone Age** (8000 BC-4000 BC) and
 3. **Neolithic Age or the New Stone Age** (4000 BC-2500 BC) on the basis of the specialization of the stone tools, which were made during that time.



History Timeline



B.C.E.: "Before Common Era"



Numbers go backwards



Numbers go forwards

Arrange the dates in order from earliest to most recent
on the timeline below:

1988 **10,000 B.C.E.** **500** **500 B.C.E.** **2006 B.C.E.** **2007**

10,000 B.C.E.	2006 B.C.E.	500 B.C.E.	0	500	1988	2014
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Paleolithic Period (c. 30,000-8,000 BCE)



- **Paleolithic**-from Greek words *palaios* and *lithos* meaning “old stone”.
- It was the end of the last ice age.

The Paleolithic period

✦ “old stone age”

✦ Basic features

- ✦ Hunting and gathering
- ✦ Remarkable art (and religion?)
- ✦ Simple tools of chipped stone
- ✦ Simple shelters
- ✦ Language



Lives of our Paleolithic Ancestors

- During the paleolithic period, our ancestors were migratory **hunters and gatherers**.
- They relied heavily on the **animals** in the area for food, clothing, shelter and tools.



...bands of 20 to 30 people followed the movement of animal herds...



- In the winter people used the caves for warmth and shelter.
- Some caves were sought out for other purposes, which we still do not fully understand.

Language

- Prehistoric people didn't have a written language. Instead they used **PICTOGRAPHS** or pictures as symbols to communicate.
- Even today we use different pictures to communicate to people who speak different languages.



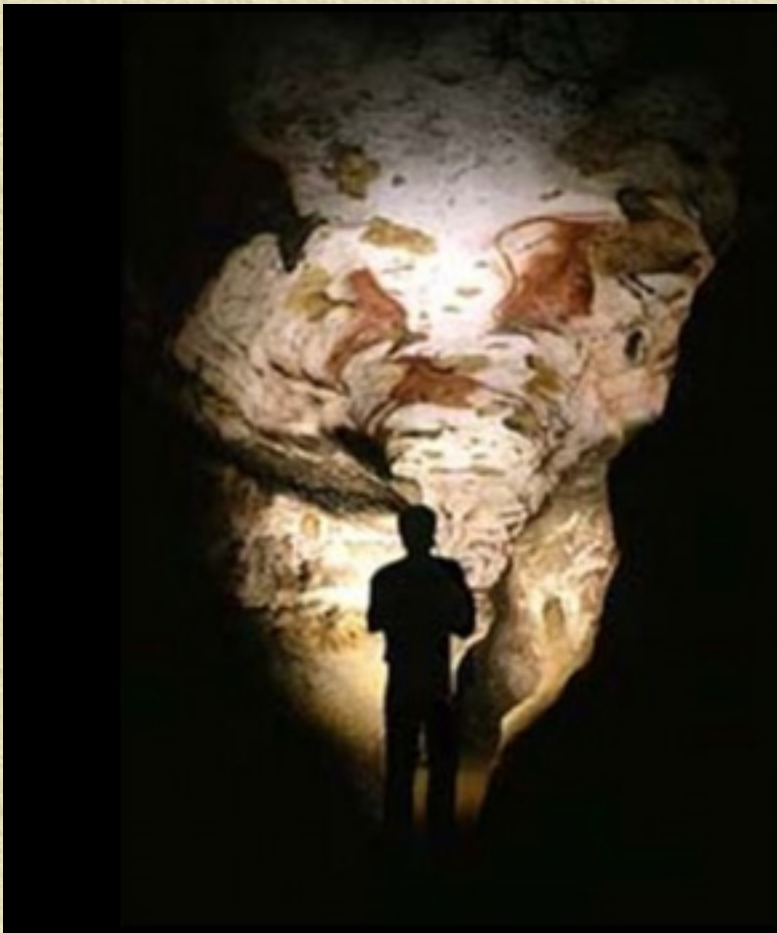


Around 15,000 B.C., ancient hunters drew and painted important life events on cave walls.

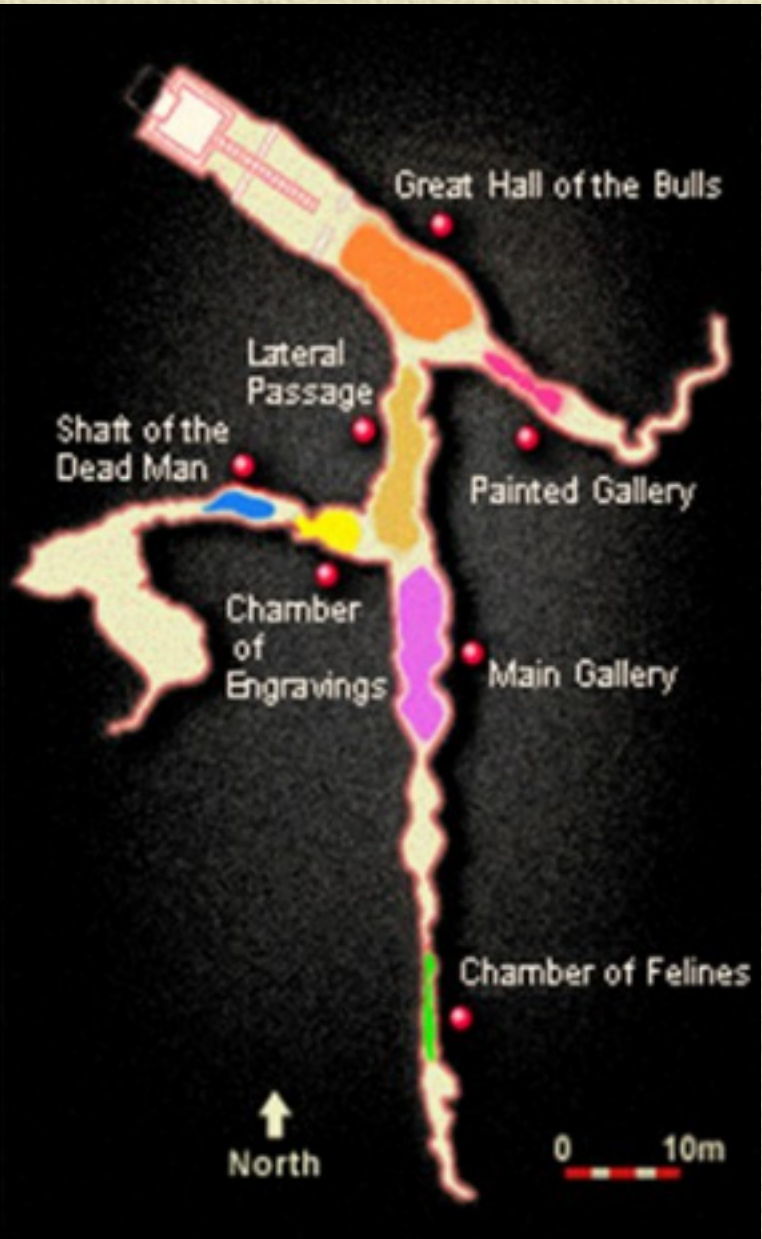
These are now called the Lascaux Cave Paintings and are found in France.

In 1940, a group of young boys discovered the caves by accident. They had been untouched until then. The pictures in the caves tell us a lot about the lives of our Prehistoric ancestors.





Lascaux Caves, France
15,000-13,000 B.C.



Inside Lascaux





- The subjects of Paleolithic art were primarily animals (bison, horses, deer and lions)
- People were only represented as “stick” figures at this point in time.

The most famous part of the caves at Lascaux is **“The Hall of Bulls”**, because most of the animals depicted are of bulls.





Could this be a **unicorn**?



Different techniques were used to place the images on the cave walls, relying on exacting observation and memory of the artist.

Pigments were ground up and mixed with animal fat, blood, oils, bone marrow or saliva. They were blown, dabbed or painted on with a stick (may be sharp or frayed) or a finger.



Techniques

- Dark lines outlining the contour of the animals
- Earth colours (from natural pigments)
- Smudging to fill in shapes
- Flat shapes





Cave painting, Lascaux, France, 15,000 to 10,000 B.C.

- Many of these paintings were painted OVER (on top of) hundreds or even thousands of years apart. This suggests that they were somehow ceremonial.



Why did they paint the cave?

What do the paintings mean?



Just the animals that were around at that time.

Instructions on how to hunt or not to hunt.

The cave was used for religious ceremonies.

Painting were for good luck in hunting.

What?

- “Hall of Bulls” which are Pictographs or Cave Paintings of primarily animals (bulls, bison, deer, horses and lions).

Where?

- Lascaux Caves, France



When?

- 15,000—13,000 B.C.E.



Who?

- Paleolithic people who were hunters and gatherers.



How?

- Different techniques were used to place the images on the cave walls, relying on exacting observation and memory of the artist.
- Pigments were ground up and mixed with animal fat, blood, oils, bone marrow or saliva.
- They were blown , dabbed or painted on with a stick (may be sharp or frayed) or a finger.



Why?

- No one really knows for sure, but we do know that animals played a very important role in the lives of the Paleolithic people.
- There are many theories:
 - The animals that were around at that time.
 - Instructions on how to hunt or not to hunt.
 - The cave was used for religious ceremonies.
 - Painting were for good luck in hunting.

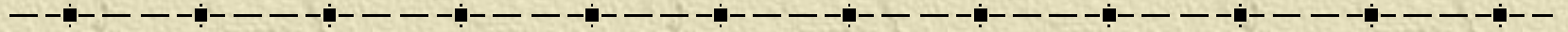
Mesolithic Period-: Middle Stone Age (8000 BC-4000 BC)

-
- ✦ In the Mesolithic Age, the stone tools began to be made more pointed and sharp.
 - ✦ To ensure a life that had abundance of food and clothing, the stone tools began to appear in increasingly specialized way. The simple handheld stone tools were now attached to thick branches from trees with rope made from animal skin and sinew.
 - ✦ These tools are known as hand axes, which could be flung at fast-moving animals from a distance. Apart from hand axes, they also produced crude stone-tipped wooden spears, borers, and burins.
 - ✦ This period also saw the domestication of animals and graving of wild varieties of crops. Because of farming, small settlements began to take shape. Archaeological excavations have unearthed Mesolithic sites in the Chotta Nagpur area of central India and the areas south of the Krishna River.
 - ✦ The famous Bhimbetka caves near Bhopal belong to the Mesolithic Age and are famous for their cave paintings. The exact date of these paintings is not certain, but some of the paintings are as old as 12,000 years.
 - ✦ The prehistoric artist used natural white and red pigments in depicting the various themes, which were close to his heart and sustenance.





The Neolithic period



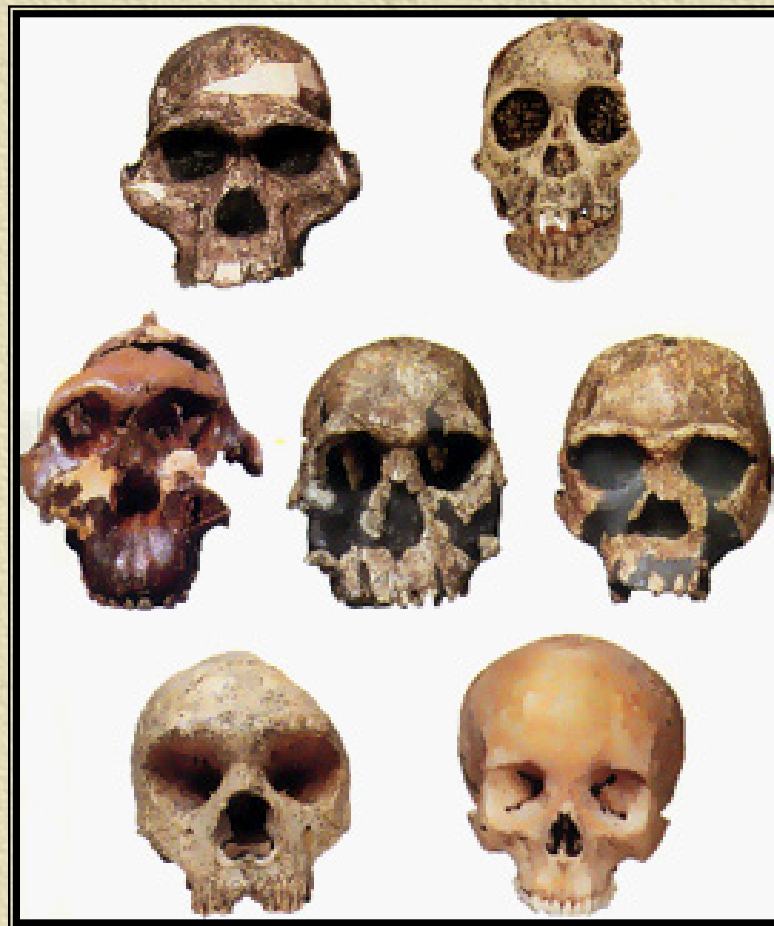
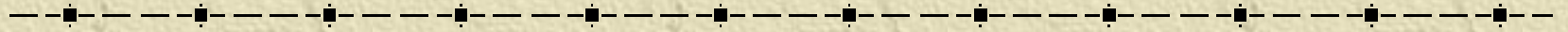
✦ **4000 BC-2500 BC.**

✦ **Basic features**

- ◆ **Food production**
- ◆ **Polished stone tools**
 - **and weapons?**
- ◆ **More settled, less nomadic lifestyles**
- ◆ **“permanent” villages**
- ◆ **Population increases**
- ◆ **Development of a more complex (and satisfying?) social order**

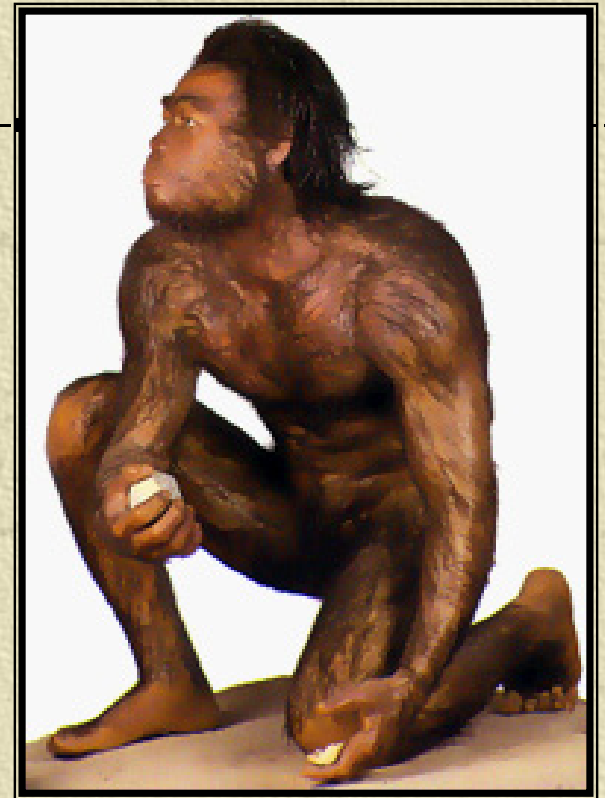
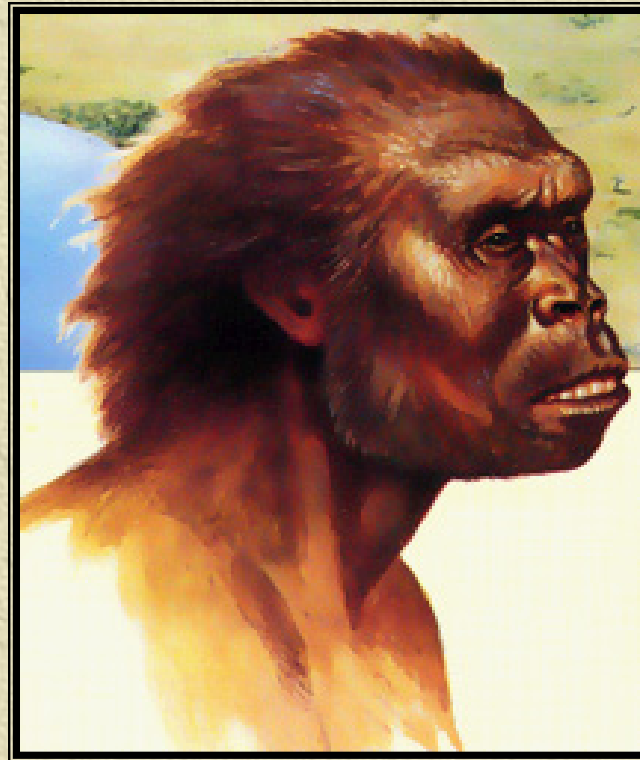


Human evolution

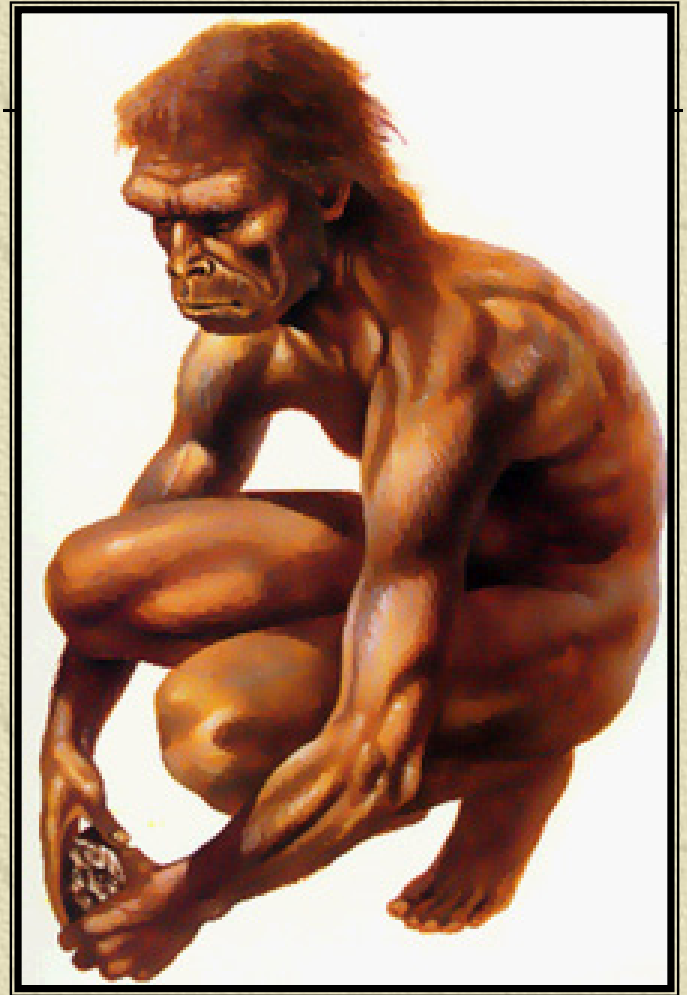
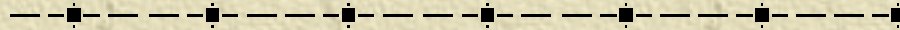


Homo habilis

✦ “Handy Man”



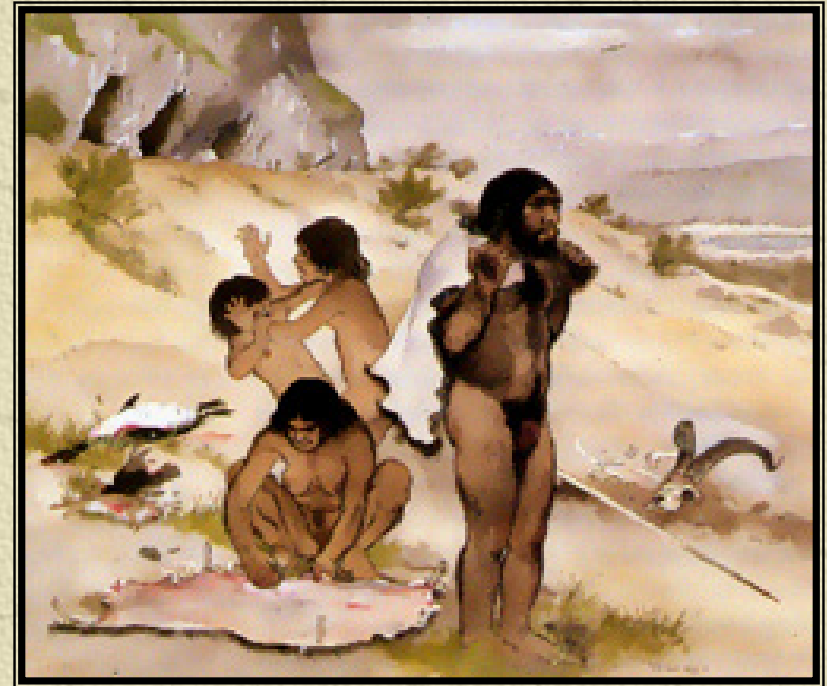
Homo erectus





The mysterious *Neanderthal*

✦ The subject of one of prehistory's most intriguing questions

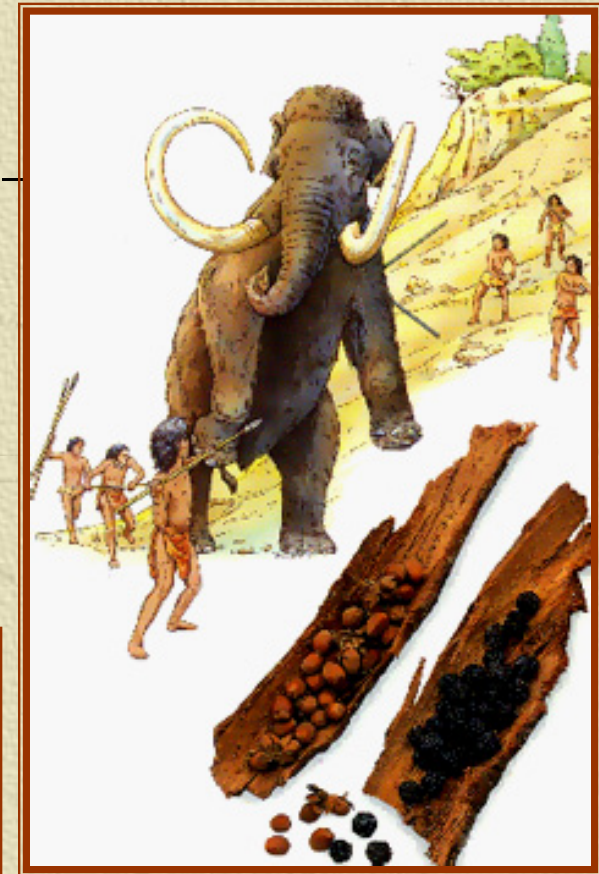




Eating

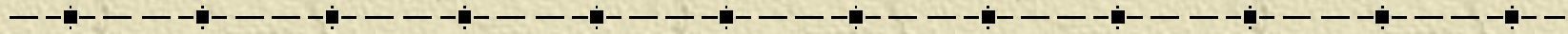
✦ Who was the more productive?

- ◆ The hunter?
- ◆ Or the gatherer?





The peripatetic life



Extraordinary art!

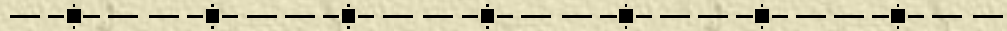


Cave art (cont.)

✦ What general theme is evident here?



Cave artists





Paleolithic religion?





Homo faber

✦ Early stone tools

- ◆ A. *Homo habilis*
- ◆ B. *Homo erectus*
- ◆ C. Neanderthal



C.

A.

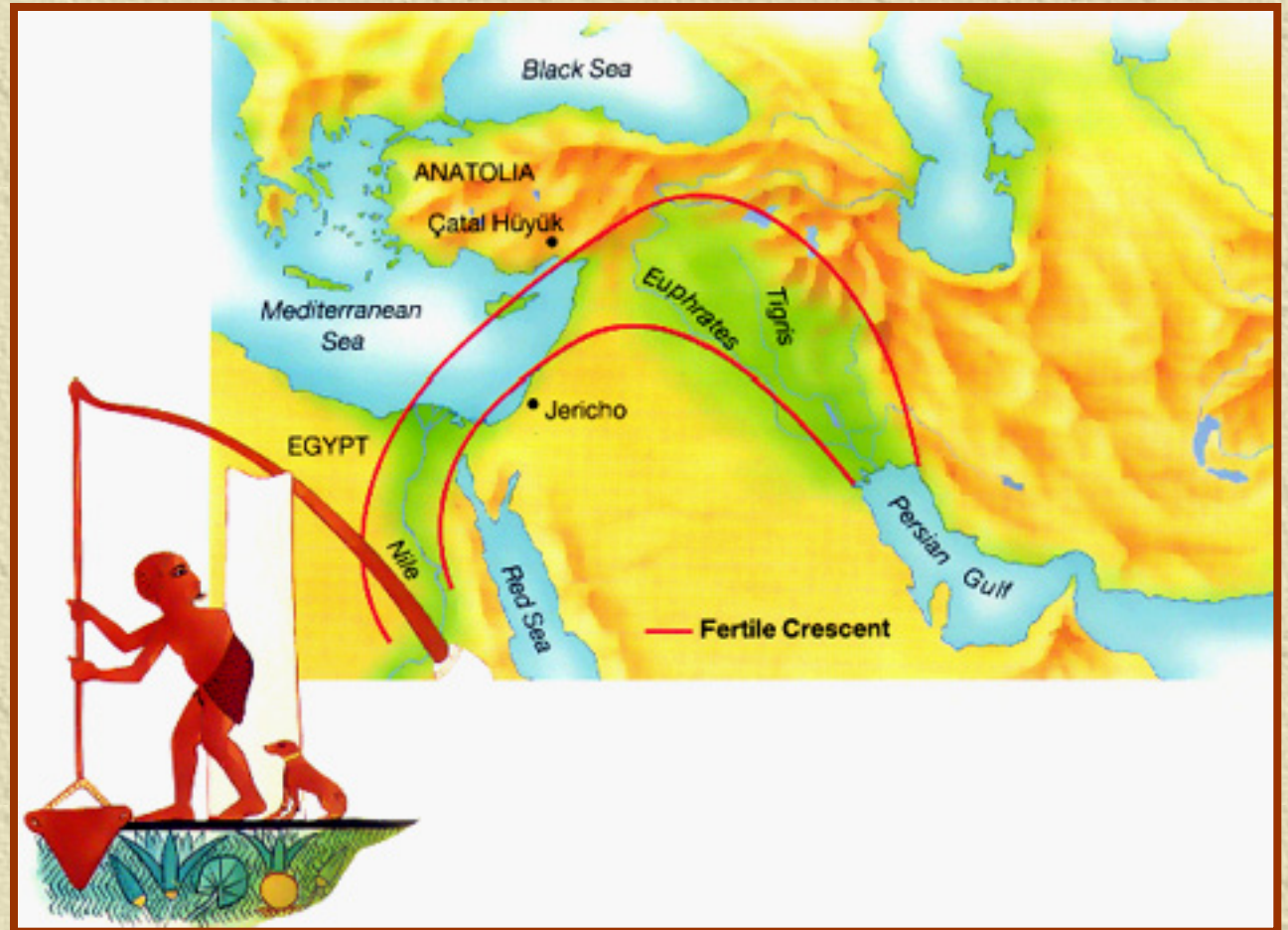


B.

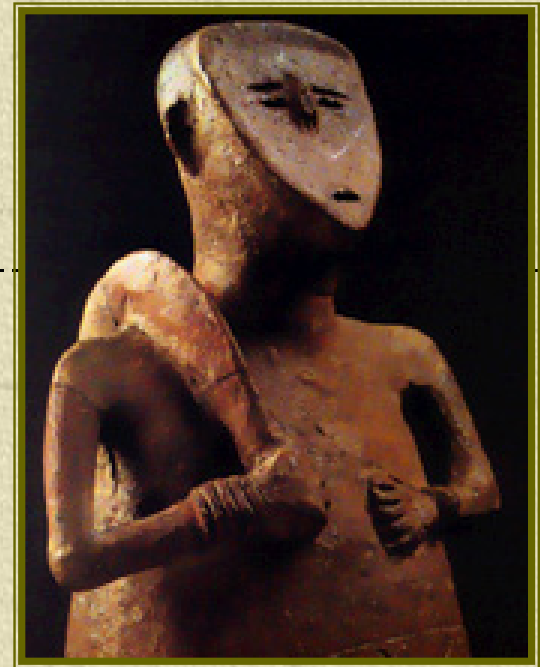


The Fertile Crescent

✦ *shaduf*

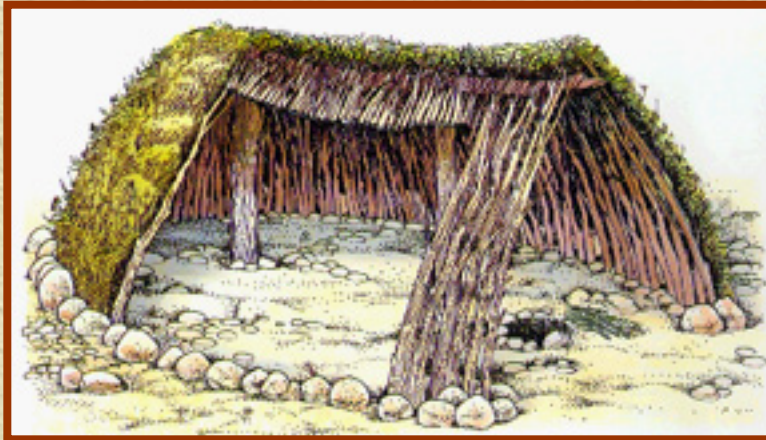
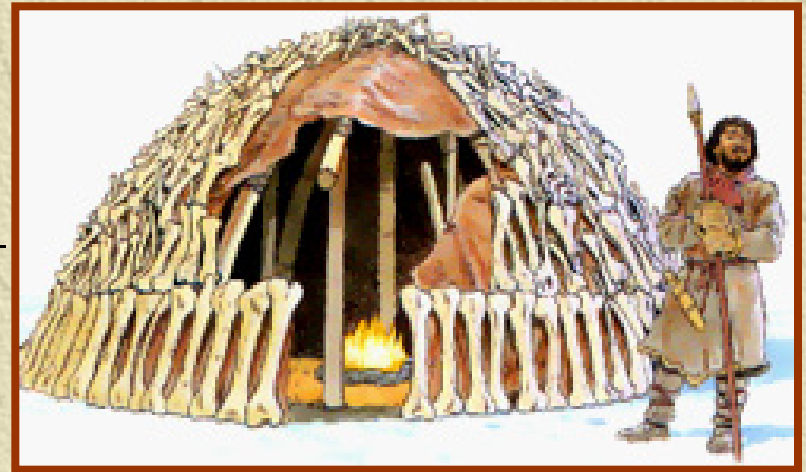


Farming



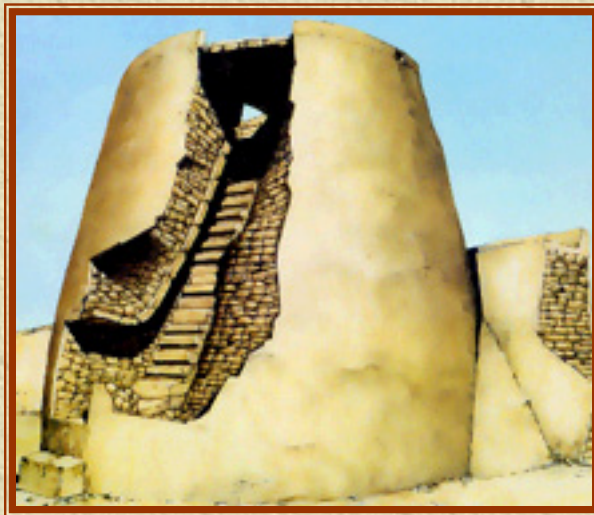
Settling down

✦ Prerequisite to civilization



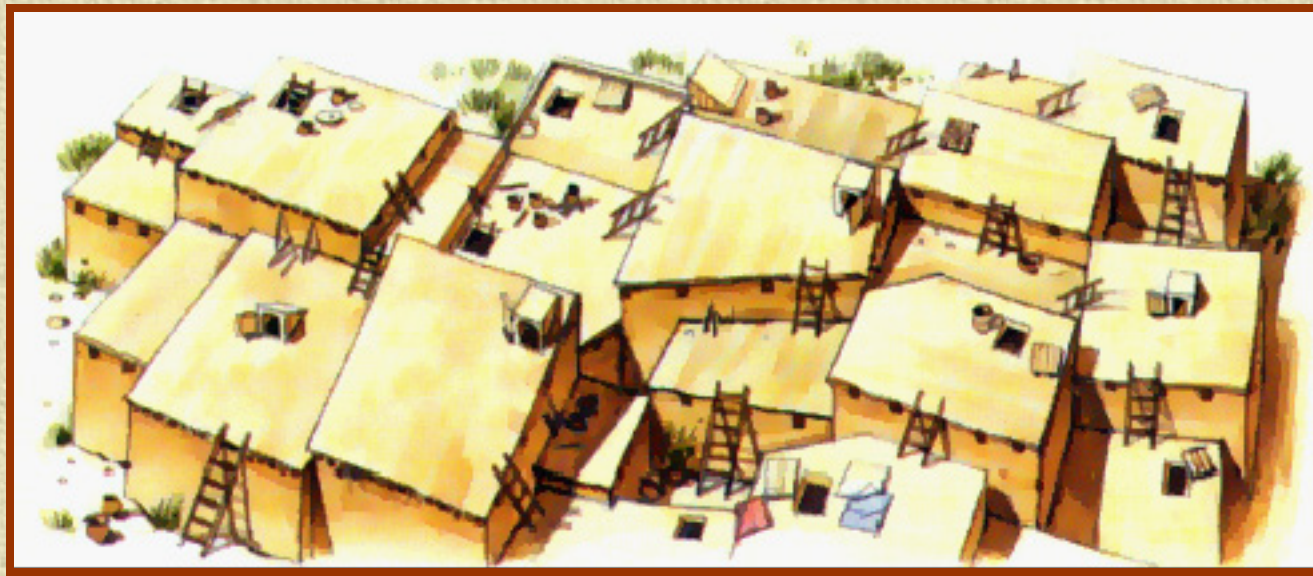
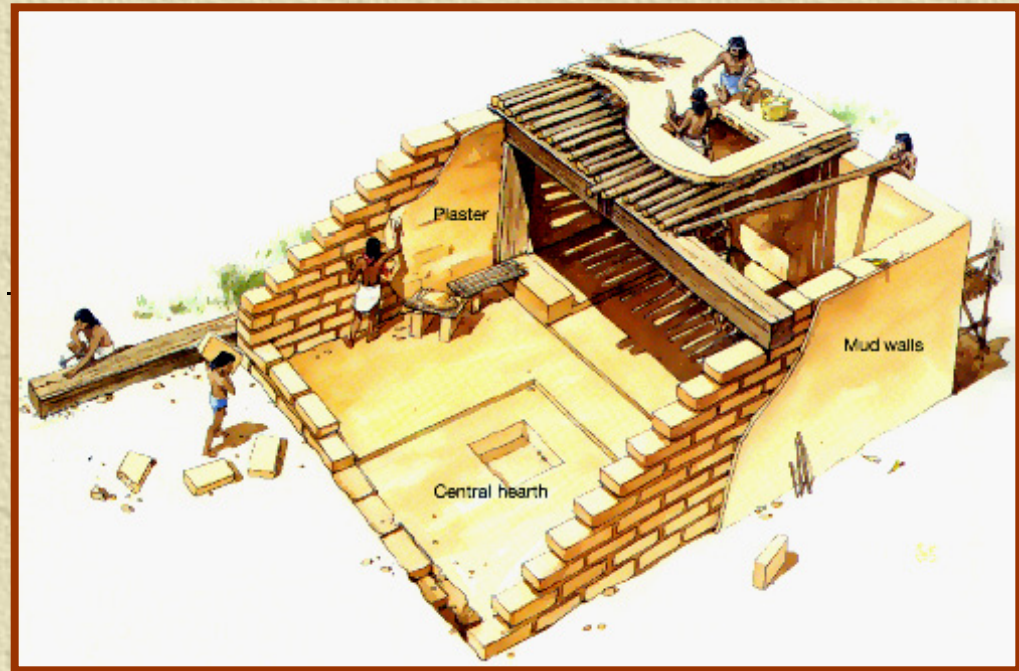
Jericho

- ✦ Jordan River valley
- ✦ c. 8000 BCE



Catal Hüyük

- ✦ Modern Turkey
- ✦ c. 6500 BCE



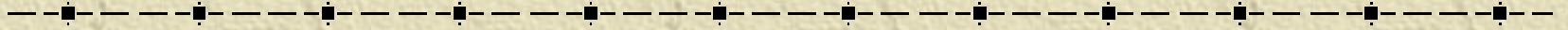


Catal Hüyük (cont.)





The first writing?



Neolithic religious life



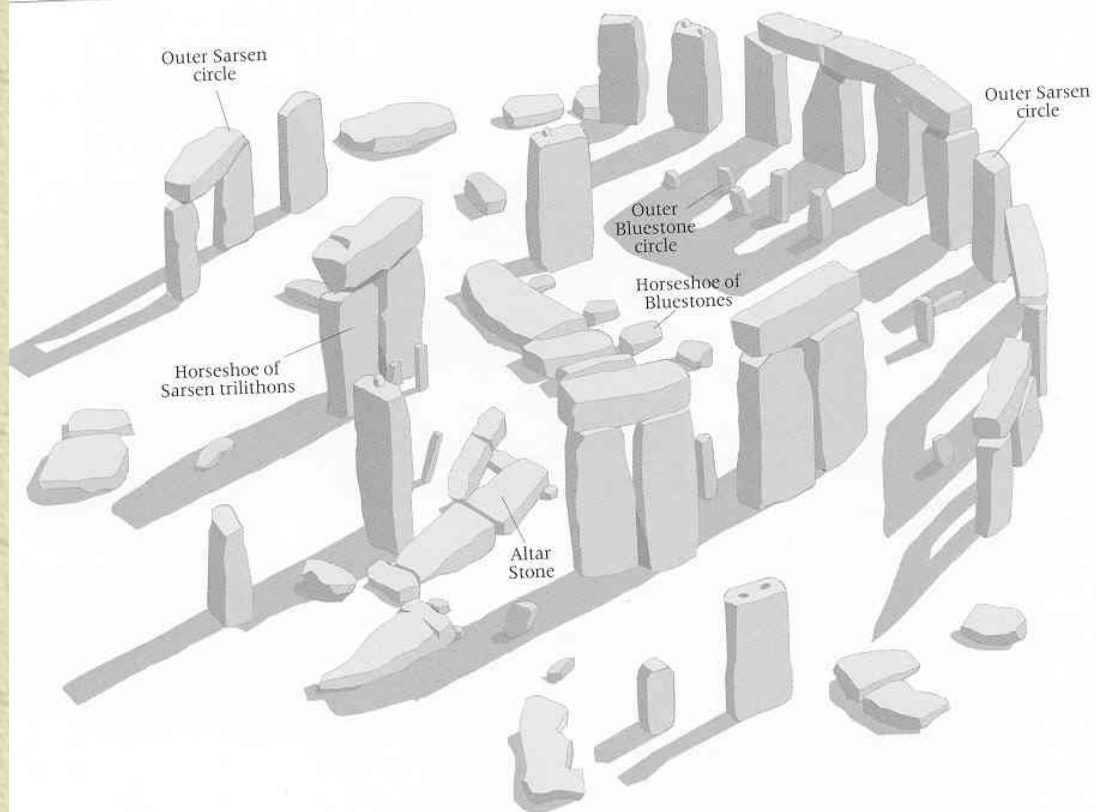
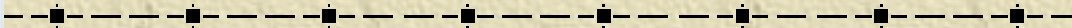
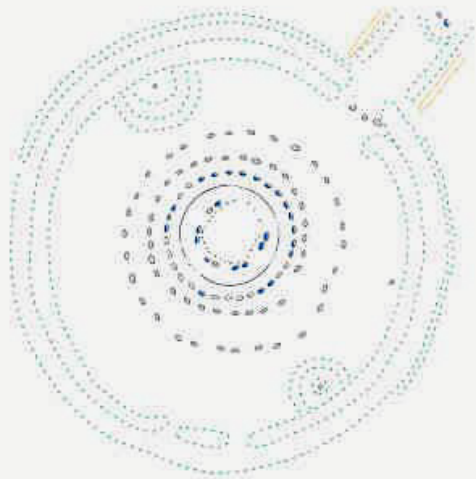
Assignment No. 1-:

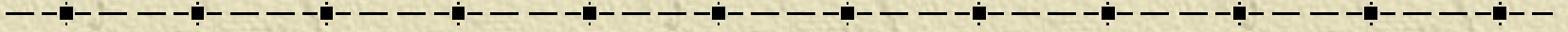
Q.1 Explain Pre-historic period?

Q.2 Explain Stone Henge and its sketches which includes plan and view.



Phase 3
2550–1600 BC





Thank You.....

