

# History Class Notes for IAS and PCS

## ANCIENT HISTORY

### Chapter-1: Stone Age

Stone Age
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Culture</b> – It is way of life.</li> <li>➤ <b>Civilization</b> – It is highest stage of culture.</li> </ul> <p><b>UP TO 5 LACK YEARS, EARTH WERE TOTALLY COVERED WITH ICE.</b></p> <p><b>There was no sign of life.</b></p>
Time period of life on earth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>5,00,000 to 10,000 BC</b> -Ist Ice age (Pleistocene)</li> <li>➤ <b>10,000 BC onwards</b> – IInd Ice age (Holocene)</li> </ul> <p>(In this ice age, Ice melt and formation of water). Earlier human being emerged on earth in 2,40,000 BC year called “Homonid”</p>
Types of Homonid
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Australopithecus</b> – Homonid in Africa</li> <li>2. <b>Rampithecus</b> – Homonid in Shiwalik</li> <li>3. <b>Sinotheropus</b> – Homonid in Indonesia and China. They were most intelligent and discovered fire &amp; short in height.</li> </ol>
Type of Age
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Pre – historic period</b> – No written evidence</li> <li>2. <b>Proto - historic period</b> – written evidence (IVC, Copper age)</li> <li>3. <b>Historic period</b> – Proper written evidence, can read properly (Vedic age)</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>2,40,000 to 1,38,000 BC – Lower Paleolithic Age – Old Stone age</b></li> </ul> <p>Stone played significant role in life of people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>1,38,000 to 38,000 BC – Middle Paleolithic Age – Middle Stone age</b></li> </ul> <p>In this age, Biological changes take place, spinal cord erectus, fore limbs were free.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>38,000 to 11,000 BC – Upper Paleolithic Age</b></li> </ul> <p>Human had vertical spinal cord, Stone technology more advanced, Blades and Burins apart from hand axe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>11,000 to 10,000 BC – Mesolithic Age</b> – Stone more refined, during this age, people used Microlithic (small) tools that were used for carving, grooving, cutting etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Domestication of animal started in this age and evidence found in Adamgarh and Bagor</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>10,000 to 4,500 BC – Neolithic Age</b></li> <li>➤ <b>4,500 to 2,500 BC – Copper age/ Chalcolithic Age</b></li> </ul>

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- 2,500 to 1,750 BC – Bronze age
- Onward 1750 BC – Iron age

**Note:**

**Paleolithic Age → Mesolithic Age → Neolithic Age → Chalcolithic Age → Bronze Age → Iron Age**

### **Paleolithic Age**

- In this Age, Man used quartz for making tool. It is also called “Quartzite People” due to use Quartzite stone as tool.
- They were unknown to life, forming, animal husbandry, Agriculture.
- They prayed Mother Goddess.

**Sites:**

1. Bhimbetka Cave (Painting) in Madhya Pradesh
2. Borra Cave in Andhra Pradesh
3. Sohan Valley in Punjab west (Now in Pakistan)
4. Evidence of oldest hand axe belonging to Paleolithic times found in Attarambakan in Tamil Nadu
5. Earlier evidence of Domestication of animal in India have been found at Adamgarh (Madhya Pradesh) & Bager (RJ) during Mesolithic age.
6. Double & Triple Burial found in Damdam site
7. 4 human skeleton found in Sarai Nahari Rai site
8. 17 human skeleton found in Lekahiya site
9. Large number of bone found in Mahadaba site

### **Neolithic Age**

- Life style changed, cultivation/ agriculture developed.
- Society changed from food gathering to food producing society.
- Women played important in household (Matriarchal Society)
- Settle village established & Pottery developed during this age.

**Site:**

1. Burjhour in Kashmir (Most Significant Site)
2. Kadiwara in Rajasthan
3. Chirand in Bihar
4. Dhamagir in Karnataka
5. Utnour in Andhra Pradesh
6. Meghaghar in Buluchitstan (It is longest survived upto 3,500 BC)
7. Koldihwa & Meghaghar two Neolithic site from where rice evidence found & Barley was 1st grain to be cultivated by human.
8. Double Burial system found.
9. Earliest evidence of agriculture found in “Sant Kabir” Nagar, U.P.