

Neolithic or New stone age

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Basics

'neo' new and 'lithic' stone.

Coined by John Lubbock

Neolithic settlements in the India are not older than 6000 B.C.

Neolithic settlements in India were first developed in the west of the Indus.

Society

Cultivation of plants and the domestication of animals began.

Led to settled life and growth of village settlements.

Crops such as wheat, barley, rice, millet, lentils were cultivated

Hunted wild animals such as boar, nilgai, gazelles, etc.

Domesticated animals include sheep, goat, cattle, etc.

Settlements

Houses were circular in shape built on a series of bamboo posts with a conical roof

Houses were subdivided into four or more internal compartments

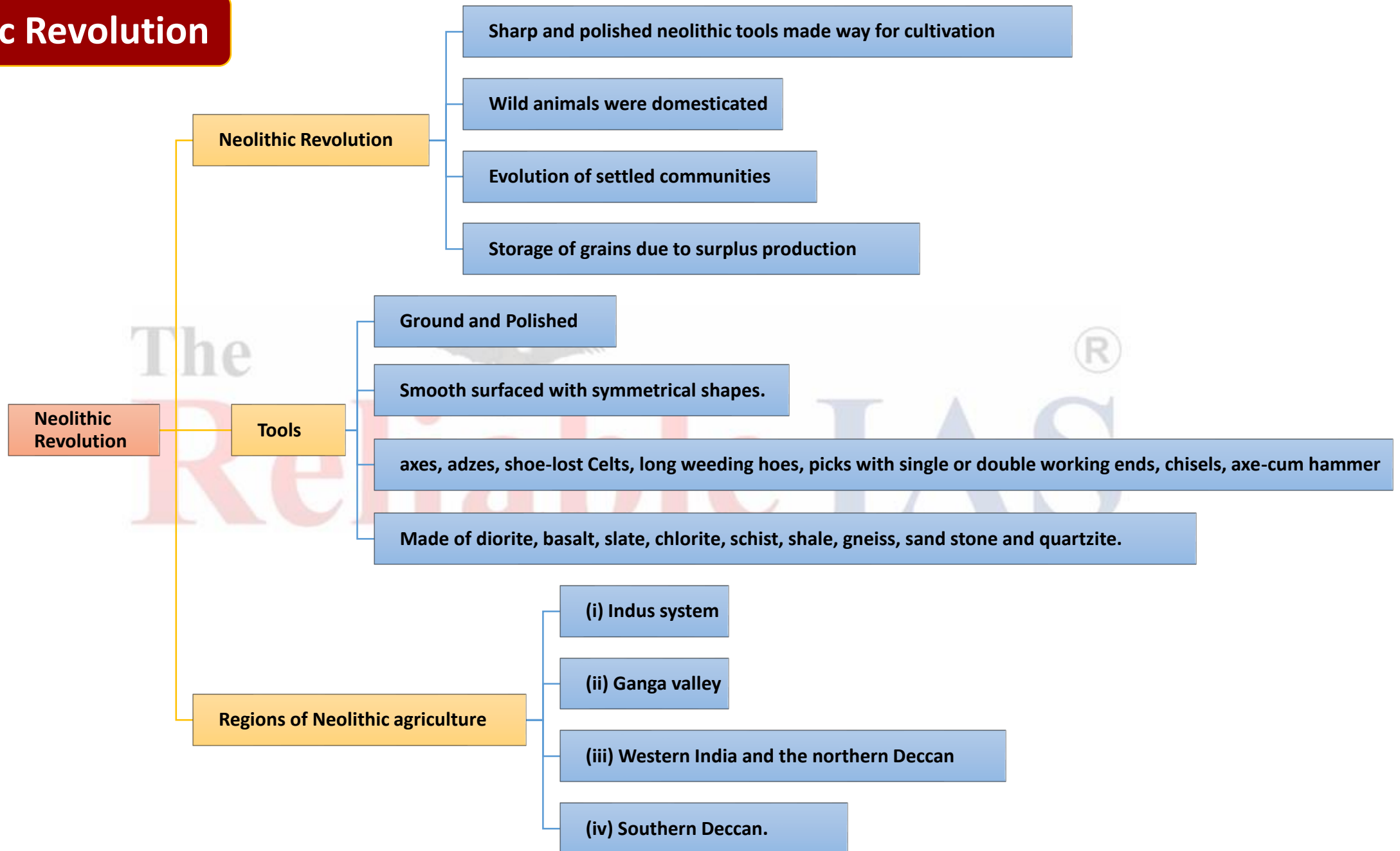
In Kashmir valley, the Neolithic people of phase-I lived in circular, oval, rectangular or square pits

Walls were of wattle and split bamboo screen plastered with mud

Houses had a hearth in a corner, sometimes only two stones juxtaposed

Nagarjunakonda and Paiyampalli(North Arcot district have yielded evidence of dwelling pits

Neolithic Revolution



Neolithic Age-Pottery, Arts, Ornaments and Burials

