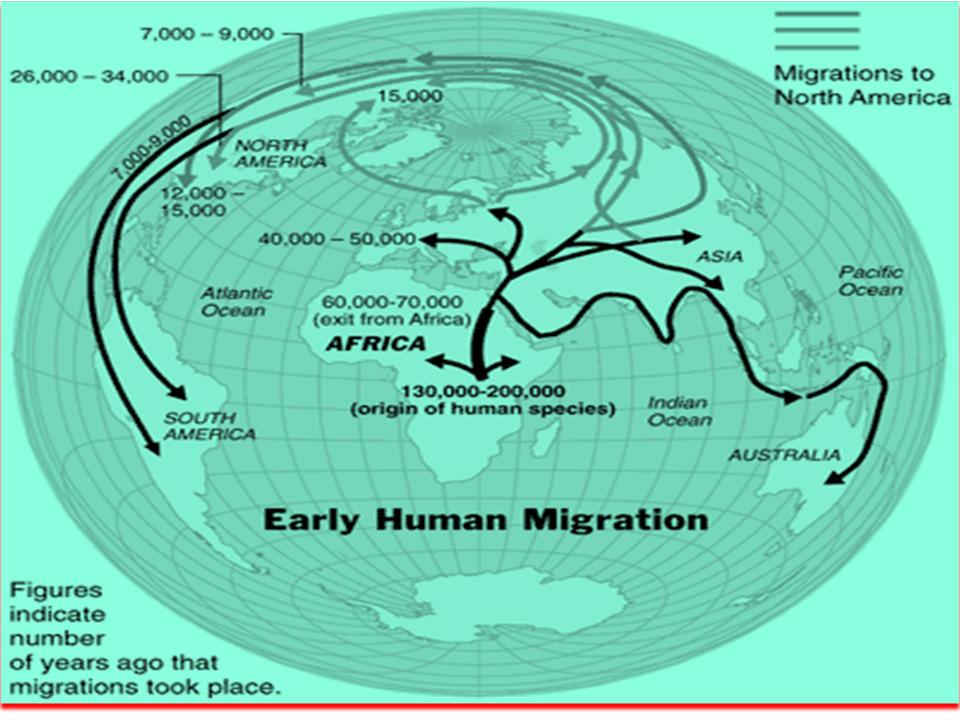
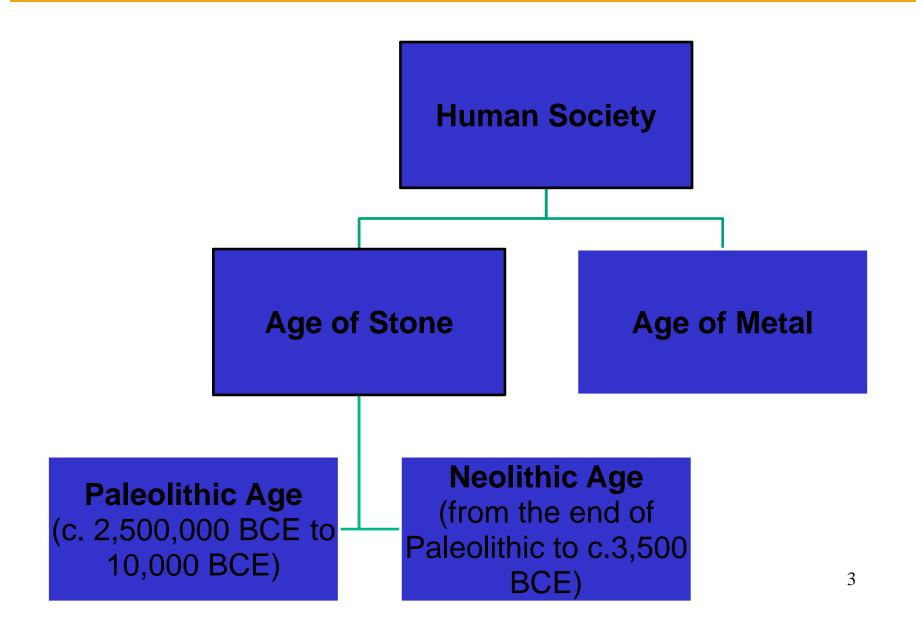


T2: Prelude to civilization



Evolution of Human Society



Stone Age

Stone Age: The part of prehistory when the earliest humans lived – used stone to make most of their tools – also used other materials









Means of livelihood during Paleolithic Age

Hunting

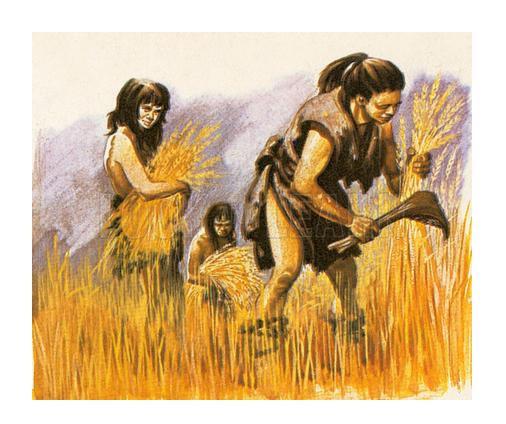
Food gathering





Means of livelihood during Neolithic Age

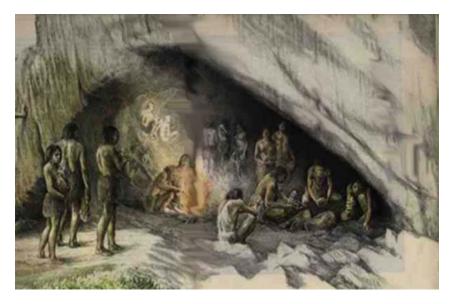
- Domestication of plants (agriculture)
- Domestication of animals.





Paleolithic dwellings

Temporary dwellings such as caves or mammoth bone huts — hunting and food gathering forced people to move where food was





Neolithic houses

- Settled life due to changes in means of livelihood required durable homes
- Usually made of wood or mud bricks.





Paleolithic tools

Fist Hatchet (hand axe)

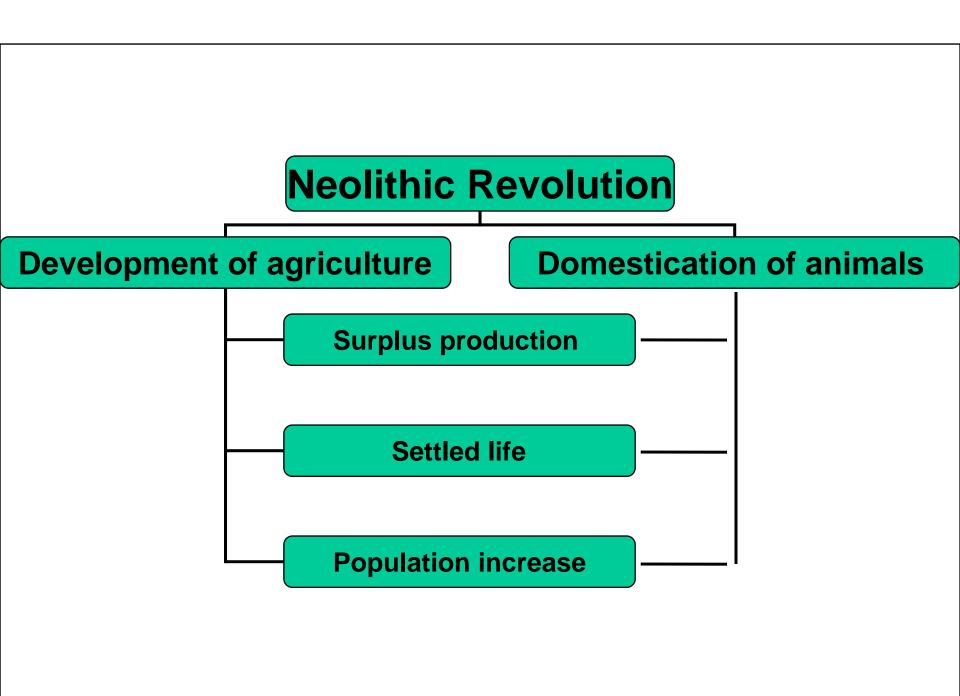




Neolithic tools







What is civilization?

- An advanced stage in the development of human culture essentially connected with urbanization
- Features of civilization include:
- cities
- writing
- government
- religion

- specialization
- social classes
- arts and architecture
- public works



What facilitated civilization?

- A successful Neolithic Revolution
- Suitable geographic (proximity to rivers, fertile land etc.) and climatic (moderate temperature, humidity, rainfall etc.) conditions create the foundation for civilization
- Arnold Toynbee's Theory of Adversity: civilization emerges when people can meet the existing challenges with appropriate responses
- A high level of intellectual development made people capable of creating civilization

Study Questions

- What were the different ages in the development of human society?
- What were the means of livelihood during the Paleolithic Age?
- What new means of livelihood were acquired by humans during the Neolithic Age?
- What was the difference between Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages in terms of tools and weapons?
- What is civilization?
- How did civilization emerge?

Thank You