

of mud walls and thatched roofs. A village was generally surrounded by a mud wall or a thick hedge to defend it from wild beasts.

### Beginning of Trade

The surplus food in the form of grains, milk and livestock also led to the start of trade. However, the early man did not sell the surplus food in exchange for cash. Instead, he exchanged food, milk or livestock for the things he needed. This is called **barter trade**.

### Religious Beliefs

The Neolithic man was fascinated as well as frightened by natural phenomena such as lightning, earthquakes and thunder. Unable to understand these phenomena, he started worshipping them. He also worshipped the sun, earth, moon, sky, water, fire, and trees. He sometimes offered

sacrifices amid hymns during worship.

Early man did not understand death. He believed that death was a long sleep or a journey into another world. So, food, clothes, tools, weapons, etc., were placed along with the dead at the place of burial.

The following table lists major differences between the lifestyles of the early man during the Palaeolithic age and the Neolithic age.

### CHALCOLITHIC AGE

When the Neolithic age was continuing, another great change happened in the life of man following the discovery of metals. In fact, it gave birth to the **Age of Metals**. Copper was the first metal to be discovered by man. With the discovery of copper, man entered the **Chalcolithic age** or the

### Comparison of Life in Palaeolithic age and Neolithic age

	Palaeolithic age	Neolithic age
Period	c.5,00,000 – 10,000 BCE	c.8000–4000 BCE
Food	Berries, roots and raw flesh	Grains, vegetables and cooked food
Shelter	Rock caves and treetops	Straw huts with thatched roofs
Clothes	Made of tree bark and animal skin	Stitched cotton, woollen and fur clothes
Animals	No domestication of animals	Domestication of animals such as dogs, sheep, donkeys, pigs, goats, cows and buffaloes
Tools	Crude tools made of stone, e.g. hand axes, choppers, etc.	Sharp, polished and grinded tools made of stone and metal, e.g. axe, sickle, bow and arrow
Discoveries and Inventions	Fire	Wheel
Social Life	Lived as a hunter and wanderer	Lived a settled life as a herdsman and farmer

Copper Stone age. The word chalcolithic is made of Greek words *khalkos* meaning 'copper' and *lithos* meaning 'stone'.

In India, Chalcolithic tools have been excavated from the Gangetic basin and Chhota Nagpur Plateau.

## BRONZE AGE

When the man of the Chalcolithic age succeeded in making **bronze**, he entered the Bronze age (3000 BCE to 2000 BCE).

The Bronze age is believed to have started in areas that lie in present-day Turkey, Iran and Iraq. In these areas also emerged early human civilizations. In the Bronze age, man was able to make more durable tools, vessels and weapons.

The Indian Bronze age began in 3300 BCE in the Indus Valley civilization. In India, bronze implements have been discovered

at Navadatoli on the banks of Narmada and Brahmagiri near Mysore.

The Bronze age was followed by the Iron age.

## Recap

1. The Neolithic man produced surplus food. He also had time for recreational activities. He also started barter trade.
2. The Neolithic man worshipped the sun, earth, moon, water, fire and trees.
3. Food, clothes, tools, weapons, etc., were buried along with the dead.
4. Two main developments of the neolithic age were—development of agriculture and invention of wheel.
5. In the Chalcolithic age, man began to use copper tools along with stone tools.
6. With the making of bronze, the early man entered into the Bronze age.
7. In India, the Bronze age began during the Indus Valley civilization.

## Mind Map

### Distinct ages of Man's past

(c.5,00,000 BCE to 2,000 BCE)

#### Stone age

- Palaeolithic age — hunter-gatherer, nomadic life, discovery of fire
- Mesolithic age — beginning of agriculture, man moves towards a settled life
- Neolithic age — development of agriculture, domestication of animals, improvement in tools, invention of the wheel, forming of villages, beginning of trade, religious beliefs

#### Chalcolithic age

- copper was the first metal to be discovered, Age of Metals

#### Bronze age

- (c.3000 BCE to 2000 BCE) – Indian Bronze age began in the Indus Valley civilization

## Key Terms

**Hunter-gatherer:** a person who obtains food from edible plants and by hunting animals

**Microlith:** small stone tools

**Barter trade:** to exchange goods, property, services, etc., for other goods

**Age of Metals:** the age in which man started using metals

**Bronze:** an alloy of copper and tin

**Chalcolithic age:** transitional period between the Neolithic age and the Bronze age

## EXERCISES

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Palaeolithic man lived as a \_\_\_\_\_ and led a \_\_\_\_\_ life.
2. Man's discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ is considered the most important event of the \_\_\_\_\_ stone age.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ age was very short (c. 10,000 BCE to 8000 BCE).
4. The invention of the \_\_\_\_\_ changed the life of man forever.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first metal to be discovered leading to the \_\_\_\_\_ age or the \_\_\_\_\_ stone age.

### B. Match the following.

- |                      |                                |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Palaeolithic age  | (a) beginning of agriculture   |
| 2. Variety of stones | (b) alloy of copper and tin    |
| 3. Mesolithic age    | (c) 5,00,000 BCE to 10,000 BCE |
| 4. Bronze            | (d) wheel                      |
| 5. Pot making        | (e) weapons                    |

### C. Write True or False for the following.

1. The continent of Africa is cited as the first home of humans.
2. The Mesolithic tools were made of metals.
3. Early man grew corn, wheat and millets.
4. There was no improvement in man's life in the Neolithic age.
5. The Indian Bronze age began during the Indus Valley civilization.



KRISHNAGAR ACADEMY.

CLASS - VI, SUBJECT - HISTORY.

CHAPTER - LIFE OF MAN THROUGH THE

26.05.2020

STONE AGE.

TOPIC - CHALCOLITHIC AGE, BRONZE AGE.

PART - III.

Answer the following Questions:

Q1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first metal discovered by man.

Q2. What is the meaning of the word Chalcolithic?

Q3. Name two places in India where Chalcolithic tools have been excavated.

Q4. Name the places where the Bronze Age is believed to have started.

Q5. The Indian Bronze Age began in \_\_\_\_\_ in the Indus Valley Civilization.

Q6. Name the places in India where the Bronze implements have been discovered.

Q7. The Bronze Age was followed by \_\_\_\_\_.

Answers of the Questions (PART-II) published on 23.05.2020 (Saturday) on the same chapter.

A1. The two significant changes in the Mesolithic Age were

- (i) The beginning of Agriculture.
- (ii) Rearing of animals.

A2. The word Microlith is made up of two words - micro meaning small and lithos meaning Stone.

A3. Sticks were used for digging the soil to sow seeds and the sickle to harvest crops.

~~Q4~~ A4. In India the remains of wheat and lentils belonging to the Neolithic age have been found at Chirand (Bihar).

A5. Agriculture is not one man's job. From sowing seeds to harvesting crop, many people work together. This added a new dimension to the life of man in the Neolithic Age. The people, who worked together in agricultural fields, started living as a community. Thus, started the formation of first villages.

A6. Among notable tools of the Neolithic age were the polished stone axe, the sickle and the digging wooden stick with a stone mace head. Other tools in use were bladesets, knives, chisels and hammers.

A7. Whetstone is a type of sharpening stone that is used to sharpen the edges of tools and implements. The Early man used the whetstone to sharpen stone tools.

A8. The Early man did not sell the surplus food in exchange for cash. Instead he exchanged food, milk or livestock for the things he needed. This is called the Barter Trade System.

A9. Any four natural objects worshipped by the people of the Neolithic Man were  
a. The Sun b. Moon c. Sky d. Water  
e. fire f. Trees.

Q10. Early man did not understand death. He believed that death was a long sleep or a journey into another world. So, food, clothes, tools, weapons, etc. were placed along with the dead at the place of burial.

### EXERCISES.

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Palaeolithic man lived as a hunter gatherer and led a nomadic life.
2. Man's discovery of Fire is considered the most important event of the Old Stone Age.
3. The Mesolithic Age was very short - (c. 10,000 BCE to 8000 BCE)
4. The invention of the wheel changed the life of man forever.
5. Copper was the first metal to be discovered leading to the Chalcolithic age or the Copper Stone Age.

Today I am ending my class here. On the next class 30.05.2020 (Saturday) we shall be doing the exercise part of this chapter along with the Question/Answers of Part - III given today.

Till then Stay safe and Healthy at Home and wash your hands after regular Intervals.