

PALEOLITHIC CULTURE

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1. LOWER PALEOLITHIC CULTURE/ AGE
2. MIDDLE PALEOLITHIC CUTURE/ AGE
3. UPPER PALEOLITHIC CULTURE/ AGE

Paleolithic Age

- The paleolithic age is also known as the Old Stone Age, is a period in human prehistory distinguished by the original development of stone tools that covers 99% of the time period of human technological prehistory. It extends from the earliest known use of stone tools by huminids c. 3.3 million years ago, to the end of the Pleistocene c. 11, 650 cal BP.

LOWER PALAEOLITHIC TOOLS

- The earliest Paleolithic stone tool industry, the Oldowan (North Tanzania and Ethiopia), began around 2.6 million years ago.¹
- Homo Habilis were the first human beings to use stone tools stated below:
- 1. Choppers
- 2. Chopping Tools
- 3. Hand Axe
- 4. Early Cleavers

Acheulian Tools

- Acheulian Tools are available for a long period of time, from 1.4 million years to 2,00,000 years in Africa 1,00,000 years in Europe. These tools included:
- Scrapers
- Burin
- Borer or Awl
- Point
- Blade

Middle Paleolithic Tools

- Homo Erectus were the owner of Middle paleolithic culture.
- The middle paleolithic age started around 1.4 million years ago and lasted upto 40000 years BP.
- By around 200,000 BP, Middle Paleolithic stone tool manufacturing spawned a tool making technique known as the prepared-core technique, that was more elaborate than previous Acheulean techniques.^[4] This technique increased efficiency by allowing the creation of more controlled and consistent flakes.^[4]

Tools of Middle paleolithic Age

- Scrapers
- Borers
- Knives
- Blades
- Burins
- Spears
- Harpoons

Upper Paleolithic Age

- Homo Sapiens were the owner of the Upper paleolithic culture.
- The Upper Paleolithic Culture developed around 40000-35000 years back and lasted till around 11650 years back.
- During the Upper Paleolithic phase the art of tool making technology reached new heights.

Kind of Tools

- During this period the technology of blade production was perfected.
- The tools were now processed by pressure flaking with stone, bone or wood.
- Borin was perfectly made and was an important tool for engraving or drilling.
- New weapons for killing a prey at a distance were light spear, spear thrower and bow and arrows.
- It was probably around the later period of this age that bows and arrows made their first appearance.

Material tools other than stone

- The use of material other than stones was on a much larger scale in an organized manner.
- These were- bones, horns, antlers, teeth, tusks and wood.
- These tools comprised standardized forms such as- spear points, daggers, picks, polished tools, pins, needles, awls, hammers, cylindrical grinding implements, shovel-like and spoon-like implements, clubs, perforated antlers etc. Some of them were composite tools or were lengthened by a handle.



Thank You