

Paleolithic Age

- The Paleolithic Period started when the man first learned how to make stone tools. The discovery of how to make the fist-hatchet, spear, and fire was the earliest man's greatest achievement.
- The old stone age or Paleolithic culture of India developed in the Pleistocene epoch or the Ice Age, which is a geological period of the age when the earth was covered with ice and weather

was so cold that human or plant life could not survive. However, the earliest species of man could have existed in the tropical region, where ice melted.

- Food gathering and hunting were the primary occupations of these people, and Paleolithic men learned to cover themselves in animal skins.
- There was no knowledge of houses, pottery, agriculture. It was only in later stages they discovered fire.

Name of Age	Time Period	Tools and weapons
Lower/Earlier Paleolithic Age	2,50,000 BC-1,00,000 BC	Hand axe and cleaver, Chopper and Chopping;
Middle Paleolithic Age	1,00,000 BC – 40,000 BC	Flake Implements
Upper/Later Paleolithic Age	40,000 BC- 10,000	Implements made of Blade and flake

- The rivers Tapi, Godavari, Bhima and Krishna have yielded a large number of Paleolithic sites.

Middle Paleolithic Age

Lower Paleolithic Age

- All of the tools were made by extracting flakes from a stone block or core until they took the right size and shape.
- Tools used were hand axes, choppers and cleavers. Tools were rough and heavy.
- Bori in Maharashtra near Pune is considered to be the earliest Lower Paleolithic site. In some parts of India like Hunsgi in Karnataka, limestone was the main material.

- Middle Paleolithic tools were primarily made on smaller, light flake tools and blades.
- The era was dominated by the flake industry, which produced tools such as scrapers, points, and borers. The size of tools decreased in this age.
- In the north-west, lots of stone tools, mostly of middle Paleolithic, have been found in the Potwar Plateau between Indus and Jehlum rivers.