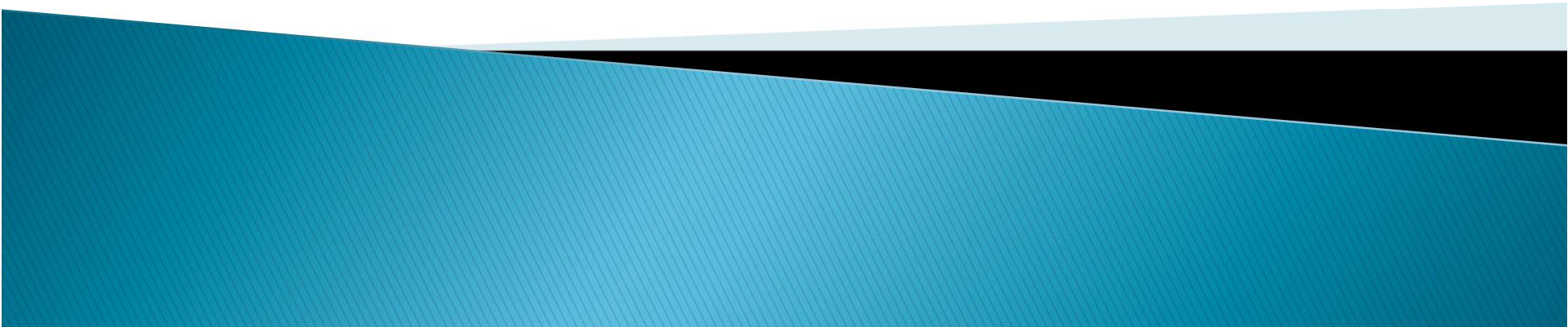


**HISTORY OF EARLY INDIA
MODULE-1
CHALCOLITHIC CULTURES**

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- ▶ Copper was the first metal used by Indians
- ▶ Copper was used along with stone
- ▶ The period which used stone and copper tools– Chalcolithic age
- ▶ Non–Harappan
- ▶ Non–Urban



SITES

- ▶ Bana culture–Bana valley in Rajasthan,Ahar and Gilund
- ▶ Kayatha culture– Bank of river Kalisindh,Narmadha,Thapati and Mahi valleys, Kayatha and Eran.
- ▶ Malwa culture– Malwa, Madhyapradesh and Maharashtra
- ▶ Jorwe culture– Jorwe,Nevasa, Diamabad, Chandbli, Songaon, Inamgaon,Prakash and Nasik, type site on the banks of river pravara 1400–700BCE.It is the youngest–rural– in semi–arid areas



North Eastern Chalcolithic sites

- ▶ Chirand on Ganga, Khairadih and Narhan in UP, Senuar, Sonpur and Taradih in Bihar, Pandu Rajar Dhibi, Mahishdal in West Bengal
- ▶ At Saipai of Etawah district in UP, a copper harpoon has found in association with a pottery known as Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP). More than 100 sites in Ganga–Yamuna doab. Period 2000 to 1500 BCE



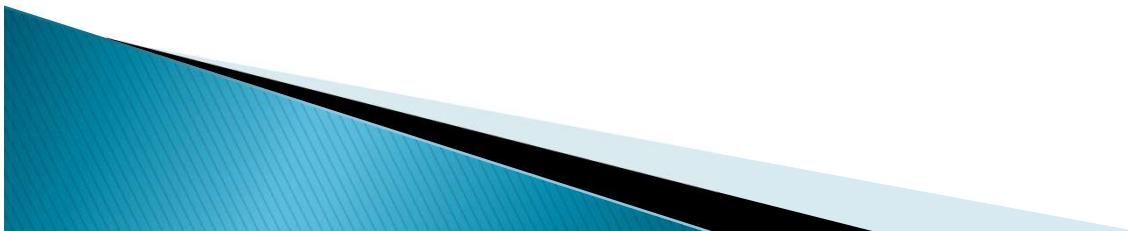
- ▶ Chalcolithic people used stone & copper tools and implements interminglingly
- ▶ Tiny tools & weapons made of stone
- ▶ Stone blade–most important
- ▶ Ahar & Gilund–Copper objects found
- ▶ People of Ahar practiced smelting and metallurgy
- ▶ Old name of Ahar– Tambavati means place possessing copper.
- ▶ Gilund produced fragments of copper
- ▶ Flat & rectangular copper axes are found in Jorwe&Chandoli in Maharashtra.



- ▶ Chalcolithic people used different types of pottery—mostly red and black or grey.
- ▶ Wheel made & hand made pottery
- ▶ Bowls, basins, globular jars with concave necks, dishes etc. used
- ▶ Regional variations in pottery making
- ▶ Painted in Black and Red
- ▶ Malwa ware— thick buff slip over which patterns are executed in black or dark brown colour
- ▶ Ahar— Black & red ware painted in white
- ▶ Kayatha— thick & sturdy red slipped ware painted with designs in dark brown



- ▶ Flourished in dark cotton soil
- ▶ Climate is semi & mainstay of economy was agriculture & stock-raising
- ▶ Cultivated–Barley, wheat, rice, bajra, lentil, horsegram,beans,pea,blackgram& greengram
- ▶ Barley was main cereal
- ▶ Inamgaon– evidence of crop rotation, harvesting of summer & winter crops, artificial irrigation
- ▶ Massive embankment at Inamgaonto divert flood
- ▶ The black cotton soil was ploughed for farming operations



- ▶ Domesticated animals– cattle, sheep, goat,pig and horse
- ▶ Bones of cattle found in sites
- ▶ The cut and chop marks on the bones indicates– slaughtered for food
- ▶ Bones of fish found at Inamgaon
- ▶ Source of fish– Kalyan or Mahad, nearest ports to Inamgaon



- ▶ Housing pattern– rectangular and circular houses with mud walls and thatched roofs
- ▶ Ahar– built their houses on the plinths, and floors were made of burnt clay
- ▶ Chalcolithic people built single roomed rectangular houses
- ▶ Some with two or three rooms. Houses built close to each other with an intervening space
- ▶ Oval fire pit with raised sides



- ▶ Jorwe– Presence of large centre in each region
- ▶ Well-to-do farmers existed in the centre
- ▶ Houses of potter, goldsmith, carver, etc. were in the periphery.
- ▶ The position & size of the houses demonstrates the social differentiation
- ▶ Malwa & Jorwe settlements– fortification walls around the settlement.



Thank You

