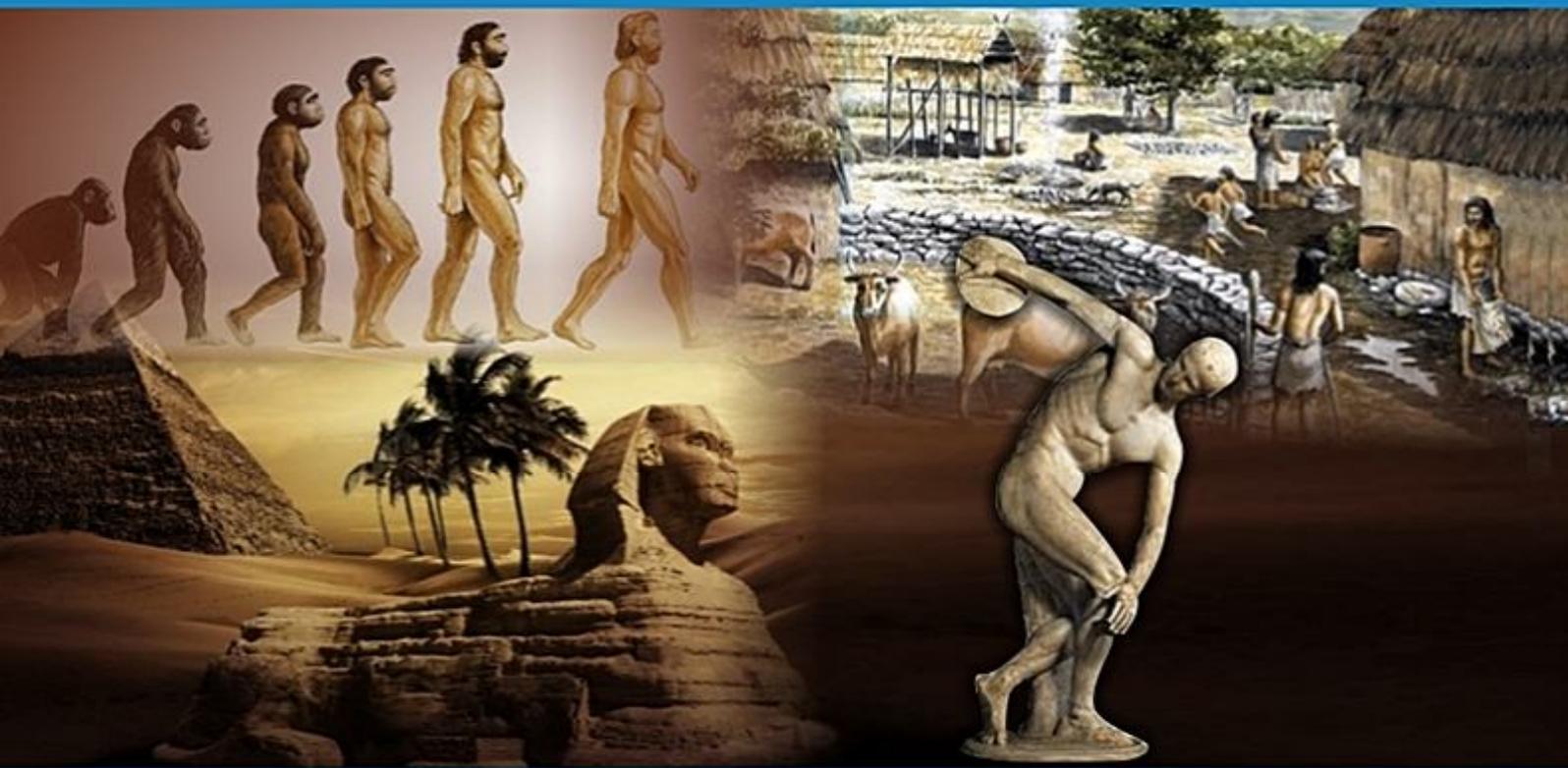


AS PER STATE MODEL SYLLABUS, ODISHA

SOCIAL FORMATIONS AND CULTURAL PATTERNS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD (CORE COURSE -II)

For B.A., FIRST SEMESTER



Dr. Abhijit Sahoo • Dr. Hemanta Kumar Mohapatra

SALIENT FEATURES

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Model Question Papers

Last Minute Revision (LMR)

Himalaya Publishing House

ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED

Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World

(CORE COURSE-II)

Dr. Abhijit Sahoo

M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D,
Lecturer in History,
Shishu Ananta Mahavidyalaya,
Balipatna, Khurda.

Dr. Hemanta Kumar Mohapatra

M.A., Ph.D,
Retd. Associate Professor in History,
Odisha Education Service.



Himalaya Publishing House

ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED

© **Authors**

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording and/or otherwise without the prior written permission of the authors and the publisher.

First Edition : 2019

Published by	: Mrs. Meena Pandey for Himalaya Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. , "Ramdoot", Dr. Bhalerao Marg, Girgaon, Mumbai - 400 004. Phone: 022-23860170, 23863863; Fax: 022-23877178 E-mail: himpub@bharatmail.co.in; Website: www.himpub.com
Branch Offices	:
New Delhi	: "Pooja Apartments", 4-B, Murari Lal Street, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi - 110 002. Phone: 011-23270392, 23278631; Fax: 011-23256286
Nagpur	: Kundanlal Chandak Industrial Estate, Ghat Road, Nagpur - 440 018. Phone: 0712-2721215, 3296733; Telefax: 0712-2721216
Bengaluru	: Plot No. 91-33, 2nd Main Road, Seshadripuram, Behind Nataraja Theatre, Bengaluru - 560 020. Phone: 080-41138821; Mobile: 09379847017, 09379847005
Hyderabad	: No. 3-4-184, Lingampally, Besides Raghavendra Swamy Matham, Kachiguda, Hyderabad - 500 027. Phone: 040-27560041, 27550139
Chennai	: New No. 48/2, Old No. 28/2, Ground Floor, Sarangapani Street, T. Nagar, Chennai - 600 017. Mobile: 09380460419
Pune	: "Laksha" Apartment, First Floor, No. 527, Mehunpura, Shaniwarpet (Near Prabhat Theatre), Pune - 411 030. Phone: 020-24496323, 24496333; Mobile: 09370579333
Lucknow	: House No. 731, Shekhupura Colony, Near B.D. Convent School, Aliganj, Lucknow - 226 022. Phone: 0522-4012353; Mobile: 09307501549
Ahmedabad	: 114, "SHAIL", 1st Floor, Opp. Madhu Sudan House, C.G. Road, Navrang Pura, Ahmedabad - 380 009. Phone: 079-26560126; Mobile: 09377088847
Ernakulam	: 39/176 (New No. 60/251), 1st Floor, Karikkamuri Road, Ernakulam, Kochi - 682 011. Phone: 0484-2378012, 2378016; Mobile: 09387122121
Cuttack	: New LIC Colony, Behind Kamala Mandap, Badambadi, Cuttack - 753 012, Odisha. Mobile: 09338746007
Kolkata	: 108/4, Beliaghata Main Road, Near ID Hospital, Opp. SBI Bank, Kolkata - 700 010. Phone: 033-32449649; Mobile: 07439040301
DTP by	: Sunanda
Printed at	: Infinity Imaging System, New Delhi. On behalf of HPH.

*Dedicated To
My Mother*



Late Smt. Pravati Sahoo

Preface

History is the study of past events and achievements of Man. With the advent of the twenty-first century, knowledge of history has become highly essential. And to obtain this knowledge, one has to make a systematic study on various aspects of past events.

The present textbook **“Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World”** is prepared taking into account for history honors students (2019-20) of the CBCS courses designed as a common syllabus for all Universities of Odisha. For the convenience of the students, different terminologies are clarified, Summary recaps are given, point and sub-points are high-lighted, Model Questions are given and LMR (Last Minutes Revision) is supplied.

In the first unit, vivid description has been made on the Evolution of Man and different pre-historic cultures. Discussions are also made on the food production, development of agriculture and animal husbandry of the Neolithic period. Egypt, Mesopotamia (Sumerian and Babylonian) and China (Shang dynasty) are also discussed. Subsequent chapter's deals with topics like Athens, and Sparta, Politics, Economic and culture of Ancient Greece.

In preparing this book, we have taken the help of classical as well as contemporary books on the topics. We have also gone through different websites dealing with the subjects. All the units of this book have been presented in a systematic and comprehensive manner.

We are thankful to Mr. Niraj Pandey and Vijaya Pandey of Himalaya Publishing House. We are also thankful to Mr. Bijaya Kumar Ojha and his team for taking a keen interest in the publication of this book. Finally, we have a request to the readers. Their suggestion on the errors and improvement of this book shall be solemnly acknowledged and the author will try his best to include the constructive and relevant suggestions in the next edition of the book. We hope that this book will surely fulfill the requirement of both students and teachers.

Authors

Syllabus

Unit-I

1. Evolution of Man
2. Palaeolithic Cultures
3. Mesolithic Cultures

Unit-II: Neolithic Culture

1. Food Production
2. Development of Agriculture
3. Animal Husbandry

Unit-III: Bronze Age Civilisations

1. Egypt
2. Mesopotamia (Sumeria & Babylonia)
3. China (Shang)

Unit-IV: Ancient Greece

1. Athens and Sparta
2. Politics, Economic
3. Culture



Contents

Unit I

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. Evolution of Man | 1 – 9 |
| 2. Palaeolithic Culture | 10 – 19 |
| 3. Mesolithic Culture | 20 – 25 |

Unit II: Neolithic Culture

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 4. Food Production, Development of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry | 26 – 43 |
|---|---------|

Unit III: Bronze Age Civilisations

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 5. Egypt | 44 – 63 |
| 6. Mesopotamia (Sumerian and Babylonia) Sumerian Civilisation | 64 – 73 |
| 7. Babylonian Civilisation | 74 – 80 |
| 8. China (Shang) Chinese Civilisation: Shang Dynasty | 81 – 94 |

Unit IV: Ancient Greece

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 9. Athens and Sparta, Politics | 95 – 108 |
| 10. Economic and Culture in Ancient Greece | 109 – 123 |
| Multiple Choice Questions | 125 – 130 |
| Model Question Papers | 131 – 144 |
| Last Minute Revision | 145 – 157 |
| Books for References | 158 – 159 |

Chapter 1

Evolution of Man

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The history of mankind in India is extremely old. Nobody can say with confidence as to how old the earth is. However, it is very hard to identify from where and when the man appeared on earth. It is equally difficult to know when the human race appeared on this earth. Yet, the historians, depending on their constructive imagination have chalked out many probable theories. It is presumed that man in the beginning led an animal life. In fact, the life of the primitive man was totally uncivilised and barbarous. They used to wander from place to place, eat raw flesh, wild fruits, dwelled in caves and underneath trees. They never knew the use of cloth and metal. However, from experience and passing through several stages, they gradually marched forward from savage life to civilised life.

Prior to the discussion of human origin, we should know the meaning of the term evolution. Evolution is defined as the process by which different kinds of living organism develop from earlier forms. In the process of evolution all living organism on this earth surface witnessed certain changes in their morphology through time. Human being, the wisest among the creature passes through several phases of evolution.

1.2 ORIGIN AND THEORY OF EVOLUTION OF MAN

The story of human evolution on earth is highly interesting and existing. The geologists have divided the early period of the earth into different phases, such as, Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Pleistocene, and Holocene. It was possibly in the middle of the Pleistocene Age that early man appeared in the earth. The Man did not appear on earth all of a sudden. He appeared on earth through a long process of evolution. Different theories have been given by different scholars, scientist, and Anthropologist regarding the origin and evolution of man. The following are some of the theories of human evolutions.

Theory of Creationism

Before the scientific discoveries of fossils records, in the theological world the commonly accepted explanation for the origin of species came from **Genesis**, the first book of the Bible,

wherein it is stated that God had created all life during six days of creation and this is known as the theory of creationism. According to creationism, biological similarities and differences originated at the Creation. Characteristics of life forms were seen as absolute; they could not change.

Fossil – the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form.

Creationism – the belief that the universe and living organisms originate from specific acts of divine creation, as in the biblical account, rather than by natural processes such as evolution.

Theory of Catastrophism

Fossil discoveries during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries raised doubts about creationism. In this condition, a modified explanation combining creationism with catastrophism arose to replace the original doctrine. In this view, fires, floods and other catastrophes, including the biblical flood involving Noah's ark, had destroyed ancient species. After each destructive event, God had created again, leading to contemporary species.

Catastrophism – the theory that changes in the earth's crust during geological history have resulted chiefly from sudden violent and unusual events. It was the theory that the Earth had largely been shaped by sudden, short-lived, violent events, possibly worldwide in scope.

Theory of Transformism

The alternative to creationism and catastrophism was transformism, also called evolution. Evolutionists believe that species arise from others through a long and gradual process of transformation or descent with modification. Charles Darwin became the best known of the evolutionists. However, he was influenced by earlier scholars, including his own grandfather. In a book called *Zoonomia* published in 1794, Erasmus Darwin had proclaimed the common ancestry of all animal species. In the nineteenth century, **Charles Darwin** put forward the idea that humans have evolved from apes, in his book *The Descent of Man*. Darwin based his hypotheses on his wide-ranging studies of plant and animal life, of different continents and island of the world, which he carried out during a five-year voyage, from 1831 to 1836 on board the research ship HMS Beagle. On examining the hundreds of species of plants, animals, and birds he had seen and collected during his voyage, Darwin could distinguish small changes in characters between similar species inhabiting different ecological niches. He summarised his findings in the book, *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, published on 24 November 1859, in which he described how one species could evolve into another more fit to survive in a changing environment, by a process which he called natural selection. Human beings, Darwin believed, evolved by a similar process. Charles Darwin provided a theoretical framework for understanding evolution. He offered natural selection as a powerful evolutionary mechanism that could explain the origin of species, biological diversity, and similarities among related life forms. Darwin proposed a theory of evolution. The theory of evolution, through natural selection, was Darwin's major contribution. Darwin postulated the theory that apes and human had a common ancestor. In his descent of man, he discussed human ancestry. According to him man descended from minute

organisms, the simplest forms of distant past and from simple form evolved the complex form through various stage.

Transformism – the doctrine that living organisms have evolved from previously existing forms of living matter.

The Origin of Man

The earliest man appeared on this earth through a long process of evolution. In fact, man's origin was from the time of mammals mainly the apes and chimpanzee. By stages, evolution shaped him into man and he became different from the rest of the ape groups. The early man must have looked extremely different from the present man. His head sloped backward above the eyes. He had a very small forehead. Though, he walked on his feet, he was bent forward. His body was covered with thick hair and his speech was limited. The early man wandered from one place to the other place in search of food and ate the flesh of animals, fruits, and sweet roots of plants. They were living in caves. They were not using any dress and led the life of a wild animal. This was the first stage of the evolution of man on the earth.

1.3 TRENDS IN HUMAN EVOLUTION

African Australopithecus

At some places, the skulls and bones of real men's predecessors have been discovered. They show the linkage in human evolution. It is supposed that two groups of sub-men lived long before the real man developed. The first group is named as **African Australopithecus**. They belonged to the group of Homonoids which include all forms of human beings. Professor Raymond Dart coined the term **Australopithecus Africanus** and the term **Australopithecus** is a combination of the Latin word **Austral**, means – **southern** and the Greek word **Pithekos** means –**ape**. The first skull and bones of Australopithecus were discovered in Tanzania of the African continent. The skull shows that the appearance of that creature must have been like that an ape. But in many other features the creature was like man. The height of this man was limited within four feet and their brain was very small.



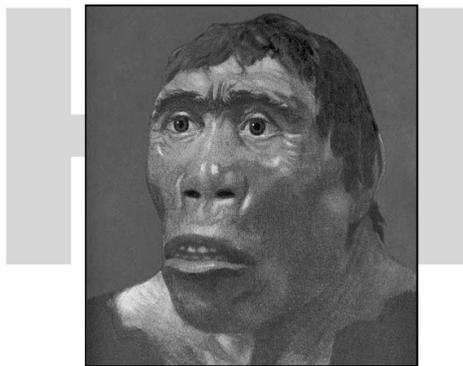
Australopithecus

Skull – The **skull** is a bony structure that forms the head in vertebrates. It supports the structures of the face and provides a protective cavity for the brain.

Asian Pithecanthropus

Java Man And Peking Man

The following group of sub-men is described as the Asian Pithecanthropus. The remains of those creatures have been discovered in Java by a Dutch army Surgeon in 1894 and they were more developed than African Australopithecus. It is believed that the Java man lived in the early Pleistocene age about 5, 00,000 B.C. He walked in a stopped position and his brain was small. He resembled more an ape than a present-day man and looked like a chimpanzee. The Java men were about five and a half feet tall. They could not speak. The skulls and bones of these similar creatures were also discovered in China near Peking. The Peking man is believed to be slightly advanced than the Java man. The height of this man was almost similar to the Java man. His forehead was much wider than Java man. In the process of evolution, the Peking man was more advanced than the earlier two. The Java man and the Chinese sub-man together represented a further step in the evolution towards the real man.



The Java man

Ape – a large primate that lacks a tail, including the gorilla, chimpanzees, orangutan, and gibbons.

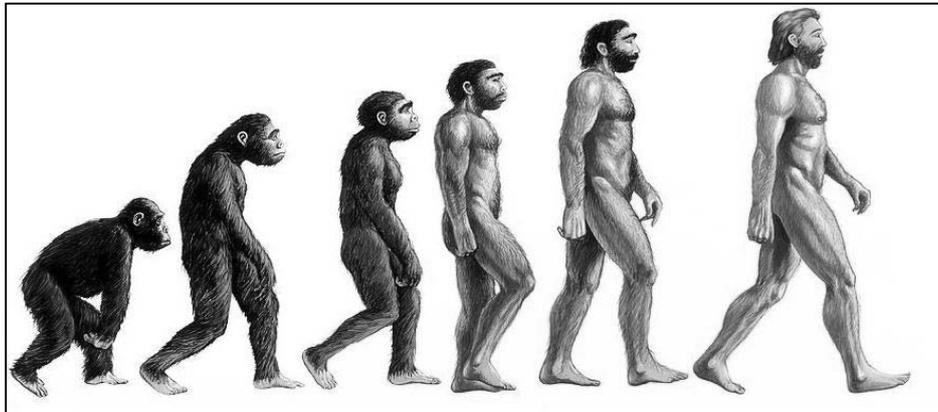
Heidelberg in Germany

The next lucid evidence of the existence of the early man is found near Heidelberg in Germany. The Heidelberg man lived in the second interglacial period, something like 300,000 years ago. The fossil remains excavated there are far more like a man of today than those of the creature found in Java. His teeth were like the teeth of the current man. He had a healthy body and also exchanged language with his fellow men. He was closer to the Homo-Sapiens or the species to which all current day men belong.

Piltdown in England

A few bones of Piltdown man have also been found in Sussex, England in 1911. The man of this period is supposed to have lived in the third interglacial period or about 125,000 years ago.

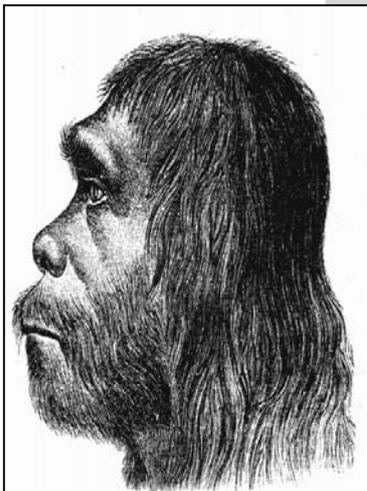
The skull or bones shows that Pilttdown mans brain capacity was midway between the Java man and the man of today.



Stages of Human Evolution

Neanderthal Man: Homo Erectus

Homo is a Latin word which means male and Erectus means straight. The Homo erectus could stand straight.



The next phase in the evolution of man was the Neanderthal man. The Neanderthal man was more advanced than the earlier men. This type of man, whose traces have been found near Neanderthal (Germany), lived in the last interglacial period. He was considerably an improved man over the Java man. They had a huge body which was covered with long hairs. As their backbones were slightly inclined, they could not stand erect, nor could they move their necks. The Neanderthal man foreheads were narrow and hollow and eyebrows bulged out. It is supposed that the Neanderthal man generally lived in caves near lakes, and rivers. He did not know to make a pot to keep water. So, he stayed in places where water was available. Although they lived in caves, they did not altogether give up wandering life. They used caves in order to protect themselves from severe cold and heavy rain. The most significant characteristic of this period was the use of fire, which was accidentally produced due to the friction of trees or stones. They tried to keep the fire burning with the help of dry leaves and woods. The fire was used to scare away wild animals, to keep the caves warm, and most likely to cook food. The invention of fire was the utmost contribution of early men to human civilisation. Their dress consisted of dried skins. They used implements of stone and wood for hunting small animals. In the course of time, the quality of these implements improved. Their food consisted of fish, the flesh of different animals, and fruits of the forest. They were living in small groups, each under the leadership of a strong man. The duty of the leader was probably to protect his fellowmen from the attack of wild animals. The

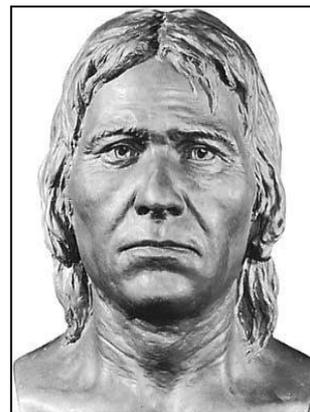
language was not developed and thoughts were exchanged through certain signs. It is believed that Neanderthal man was the real ancestor of the man of today.

Complete Man: Cro-Magnon Man: Homo Sapiens

Homo Sapiens – The Latin words **Homo** means Male and **Sapiens** means wise or thinking, jointly constitute Homo sapiens which means Thinking man.

Finally, on the path of human evolution, there appeared the complete or real man. He appeared more than twenty-five thousand years ago. South Asia, North Africa, and the Mediterranean region were the places where they appeared first and then spread to Europe. That type marked the next higher stage in the evolution of the human race. Those men were more improved than the Neanderthal men both in physical strength and mental exercise. Their brain was more developed than that of the Neanderthal man. They were the complete men and thus, the ancestors of the present human race. They were of two types i.e. Cro-Magnon type found in France and Grimaldi type. The Cro-Magnon type was first found in 1868 in Les Eyzies, Dordogne, France, and the Grimaldi type was found near Mentone.

Both the Cro-Magnon and Grimaldi man lived towards the latter part of the Paleolithic or the Old Stone Age. They did not have an ape-like appearance. The Cro-Magnon men were tall with a broad face and a prominent nose. They possessed teeth and bones of the human type and were able to walk straight. They drove the Neanderthal man out of the caves which they occupied. They used the stone implements which were better than those of the Neanderthal man. They knew how to gather food and moved widely in search of food. In the course of time, they came to know the use of the implements of bone. Hunting was their main occupation and probably mammoth, horse, bison, and reindeer were the animals hunted by them. They were fond of the horse's flesh. The bark of the tree and dried skins served the purpose of their dress. Afterward, they prepared needles of bone to stitch skins. It has been known that they possessed the skill of painting. They drew beautiful pictures of bull, horse, deer, etc. on the walls of the caves with the help of either bone or stone and used various colours like black, brown, red, yellow, and white into them. Probably he had a larger vocabulary than the Neanderthal man, because, language gave him an enormous advantage over animals.



Cro-magnon Man

Races of Mankind

As mentioned above, the Neanderthal man is believed to be the straight ancestor of the current man. The remains of this type of man have been found all over the world. Within the course of time, the Neanderthal man began to be different physically in different parts of the world. These differences can be traced to the difference in climate and other factors. When the man had developed fully, these physical differences became prominent. Although, every man belongs to one great human family called Homo sapiens (Thinking man), he can be divided into

four races of mankind. This division is based on the difference in the shape of his skull, the type of his hair and the colour of his skin. These four races of mankind are as follows:

- **The Australoid Race:** Pygmy peoples of Central Africa, Australia, and the Malaya Archipelago are recent representatives of the Australoid race. Their chief characteristics are long heads, dark skin, woolly hair, and short stature.
- **The Negroid Race (Negroes):** The Negroes live mainly in warm to hot climates. They have a long head, forward thrusting jaw, tall stature, black skin and woolly hair. Probably, the Negroes originated in Africa, south of the Sahara Desert. They moved from there to other parts of the world.
- **The Mongoloid Race (Mongolians):** The Mongolians are mainly Asiatic and are round-headed, yellow skinned, short in stature, and medium cranial capacity. These people first appeared in Central Asia and then spread to Siberia, China, Japan, and South East Asia.
- **The Caucasian Race (Aryans):** The original home of the Aryans is believed to be somewhere in the region known as Eurasia. From there they moved to other parts of Europe, Iran, Iraq, The Northern Africa and India. The Aryans who migrated to India and settled in India are known as the Indo-Aryans. They have a long head, short stature, and medium cranial capacity.

1.4 LET'S SUM UP

Like this, we find that the progress of the evolution of man was very slow but some definite advancement had been made. There were different types of early man. This difference is based on their stages of development. The inventions of fire, stone tools, use of bones, paintings, etc. are such useful important events that really contributed to the progress of mankind during later periods.

1.5 SUMMARY

- The history of mankind in India is extremely old. Nobody can say with confidence as to how old the earth is. However, it is very hard to identify from where and when the man appeared on earth. It is equally difficult to know when the human race appeared on this earth.
- The fact of evolution was known before Darwin and Wallace. The theory of evolution, through natural selection (how evolution occurred), was their major contribution.
- Different theories have been given by different scholars, scientist, and Anthropologist regarding the origin and evolution of man. Theory of creationism, Theory of Catastrophism and Theory of Transformism.
- The earliest man appeared on this earth through a long process of evolution. In fact man's origin was from the time of mammals mainly the apes and chimpanzee. By stages, evolution shaped him into man and he became different from the rest of the ape groups.

- The human evolutionary history begins with the discovery of the hominid fossils. The process of evolution is still continuing. It may be happening that still human being is under the process of biological evolution but owing to our short life span we are unable to observe.
- There were different types of early man. This difference is based on their stages of development.
- Four races of mankind are – The Australoid Race, The Mongoloid Race, The Negroid Race and The Caucasian Race.

MODEL QUESTIONS

1. Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ is the author of the book “Zonomia”.
2. _____ is the author of the book “The Descent of Man”
3. In the _____ year the book Origin of Spices was published.
4. The first skull and bones of Australopithecus were discovered in the _____ continent.
5. The meaning of *Homo-Sapiens* is _____.
6. The meaning of *Homo-Erectus* is _____.
7. The meaning of Skull is _____.

2. Answer the Questions in One Word or One sentence

1. Who was the author of the book “Zoonomia”?
2. Name the man who first appeared on the earth?
3. Who was the author of the book “Origin of the Spies”?
4. Who did coin the term Australopithecus?

3. Answer the Questions in Two or Three Sentences

1. What is the meaning of Evolution?
2. What is the theory of Creationism?
3. What is the theory of Catastrophism?
4. Who was the author of the book “Zoonomia”? When was it published?
5. Who was the author of the book “Origin of the Spies? When was it published?
6. Who did coin the term Australopithecus? What is the meaning of the term?
7. In which place of Africa the first skull and bones has been discovered?
8. What do you understand by “*Homo-Sapiens*”? From which places their skeletons have been discovered?
9. What is the meaning of “Homo-Erectus”?

4. Write Short Notes on:

1. Australopithecus
2. Homo sapiens
3. Charles Robert Darwin
4. Java Man
5. Peking Man

6. Heidelberg Man
7. Piltdown Man
8. Neanderthal Man
9. Cro-Magnon Man
10. The Australoid Race
11. The Mongoloid Race
12. The Negroid Race
13. The Caucasian Race.

5. Long Questions

1. Trace the events leading to the evolution of humankind on earth.
2. Starting from the stage of the Java man trace the gradual development of early man up to the stage of the Cro-Magnon Man.
3. Discuss the various theories of Human Evolution.

