

## Short History notes for EPFO SSA:

Students need to understand that the notes are not exhaustive in nature. Notes are made by seeing variety of exams which has similar pattern like EPFO SSA.

1. First Paleolithic tool was found by **Robert Bruce**
2. The three-age system, divided into stone, bronze and iron from the collection of Copenhagen museum was coined by Danish archaeologist **Christian Jurgensen Thomsen**
3. According to the excavated evidence, **the domestication of animals began** in the Mesolithic period. The earliest pieces of evidence of domestication of animals in India have been found at **Adamgarh (Hoshangabad, M.P.) and Bagor (Bhilwara, Rajasthan)**.
4. A large number of implements made of bones and horns have been found from the Mesolithic site, **Mahadaha and Sarai Nahar Rai** (located in Pratapgarh district of U.P.).
5. **Damdama** is a Mesolithic site in Pratapgarh district Uttar Pradesh. In Damdama, 41 human graves were found. Out of these graves, 5 are double burial. One triple burial grave is also found here.
6. A grave with four human skeletons has been found at **Sarai Nahar Rai**.
7. Grains were first ever produced in **Neolithic Age**. It was the time when people were introduced to agriculture. **Koldihwa** and **Mehrgarh** were the two Neolithic villages from where clear pieces of evidence of rice and wheat have been found
8. In India, the first evidence of man was found in western **Narmada region** of Madhya Pradesh. It was discovered in 1982
9. The first cereal used by man was :**barley**
10. From **Lahuradev in Sant Kabir Nagar district, Uttar Pradesh**, oldest evidence of agriculture have been obtained.
11. Navdatoli has revealed excellent evidence of both round and rectangular residential structures which are located near Indore (Madhya Pradesh). This site was excavated by **Mr. H.D. Sankalia**, This site was the most extensive excavated rural Chalcolithic site of Indian sub-continent, which is determined to be between 1600 B.C. and 1300 B.C
12. The book entitled 'Puratattva Vimarsh ' written by Dr. Jai Narayan Pandey describes various pointed objects and ornaments made of bones which have been reported from Sarai Nahar Rai, Damdama and Mahadaha
13. **Ahar civilization** belonged to chalcolithic period and flourished around the Mewar region of Rajasthan. They used copper tools and evidence of copper smelting is present too
14. The **megaliths** usually refer to the **burials** made up of large stones in graveyards away from the habitation area
15. The '**Ash mounds**' have been found from a Neolithic site Sangana Kallu located in Vellari district near Mysore in Karnataka.
16. The rock shelters of **Bhimbetka** are located 45 km west of Bhopal. UNESCO has included the shell pictures of Bhimbetka in the list of its world heritage
17. The rock-cut paintings of **Ajanta and Bagh** are related to post Mauryan period while Amravati, which is famous for its cairn architecture is considered to be built in Shunga's period or Satavahana's period

18. The people of **Jorwe culture** lived in large rectangular houses with wattle and daub walls and thatched roof. They believed in life after death and therefore buried the dead inside the houses under the floor. Children were buried in two urns that were joined mouth-to-mouth and set horizontally in the pit, while adults were placed in a supine position with the head towards the north (north to south). These sites were found in Daimabad, Inamgaon, Chandauli, Nevasa, etc
19. The **Burzahom** site is a prehistoric settlement in the village of the same name in Kashmir valley. Both human and animal skeletons were found here with trepanning (bored hole) marks. In many pits, bones of dogs and antlered deer were found along with human skeletons
20. In early historic times, **Chandraketugarh** was connected to the Ganga by the Vidyadhari river, and must have been an important centre of trade, and possibly also a political centre. Chandraketugarh was a major centre of terracotta craft. Various kinds of artefacts have been found at the site over the years, including coins, pottery, seals and sealings and figurines made of ivory, wood and bronze. Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.
21. The **Ganeshwar-Jodhpura** culture was located in the north-eastern part of Rajasthan. Hundreds of copper objects have been found at this site.
22. In 1871, the **Archaeological Survey** was established as a separate department, and Alexander Cunningham was appointed as its first Director-General. In 1901, during the tenure of Lord Curzon, it was centralized and designated as Archaeological Survey of India. In 1902 John Marshall was appointed as its first Director General

