
UNIT 1 MESOLITHIC FEATURES

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Learning Objectives



Once you have studied this unit, you should be able to:

- learn about the culture that flourished in Europe during Post Pleistocene period in Europe;
- know about the environmental background of the Holocene period in Europe;
- learn about the change in tool types and their manufacturing technique during this period;
- learn about Mesolithic man and his culture; and
- learn about Mesolithic ecology that is the mode of adjustment of the Mesolithic people in the changing environmental condition of early Holocene period in Europe.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Mesolithic is a cultural stage belonging to human beings who were completely modern in their biological characteristics and are known as *Homo sapiens sapiens*. In fact, people lived almost in the same way as they did during Palaeolithic stage. The main difference being they that lived in Europe at a time when the climate was changing from what it was during the previous geological stage, known as the Pleistocene epoch. The geological epoch which follows is known as Holocene. Both Pleistocene and Holocene belong to the Quaternary period. Holocene is also known as the Recent or Neothermal phase. We are living in the Holocene phase. Holocene began around 10,000 years B. C.

In Europe, Pleistocene is considered as a period of climatic fluctuations. Throughout this epoch climate fluctuated between warm and cold phases. At the end of Pleistocene period, climate slowly became warmer. With the change in the climatic environment areas which were under ice or under the influence of cold climate became free from ice or its influence. Plant and animal gradually changed. Faunas of the cold climate were replaced gradually by the faunas of the warm climate. Plant cover changed from arctic to temperate types. Holocene period seen the establishment of the geographical, climatic and biological

conditions of Europe as it is known today. Human beings adjusted with the changing condition by changing this way of life.

The change was quite slow but the change took place mainly in response to the change in the environment. However, in their subsistence level they were much like the Palaeolithic hunter gatherers but their mode of hunting-gathering became intensified. Man's long experience through generations of interaction with plant and animal in search of living, has led to his experience and knowledge about them. For this reason, we find the people who lived in the Post-Pleistocene era were still hunter gatherers but were species-specific hunter and gatherers. This means that they favoured some species of plants and animals over others. Culture that was produced by the people who lived in Europe during post Pleistocene period that is early Holocene, are known as Mesolithic culture. Change of environment was not uniform. Accordingly culture varied from one environmental zone to the other.

Study of Mesolithic culture of Europe can best be studied from the following points:

- *Terminology*
- *Environment*
- *Tool types and techniques of manufacture*
- *Mesolithic cultures*
- *Post Pleistocene/ Post- glacial/ early Holocene ecology*

Terminology

The term Mesolithic has got a long history of origin. In fact A.C. Carlyle (Brown, 1889) had coined the nomenclature on the soil of India. There was a general belief that a cultural break existed between Palaeolithic, the Old Stone Age Culture on the one hand and the Neolithic or the New Stone Age culture on the other (Lubbock, 1865).

Carlyle found a large number of small stone implements from the caves and rock shelters of Vindhyan hill regions of central India. The assemblage comprised of small stone tools in forms of crescents, trapezoids, triangles and delicate knife-lets. No tool was more than 1.6 cm. in length. The tools were never found in association with polished or ground implements. Carlyle found enough stratigraphic evidence to suggest that these small implements were lying intermediate between Palaeolithic and Neolithic stages. The accompanying culture connected with both the stages. Carlyle termed this intermediate stage as Mesolithis. On the basis of Carlyle's findings and on similar evidences from other parts of Asia and Africa, Brown (1889) carried out his investigation in Britain and Europe. His findings were similar. His evidence was based on data found near about East Dean and Sussex, England. He found transitional sequence of culture both on the basis of stratigraphy and typology. Zoologists dominated the scientific discourse at that time, which undermined cultural capability of men. They believed that man left Europe with the animals of the cold period. In spite of the logic put forward by Brown, it was not until Piette's discovery of similar situation at Mas'd Azil in 1895, that the term Mesolithic gained any popularity among the European scholars.

Clark, in 1932, established the term in its proper connotation. He substantiated his opinion with data related geology, archaeology and ecology. His enquiry was based on ecological understanding. Clark's (1980) definition of Mesolithic is as follows; "it is a culture of hunter-gatherers lying intermediate between Paleolithic on the one hand and Neolithic on the other; recent in geochronology; followed the same subsistence pattern as Palaeolithic but difference was emphasised in terms of specialisation". The end of Pleistocene is conventionally placed around 10,000 years B.C. The date for Mesolithic in Europe is fixed around 9500 years B.C. Mesolithic is considered to have ended with the introduction of agriculture around 6000 and 5000 years B.C. (Price, 1991).

In Asia and Africa the terminology differed. In West Asia, mainly Levant, Iraq, Iran and Africa the period just preceding Neolithic is called Epipaleolithic by Garrod, Stekelis, Neuville, Kenyon, Mc. Burney and others. The genesis of the culture lies well before Holocene period and into the terminal Pleistocene at these places. In Africa, excepting in the Nile valley, no true Neolithic culture is found. In these areas Mesolithic-like cultures are known by the term Late Stone age. In India, the culture is also termed as microlithic culture.

1.2 ENVIRONMENT OF EUROPE DURING EARLY HOLOCENE PERIOD

Europe was under the influence of glaciations during Pleistocene period. Snowline marking the arctic tundra was extended up to present temperate zone. At the end of Pleistocene period due to change in solar radiation, Europe was gradually warming up. This led to mass scale change in geography, biology and human culture of Europe. Post Glacial or post Pleistocene environment of present day temperate Europe is better understood with the application of pollen-analysis. Palynologists found that Post-glacial deposits can be divided into zones in which the transformation of forests in response to the curve of temperature is recorded. At first the temperature rose slowly, culminated into a peak and then receded to some extent until present day condition was reached.

Mesolithic culture in Europe can be separated from Palaeolithic on the basis of geological and palaeontological characters, although the criteria vary from one region to the other. It can be distinguished from Neolithic on the basis of its economy. Neolithic had a food producing economy, based on agriculture and animal husbandry. Mesolithic people lived on hunting and gathering. They did not know food production.

K. Jessen in 1934 divided Holocene Europe into nine basic zones based on pollen analysis to understand its climatology. Pollen analysis provided a picture of forest development in north and northwest Europe. Forest in Scandinavian language is referred to as boreal. Europe was under Park Tundra condition (pollen Zone I-III) by the end of Pleistocene. With the warming up of climate park tundra vegetation made way for Birch-pine pollen zone (IV) of the pre-boreal period that was a period through which forest development was taking place. The first phase of forest development is known as early boreal (pollen zone V). This phase was dominated by pine trees but hazel and birch were also found. This is followed by late boreal (pollen zone VI). Pine and hazel trees dominated the forest together with some elm and oak in its first phase and lime and alder at its later phase.

Pollen VII a is known as Atlantic period because the land bridge connecting Great Britain to Europe was submerged and the climate of the area was exposed to the influence of Atlantic ocean. The forest of this period is characterised by the presence of alder-oak-elm-lime trees. This phase continues into a period known as sub Boreal (pollen zone VII b). In it, elm declines slowly and hazel increases. During the Atlantic period a climatic optimum occurred with annual average temperature above 2 degree centigrade than what it is today.

Faunal changes also took place but fauna was not as sensitive as the plants. Some of the most significant changes were gradual and eventual replacement of reindeer by red deer and bison by *bos*.

Movements of the sea level, also known as eustatic movement and the land surface movement known as isostatic movement, took place with the end of the ice age. This has been studied in detail in the Baltic Sea region of the Scandinavian Peninsula. Baltic was an Ice Lake by the end of the glacial period. During Pre Boreal period with the melting of the ice, it became a sea and was known by the name yoldia sea. It was named after the molluscan fauna *yoldia artica*. Land surface rose during Boreal phase and Baltic became a fresh water lake and is known as Ancylus Lake, with the characteristic presence of molluscs, *Ancylus fluviatilis*. During the subsequent Atlantis period the sea level rose again and Baltic became a sea known as Littorina Sea. This phase is identified with the presence of common periwinkle shells known as *Littorina littoria*. Several transgressions and regressions of sea took place in Atlantic. Some of the transgressions are dated.

As the ice retreated there occurred a rapid spread of forest and the development of new subsistence pattern. It is thought that in response to the development of forest man developed new tool types, such as axes, adzes and picks in order to deal with the new environment. The change was gradual.

1.3 TOOL TYPES AND MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE

Tools of Mesolithic culture are categorised into two groups, those made on stone and those made on bone and antler. The stone tools can further be divided into two categories, the microlith and the macrolith i.e. tiny tools and bigger tools, respectively.

Microliths

Microliths are the predominating and common tool types of this cultural phase. Technologically, this is a continuation of types from the Palaeolithic period. Microliths occur at the last phase of the Palaeolithic culture but predominance of the same is found during the Mesolithic stage. Standardisation of size dimension is made by archaeologists and 3cm is taken as the limit for length for determining a microlith. Moreover, the microliths of Mesolithic period were made by highly skilled tool making technique. This is mainly reflected in retouching of the working edge of the tool or blunting of the hafting edge of the tool.

The technique employed was punch and pressure, which developed during the Upper Paleolithic period. For this reason, identification of Mesolithic microliths largely depend on the context of its finding and dates. Microliths were made by a technique known as notch technique. A small notch was made on the edge of a micro blade by means of abrupt retouch. The point of a small punch or perhaps bone was then placed in the centre of the notch and the bulbar end of the blade was removed by a slightly oblique blow. The bulbar end is found as a waste-product, known as micro-burin. The rest of the bladelet was fashioned into a microlith, also by abrupt retouch. However, some forms of microliths could possibly have been made by retouching blades without using the notch technique.

Microliths are described in terms of geometric and non-geometric shapes. Geometric ones are types such as trapeze, triangle, lunate or crescent. The non-geometric types are named by the nature of blunting of the back, such, partly, fully or obliquely blunted blades or after their functions such as scraper, point, knife, blade, awl, burin and borer (fig. 1.1).

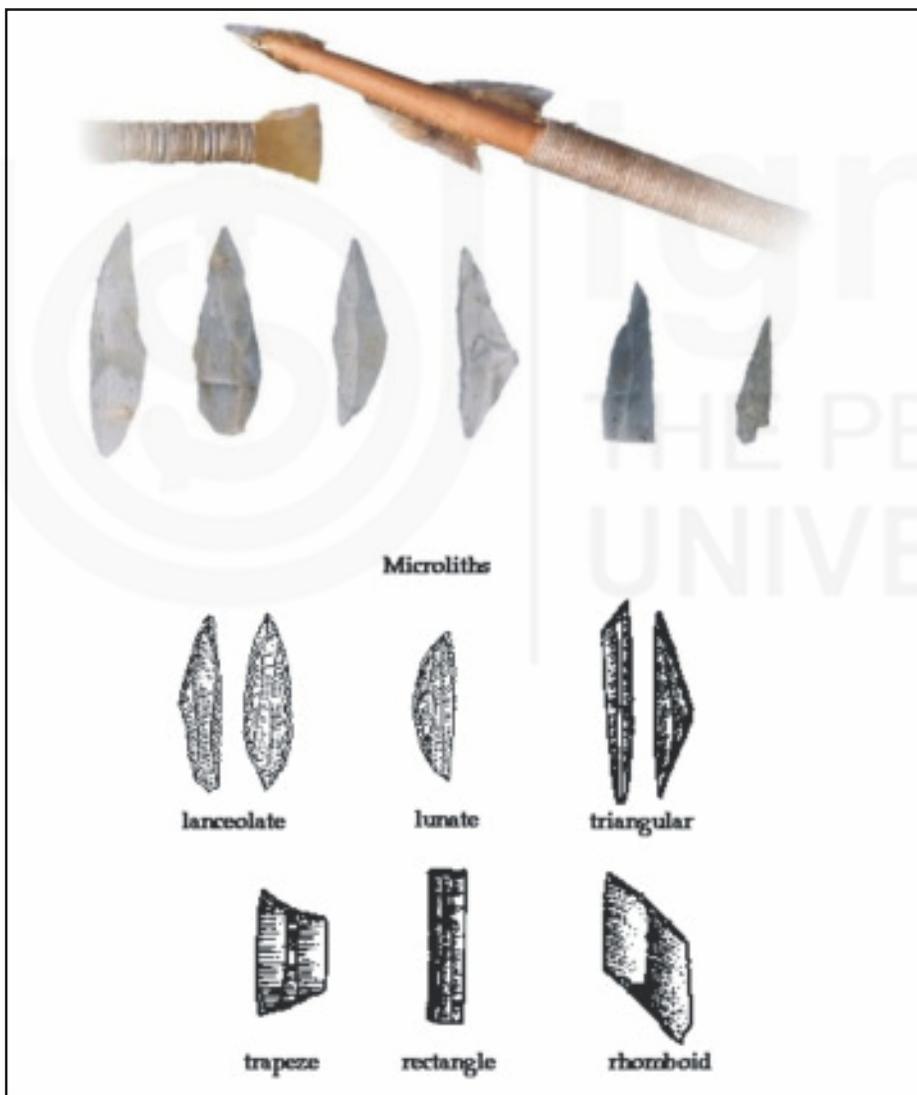


Fig. 1.1: Microliths

The tool kit of the Mesolithic people consisted of a large number of small pointed pieces. Evidences suggest that a large proportion of these elements were employed in composite tools for plant gathering-harvesting, slicing, grating, plant fibre

processing for lines, snares, net and traps, shell openers, bow-drill points and awls. The pieces were hafted on wood, bone and antler. These were set in line to give a straight cutting edge or set with slanting blades, micro-blades, broad trapezes, notched and serrated blades in line, or lunates and triangles set vertically to give varieties of saw edge (fig.1). This tradition of composite tool using must have extended from Palaeolithic into Mesolithic.

The microlithic technique enables the maximum length of edge and number of points to be extracted from a minimal volume of stone. The technique allows the regular exploitation of small, nodular pebbles and even large artifacts. The technique in turn allows permanent occupations of territories without any other stone resources. In this way the Mesolithic people exploited extremely sharp and hard materials like flint, chalcedony, agate, carnelian etc, which occur in small sources. Economy of the technique is observed in the construction of composite tools in terms of small rapidly replaceable and interchangeable, standardised and mass produced units, which were produced in advance in large quantity and kept in readiness for use at times of wear and tear. The procedure was to pull out the worn out piece and plug in a fresh one in its place. A broken Palaeolithic tool needed a complete replacement.

Macroliths

The tools which are beyond the size of microlith may be considered as macroliths. In this category there are tools which are a continuation of the Upper Palaeolithic types, such as, scrapers. New types are axes and picks. These are considered as heavy duty tools. These are made on stone, mostly flint. The tools are made by flaking and making a transverse working edge. According to the nature of working edge these are termed as axe and adze. These are meant for wood working and were mainly associated with cultures, which developed in the forest area. Another type of heavy duty tool is the pick. This has a pointed working edge. There are evidences that the axe, adze and picks were hafted in wooden, bone or antler haft (Fig.1.2). These tools helped the users to cope with forest environment.

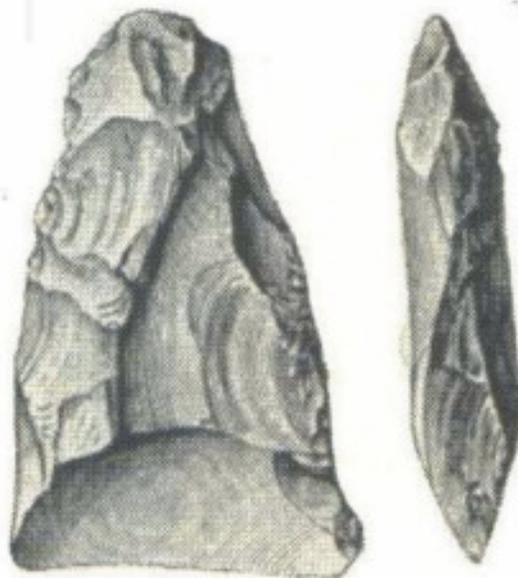


Fig. 1.2: Macroliths (Heavy duty tools)

Bone and Antler Tools

Bone tools are found mainly in the form of barbed harpoons. Harpoon is a type of tool from Maglemosian culture. Harpoons vary in terms of number of barbs; location of barbs along the shaft and in terms of nature and shape of barbs. There are fish hooks and points. Points are grooved and made into needles or made into leister prongs. Chisels on long bones are found. Bones were also used as hafts for making composite tools.

Mostly shredded antlers were used for making tools. The antler were cut down along the brow tine region and shaped into axe, adze or haft for inserting stone axe or adze heads. Animal horn and teeth were also hafted and used as tools (Fig.1.3).



Fig. 1. 3: Bone and antler tools. Bone tools and abraded pebble (Source: <http://www.donsmaps.com>)

1.4 MESOLITHIC CULTURE OF EUROPE

Mesolithic culture of Europe exhibits dynamicity of adaptation to changing environmental condition. Environment in Europe went through changes from tundra park land, open steppe, forested zones and coastal environment. In all the areas culture revealed adaptation to the local environment. According to Clark (1980) this condition may be considered as ecological niche formation by contemporary human beings. In the present study cultures which grew under forest and in open grass land conditions are discussed.

1.4.1 Maglemosian Culture

The Maglemosian culture is named after the type site Maglemose. It is a Danish word meaning “big bog”. The site is located near Mullerup, Zealand in Denmark. This culture is also referred to as ‘forest culture’ and is found near rivers, lake, marshes and other low lying forested areas. The culture developed during period II, the Boreal, that is at the time of full development of forest in northern plains of Europe. Maglemosian culture is found in the whole plains of Europe but richest area is Denmark and south Sweden. It appears that Maglemosian people were especially attracted to rivers, lakes etc, which suggest that fishing and fowling played important role in their economy.



Fig. 1.4. Maglemosian assemblages (Burkitt 1929, p. 35)

This is confirmed by the material culture and faunal remains from the settlement sites of Maglemosian people. Remains of pike fish are present and barbed bone points have been found embedded in pike skulls. Faunal remains represent large number of edible water birds, such as, duck, geese, and swan. They hunted land mammals also for food. Important ones are auroch (wild ox), elk (deer), wild pig, roe deer etc. Microliths of obliquely blunted type were found from the breast region of an auroch, suggesting use of microliths in composite weapons for hunting. There is definite evidence of use of dog for chasing the games. Maglemosian people killed animals for fur also. Collection played an important role in their economy. They collected nuts, berries and other fruits. Vast numbers of hazel nut shells, broken length-wise were found.

Most of the habitation sites are on slight prominence in damp areas. Probably they moved out from the low areas in wet season to dry zones because the areas went under water during wet season. Settlements are small in size suggesting small social groups.

It may be summed up that people lived in small social groups, had seasonal migration and lived on hunting, fishing, fowling and collection.

Material Assemblages of Maglemosian Culture

Material culture of Maglemosian people shows use of diverse tool-making raw material. These may be divided into stone, wood, amber, animal teeth, antler and bone.

Stone tools

Most diagnostic types of tools of this culture are axes and picks. These reflect forest environment. Those made on core outnumbering those made on flake.

There are numerous microliths. Commonest form of all microliths is the simple ones blunted obliquely or down the whole of one edge. They used single microliths as tips for arrows and more than one microlith for making inset on wood or bone. Hollow based points, scalene triangles and crescents are found at all sites. Presence of microburins suggests that microliths were made by notch technique.

Upper Palaeolithic types of tools are burins and scrapers. The latter are more in proportion. Most common scrapers are horse shoe scrapers. Points and awls are also found. Other stone tools are pebbles with countersunk hollows, pebbles with abraded surfaces and so called mace heads with hour glass perforations (Fig.1.1).

Antler and bone tools

Antler and bone tools are difficult to preserve. Even then a large variety of them are found. Barbed bone points, axes or adzes of bone, spear heads, antler sleeves, fish hook and leister prongs are characteristic types. Other bone and antler tools include antler tines worked into sharp points, worked animal teeth, perforated auroch phalanges, awl and bodkins and even whistles. The bone antler tools are frequently decorated with scratched in or incised geometric designs. Stylised animal or human figure are rare.

Wooden objects

Among the preserved wooden specimens, the important ones are: (i) ends of rods, pointed and hardened by fire, (ii) club like objects, (iii) wooden sleeves for inserting stone axes and adzes, (iv) wooden plaques with perforations made by fire, (v) wooden paddle-rudder suggesting evidence of navigation of the culture, (vi) dugout canoe made of Scottish fir tree, 6 feet long and 3 feet in breadth, made by scooping wood out by fire. Fire was used in carpentry. The last two items indicate navigation during boreal period.

There are fishing nets made of plant fibre, sink made of stone and float made of plant bark.

Amber and animal teeth

Tongue shaped pendant, perforated for suspension, amber beads with conical perforations were meant for personal adornment. Animal teeth were used both as personal ornament and as tools. Canines of bear, otters, wild cat, and incisors of auroch, wild boar, deer etc. were used. Wild boar tusks were set in antler sleeves and used as adze.

Development of Maglemosian

As a result of detailed research, Maglemosian culture is divided into five progressive chronological stages. The most significant development is found in the microliths, axes, cores and in the ratio of flake to blade. Ancestral form of Maglemosian culture is found in an industry called KLOsterlund, which is dated to 7250-6950 B. C. The industry is named after a place name in Denmark.

1.4.2 Tardenoisian Culture

Tardenoisian culture is named after the site of Fere-en-Tardenois at Aisne, France, discovered by de Mortillet in 1896. The culture has a wide distribution in France,

Germany and the Iberian Peninsula. The culture seems to be concentrated around Mediterranean basin. On the west it spread up to England and on the east up to Poland and in southern part of erstwhile Russia. This is basically a microlithic culture and is devoid of any heavy duty tools like axes and picks. Traces of Tardenoisian culture is found mainly on sandy soil and on rocky surfaces. The settlement sites showed that makers of Tardenoisian culture avoided the necessity of adaptation to dense forest – for which their material culture was not adequate and they lacked heavy equipment. Their main occupation was fishing, hunting and collecting. Some kind of shelter in the form of wind break was evident in some areas and they sometimes lived in pits. General preference was open air. Tardenoisian men lived through pre-Boreal, Boreal and Atlantic periods. Soil of the areas where they lived was not suitable for agriculture, so hunting gathering way of life continued for a long time in the area.

Material Assemblages of Tardenoisian Culture

No wooden object has survived from the Tardenoisian culture. A few bone fragments, broken at both ends have been found. Microliths were hafted on them and used. Other bone objects were in the form of pins and points.

Microlithic tools

The only objects to survive in any quantity are microliths made on stone, mainly flint. The industries consist of tiny stones chipped into forms of geometric shapes, such as, triangle – equilateral, isosceles or scalene, little crescents or lunates and at a later date, trapezes. Tools are within 3cm in length. They are mostly fine, thin and narrow blades. Large numbers of fluted cores are found. These were formed because blades were removed from them. A technique called notch technique was used for blunting the backs of the blades. Blades were an important component of Tardenoisian culture and were utilised as knives and scrapers and more rarely as saws and awls. Scrapers are a little bigger in size than the blades and there are a variety of scrapers found. Tardenoisian tools are both of simple and geometric varieties. Geometric types are trapeze, triangle and crescent. Blunting of the back is very common. These were meant for hafting and making composite tools.

Development of Tardenoisian Culture

The development of Tardenoisian culture is found in another microlithic industry known as Sauveterrian. The latter culture had a direct link with the Upper Palaeolithic culture, of the region. Origin of Tardenoisian is rooted to Upper Palaeolithic culture through Sauveterrian culture. Tardenoisian culture is divided into three main developmental phases; Phase I or lower Tardenoisian, Phase II or typical Tardenoisian and Phase III or final Tardenoisian. The sequential nature of development is found at site Le Roc Allan in France. Tardenoisina culture is found at Le Roc Martinet at Sauveterre-la-Lemance in France strigraphically lying over a Sauveterrian industry and is having a direct link with the Aurignacian culture of Upper Palaeolithic of Europe. The best radio carbon date so far obtained for Sauveterrian culture is 7045+106 B. C. and date for Lower Tardenoisian is 5400+350 B. C.

1.5 POST-PLEISTOCENE/ POST- GLACIAL/ EARLY HOLOCENE ECOLOGY

Forest ecology

North of Alps and Pyrenees, the zone later occupied by the expanded temperate forest, was initially a cool or cold corridor bounded on the north by Baltic ice cap and on the south by glaciers of Alps and Pyrenees. It was a zone of tundra park land and of open steppe, warmed only by the currents of Atlantic and the Mediterranean. As conditions ameliorated, temperate deciduous forest grew up by c. 10,000 – 9000 B. C. This gradually became an area of high biomass with a high edible productivity exploited by numerous herds of small herbivores and probably broken up into a mosaic of small productive Mesolithic territories. The change in the environment is already discussed.

The birch pine forest of early Boreal phase quickly gave way to thick mixed forest, reaching a climax in dense oak, hazel, alder, lime and elm forest in the warm wet phase of the-Post glacial climatic optimum between 6000 and 4000 B. C. This canopy was mainly made up of deciduous plants and gave rise to characteristic structure. This depended on the annual loss of leaves of the trees in autumn and without any growth of fresh green for three to five months during the long, snowy winter. Ground layer was covered by detritus formed of dead and decaying leaves and trunks and dominated by large quantity of fungi, mosses and liverworts, most of which were edible and available throughout the year. Above the ground layer rose up the field layer of herbaceous plants and strands of grasses and vegetatively propagating roots and tuber plants. The productive field layer of roots, tubers, bulbs and rhizomes were covered by shrub layers of hazel, berry bearing shrubs up to 15 feet height. The structure of the forest canopy was completed by the tree crowns of oak, elm and ash rising to about 25 to 100 feet. It was broken only by outcrops, rivers, lakes, swamps and marshes. The rich ground cover of plants also attracted such herbivorous grazing animals as deer, auroch, and boar in large number. Mesolithic people who lived in the forest took advantage of the vast quantity and variety of seasonal vegetal food, especially, roots, tubers, fruits and nuts. They hunted the grazing animals. The large number of water bodies provided with edible aquatic resources. Wide range of fishing equipment, bone hook, fiber made lines, leister prongs, fish traps, weirs, and fish nets and dugout canoes provided evidence for utilisation of aquatic resources. They lived in the wooded area and took advantage of the forest with the heavy duty tools and with fire.

Open Grassland Ecology

Mediterranean is considered as climatic and ecological buffer zone. Proximity to equator and distance from ice cap and ameliorating influence of the sea fashioned the climate of this region during Post Pleistocene time. The region is marked with the continuity of stone industries from the Palaeolithic into Mesolithic.

Between 10,000 to 7000 B. C. the cool and temperate zone at the head of the Adriatic and Franco-Ligurian Sea was gradually colonised by warmer species of plants. Birch pine gave way to juniper, pine and oak. Mediterranean evergreen and drought resisting flora gradually expanded from southern Iberia, southern

Greece, southern Italy and south Balkan. The moderate annual rainfall and a late summer drought of severe proportions at the sea level limited coastal woodlands to mainly xerophytic and evergreen tree species, interspersed with strands of flowers, grasses, legumes and herbs. Much of these is directly edible and could be harvested throughout the year. Edible root plants like onion, leek and garlic were available. European subsistence during Mesolithic in these areas was based on gathering of pulses, bulbs, grass seeds and nuts in combination with fishing, fowling and hunting of ovicaprids (sheep and goat), deer and auroch. Microliths used as tips for arrows and as knives and scrapers helped the Mesolithic folk to cope with the open grassland environment.



Fig.1.5: Reconstructed view of a Mesolithic man of Europe (Source: wesleyjohnston.com)

1.6 SUMMARY

Mesolithic is a transitional period between Paleolithic on the one hand and Neolithic culture on the other. This culture flourished in Holocene or recent epoch. In Europe, the environment changed gradually during early Holocene period until the climate and environment became same as we find in Europe at present. Prehistoric man continued with subsistence quite similar to those of Palaeolithic men. This meant that they were still hunting and gathering food for their livelihood but there was a vast change in the mode of subsistence in the Mesolithic culture. They became quite specific about the animals they hunted and plant food they collected. To this was added two new activities, fishing and fowling. Most important feature of Mesolithic culture of Europe is the peoples' adaptability to changing environmental condition with their tools, technology and culture. They formed a kind of ecological niche in the specific environment they lived in.

Suggested Reading

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Sample Questions

- 1) Definition Mesolithic culture.
- 2) What is the history of development of the term ‘Mesolithic’?
- 3) What is palynology? bring out the importance of the subject in understanding Post-glacial environment of Europe?
- 4) What changes took place in the vegetation history of Europe during Post Pleistocene period.?
- 5) What change took place at the level of geography of Baltic Sea?
- 6) What were the major tool types of Mesolithic culture in Europe?
- 7) What is a microlith?
- 8) Name some of the microlith types of Mesolithic culture of Europe.
- 9) What technique was employed in making the microliths?
- 10) What other tool types are found in Mesolithic culture in Europe?
- 11) Discuss how the stone axes and adzes were made?
- 12) Describe the material culture of Maglemosian culture.
- 13) Point out the special features of Maglemosian culture.
- 14) What are the characteristic features of Tardenoisian culture?
- 15) Tardenoisian is a microlithic culture. Justify the statement.
- 16) Give an account of the development of Mesolithic culture of Europe.
- 17) Discuss why Mesolithic culture in Europe reflects the dynamicity of environmental Adaptation.