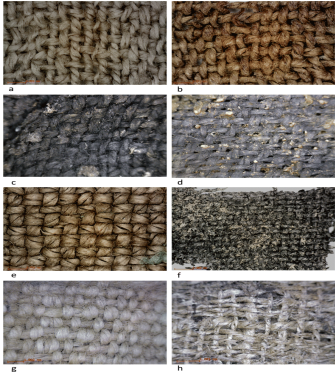


Comparison chart

	Neolithic	Paleolithic
Meaning	Neo=new; Lithic=stone. Neolithic era is also call the New Stone age.	Paleo=old; Lithic=stone. The Paleolithic era is also called the Old Stone age.
Dwelling (Homes)	Mud bricks supported by timber	Mouths of caves, huts, skin tents
Lifestyle	Sedentary....They farmed in permanent settlements and domesticated animals; agriculture was discovered	Nomadic; in groups of up to 50 - hunters and gatherers
Tools	polished stone tools made sharper by grinding	Chipped stone, wooden weapons, light stone tools (not sharpened)
Clothes	Animal skins, woven garments 	Animal skins
Governance	Military and religious leaders had authority. Monarchy emerged.	Tribal society. Clan controlled by elders or the powerful (according to age)

Economy	The concept of private property and ownership emerged for things such as land, livestock and tools.	There was no concept of private property.
Health	-Neolithic people were shorter. -Lower life expectancy. -Many new diseases. -Neolithic women had more children because the life style was no longer nomadic.	Paleolithic people were taller and lived longer than neolithic people.
Art	Wall paintings	Cave paintings
Sculpture material	Stone, clay (baked)	Stone, mammoth ivory, reindeer horn
Main Discovery	• Agriculture, • Polished stone tools • the plough.	• Fire; • Chipped stone tools
Food	They planted crops such as corn, wheat, beans, etc.	Hunted and gathered for their food.

Lifestyle

- Paleolithic people were hunter-gatherers.
- They were nomads.
- They depended on hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruits.
- They hunted animals like bison, mammoths, bears and deer.
- Meat was a source of food and animal skins was used to make clothes.

- They lived in **20-30 clans of people in caves**, outdoors or in cabins made of tree branches and animal skin.

Neolithic were able to settle in fertile areas with predictable climate, usually near river basins. **Rice and wheat were the first plants they cultivated, and the first animals to be domesticated were dogs, goats, sheep, oxen and horses.**

Health and longevity

- In general, Paleolithic people were healthier than Neolithic man.
- Life expectancy was 35.4 years for men and 30.0 years for women in the late Paleolithic era (30000 to 9000 BC).
- Many diseases like tooth cavities, malaria, tuberculosis and typhoid fever are first known to have occurred in the Neolithic era.

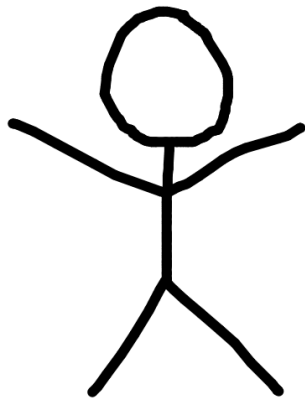
Tools

- Paleolithic tools were made of wood, stone and animal bones.
- Tools and weapons like harpoons, axes and were used.
- Neolithic era tools were more sophisticated.
- They invented sickle blades and grinding stones for agriculture, and pottery and bone implements for food production.



Art

- Paleolithic people are believed to have animistic religious beliefs.
- They decorated walls of their cave dwellings with pictures of animals, including deer, bison and mammoths.
- They also made small sculptures.
- The most famous prehistoric paintings are in the caves of Altamira in Spain, and Lascaux in France, Asia and Africa.
- People in paintings were depicted as stick figures.



Neolithic People.

- The human figure became more important in Neolithic art.
- They often painted groups of people hunting, farming or dancing.