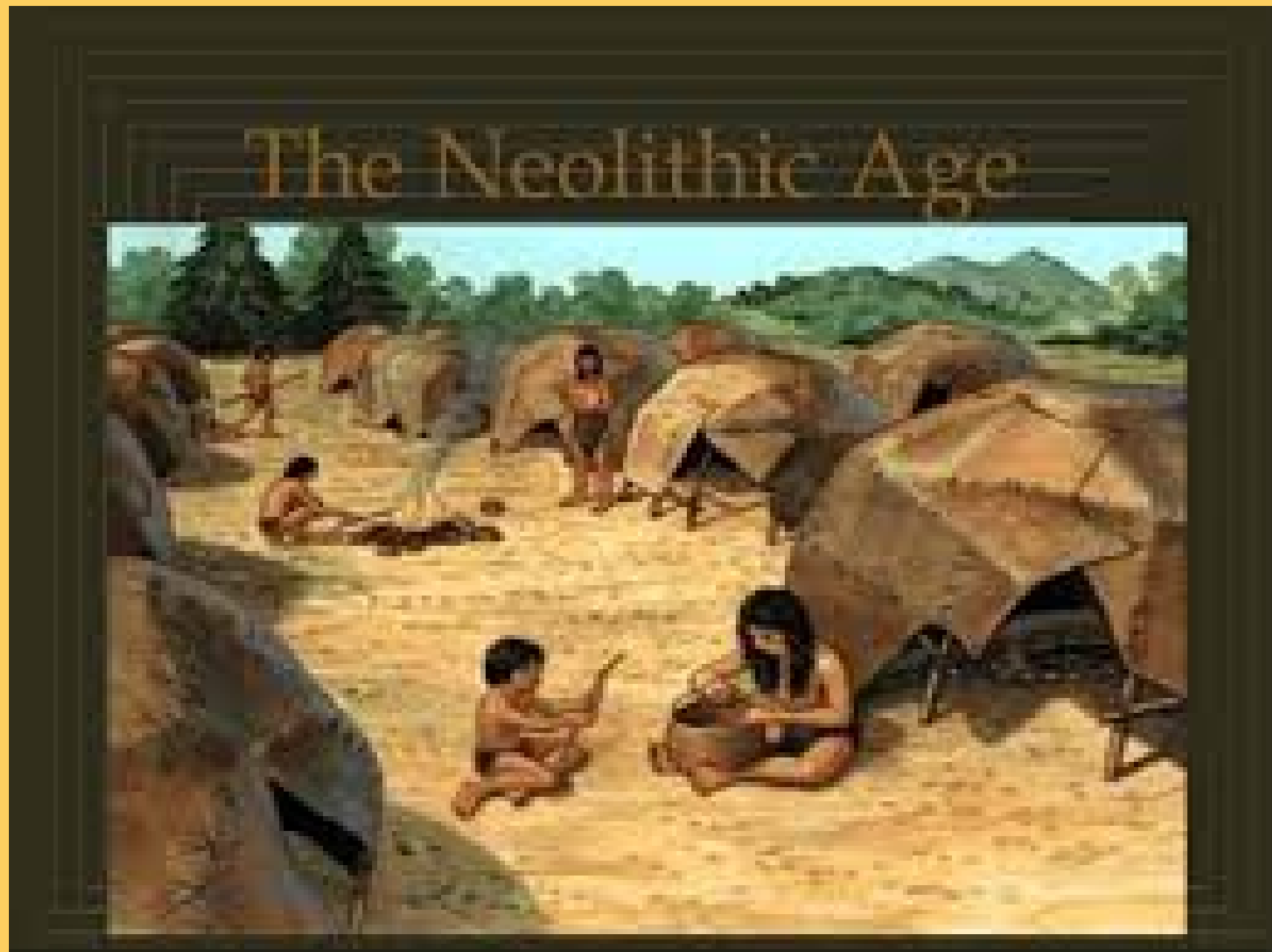


NEOLITHIC



(8,000 b. C. – 4,500 b. C.)

The name of this period comes from Neo (new) and Lithos (stone): New Stone Age. At this time humans were learning to polish stones, so they were making better tools.





During this period they became more civilized. They started doing new activities such as: farming and agriculture, trading, ceramic and tiles, specialised work and megalithic monuments. The first town and cities were also organised.



FARMING AND AGRICULTURE

For the first time, men and women began to grow crops and to keep animals. As they have a constant supply of food, they didn't need to move around to hunt or fish, and they could stay in one place. Humans were no longer nomadic and became **SEDENTARY**.

TRADING CERAMICS AND TILES

- **TRADING:**

Men and women began to buy and sell things by 'BARTERING'.

- **CERAMICS AND TILES:**

People started to make POTS and TILES using clay. They also started making clothes using fabrics.



SPECIALISED WORK

Men and women divided up work and specialized in agriculture, commerce and defense for their villages. This way, each person did their job much better than doing many things at the same time



CONSTRUCTION OF MEGALITHIC MONUMENTS

People of this period
used very large rocks to
construct monuments
for funerals like:

The menhir
(a tall vertical
stone),

The cromlech
(a large flat stone
put on top of two
vertical stones),

Dolmen
(several vertical
stones with a large
flat
stone on top).



NEOLITHIC ART

Art is an excellent testimony of the way human beings in the Neolithic Age lived. The human figure becomes more important in the paintings in the caves and artists began to paint scenes: groups of people hunting, harvesting vegetables or dancing. Figures were very schematic.

**In the east of Spain
amazing examples have
been found**