

Easily create custom vanilla minecraft weapons and tools commands.

Check new design of our homepage! The end of this era brought with it the end of the Stone Age and the rise of the Copper Age. However, neolithic tools and weapons laid the foundation for many other inventions and tools for the following eras to come. Historyplex Staff Last Updated: Jan 22, Did You Know? It took about 1, years for Neolithic builders to put it up. According to the Metropolitan Museum Art, the Neolithic period lasted for a varied span in different parts of the world. However, the pattern in changes are more or less the same all over. The Neolithic period was the last phase of Stone Age. During this time, man abandoned his nomadic ways and settled down in one place. He adopted agriculture, pottery, and animal husbandry as his new occupations rather than hunting and gathering, like he did before. This meant that his tools and weapons needed to be modified as per requirement. The tools that he once used to protect himself from other tribes and wild animals had to do a double duty of not just protecting, but also coming with other uses. The Neolithic tools and weapons were meant more for clearing plants, digging, cutting, etc. They were used for clearing land and cutting down trees for agriculture. Axes also made excellent weapons to ward off enemies and animals. The man used other stones firstly to flake it and give it a definitive shape and another stone to grind it and give it a better and sharper finish. Assorted Weapons and Tools Knives and Scrapers Knives and scrapers were one of the most vastly found tools even before this time. Knives were used to butcher animals as well as to separate the hide from the meat. A scraper, on the other hand, had a longer and slightly curved edge, making it easier for the user to scrape out the meat off the animal. Flint Digger Digger Blades and Diggers The Neolithic man used smaller, longer, and sharper stones as blades to insert into the animal carcass. He also used them for separating the meat off the bone. Though very useful, these were difficult to make. These needed to be sharper than the scrapers and in the process, they were more fragile and harder to make. Diggers were drop-shaped flints that were broad at one end and sharper at the other. The sharp end was used to dig into the soil, while the broader side was used to scoop out the roots and bulbs. Arrowhead Arrowhead Arrows and Spearheads Arrows and spearheads were made more sophisticated as compared to the previous two ages. The tips were made more delicate and the edges were sharper. A whole new level of ingenuity was used to make the end of the head slip into the shaft and provide a place that could be used to tie the head into its place. Spearheads too were made in the similar fashion. Flint Knife Leaf-shaped Flint Leaf-shaped flintstones were commonly found all over several sites. These were used as knives as well as arrowheads. Many were found with a glue-like substance on them, indicating the versatile uses of the weapon. Flint Arrowhead Flints were not just found in plenty, but were also easier to sharpen and less fragile as compared to bones and wood that early man used to make weapons out of. This made it a preferred choice at the time. However, the sharper and more tapered it got, the more fragile it became. It also became blunt quite easily. Such minus points soon led to a new age called the Bronze Age, where smelting and invention of better weapons and tools were done.

Chapter 2 : Middle Stone Age Tools | The Smithsonian Institution's Human Origins Program

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Ancient Chinese cannon displayed in the Tower of London. European warfare during the Post-classical history was dominated by elite groups of knights supported by massed infantry both in combat and ranged roles. They were involved in mobile combat and sieges which involved various siege weapons and tactics. Knights on horseback developed tactics for charging with lances providing an impact on the enemy formations and then drawing more practical weapons such as swords once they entered into the melee. By contrast, infantry, in the age before structured formations, relied on cheap, sturdy weapons such as spears and billhooks in close combat and bows from a distance. As armies became more professional, their equipment was standardized and infantry transitioned to pikes. Pikes are normally seven to eight feet in length, and used in conjunction with smaller side-arms short sword. In Eastern and Middle Eastern warfare, similar tactics were developed independent of European influences. The introduction of gunpowder from the Asia at the end of this period revolutionized warfare. Formations of musketeers , protected by pikemen came to dominate open battles, and the cannon replaced the trebuchet as the dominant siege weapon. Early modern[edit] The European Renaissance marked the beginning of the implementation of firearms in western warfare. Guns and rockets were introduced to the battlefield. Firearms are qualitatively different from earlier weapons because they release energy from combustible propellants such as gunpowder , rather than from a counter-weight or spring. This energy is released very rapidly and can be replicated without much effort by the user. Therefore even early firearms such as the arquebus were much more powerful than human-powered weapons. Firearms became increasingly important and effective during the 16th century to 19th century, with progressive improvements in ignition mechanisms followed by revolutionary changes in ammunition handling and propellant. Civil War new applications of firearms including the machine gun and ironclad warship emerged that would still be recognizable and useful military weapons today, particularly in limited conflicts. In the 19th century warship propulsion changed from sail power to fossil fuel -powered steam engines. The bayonet is used as both knife and, when attached to a rifle, a polearm. Since the midth century North American French-Indian war through the beginning of the 20th century, human-powered weapons were reduced from the primary weaponry of the battlefield yielding to gunpowder-based weaponry. Sometimes referred to as the "Age of Rifles", [16] this period was characterized by the development of firearms for infantry and cannons for support, as well as the beginnings of mechanized weapons such as the machine gun. Of particular note, Howitzers were able to destroy masonry fortresses and other fortifications, and this single invention caused a Revolution in Military Affairs RMA , establishing tactics and doctrine that are still in use today. See Technology during World War I for a detailed discussion. Late modern[edit] The Vickers was the successor to the Maxim gun and remained in British military service for 79 consecutive years. An important feature of industrial age warfare was technological escalation “ innovations were rapidly matched through replication or countered by another innovation. The technological escalation during World War I WW I was profound, including the wide introduction of aircraft into warfare , and naval warfare with the introduction of aircraft carriers. World War I marked the entry of fully industrialized warfare as well as weapons of mass destruction e. Above all, it promised to the military commanders the independence from the horse and the resurgence in maneuver warfare through extensive use of motor vehicles. The changes that these military technologies underwent before and during the Second World War were evolutionary, but defined the development for the rest of the century. This period of innovation in weapon design continued in the inter-war period between WW I and WW II with continuous evolution of weapon systems by all major industrial powers. Many modern military weapons, particularly ground-based ones, are relatively minor improvements of weapon systems developed during World War II. See military technology during World War II for a detailed discussion. World War II however, perhaps marked the most frantic period of weapons development in the history of humanity. Massive numbers of new designs and concepts were fielded, and all existing technologies were improved

between and The most powerful weapon invented during this period was the atomic bomb , however many other weapons influenced the world in ways overshadowed by the importance of nuclear weapons. Nuclear holocaust Since the realization of mutually assured destruction MAD , the nuclear option of all-out war is no longer considered a survivable scenario. Each country and their allies continually attempted to out-develop each other in the field of nuclear armaments. Once the joint technological capabilities reached the point of being able to ensure the destruction of the Earth x fold, then a new tactic had to be developed. With this realization, armaments development funding shifted back to primarily sponsoring the development of conventional arms technologies for support of limited wars rather than total war. Such event has been since dubbed as Cold War II.

Chapter 3 : Tools & Weapons Used by Cherokee Indian Tribes | Synonym

The Cherokee Spear. One of the most commonly used weapons by the Cherokee nation is the short spear. Usually to 4 feet long, the spear was a mainstay for both warfare and hunting.

Although early implements were utilitarian in appearance and basic in function, they paved the way for the development of the complex technologies humans use today. Hammerstones Early humans did not so much craft hammerstones as they did select them for size, strength, and weight. These massive tools were used to create other tools, such as choppers, which was accomplished by whacking hammer stones against other stones, to chip off flakes of material. Later developments in the Acheulean era saw early humans choose specific types of stone from which to make other tools. Stones like flint, and other "flaking" stones like quartz, could produce a sharp, cutting edge after being struck by hammerstones. Similarly, over time humans learned that hammerstones of different sizes and hardness yielded better results for making other primitive tools. Choppers Choppers are roughly spherical stone tools with one sharp edge, which humans fashioned by knocking out a few large flakes. They are some of the earliest stone tools and date back to the Oldowan technological period, which lasted from approximately 2. Humans used choppers for cutting up plants as well as for killing, skinning and cutting up animals. They also represent a marked increase in human cognition during the period. Sciencing Video Vault Hand Axes Hand axes were similar to choppers, with one sharp side, but were much larger. They typically had a pear or teardrop shape. Workers created their sharp sides blades by removing several small flakes, as opposed to a few large ones, though there is significant variation among specimens in terms of shape, make, and quality. Hand axes began showing up during the Acheulean technological period, which lasted from about 1. Humans used them for cutting up plants and sturdy tree matter, butchering animals and digging into soil. Humans later began employing the Levallois technique, a kind of template dictating pre-determined chips to be cut from a suitable rock, a process that increased the efficiency of future tools. Scrapers and Blades Scrapers and blades are stone tools from the Acheulean period. Instead of manufacturing them from a core piece of stone, early humans fashioned them from the smaller, flatter flakes that resulted from creating hand axes. Scrapers had long, slightly curved cutting edges, which humans used for scraping animal skins and innards, as well as for processing plant matter. Stone blades, which showed up later archeologically, are modified or improved scrapers that were longer and more slender, allowing humans to fasten them to handles. These primitive knives were used for butchering animals and cutting through trees and other materials, but they also became some of the earliest weapons. Although the materials and construction methods used for modern knives have changed drastically, this basic blade-on-handle design has not.

Chapter 4 : Weapon - Wikipedia

Knives and other tools and weapons made of iron were traded to the Caddo by the French and Spanish in the early s. Metal gradually replaced the chipped stone used for weapons and tools of earlier times.

Advanced Hook Launchers Mod 1. Climb tall buildings with ease using cool hook launchers with Advanced Hook Launchers Mod 1. What the Mod is About? The mod adds different hooks and Ore Excavation Integration Mod 1. The mod extends the OreExcavation mod by Funwayguy and integrates SimpleOres Mod adds 5 new ores to the Actually Baubles Mod 1. The mod simply adds Baubles capability to some items in Gear Swapper Mod 1. Wearable Backpacks Mod 1. Created by PuppetzMedia and his team, this mod adds Extra Parts Mod 1. The mod adds new parts This mod will turn your character into a blood-sucking vampire. What the mod is about? The mod has two main features Created by username Chaosyr, this mod adds a new kind of compass to Dungeon Tactics Mod 1. Moar Tinkers Mod 1. Add more materials and construct more items and tools with Moar Tinkers Mod 1. Moar Tinkers is a mod addon Ultimate Unicorn Mod 1. Just like the title implies, the Created by username scharfer, this mod adds new Katanas to the game. Clay Bucket Mod 1. Created by abecderic, this mod adds a clay bucket that you can use to hold water!

Chapter 5 : Tools and Weapons - Official Scum Wiki

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It was characterized by happiness, friendliness and a highly organized hierarchical, paternal society, and a lack of guile. Each society was a small kingdom and the leader was called a cacique. The relatives of the caciques lived together in large houses in the center of the village. These houses reflect the warmth of the climate and simply used mud, straw and palm leaves. The houses did not contain much furniture. People slept in cotton hammocks or simply on mats of banana leaves. The general population lived in large circular buildings called bohios, constructed with wooden poles, woven straw, and palm leaves. The Indians practiced polygamy. Most men had 2 or 3 wives, but the caciques had as many as It was a great honor for a woman to be married to a cacique. Not only did she enjoy a materially superior lifestyle, but her children were held in high esteem. The general population lived in circular buildings with poles providing the primary support and these were covered with woven straw and palm leaves. They were somewhat like North American teepees except rather than being covered with skins they needed to reflect the warmth of the climate and simply used straw and palm leaves. The caciques were singled out for unique housing. Their house were rectangular and even featured a small porch. Despite the difference in shape, and the considerably larger buildings, the same materials were used. When the Africans came beginning in they introduced mud and wattle as primary building materials. The house of the cacique contained only his own family. However, given the number of wives he might have, this constituted a huge family. The round houses of the common people were also large. Each one had about men and their whole families. They also made wooden chairs with woven seats, couches and built cradles for their children. Houses were around this court. This was a hierarchical society, and while there was only one cacique who was paid a tribute tax to oversee the village, there were other levels of sub-caciques, who were not paid, but did hold positions of honor. They were liable for various services to the village and cacique. It was primarily used for tools and especially religious artifacts. The men were generally naked, but the women sometimes wore short skirts. Men and women alike adorned their bodies with paint and shells and other decorations. There never were many wild animals to hunt on Hispaniola, but there were some small mammals which were hunted and enjoyed. They also ate snakes, various rodents, bats, worms, birds, in general any living things they could find with the exception of humans. They were able to hunt ducks and turtles in the lakes and sea. The costal natives relied heavily on fishing, and tended to eat their fish either raw or only partially cooked. Since they did grow cotton on the island, the natives had fishing nets made of cotton. The natives of the interior relied more on agriculture and de-emphasized meat or fish in their diet. They raised their crops in a conuco, a large mound which was devised especially for farming. They packed the conuco with leaves which improved drainage and protected it from soil erosion. They also grew corn, squash, beans, peppers, sweet potatoes, yams, peanuts as well as tobacco. As an aside I would like to comment that many people in the pre-Columbian Americas had virtually work free agriculture. This system meant that people living in these materially simple social systems had enormous amounts of free time and often developed elaborate religious rites which took a lot of their time, but also had highly developed systems of games and recreation. There are some nice advantages to very simple living and diet! This is a root crop from which a poisonous juice must be squeezed. Then it is baked into a bread like slab. The current method of doing this in Haiti produces a flat bread, sort of like a stale burrito or pizza shell. They not only had cotton, but they raised tobacco and enjoyed smoking very much. It was not only a part of their social life, but was used in religious ceremonies too. But they did have river and sea transportation. They used dugout canoes which were cut from a single tree trunk and used with paddles. They could take people in a single canoe and even used them for long travels on the sea. These dugouts allowed fishing the few lakes of Hispaniola as well as fishing out a bit off the coast. The Caribs of this area were centered at what is today Puerto Rico, but some did live in northeast Hispaniola, an area that today is the Dominican Republic. The Caribs were war-like cannibals. They used the bow and arrow, and had developed some poisons for their arrow tips. They had cotton ropes for defensive

purposes and some spears with fish hooks on the end. Since there were hardwoods on the island, they did have a war club made of macana. They did not develop any armor or specifically defensive weapons shields, etc.

Chapter 6 : Early Stone Age Tools | The Smithsonian Institution's Human Origins Program

Native American tribes used tools and weapons they fashioned out of materials from the environment, including wood, stone, and animal bone or sinew. Tribes from different regions had varied surroundings to work with, necessitating different types of tools and weapons. The tribes made whatever they.

Scientists also found bones from large fish in Blombos Cave which they believed may have been lured to an area with bait and then speared with bone points tied to wooden shafts. Modern human tools included bone needles, fish hooks, harpoons, antler batons, and a wide assortment of scrapers, knives and engravers. Archaeological evidence from 30,000 to 10,000 B.P. Modern humans learned that flint heated to temperatures of 200 to 300 degrees F and cooled slowly became more elastic and easier to work. Harpoons found in the Democratic Republic of the Congo formerly Zaire were used to hunt giant catfish. They were made from bones ground to sharp points and notched with triangular teeth to grab on to slippery fish. Circular grooves to the tail helped to fasten the harpoons on sticks. The long blades rather than flakes of the Upper Palaeolithic Mode 4 industries appeared during the Upper Palaeolithic between 50,000 and 10,000 years ago. The Aurignacian culture is a good example of mode 4 tool production. [Wikipedia] Websites and Resources: Modern Human Origins modernhumanorigins. Evolution of Modern Humans anthro. Certainly, even at Olduvai, hominids had been taking advantage of sharp-edged flakes and even modifying them for specific tasks. The important difference in the Middle Paleolithic is that cores were being carefully shaped to produce flakes of a predetermined size and shape. The flakes were then further modified into both simple and complex tools. The two main stone tool technologies were: The technology still depends on careful core shaping and preparation in order to remove ready-to-use flakes for tools. The principal difference in the Disk Core Technique is that even more refinement and skill went into the core preparation so that more flakes could be removed from one core. Thus, the Disk Core technique is really a refinement of trends started by the Levallois technique. The exhausted cores left behind by this process often look like small disks with multiple flake scars, hence the name. Using this technique a skilled flintknapper could produce many more usable tools from a single piece of raw material than was possible using any of the other techniques previously discussed. The process you have just seen would then be repeated, first working the other side of the core, then trimming off the rough top and bottom flake scars, perhaps removing tool flakes from the opposite end of the core. Three to five tools could probably be manufactured from a core this size by a skilled craftsman. Eventually, of course, the core would become too small and thin to produce more tools and would be discarded. This final exhausted discoidal form is all the evidence that we have of this remarkable improvement in the efficiency of lithic technology attained by Neanderthals and archaic Homo sapiens. Believed to have originated more than 100,000 years ago, it is named after the site of Le Moustier in France, where examples were first uncovered in the 1800s, and is associated with both Neanderthal and the earliest modern humans but is believed to have been refined and used primarily by the Neanderthals. Examples of Mousterian tools have been found in Europe and Africa. In Europe, when Mousterian tools are found, it is often assumed that it is a Neanderthal site. Acheulean tools were characterized not by a core, but by a biface, the most notable form of which was the hand axe. The earliest Acheulean ax appeared in the West Turkana area of Kenya and around the same time in southern Africa. Acheulean axes are larger, heavier and have sharp cutting edges that are chipped from opposite sides into a teardrop shape. Mousterian technology it adopted the Levallois technique "a distinctive type of stone knapping" to produce smaller and sharper knife-like tools as well as scrapers. According to the University of California at Santa Barbara: The technology works in four distinct stages. First the edges of a cobble are trimmed into a rough shape. Second, the upper surface of the core is trimmed to remove cortex and to produce a ridge running the length of the core, Third, a platform preparation flake is removed from one end of the core to produce an even, flat striking platform for the blow that will detach the flake. Finally, the end of the core is struck at the prepared platform site, driving a longitudinal flake off of the core following the longitudinal ridge. The first is that the flakes removed in this manner are already in a preliminary shape, and only require minor modification before being put to use. Second, more usable cutting edge per pound of raw material can

be made this way than can be made by producing core tools. Note how the final shape of this tool closely corresponds to the initial shape of the core from which it was struck. Also, notice how little edge trimming was necessary in order to get a very keen cutting edge on this tool. With care, a number of flakes could be removed from one core, producing much more usable cutting edge with less waste than if the core were thinned into a tool itself. The technique known as pressure-flaking involves using an animal bone or some other object to exert pressure near the edge of a stone piece and precisely carve out a small flake. Stone tools shaped by hard stone hammer strikes and then struck with softer strikes from wood or bone hammers. Edges are carefully trimmed by directly pressing the point of a tool made of bone on the stone. These points are very thin, sharp and narrow and possibly penetrated the bodies of animals better than that of other tools. The technology described above allowed projectiles to be thrown greater distances, increasing the killing power of the projectiles while allowing the thrower to be a safe distance away from a potential counter-attack. The key to this advance was the small microlithic blades. According to Arizona State University: This created light armaments for use as projectiles, either as arrows in bow and arrow technology, or more likely as spear throwers atlatls. These provide a significant advantage over hand cast spears, so when faced with a fierce buffalo or competing human, having a projectile weapon of this type increases the killing reach of the hunter and lowers the risk of injury. At sites excavated less carefully, these microliths may have been discarded in the back dirt or never identified in the lab. The so-called flickering nature of the pattern was thought to result from small populations struggling during harsh climate phases, inventing technologies, and then losing them due to chance occurrences wiping out the artisans with the special knowledge. These two traits were a knockout punch. Bifacial points found in Blombos Cave, South Africa, were manufactured 75,000 years ago by modern humans. Scientists suggest they developed these tools during a period when the climate was warmer and wetter and this had role in the points development. Geoffrey Mohan wrote in the Los Angeles Times: Their findings were published in Nature Communications. The team examined about 100,000 years of sediment cores from the mouth of the Great Kei River and matched periods of heavy sediment flow "indicating more rain" with temperature shifts gleaned from studies of Antarctic ice cores. Some scientists theorize that the brain power that developed hand-in-hand with advanced hand-toolmaking potentially paved the way for language development. Ian Sample wrote in The Guardian: The development of sophisticated stone tools, including sturdy cutting and sawing edges, is considered a key moment in human evolution, as it set the stage for better nutrition and advanced social behaviours, such as the division of labour and group hunting. Did we simply lack the manual dexterity, or were we just not smart enough to think about better techniques? Bruce Bradley, an archaeologist at Exeter University, wore a glove fitted with electronic sensors while he chipped away at stones to make a razor-sharp flake and then a more sophisticated hand axe. The results showed that the movements needed to make a hand axe were no more difficult than those used to make a primitive stone flake, suggesting early humans were limited by brain power rather than manual dexterity. The movements needed to make advanced tools were no more difficult, but they had to be executed more intelligently, to produce a tool that had a fat, sturdy body with a sharp cutting edge. Stone hand axes have been uncovered next to bones of Homo erectus, the ancient human species that led the migration out of Africa. Hand axes are usually worked symmetrically on both sides into a teardrop shape. Intriguingly, some of these brain regions are involved in language processing. Handheld axes were a more useful tool for defence, hunting and routine work," said Faisal, whose study appears in the journal PLoS ONE. After this period, early humans left Africa and began to colonise other parts of the world. Michael Slezak wrote in The Guardian: Found in Australia, it further undermines ideas that Europe was the birthplace of technology, revealing people developed complex tools not long after they set foot in Australia. New analysis and dating suggests it is a fragment of the cutting edge of an axe that would have had a handle, used between 46,000 and 49,000 years ago. The find pre-dates another axe found in Arnhem Land in Australia dated to 35,000 years ago, and independently invented axes in Japan dated to about 38,000 years ago. Their presumption was that all the innovations happened in Europe and far-flung places like Australia were simplistic and had little innovation. This is the place where that sort of technology was invented and it only reached Europe relatively recently. The site has tools, weapons and adornment associated with it. The Aurignacian Period, Gravettian 26,000 to 22,000 years ago, Solutrean 22,000 to 17,000 years ago and

Magdalenian 17, to 12, years ago cultures are all named French sites. Each site has tools, weapons and adornment associated with it. Aurignacian tools are named after the French site of Aurignac where the tools were first found. They consisted of blades and advanced bone tools. Because the oldest Aurignacian tools predate the earliest modern human fossils in Europe, some scientists think they have been made by Neanderthals. The people of this culture also produced some of the earliest known cave art, The long blades rather than flakes of the Upper Palaeolithic Mode 4 industries appeared during the Upper Palaeolithic between 50, and 10, years ago. Wikipedia] The Aurignacian industry is characterized by worked bone or antler points with grooves cut in the bottom and included tools, double end scrapers, burins, pins and awls. Their flint tools include fine blades and bladelets struck from prepared cores rather than using crude flakes. The most durable and physical evidence the Aurignacian culture left behind are stone tools. They refined their core and blade lithic technology to a high level. Stone tools from the Aurignacian culture are known as Mode 4, characterized by blades rather than flakes, typical of mode 2 Acheulean and mode 3 Mousterian from prepared cores. Also seen throughout the Upper Paleolithic is a greater degree of tool standardization and the use of bone and antler for tools. Based on the research of scraper reduction and paleoenvironment, the early Aurignacian group moved seasonally over greater distance to procure reindeer herds within cold and open environment than those of the earlier tool cultures. The burin – a tool with a narrow sharp face at the tip used for engraving and other purposes – is often found at Aurignacian sites Aurignacian tools appeared when it is believed modern humans developed language and boats. This was a period when humans reached points all over the globe. Many of the sites where Aurignacian tools are found also contain art: It is believed that early modern humans were trading quality stone as early as 40,000 years ago. Shells have been found hundreds of miles from where they originated. Unlike most of their ancestors who made stone tools from localized sources, modern humans quarried fine-grained and colorful flints from as far away as 1000 miles away from they lived and most likely formed trade networks to efficiently distribute these flints to a large number of people. Based on the presence of tools found at one site that were made from materials found at a distant site it appears that other hominids, including relatively primitive Australopithecus , also engaged in trade or migrated to sites to obtain quality stone. John Pfiesser, Smithsonian magazine, October] Gravettian Tools The Gravettian Culture 36, to 22, years ago is named after the French site that tools associated with it were found.

Chapter 7 : List of Tools & Weapons From Stone | Sciencing

Tools is a device used to carry out a particular function. But weapon is a thing used for self- defence, chime,damage to living beings, systems and structures.

Resourcefulness enabled them to provide food, shelter and protection for their families. Cherokee tribes used the earth to make special weapons and tools. One of the favorite materials of the Cherokee Indians was stone and flint. Because these materials were in abundance where the Cherokee people lived, they made good use of them. The process of making weapons and tools was handed down through the generations. The Cherokee Spear One of the most commonly used weapons by the Cherokee nation is the short spear. The spear was usually made of river reeds or river cane and was fitted with a type of arrow head called a spear point. The spear predated the bow and arrow by hundreds of years and is one of the oldest known weapons of the Cherokee people. Club Weapons The Cherokee people also used club-like weapons for in close fighting. One example of a club weapon is the tomahawk. Tomahawks were made of short pieces of wood, indigenous to the region the Cherokee inhabited – such as ash or hickory. These were tied onto the shaft of the stick with rope made of hemp or string. Tomahawks could be thrown and also used as a general tool for cutting purposes. Other club weapons were more hammer-like, having rounded, instead of pointed, stone on the end. These clubs could be used as blunt force weapons. Blowguns The Cherokee sometimes used blow guns that were anywhere from 3 to 9 feet in length. The blow guns could be used to hunt small animals or in battle. What made the blow guns special was the poison darts that were loaded into the blow gun. The poisons came from plants and sometimes poisonous snakes. Baskets From prehistoric to modern times, Cherokee women have traditionally weaved baskets that are both beautiful and functional as tools. River reeds, tree bark, honeysuckle and plant-based dyes served as raw materials. Baskets could be woven into many shapes such as square or circular and had single or a double handles depending on the purpose. Warriors used them to carry weapons in battle, and women found them handy for storage or picking berries. Some baskets were ornate and weaved in intricate patterns to create pleasing effects. Clay Bowls Bowls were sculpted from clay gathered from the rivers where the Cherokee lived according to the Cherokee Nation. Like modern day clay bowls, the clay was baked using fire to harden it. Designs gave the bowls an ornate look. Many things could be heated in the bowls including corn, game and even a type of whiskey in more modern Cherokee societies. The sizes of the clay bowls also varied depending on the purpose for the bowl.

Chapter 8 : Tools and Weapons Used During the Neolithic Era (New Stone Age)

By Editorial Team on January 2, Survival Tools In times of survival, in addition to the survival gear, having the right kind of survival tools and weapons is pretty necessary as well. You never know what kind of situation you would face in emergencies.

Life timeline and Nature timeline Prehistoric technology can be described as: Prehistory is the span of time before recorded history, that is, before the invention of writing systems. Old World prehistoric technology[edit] Three-age system “ in archaeology and physical anthropology, the periodization of human prehistory into three consecutive time periods, each named after the main material used in its respective tool-making technologies: Beginning of prehistoric technology “ the earliest technology began 2. Latest prehistoric technology “ the level of technology reached before true writing was introduced differed by region and usually included proto-writing Latest prehistoric technology in the Near East “ cultures in the Near East achieved the development of writing first, during their Bronze Age. Latest prehistoric technology in the rest of the Old World: Europe, India, and China reached Iron Age technological development before the introduction of writing there. Stone Age technology in the Old World[edit] Stone Age “ broad prehistoric period, lasting roughly 2. The period began with hominids and ended between and BCE with the advent of metalworking. It spans the time from around 2. Stone tool use “ early human hominid use of stone tool technology, such as the hand axe , was similar to that of primates , which is found to be limited to the intelligence levels of modern children aged 3 to 5 years. Ancestors of homo sapiens modern man used stone tools as follows: Homo habilis "handy man" “ first "homo" species. It lived from approximately 2. It lived from 1. A northern Israel site from about , to , years ago suggests controlled use of fire in a hearth from pre-existing natural fires or embers. Homo heidelbergensis “ may have been the first species to bury their dead about , years ago. Their technology is mainly the Mousterian. The earliest evidence Mungo Man of settlement in Australia dates to around 55, years ago when modern humans likely crossed from Asia by island-hopping. The Bhimbetka rock shelters exhibit the earliest traces of human life in India , some of which are approximately 30, years old. Homo neanderthalensis Stone tools “ homo neanderthalensis used Mousterian stone tools that date back to around , years ago [12] and include smaller, knife-like and scraper tools. Burials “ homo neanderthalensis buried their dead, doing so in shallow graves along with stone tools and animal bones, although the reasons and significance of the burials are disputed. Greater mental capability and ability to walk erect provided freed hands for manipulating objects, which allowed for far greater use of tools. Human skeletal remains stained with red ochre were discovered in the Skhul cave at Qafzeh , Israel with a variety of grave goods. Homo sapiens reached full behavior modernity around 50, years ago due to a highly developed brain capable of abstract reasoning , language , introspection , and problem solving. The most common subject matter was large animals that were hunted by the people of the time.

Humans began crafting tools and weapons from stone about million years ago. Although early implements were utilitarian in appearance and basic in function, they paved the way for the development of the complex technologies humans use today.

Tribes from different regions had varied surroundings to work with, necessitating different types of tools and weapons. The tribes made whatever they needed to survive their particular climate and lifestyle. The extreme cold and icy surroundings make tools for skinning animals and hunting necessary, as opposed to tools for planting. Most tools are made of stone, or animal bones and teeth. First Nation People use sealskin floats when harpooning animals to keep the prey from diving deeply after being speared. They also use fishing nets, lines and spears. They have a special stone knife called an ulu, which they use for butchering and skinning animals. Their weapons include stone clubs, ivory harpoons, spears and wooden bows and arrows. They travel in dog sleds and kayaks. Their tools and weapons were made of wood and buffalo parts. The Plains Indians were nomadic; they followed the migration of the buffalo. They carried their belongings on a sled structure called a travois. Weapons included the bow and arrow, and the spear. Traditionally, their bowls and utensils were made of buffalo hide and bone. When settlers introduced firearms and metal tools in the 19th century, traditional crafts declined. The decimation of the buffalo population by white settlers completely disrupted the way of life of the Plains Indians. These people made baskets out of yucca, willow and other plant fibers, lining some baskets with pitch for transporting water or for cooking. Drills made of flaked stone were used to make beads. Pueblo peoples also used grinding stones for food preparation and stone receptacles to hold paint pigment. For weapons, they used spears, spear throwers -- called atlatls -- and the bow and arrow. To hunt, they used nets, snares, throwing sticks and spears. The Pueblos also had pottery and looms for weaving. They used a variety of tools made of stone, wood and animal parts. They carved spoons and other dishware from wood, often with decorative embellishments. They wove baskets of plant fibers. Antlers became hole punching tools and spear tips, or were carved out to make pipes. They used the bow and arrow. Another weapon was the polished stone ax, also used as a tool for woodworking. They also made pots out of clay and snowshoes out of wood and animal fiber.