

# Horse Domestication

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## *Introduction to the Horse Domestication*

Early to the evaluation of weapons, the horses were crucial to wars and, before the development of the steaming support engine, that was the speediest and most confidential form of arrive transportation. The domestication of the horse led to a dramatic reconfiguration of long-distance trade and warfare throughout Eurasia (Shev,2016). The expended portability it gave would have access population to portable further, speed and to take more with them than past. There is a significant chronological gap between the earliest archaeological evidence of horse domestication at around 3500–3000 BC in the Eurasian steppe site of Botai in Kazakhstan and the subsequent adoption of the animal by Bronze Age civilizations in the Near East (*ibid*). They could abuse bigger and more various landscapes, control much big home families, enhance the scope of their trade connection. Knowledge of the origins and development of horse domestication is fundamental to our understanding of the impact of this animal on human society. But here we run into a methodological bottleneck (Levine, 1999). People cluster analyses give that horses were killed during the from at least 130,000 to 14,000 years old for their meat, skin and bones for tool kits making. However, in most sites, especially those dating from the period when horses were probably first domesticated for riding and traction, the situation is more complicated (*ibid*). It is organic things such as skin and tree (wood) are only very unfindable restore from the structural archaeological mentions. In unfavorable arrive soil status indeed, bone is inevitably annihilated. Besides, not as it were is it proceed to ride a horse without the utilize of a saddle or bridle but, moreover, amid the starting

period of horse domestication, it is access that they were more often than not ridden that way.

The domestication of plants and animals over the past 11,500 years has significantly transformed Earth's biosphere, affecting human population size and altering human evolution (Larson and Fuller,2014). Starting with the taming of the horses, creature taming has taken put over timescales available through archeological prove and been driven by determination weights made by both inadvertent and think human activities as well as by man-changed situations. Despite its importance in the history of our species, significant questions regarding the timing, location and evolutionary mechanisms of animal domestication remain (*ibid*). Recent theoretical developments alongside advances in genetic approaches (including the increasing availability of ancient DNA from archaeological animal remains) however, are providing new avenues to explore and understand the dynamics of animal domestication (*ibid*). The earliest horse breeding probably took place on the central Eurasian steppe only about 5000- 6000 years ago, long after the earliest husbandry of the other common domesticates (Levine,1990).

Individuals did the domestication of the horse come almost It is hypothesized here that the portability given by the horse would have created critical financial and eventually, social and environmental changes. Throughout the course of the twentieth century a variety of theories have been developed purporting to explain where, when and for what purposes the horse was first domesticated (Koch,1961). What social and biological changes come about, especially within the prior stages is would have permitted a community to utilize a much more prominent range of arrive around its settlement, hence expanding the amount of nourishment

that might be created and thus, the number of individuals that may well be bolstered.

### **Domestication**

Domestication is the process of adapting wild plants and animals for human use. Domestic species are raised for food, work, clothing, medicine, and many other uses. Domesticated plants and animals must be raised and cared for by humans. Domesticated species are not wild (Carnival, no date). About the same time, they domesticated plants, people in Mesopotamia began to tame animals for meat, milk, and hides (ibid). Hides, or the skins of animals were used for clothing, storage, and to build tent shelters (ibid). Domesticates and the process of their domestication have been central, foundation areas of study in both biology and archaeology for more than 100 years (Breton, Besnard and Berville, 2006). A few creatures domesticated for one reason now not serve that reason. Some horses were domesticated to help individuals in chasing, for occasion. There are hundreds of household pooch species nowadays. Numerous of them are still great seekers, but most are pets.

All through history, individuals have bred domesticated creatures to advance certain characteristics. Household creatures are chosen for their capacity to breed in imprisonment and for their calm personality. Their capacity to stand up to infection and survive in troublesome climates is additionally profitable. The taming of creatures is the shared interconnected relationship between creatures and the humans who have impact on their care and generation. Within the beginning of cutting-edge people, chasing of wild creatures and gathering of wild plants in nature were the essential subsistence procedures. However, approximately 12,000 a long time back, the taming of plants and creatures started. The Animal domestication categorize into three main parts: ***domestication for companionship*** (puppies and cats), ***animals farmed for food essentials*** (sheep, pigs, cows), ***and working or draft animals***

(horses, donkeys, camels, etc.) (Teletchea, 2019).

We have no evidence that horses had been either tamed or domesticated during the Palaeolithic and there is no longer any significant support for the idea that horse domestication took place at such an early date (Aufderheide, 1942). Taming happens through specific breeding. People that display alluring characteristics are chosen to be bred and these alluring characteristics are at that point passed along to future eras. Wolves were the primary creature to be tamed, at some point between 33,000 and 11,000 a long time back. After domesticated horses came the domestication of animals, which coincided with a broad move from scrounging to cultivating among numerous societies. Since most major acts of taming started some time recently recorded history, we do not know much almost the precise handle behind the generations long travel from wild creature to tamed pet or animals.

**Key Terms – Domestication, wild plants, Mesopotamia, creatures, seekers, imprisonment, cutting-edge, companionship, tamed, Palaeolithic, breeding, precursors, traits. Archaeological evidence of Horse Domestication**

Evidence for the domestication of the horse comes from three kinds of sources (Aufderheide, 1942):

- 1) changes in the skeletons and teeth of ancient horses.
- 2) changes in the geographic distribution of ancient horses, particularly the introduction of horses into regions where no wild horses had existed; and
- 3) archaeological sites containing artifacts, images or evidence of changes in human behavior connected with horses.

Archaeological evidence includes horse remains interred in human graves; changes in the ages and sexes of the horses killed by humans; the

appearance of horse corrals; equipment such as bits or other types of horse tack; horses interred with equipment intended for use by horses, such as chariots; and depictions of horses used for riding, driving, draught work or symbols of human power (*ibid*). Categories of evidence, some of which are not irrefutable indicators of domestication, appear below in reverse chronological order, beginning with the most recent and definite indicator: horses interred with chariots (*ibid*).

Relatively large quantities of horse bones and teeth have been recovered from Eolithic (c 4th millennium BC) sites on the central Eurasian steppe. This is where discussions become heated (Levine,1999). Although other data, such as tooth wear and morphology, representation of anatomical elements and taxonomic distinctions based upon measurements, have been credited as evidence for horse domestication; researchers seeking the origins of horse domestication invariably target sites with large quantities – both in absolute numbers and by comparison with other taxa – of horse bones. In other words, a strong bias was in built into the research from its inception (Aufderheide,1942).

An international team of archaeologists has uncovered the earliest known evidence of horses being domesticated by humans (Outram *et al.*,2009). The discovery suggests that horses were both ridden and milked (*ibid*). The findings could point to the very beginnings of horse domestication and the origins of the horse breeds we know today (*ibid*).

**The earliest evidence** for encounters between humans and horses is found at Paleolithic sites in Eurasia. Butchered horse bones indicate that early peoples used horses as an important source of food (Magazine,2020). But these swift and spirited animals also clearly fired the human imagination in ways other animals did not (*ibid*). Depictions of them abound in Paleolithic cave art, where horses appear more frequently than any other animal (*ibid*). There is also evidence that riding horses soon followed

domestication. Anthony and his colleague Dorcas Brown have analyzed horse teeth dating to around 3500 B.C. from Kazakhstan and have found wear patterns consistent with the use of rope or leather bits (*ibid*).

Through broad archeological hands on work and ensuing examination, utilizing unused frameworks, the group made three free lines of prove for past period horse taming. Their discoveries appear that within the four thousand years BC steeds in were being specifically bred for household utilize (Aufderheide,1942). They moreover appear steeds were being harnessed, possibly for riding, which individuals were devouring horse drain. Examination of antiquated bone remains appeared that the steeds were comparable in shape to Bronze Age residential steeds and distinctive from wild steeds from the same locale. This recommends that individuals were selecting wild steeds for their physical properties, which were at that point overstated through breeding (Outram *et al.*,2009).

### **Archaeological evidence of Horse Domestication from Sri Lanka**

The research pit Excavations at Atulu Nuvara (Inner City) of Anuradhapura have yielded evidence of an ancient civilization that had been engaged in the domestication of horses and cattle and wetland rice cultivation about 300 years before the arrival of Prince Vijaya (Rates *et al.*,2020). with the help of newfound evidence it could be concluded that there had been an advanced culture which was on par with any foreign culture in the region in 500 BC, 300 years before the arrival of Prince Vijaya, mentioned in Sri Lankachronicles (*ibid*).

The decorated horse with a human face figure is on the stone compound at the Jethavana stupa proves another evidence in sri lanka (Of *et al.*,1960). The horse is not local to Sri Lanka. Horses are imported from other nations to be utilized for police work, wearing, or riding and tasteful purposes. A confined populace of

approximately 500 wild steeds lives within the Delft Island in northern Sri Lanka. These feral horses served hundred years for western conquests and when they left Sri Lanka, horses were left behind in the Delft Island (Bendrey,2012). There are no records of gastro-intestinal (GI) parasites of horses in Sri Lanka and the present study was carried out to determine the GI parasites in the domesticated (free grazing and stabled) and feral horses (ibid). In spite of the fact that geld steeds are calmer and gentler and serve the reason, the nation needs to depend on steady supply of steeds due to their moo regenerative victory. In addition to these domesticated horses, an isolated population of about 500 feral horses is in the Delft Island in northern Sri Lanka (ibid).

New fecal tests were collected from steeds and examined subjectively and quantitatively to decide the sorts of GI parasites and their predominance and concentrated. Subjective investigations utilizing coordinate saline and iodine mounts, basic test tube buoyancy, Sheather's altered sucrose buoyancy and sedimentation procedure were carried out taken after by McMaster tallying strategy for the positive tests. Recognizable proof of parasites included morphological, morphometric, and atomic strategies.

### Conclusion

We still do not know where or when horse domestication originated. Even if Botai were the site with the earliest evidence of horse riding, such an isolated piece of information is only of limited interest because so little contextual information is available (Levine,1999). Other than archaic exploration and archaeozoology, such subjects as ethology, palaeopathology, ethnoarchaeology, organic chemistry and natural thinks about must be called upon for bolster. Humans still do not have clear idea where or place, how horse domestication started consequently. People as it were having fair started to scratch the surface of the weakness of the beginnings of horse cultivation. In arrange

its profundities, it is essential that an secrete approach be taken that misuses all information actual to the weakness. Even if Botai were the site with the earliest evidence of horse riding, such an isolated piece of information is only of limited interest because so little contextual information is available (Levine,1999). The humans only have just getting start to enlarge the interface of the weakness of the starting point of horse domestication. Other than prehistoric studies and archaeozoology, such subjects as ethology, palaeopathology, ethnoarchaeology, natural chemistry and natural thinks about must be called upon for back.

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