

THE USAGE AND TECHNOLOGY OF STONE TOOLS FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE END OF PREHISTORIC TIME IN SRI LANKA

M. Akila Mallikarachchi¹

Sri Lanka's human history can be classified into three periods: the Prehistoric era, the Proto-Historic era, and the Historical era. Archaeological findings reveal that the earliest evidence of Prehistoric human settlements dates back to 125,000 years ago in Sri Lanka, where stone tools were utilized for daily consumption needs. This research emphasizes the importance of future exploration and knowledge in the Evolution of Human Stone Tool Usage and Technology in Sri Lanka's Prehistory, highlighting the need for specific approaches and systematic reporting of past research implications. This study aims to understand how Prehistoric humans used technology in their daily lives, crafted stone tools based on their needs, and adapted to changes through human evolution. Secondary sources such as reports, magazine extracts, and internet web pages were used for data collection which cannot be subjected to post-revisions. Focusing on the results of this overall research work, it can be understood that there are several key implications. The stone tools like "Flake Stone Tools", "Core Stone Tool", "Discoidal Choppers" found from the "Rathnapura Soil Starta", surrounding places and outside areas like, "Kuruwita", "Gonapitiya", "Malwana", "Ruwanwella" where Sri Lanka's oldest Prehistoric stone tools are found - used by them with remarking significant evidences that can be used to prove their incredible intelligence. Such as, "The Sri Lankan Homo Sapiens Man modified the 'Hammer Shaped Stone Tools', 'Sharp-edged stone tools' presented by highly carnivorous Homo Neanderthalensis Man, according to their omnivorous food habitat."

Keywords: prehistoric era, stone tools

¹ Faculty of Humanities, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka. mallikarachchiakila72@gmail.com