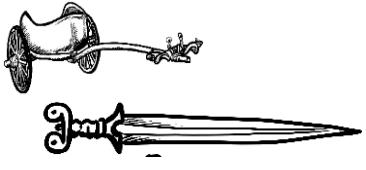


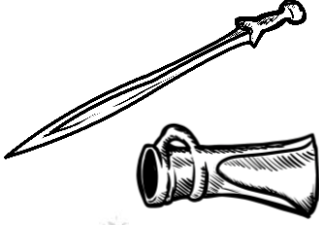
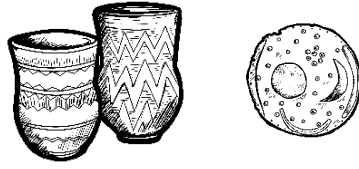
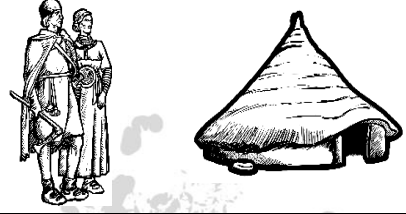
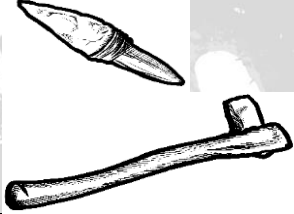

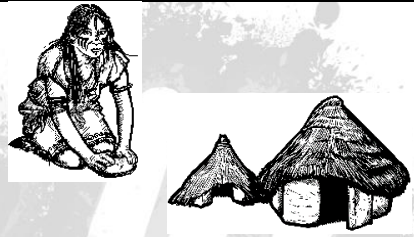
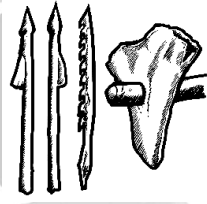
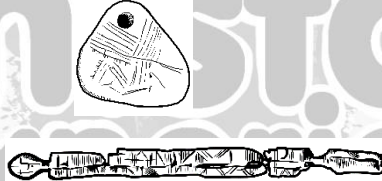
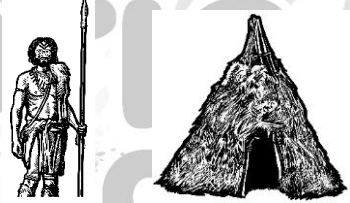

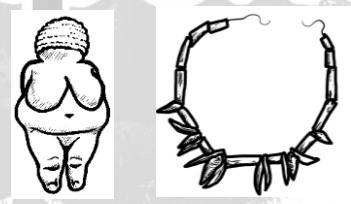




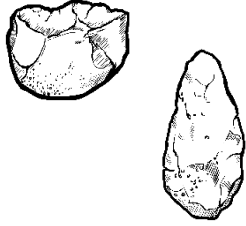



	Tools and Weapons	Art	People and homes
Iron age			 <p>some roundhouses were even built on stilts! (like Must farm)</p>
Bronze age			
Neolithic			
Mesolithic			
Upper Paleolithic			 <p>and caves of course!</p>
Middle Paleolithic			 <p>possibly mammoth bone and wood huts...</p>
Lower Paleolithic		<p>No art that we know of.....</p>	 <p>caves.. possibly other shelters too</p>

Answers to questions given on 'People tools and homes worksheet.'

1) *How long did each 'era' (bit of the timeline, for example 'Upper Paleolithic') last? For example the Neolithic lasted from about 5000 years ago, until about 2300 years ago when the bronze age began. The dates are different in different parts of the world, and change because of new discoveries*

See teacher guide

2) *Which Era were most of the famous Cave paintings made in?*

most of the cave paintings in Europe that we know and love were made during the last Ice age, which ended about

3) *When did Woolley Mammoths live on earth? And when did they become extinct?*

Woolley mammoths (Mammuthus Primagenicus)

Woolley mammoths began to evolve from Earlier sorts of Elephants around 3 million years ago. The Mammoths that we know and love, lived all over Europe and Asia at the peak of the last ice age.

We aren't sure exactly why they died out- humans may have had something to do with it, but it is more likely that they just couldn't cope with the wetter, boggy conditions at the end of the last Ice Age.

Most mammoths had died out by the Mesolithic, but a tiny population managed to cling on to life on a small island (Wrangel Island in the Arctic ocean) until just 4,000 years ago. Because they were living in a very small area, they had become dwarfed!

Mammoth remains can be found in Britain, especially on the coast of East Anglia where storms wash up pieces of bone from the now underwater landscape known as 'Dogger land'. The most complete mammoth remains to be Found so far was the 'West Runton Elephant' Although it was a relative of the mammoth, known as a Steppe Mammoth it probably wasn't very hairy, and would have looked like a very very large African elephant. It lived during one of the warmer times between Ice ages, called an 'interglacial' bones also turn up in quarries.

4) *What were the names of some of the early humans that lived in the Lower Paleolithic?*

Australopithecus afarensis, Paranthropus Boseii, Orrorin Tuganensis, Homo Habilis, Australopithecus Africanus, Homo Naledi, Australopithecus Sediba, Homo Rudolfensis. New fossils are being discovered all the time!

5) *Which two metals were mixed together to make Bronze? And what were are the names of the rocks the metals were extracted from?*

Malachite (copper) and Cassiterite (tin) Both can be found in Britain, and in fact we exported copper and tin to other parts of Europe!

6) *How old was the oldest musical instrument to be found by archaeologists? Which part of the stone age was it from, and which type of humans made it?*

The oldest (probable) musical instrument known by Archaeologists is the Divje Babe flute. It is around 55,00 years old and it is thought to have ben made by Neanderthals. Other flutes, from around 43,00 years have been found at

the Hohls Fehls site in Germany. It is therefore from the Upper paleolithic.

7) What did Stone age people use to make glue? (to stick arrowheads to arrows and things like that)

There are 3 main glues they could have used, we know that Birch tar glue (tar from Birch bark distilled and thickened) was used by Neanderthals because a blob of the glue, complete with a neanderthal thumb print was found in Germany recently.

They probably also used Pine pitch (pine resin) which is easier to make.

The other possibility is Hide glue- by boiling up scraps of hide horn and hooves a strong, but water soluble glue can be extracted. We know it was used later in history, but it doesn't survive well in the ground. There is a video on my Youtube channel on how to make pine pitch glue.

8) When were bows and arrows first used?

Bows and arrows were first used sometime towards the very end of the Upper Paleolithic. It's hard to know exactly, because the bows don't survive, and really small flint points which are seen as the first arrowheads can also be interpreted as Points for light throwing spears to use with a ' spear thrower or Atlatl.

9) What did stone age people use to make paint for cave paintings?

Cave paintings were made using 'earth pigments'

The main ones come from Iron oxides (similar to rust) which can be found in the ground in certain places. Clearwell caves is the best UK source. It is known as 'red Ochre' and can be found in all sorts of shades from yellow, through to bright red and darker browner reds. It is still used in modern Oil paints!

Black was sometimes from charcoal, but more often from a poisonous mineral called Manganese dioxide. And white paint was made from chalk or Kaolin (China clay)

10) Which era was Stone Henge built in ?

Stone henge was built over a long period of time, the first monument on the site was a large circular earthwork, and a ring of posts which was built in around 3000bc, during Neolithic period. The stone henge we know today, with the Huge Sarsen stones was built in the late Neolithic (around 2500bc) and in the Bronze Age many large Burial mounds were built nearby.

