

Life Before History was Written



Glossary

Bring to life:



Make something seem to be alive or real and showing people what things were like.

History:

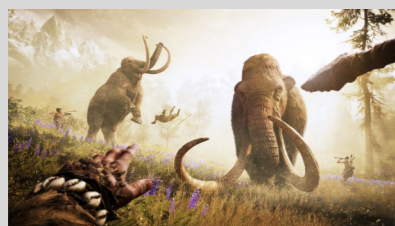
Events that have happened in the past (already happened).



How can we bring to life the history of Pre-historic Britain through the arts?

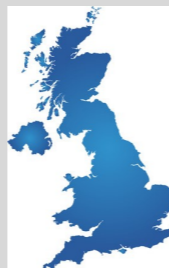
Prehistoric:

People and things existed at a time before information was written







Britain:

Britain is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Island.



Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age period before the Mesolithic. People were nomadic and used flint, stone, and bone tools, hunting, fishing, and the gathering of plant foods.
Mesolithic	The period between the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic, Middle Stone Age. People were mostly nomadic but began building tents using wood and skin.
Neolithic	New Stone Age. People began settling in villages and farming but still used stone for making weapons and tools.
Nomadic	People who travel from place to place rather than living in one place all the time.
Settlement	Place where people have come to live and have built homes.
Fort	Strong building or a place with a wall or fence around it where soldiers can stay and be safe from the enemy.
Join	To fix or fasten things together.
Assemble	Collect parts of an object together or to fit the different parts of it together.
Sculpt	Carve or shape something out of a material such as stone or clay.
Sedimentary	Rocks formed from material left by water, ice, or wind.
Igneous	Rocks that were once so hot that they were liquid.
Metamorphic	Rocks that have had their original structure changed by pressure and heat.
Permeable	A rock whereby something such as water or gas can pass through it or soak into it.
Fossil	Hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant that are found inside a rock.
Sediment	Solid material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, especially earth and pieces of rock that have been carried along and then left somewhere by water, ice, or wind.
Compact	Press an object so that it becomes more solid and smaller in size.
Organism	An animal or plant, especially one that is so small that you cannot see it without using a microscope.
Pressure	Force that you produce when you press hard on something.

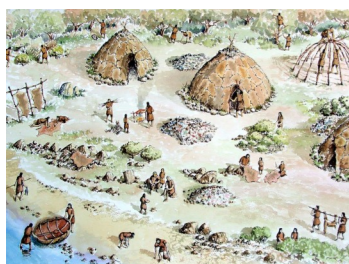
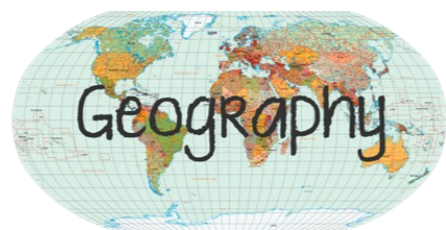
Age	Time Period	What they did
   	Stone Bronze Iron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Stone Age (Palaeolithic) • Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic) • New Stone Age (Neolithic). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palaeolithic=lived in caves, nomadic hunter gathers, moved around seasonally to find food, cave paintings and developed tools with stone, bone and wood • Mesolithic= mostly nomadic, lived in tents made with wood/animal bones/skins, created canoes to help them hunt for fish • Neolithic=farming and creation of settlements in villages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lived in small communities led by a warrior chief. Gathered for religious ceremonies and built circular tombs for important men and women. Beaker culture spear-making pottery, metal, holding feasts and building stone circles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800BC-43 AD <p>Farming flourished, population grew very fast. Very violent time-tribes fought against each other and many lived in hill forts to protect themselves.</p>

What were settlements like from the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age?

Stone Age- Nomadic. Caves, tents then to villages.

Bronze Age- small communities led by warrior chief, round burrows.

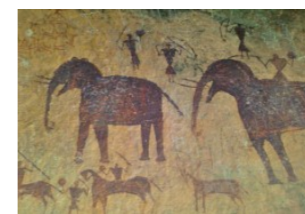
Iron Age- Hill forts.



What art was produced in the Stone Age?

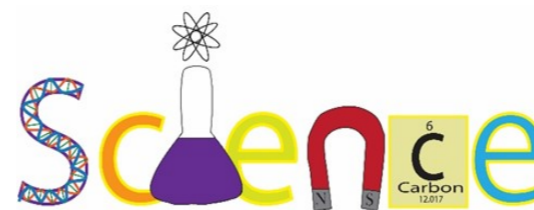
Cave paintings

Cave paintings used natural materials such as charcoal, rocks, wood or bones, fire, tools, twigs and hair. Paintings were of animals and hunting scenes. They were thought to bring success or a call for help from the spirit world.



What tools were used in the Stone Age?

- Sharpened sticks, bow and arrows, spears, hand-axe, hammers- made from bones, antlers, flint
- Can you design and make your own tool from the Stone Age?
- Design-gather ideas from the past, discuss materials to use, sketch and label designs
- Make- Sculpting, joining, assembling
- Evaluate- How well does it fit the brief? Would it be functional to hunt with? Is it strong enough to last?



Sedimentary—made of old rocks and dead organisms that formed layers of sediment e.g. sandstone, chalk.



Igneous—formed from molten rock that has cooled and hardened e.g. granite, basalt.



Metamorphic—formed from igneous or sedimentary rock being exposed to heat or pressure e.g. marble, slate, quartz.



What rock would be best for making tools?

Sedimentary is soft and permeable (lets liquid pass through) so would not be a great choice

Igneous rocks such as granite is very hard wearing so it would be strong and does not wear away easily

Metamorphic such as slate can be split in layer easily so it could help to form some sharper tools.

How are fossils formed?

A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism. After an animal dies, the soft parts of its body decompose leaving the hard parts, like the skeleton, behind. This becomes buried by small particles of rock called sediment. As more layers of sediment build up on top, the sediment around the skeleton begins to compact and turn to rock.

