

What was new about the new Stone Age?

KEY VOCABULARY

Archaeologist: someone who digs up remains of old societies

Artefact: an object left as evidence of life in an earlier time

BC(e): Before Christ/Before Common Era

Domestication: keeping animals such as cattle, rather than having them completely wild

Flint and flint knapping: chipping flint into a usable shape

Homo sapiens: the type of human being that we are today

Hunter gatherer: a person who hunts and forages for food

Megaliths, henges, barrows, stone circles: Stone Age monuments

Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age): a period of history from around 9500bce until around 4000bce

Neanderthal: an early species of human being

Neolithic (new Stone Age): a period of history from around 4000bce until around 2000bce

Nomad: a person with no fixed home who travels around searching for food

Palaeolithic (early Stone Age): a period of history from early humans until around 9500bce

Saddle quern: a stone for grinding corn around 9500bce.

How unpleasant were the bronze and iron ages?

KEY VOCABULARY

Ard: an iron plough used in Iron Age times

Artefact: an object left as evidence of life in an earlier time

Barrow mound: a burial mound used in Bronze Age times

Bronze: 90% copper and 10% tin

Bronze Age: a period of history from around 2000 bce until the start of the Iron Age around 800bce

Celtic: the name often given to tribes that lived in Europe and beyond in Iron Age times • **Hoard:** a large collection of artefacts discovered in one place

Hill fort: a fortified settlement from Iron Age times

Iron: a chemical element, hardened by the process of 'smelting'

Iron Age: a period of history from around 800bce until the invasion of the Romans in 43ad

Roundhouse: a circular dwelling

Spindles and whorls: instruments used to make clothes

Torc: an item of jewellery

Tribes: names given to the groupings in Britain

Wattle and daub: material for constructing walls on roundhouses

How much did the ancient Egyptians achieve?

KEY VOCABULARY

Amulet: an object to protect its owner from harm or danger

Book of the Dead: a book of magic spells

Hieroglyphics: a type of writing using pictures and symbols

Mummy/mummification: a dead body that has been specially preserved/the process of making a mummy

Papyrus: a plant from the banks of the Nile used to make paper, boats, sandals, baskets and rope

Pharaoh: the supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt, considered a god

Pyramids: monuments providing tombs for pharaohs

Sarcophagus: a large stone coffin for a mummy

Scarabs: amulets, often in the form of beetles

Sphinx: a mythical creature with the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh

What happened when the romans came?

KEY VOCABULARY

Cavalry: Roman soldiers on horseback

Celts: Iron Age people

Boudicca: Queen of the Iceni tribe

Centurion: the army leader of a group of soldiers

Forum: the central area of the Roman town

Gladiator: a person trained to fight purely as a means for Roman entertainment

Infantry: Roman foot soldiers

Insula: a stone building containing flats lived in by the poor

Legacy: something left behind that helps us remember someone or something

Legion: a large group of Roman soldiers, like an army

Roman villa: a large stone house owned by the more wealthy

Stadium: a place of entertainment in a Roman town, often including a circus

What was important to our local Victorians?

KEY VOCABULARY

Emigration: the act of going to live in another country

Maltings: building used in the brewing process, to prepare barley

Model town: a carefully planned town, with good living conditions

Poor law: laws passed by Parliament, which set up rules and regulations for helping poor people

Significance: why something is special, important or worth remembering

Trade directories: published

Workhouse: a special building where poor people who want help from the government could go to get accommodation and employment.

Is it better to be a child now than in the past?

KEY VOCABULARY

Age of majority: the age at which children were usually regarded as full adults

Adolescence: the period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from child into an adult

Childhood: the age span ranging from birth to adolescence

Different types of schools: charity, grammar, dame, public, board, church

Extended family: usually several relatives of different generations living in the same household

Infant mortality rate: the statistics of children dying in their first year of life

Legislation: law(s)

Period labels: these include Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Middle Ages, early modern, the Industrial Revolution, Victorian

Philanthropist: someone who helps others, often with money, and often secretly with no return