Prehistory is such a large period of time that we break it down into three ‘Ages’.

Q. Can you name the Ages in order?

1. ..........................................................  
2. ..........................................................  
3. ..........................................................

The Stone Age lasted a long time so we split it into three parts.

Q. Look at the cabinet along the wall. Draw a line below from each time period to its correct meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME PERIOD</th>
<th>CORRECT MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Stone Age</td>
<td>Mesolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Stone Age</td>
<td>Neolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Stone Age</td>
<td>Palaeolithic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People in the Stone age were mostly hunters and they didn’t like to waste anything.

Q. What do you think these parts of an animal were used for?

MEAT ........................................
ANTLER ....................................
FUR ........................................

In the case you can see lots of tools.

Q. Tick the materials that...

A. Made sharp tools.  
B. Kept people warm.  
C. Did not come from an animal.

CLAY   ○  ○  ○
FLINT  ○  ○  ○
LEATHER ○  ○  ○
METAL  ○  ○  ○
ANTLER ○  ○  ○
WOOL   ○  ○  ○

Can you remember the name for the Middle Stone Age? Stone age people moved around a lot. They made shelters from the materials around them.

Q. Can you draw a Mesolithic house in the box and write what materials you use.
Cooking and Eating.

Q. What sorts of food do you think people ate in the Stone Age?

A. 

Food was often cooked directly on a fire but in the New Stone Age or Neolithic times, people started to use something else to cook food in.

Q. Tick the circle when you find this object.

Q. What material is it made from?

A. 

Q. Can you add a design to your own Stone Age pot?

List the objects you would use:

A. 


Yorkshire Museum
8. Add the following words to the blank spaces below.

Melt  Bronze  Designs  Pour  Heat

The Stone Age ended with the discovery of a metal. It was called ______________.
To make Bronze, people would ______________ certain rocks on a fire until they would ______________. Then they would ______________ the liquid into a mould to make the right shaped tool. Some tools even had beautiful ______________.

9. In the Bronze Age, jewellery was being made from new materials.

Q. Can you spot this jewellery in the Bronze Age case?

A. Jet necklace
B. A gold bracelet

It is very thin and was attached to a band of leather to make it stronger.

10. After the Bronze Age came the ______________ Age.

Q. This metal was even stronger than Bronze but what other great discovery did they make?

A. ______________

CLUE: Part of a chariot found in Iron Age graves.

Tools and Weapons were now made mostly from Iron. People wanted them to be strong and also look good.

11. Q. Can you draw the decoration on the dagger or your own Celtic Design?
Q. Can you circle the words below that were developed in the Iron Age?

- Hill Top Forts
- Telephones
- Chariots
- Stronger weapons
- Coins
- Cling Film
- Farming Equipment
- Communities

Q. What do you think it was?

Iron Age people were buying and selling goods outside of Britain. They used something that we still use today.

Q. What do you think it was?

Things were changing. Stronger Tools meant progress.

Q. Who came to Britain and took control of the country which caused the end of the Iron Age?

A.

Q. Go downstairs and take a look at the small prehistory section.

What happened next?

Q. See if you can find out...

A. The name of the Northern Iron Age tribe.

B. The name of their Queen.

C. The Roman Legion that first came to York.