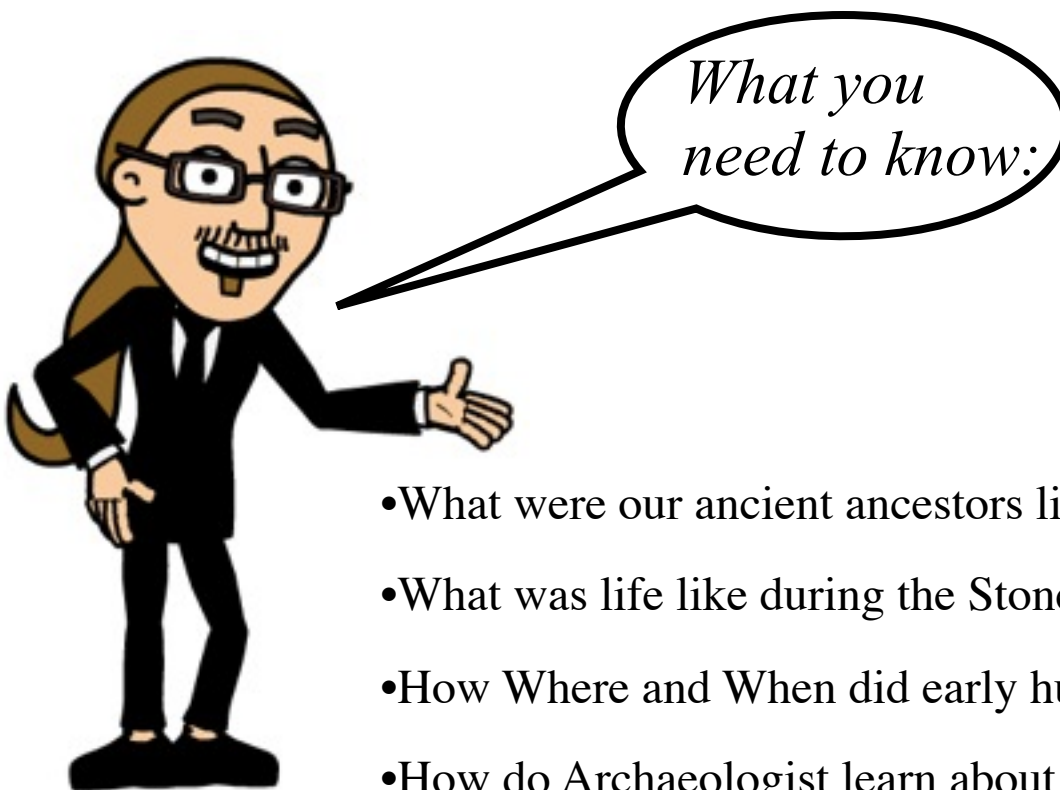


# UNIT Two:

## Becoming Human

The peopling of the earth



- What were our ancient ancestors like?
- What was life like during the Stone Age?
- How Where and When did early humans settle the earth?
- How do Archaeologist learn about the past?

**Section one - Life in the Stone Age**

**Section two - Becoming Human**

**Section three - Populating the globe**

## Section one

### **Life in the Stone Age**

When you hear the word “cave man” what do think of? Most people picture an ugly dude with club fighting dinosaurs. That image of a caveman isn’t quite right (cavemen came long after dinosaurs died out). Even though early humans couldn’t write down anything about their lives we still know a lot about them. As you read try to understand what life was like and how we were able to learn about people who lived so long ago.



### Take Me Back pg 10-15

#### Questions:

pg 10-11 How did early humans develop (How did they change over time)?

pg 10-11 Write a one sentence that describes each of the following:

- Homo Habilis, Homo Erectus, Homo Neanderthals, Homo Sapien

pg 12-13 Read the Homo Sapien Quiz. Explain at least three ways that we are different from earlier human species.

pg 14-15 Write one Paragraph Describing what daily life was like for hunter gathers.



**answer online**



## Horrible Histories- Savage Stone Age - ALL

### Questions:

What discovery helped Upright man survive the Ice Age?

When did homo sapiens first appear in Africa?

What were some things that modern humans did as they spread over the globe?

Write a paragraph describing the many ways Neanderthals hunted their food.

Why was the invention of tools important to early humans?

What were some crazy things that people believed in the stone age?

What were “barrows”? What things have archeologists found in them?



[answer online](#)



THE

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13

# HORRIBLE HISTORIES

## THE SAVAGE STONE AGE

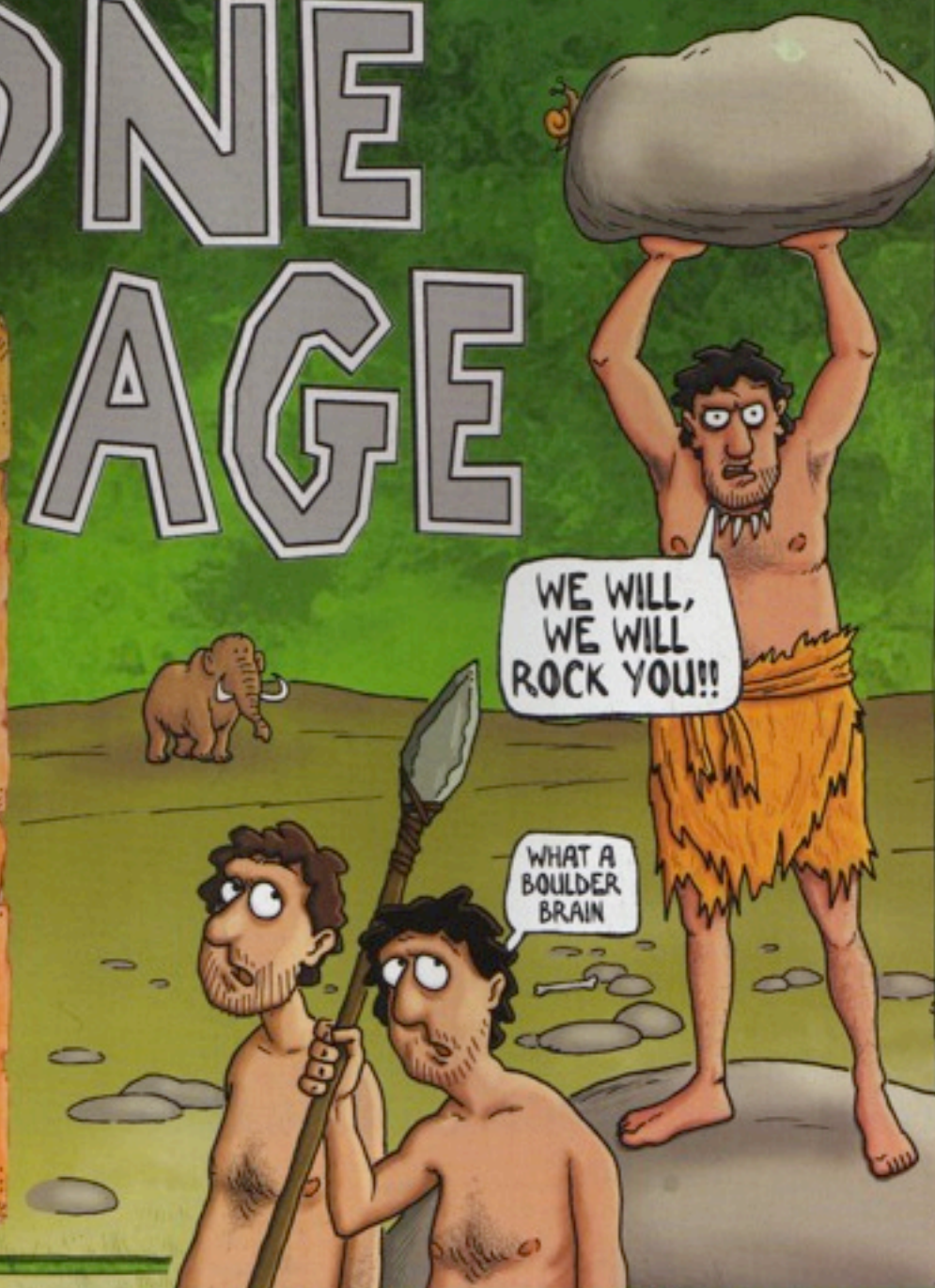
COLLECTION

MEET YOUR  
'ROCKING' RELTIES

RAVES FROM  
THE CAVES: SEE  
PREHISTORIC PICS

Hunks vs. Trunks  
– it's a Massive  
Mammoth Hunt

STONES, BODIES  
AND BONES – A  
TERRIFYING BURIAL



BASED ON THE BEST-SELLING BOOKS WRITTEN BY TERRY DEARY AND ILLUSTRATED BY MARTIN BROWN



# THE SAVAGE STONE AGE

Pull up a boulder for the story of man – and the mammoth-sized trouble before history began. Meet the rubble-raising relatives who solved and evolved – from 'Lucy' to you, see?



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# The Human Race

HOW DID HUMAN BEINGS GET TO BE THE WORLD'S TOP BEASTS? WELL, OUR ANCESTORS HAD TO GET HANDY AND WISE! THE RACE BEGAN WHEN AN APE STOOD UP...

IN AFRICA, ABOUT 4 MILLION YEARS AGO, AN EARLY APE GOT THE IDEA OF STANDING UP ON TWO LEGS – IT WAS A COOLER WAY TO TRAVEL AND HE COULD WALK FURTHER AND FURTHER. THE HUMAN STORY MIGHT HAVE BEGUN HERE...



THESE EARLY UPRIGHT APES WERE SHORT, SMALL-BRAINED AND HAIRY. THEY SPENT MOST OF THEIR TIME LOOKING FOR LEAVES AND FRUIT TO EAT – WHEN THEY WEREN'T DODGING HUNGRY ANIMALS WITH SHARP TEETH!



BUT THEN A NEW AND MORE HUMAN-LIKE CREATURE EVOLVED – THE 'HANDY MAN'. HE HAD THE IDEA OF CHIPPING STONES TO MAKE SHARP-EDGED TOOLS. NOW HE HAD A TOOL AS SHARP AS ANY LION'S TEETH. THE STONE AGE HAD BEGUN!



HANDY MAN WAS MOSTLY VEGETARIAN – BUT HE WOULD EAT MEAT WHEN HE COULD GET HIS HANDS ON IT!



AS IF THERE WEREN'T ENOUGH SPECIES ALREADY, AN EVEN BIGGER AND SMARTER EARLY HUMAN EVOLVED – 'UPRIGHT MAN'. HE KNEW HOW TO MAKE EVEN BETTER TOOLS AND MAY EVEN HAVE STARTED HUNTING HIS OWN FOOD WITH A NEWFANGLED INVENTION – THE SPEAR.



AFRICA WAS GETTING PRETTY CROWDED. AT ONE TIME, SOUTHERN APES, HANDIES AND UPRIGHTS WERE ALL LIVING THERE TOGETHER.





BUT THEY WEREN'T NECESSARILY PLAYING HAPPY FAMILIES. IN FACT, THEY MAY WELL HAVE HUNTED AND EATEN EACH OTHER!

WE'D LOVE TO HAVE YOU FOR DINNER

GOSH, HOW NICE!

THE UPRIGHTS, WITH THEIR BIGGER BRAINS AND BETTER TOOLS, SURVIVED. THE SOUTHERN APES AND THE HANDIES DIED OUT.

THEN, ABOUT 1.8 MILLION YEARS AGO, SOME UPRIGHT HUMANS DECIDED TO LEAVE AFRICA AND GO INTO ASIA AND EUROPE. GOOD NEWS FOR THEM – BAD NEWS FOR THE ANIMALS IN EUROPE AND ASIA!



AT ABOUT THIS TIME THE UPRIGHTS MADE A TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGH – THEY DISCOVERED THE SECRET OF FIRE. FIRE WAS NOT ONLY USEFUL FOR DRIVING AWAY HUNGRY BEASTS AND KEEPING WARM – IT WAS GREAT FOR MAKING HOT DINNERS... (TABLE MANNERS CAME A LOT LATER!)

SLURP! CHOMP! SLURP!



THEY MADE FIRE JUST IN TIME – COS THEN THE EARTH WENT INTO AN ICE AGE. AS THE EARTH COOLED, HUGE RIVERS OF ICE (GLACIERS) MOVED ACROSS THE PLANET

GULP!

WHAT I WOULDN'T GIVE FOR A FUR COAT LIKE THAT...



ABOUT 800,000 YEARS AGO OUR FIRST DIRECT ANCESTORS SHOWED UP IN AFRICA. THEY WERE CALLED 'HOMO SAPIENS', WHICH MEANS WISE HUMANS. THEY WERE PRETTY MUCH IDENTICAL TO US – JUST A BIT UGLIER.



ATTACK!

AAARGH!

I BAGSIE THE TRUNK!



SOME WISE HUMANS TRAVELLED TO COLD EUROPE (DOESN'T SOUND VERY WISE!) AND GRADUALLY ADAPTED TO COPE WITH THE CHILLY WEATHER. THESE WERE THE TOUGHEST EARLY HUMANS – 'NEANDERTHALS'. THEY HUNTED MAMMOTHS AND OTHER DANGEROUS ANIMALS.

MEANWHILE, THE WISE HUMANS IN AFRICA SLOWLY EVOLVED INTO WISE WISE HUMANS (HOMO SAPIENS SAPIENS) – THESE MODERN HUMANS WERE SMART AND GOOD LOOKING (JUST LIKE YOU REALLY).





# Terrible Times

THE MODERN HUMANS SPREAD OUT ALL OVER THE WORLD...



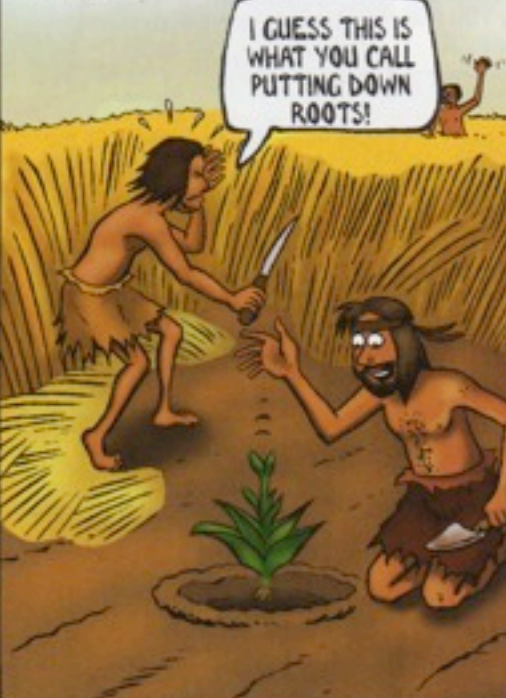
... TO ASIA, WHERE THEY SLAUGHTER WOOLLY MAMMOTS - AND BUILD HOUSES OUT OF THEIR BONES...

... AND TO AUSTRALIA, WHERE THEY WIPE OUT THE GIANT WOMBATS.



AS THEY SPREAD ACROSS THE PLANET, THE WISE WISE HUMANS PUSHED THE UPRIGHTS, WISE HUMANS AND NEANDERTHALS OUT. BY ABOUT 27,000 YEARS AGO, WISE WISE HUMANS WERE THE ONLY ONES LEFT - AND A NEW CHAPTER WAS ABOUT TO BEGIN...

IN THE MIDDLE EAST, PEOPLE LEARNED HOW TO PLANT SEEDS AND GROW CROPS. THEY INVENTED FARMING! THIS MEANT THAT THEY COULD GROW FOOD AND STAY IN ONE PLACE, INSTEAD OF WANDERING ALL OVER LOOKING FOR FOOD.



... TO AMERICA, WHERE THEY KILL OFF THE GIANT SLOTHS...



THE IDEA OF FARMING SPREAD ACROSS THE WORLD...

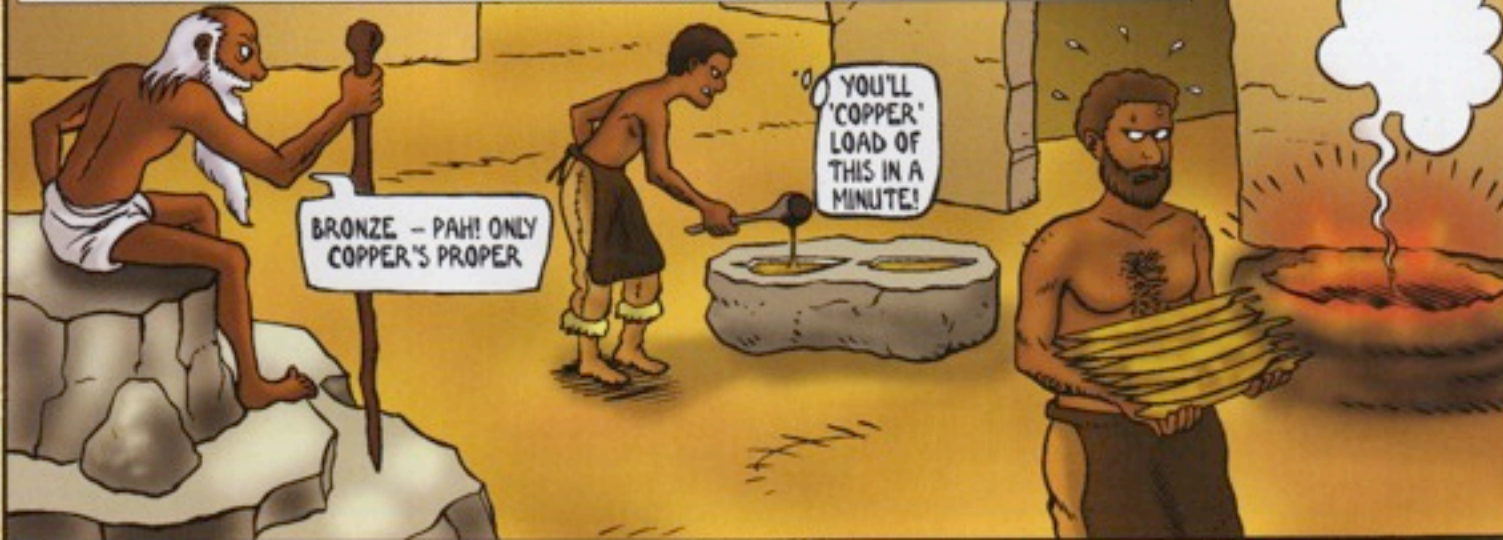


...AND FARMERS SETTLED DOWN IN GROUPS AND BUILT TOWNS.

BUT BEFORE THEY KNEW IT, TOWNS STARTED FIGHTING TOWNS AND PEOPLE HAD INVENTED WAR!



IN THE MIDDLE EAST, PEOPLE DISCOVERED SOMETHING BETTER THAN STONE - METAL! AT FIRST THEY USED COPPER, BUT THEN THEY DISCOVERED HOW TO MAKE A STRONGER METAL CALLED BRONZE. IT WAS IDEAL FOR MAKING ALL KINDS OF THINGS - LIKE SWORDS, SPEARS AND ARMOUR. THE STONE AGE WAS OVER, AND THE BRONZE AGE - AND HISTORY AS WE KNOW IT - HAD BEGUN.





# Going Ape!

The gang's all here for the greatest reunion of all time – there's a human-like ape, some handy humans and some wise guys. So roll on up and meet the family.



## LUCY

**Nerdy name:** Australopithecus afarensis

**Lived:** about 3.5 million years ago

Lucy was one of the earliest-known apes that got down from the trees and figured out how to walk upright. She may be an ancestor of modern humans – or just a great great great great great aunt!

Lucy was short (about one metre tall) and hairy. Although she looked like a chimpanzee, she could walk upright. And even though she had a chimp-sized brain, Lucy and her kind did quite well for themselves – they survived for more than two and a half million years!

## Did you know?

The scientists who dug up Lucy's bones were so excited, they had a party to celebrate their discovery. Someone put on a record of the Beatles song 'Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds' – and that's how Lucy got her name!



## HANDY MAN

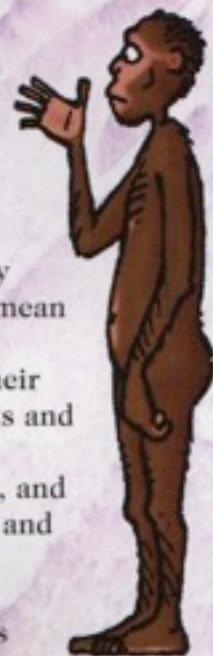
**Nerdy name:** Homo habilis

**Lived:** 2.4 to 1.6 million years ago

Handy man looked more like an ape than a human. He was the first of the Stone Age inventors – he invented the first tools! So what if they were just rocks with a few bits knocked off – it was a huge step forward. These sharp

rocks were like the Swiss army knives of their age – tool, weapon and cutlery, all in one!

But just because they had tools, that didn't mean life was easy for handy humans. They spent their time grubbing for roots and seeds, dodging hungry animals with big teeth, and scrapping with hyenas and vultures for mammoth leftovers (that's the animal, NOT enormous portions).



## UPRIGHT MAN

**Nerdy name:** Homo erectus (Upright man)

**Lived:** 1.9 to 0.2 million years ago

Uprights looked like a taller, smarter version of handy humans. They made excellent stone tools (including spears), and started hunting animals for food. But they also made one of the most important discoveries in our history – they learned how to use fire. Fire was used for heat, scaring away animals – and cooking. Goodbye raw rhino, hello barbecued bear (yum)!



## WHO DUNNIT?

Archaeologists have found evidence that a family of nine hominids (upright apes similar to little Lucy) were killed in a sudden disaster – maybe they were too pea-brained to run away! This is the first ever horrible human history event we know about.

RUN AWAY?  
WE'VE ONLY JUST  
MASTERED  
WALKING!





# Meet the Wise Guys...

About 800,000 years ago the first 'proper' humans showed up on the scene. They were like us, but chunkier and uglier. Then they evolved into two other types of humans – Neanderthals, and modern humans (that's us!)



## NASTY NEANDERTHALS

UG?

The Neanderthals (*Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*) were no oil paintings. They had flat heads, a bony bulge over the eyes, short legs and some nasty habits. You'll be pleased to know that they died out, so you needn't have nightmares about being nobbled by a Neanderthal in the night.

Some people say that nasty Neanderthals may have been cannibals...

• Neanderthal skulls have been found which show they were clubbed to death. The base of the skulls had been opened up to get the brains out... to eat?

I'VE GOT MORE BRAINS THAN YOU



...or so the killer could get the strength and wisdom from the victim's brain? What a brain teaser!

## SPOOKY SKULLS AND BEAR BONES



Neanderthals must have liked collecting skulls. In one cave they dug two pits in the floor and packed them with the skulls of 20 children and nine young women. The skulls had been hacked from the bodies, brought to the cave one at a time and packed so they all faced the sunset.



They had been buried with ornaments made of deer's teeth and snails' shells. But before you think the head-hackers took the brain-boxes off bodies that had died naturally, consider this bit of evidence: at least five of the skulls' owners had been killed by hatchet blows to the head.

### CANNIBAL COURT

So the Neanderthals liked collecting skulls (no-one really knows why). But were they really cannibals? Here's some more evidence for your consideration...

• Human bones have been found mixed with left-over food. Was this the site



of a beastly barbecue? Or did animals dig in the caves and mix the burials and rubbish together?

• Human bones have been found, smashed to bits. Who wanted to extract the tasty marrow inside? Neanderthal or animal?

• Human bones have been found, scorched by fire as if they were cooked. Not exactly 'proof'. But if you meet someone with a flat head and short legs and they say...



It may be wise to say, "Thanks – but no thanks!" just to be on the safe side.

### BAD FOR BEARS

It wasn't only humans who were sacrificed and beheaded. Twenty bears' skeletons were buried in a pit in France and, in the Alps, seven bears' skulls were stored in a stone chest. Neanderthals also decorated their cave walls with bears' skulls.



But there's also evidence that Neanderthals weren't necessarily as horrible as we once thought. Stories of hideous hunters sucking brains out of fresh skulls may be wrong. And more. They may actually have been kind and thoughtful.



When the bones of a Neanderthal man were discovered by archaeologists, evidence showed quite a lot about his life.

As a child he had had a withered arm that had never grown to its full length or strength. He was also crippled with arthritis, and damage to his skull showed he was half blind. It looked as if he had been attacked by wild animals and had his hand chopped off as a result. All in all, he couldn't have been very useful to his tribe, who would have been hunters and gatherers. But he had lived to a ripe old age – about 40, which was positively ancient then.



This is a story of a daft deed that turned out to be not-so-daft. It shows that people make their greatest discoveries when they aren't even looking!

In 1978, a group of students were on a dig in Africa. They decided to have a break and relax – by throwing lumps of elephant poo at each other. One of them ducked a flying elephant-pat – and fell flat on his face.

Right in front of his nose, he saw some strange dents in the rock. They looked like footprints – and they were! The two sets of adult footprints had been printed in volcanic ash that set hard 3.7 million years ago. On closer inspection, the larger set had a smaller set inside. Someone was stepping in his dad's footprints!



In Victorian times they might have shut him away in a hospital; in the Middle Ages they might have put him on display in a travelling fair; in Ancient Greece they may have left him in the hills to die in the jaws of a wolf.

But this Neanderthal man lived. Someone helped him, someone shared their hard-earned food, someone tended his wounds. Someone cared. So were they really that nasty?



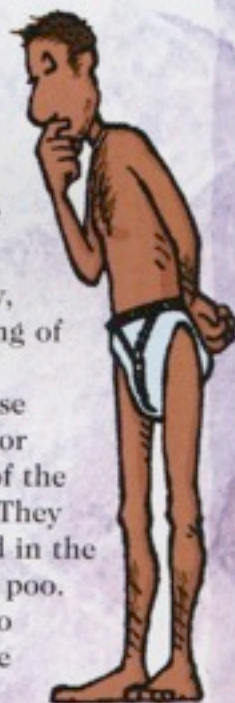
## MODERN HUMANS

We first showed up around 135,000 years ago, and have quickly taken over the world. Our nerdy name is *Homo sapiens sapiens* or wise wise humans. Our big brains have helped us to invent all sorts of stuff (space rockets, hula hoops, mobile phones, stationary bicycles). Unfortunately, we seem to spend most of our time thinking of ways to be nasty to other humans.

There are many different sorts of wise wise humans, and they can be awful (teachers) or awesome (Horrible Histories fans). Some of the strangest, though, are the archaeologists. They like nothing better than scratching around in the dirt looking for bones and million-year-old poo.

When they find ancient sites, they have to work very slowly and carefully to make sure they don't miss any tiny detail – a chip of stone, a tooth, a fingerbone.

There's lots of photographing, note-taking and grubbing around on hands and knees. They must fancy themselves as detectives, digging up clues about the past and trying to work out the answer to THE question...





# Mammoth Pile Up!

These hairy beasts (the mammoths, not the men!) could run at around 18mph – not so easy to stop!

Spears weren't the only weapons that Neanderthal hunters had. They also used fire and loud yells to freak out their prehistoric prey and drive them towards the edge!

Ride 'em, cowboy! Rounding up mammoths was tough work. Hunters were bashed, stomped and beaten, a bit like modern day rodeo riders are – but the mammoths were bigger and madder than any horse or bull!

Bruised and broken hunters were dragged out of the way and taken care of. The Neanderthals looked after their wounded.



It's mammoths vs. Neanderthals  
in the chilly Ice Age.  
Watch out for that cliff!

Mammoth wasn't the  
only Neanderthal nosh!  
They also pigged out  
on deer, musk ox, and  
woolly rhino.

Neanderthals were MUCH  
stronger and tougher than  
modern humans. They had to  
be to wrestle with these  
jumbo-sized joints of meat!

The Neanderthals weren't  
boneheads! They worked  
out how to use cliffs to kill  
their prey. Getting a herd  
to fall over a cliff was the  
best way to have a mass  
mammoth massacre...  
but they had to get  
them there first!

STONE ME!

The Neanderthals just had  
to wait under the cliff to  
collect their mammoth  
steaks. Just don't try to  
catch the mammoths as  
they land!



# Awful for Animals...



Mammoths weren't the only beasts on the Stone Age shopping list. Many other animals got gobbled up for good.

**H**ave you ever crunched on North American camel-flavoured crisps? No. Ever munched on mammoth mince? No. Ever popped a moa\* drumstick on the barbecue? No!

Why? Because they no longer exist. They are officially extinct – or, in the case of the massive moa, egg-stinct.

All these ancient animals had lived happily on earth for a million or more years till our greedy ancestors came along. Now they're all dead, deceased, demised, defunct, defeated, discontinued, departed, dustbinned and done-for daisy-pushers.

You don't have to be much of a detective to work out what happened to them. They were killed by horrendously hungry Stone-Agers.

- In America (about 10,000 years ago) they stampeded bison over cliffs. Bison were hunted because the American camels and mammoths had been completely wiped out.

- In 18,000BC horse hunters in France used a natural cliff as a fall-trap.



- Stone-Agers on the American Plains had a bison hunt once a year, in autumn, so they'd have meat for the winter. They arranged lines of stones into a funnel that led to the cliff and stampeded the bison between the stones. One mistake could scatter the whole herd and the tribe could starve to death over the winter. These Stone-Agers didn't get called wise wise guys for nothing. Can you say the same about your classmates?

## Toasted tortoise

Stone Age settlers in Florida, 14,000 years before Disney World, hunted an extinct type of giant tortoise. (Well, it wasn't extinct then, of course, but it is now! That's what happens if you can't run away fast enough.)

## Wild-beast wipeout

But how do you kill a mighty mammoth or catch a herd of woolly rhinos when all you've got are stone weapons? Here are some Stone Age solutions...

- As early as 300,000 years ago hunters in Spain stampeded elephants into swamps and butchered them. Stone Age people seem simple to us, but an elephant hunt took a lot of organizing.

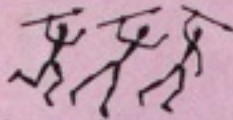


## Foul Facts

Some archaeologists think that Stone-Agers caught animals, slit open their stomachs and ate the meal that the animal had swallowed just before it got killed. Makes your dad's cooking seem almost OK, doesn't it?

\* Moas were massive flightless birds that lived in New Zealand... till humans arrived and had moa massacres.





Archaeologists found one of these tortoises with a sharp wooden stake driven through it. The stake would kill the creature and then be useful for holding it over the fire to roast. This could be proof of the world's oldest barbecue!

These Florida food-lovers also ate rattlesnakes, and hairy elephants called 'mastodons'. Slow-moving tree-loving sloths were easy to catch and kill too.

WHY DO WE  
EAT SLOTHS  
ALL THE  
TIME?



FAST FOOD  
IS BAD FOR  
YOU!

## ...Offal to Eat

Humans couldn't pop down to their local supermarket and then shove food into their microwaves. Everything they ate had to be found or caught. If they wanted it cooked then they had to do it for themselves.

So they couldn't afford to waste any of it. They'd eat things you might not fancy...



- Cow's udder (makes you shudder?)
- Blood (rather drink mud?)
- Gristle (I'll give that a miss!)
- Brain (are you insane?)
- Feet (mammoth's toe cheese? No please!)

## Cooler for Canines

Not all animals suffered at the hands of Stone-Agers. A

graveyard has been found in Sweden that contains a doggy cemetery.

The dogs were buried with the same sort of grave goods that their human owners had – deer antlers, axes and flint blades (to open tins of dog-food in the afterlife, perhaps?).

If they were that respected after death, then it's a fair guess they were well-treated during their doggy lives – better than many dogs are today – because they were such a help in hunting.



MAN IS  
DOG'S  
BEST  
FRIEND

## SUNDAY ROAST, STONE AGE STYLE

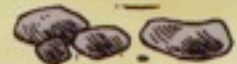
The first Stone Age cooks threw meat on a fire to roast it, but it could end up black and charred on the outside and raw on the inside – a bit like your dad's barbecued sausages! But later Stone Age chefs got it sussed. As well as using spoons made of pottery, horn or wood, they cooked meat in a clever way.

Here's the recipe...

1. Light a fire under a stone trough, put stones in the fire and fill the trough with water.
2. Tie up the meat in a bundle of straw.
3. When the stones are red hot, lift them out of the fire using sticks and drop them into the water to make it boil.
4. Lower the wrapped meat into the water.



5. Keep adding hot stones to the water to keep it boiling.
  6. Remove meat after a few hours.
  7. Unwrap and get stuck in!
- Of course Stone Age man didn't just eat meat – nuts, fruits and veggies too were on the menu when they could get them.



## Did you know?

Scientists work out what plants Stone Age humans ate by looking through a microscope at fossilised poo. (The proper word for ancient poo is 'coprolite'.) They have to soak it for three days before examining it. Yuck!





# Cool Tools...

When prehistoric people got 'tooled up' they could kill dinner *and* get decorating!

**E**arly ape-men pinched carcasses from other animals, such as giant lions, and ate the scraps. They used stone tools to scrape the raw meat off the skin and eat it.

Then, as early humans evolved, they discovered something



important. Stone tools could be used as weapons. And weapons meant you could kill your *own* lunch.

The first type of Stone Age tool to be invented was the hand axe. It was just a hand-sized sharpened stone, but boy did it make a difference. It may have been basic, but it was the best they could

come up with 700,000 years ago. By 250,000 years ago, humans had invented wooden spears with fire-hardened tips. By 18,000BC, horrible humans had invented bows and arrows.

The future was definitely not looking rosy for animals. As people got smarter, their weapons got better and loads of species got wiped out.

Tools ruled!

## Foul Facts

Stone tools were sometimes used for cutting up people as well as animals! Late Stone Age brain surgeons used stone knives to peel back scalps, and then used sharp flint drills to make holes in skulls. One skull showed that a man had survived having seven holes drilled in his head!

YOU'RE QUITE SAFE LOOK, I'VE BEEN PRACTISING ON THIS TURNIP



## KIDS IN CAVES

Who do you think has made the most amazing discoveries of cave paintings? Ageing archaeologists? Egghead explorers? Uh-uh. Kids, of course.

### Dopey dad

In 1859, a Spanish nobleman was searching a cave on his land. He was looking on the cave floor for animal bones and flint tools. After a few weeks he took his 12-year-old daughter Maria with him. She wandered around with a lantern, exploring.

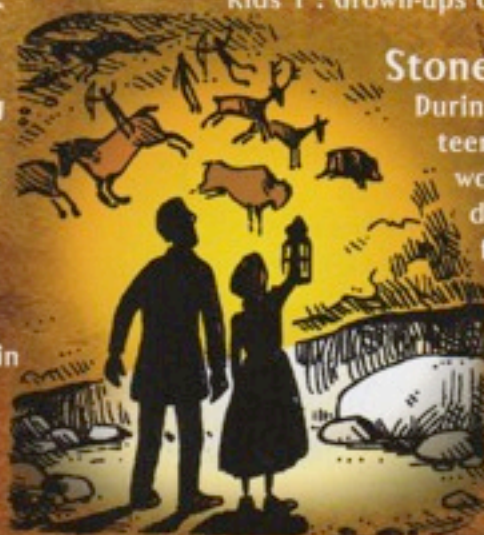
Suddenly she cried, "Papa! Papa! Look at the coloured bulls!" He rushed to join her in a side cave where she was gazing at the ceiling. It was covered with wonderful paintings of boar, deer, horses and bison.

He'd spent so long looking at the floor that he failed to see the art above. (Sometimes grown-ups are so busy being boring they forget to look up.)

Kids 1 : Grown-ups 0.

### Stone Age teenagers

During the Second World War, four teenage boys were hunting in woods in Lascaux in France. Their dog vanished into a hole at the foot of a cliff. They dropped stones and found that the hole wasn't too deep, so they crawled down to rescue their dog... and found that the hole was an entrance to a cave. And in the cave was one of the





# ...and Gory Drawings

Making tools wasn't the only prehistoric hobby. Some Stone-Agers were artists. They used lumps of coloured mineral rocks as crayons, or painted with animal hair brushes.



They added delicious details to their paintings – like showing the guts spilling out of a dead bison. Some archaeologists think this was meant to be helpful magic. If they painted a deer/mammoth/bison killed by hunters, then the next day the painting would come true.

## Spit and run

You could try a Stone Age technique – spray painting. You need:

- the bone from a leg of lamb. Sometimes the painters used reeds – so you could use a straw as a spray tube instead. (Note: Some experts *don't* believe that Stone-Agers sprayed in this way.)

- watered-down poster paint
- a cave wall (if you haven't a handy cave then use any blank wall/teacher's car/Dad's best white shirt on the washing line)
- running shoes

### Method:

- 1 Dip the end of the tube in the paint and suck some into the tube – but not into your mouth!
- 2 Place your hand against the cave wall/blank wall/teacher's car/Dad's best white shirt.
- 3 Aim the tube at your hand and blow.
- 4 The paint will spray your hand and leave an outline.
- 5 If you've sprayed on to a classroom wall/teacher's car/Dad's best white shirt slip on the running shoes for a fast getaway.



greatest cave art displays of all time. There were 1500 engravings and 600 paintings, including bulls five metres long. (Imagine the sausages you could make from them!) The boys kept their secret for a week until they told their teacher. He didn't believe them. More proof that teachers are daft. (As if you needed it!) The caves were finally examined by experts who said the paintings were 17,000 years old! Kids 2 : Teachers and Grown-ups 0.

## Underground wonders

In 1912, the sons of a count sneaked off to explore an underground river called the

Volp. (Warning: don't explore underground rivers like the Volp. If you get trapped you won't get any help.) They drifted down the river on a raft made from bottles and crates, until they ended up in a cave. They clambered on... until they ended up in a gallery that hadn't been seen by humans since the last Ice Age.

The boys spotted cave bears' claw marks, old bones and even Stone Age footprints on the damp floor. They also found many clay models of bison – the first EVER find of Stone Age sculptures. Kids 3 : Posh Dads, Teachers and Grown-ups 0.

THE PERSON WHO MADE THIS HAS BEEN DEAD THOUSANDS OF YEARS





# Batty Beliefs

It's hard to say when Stone-Agers started believing in life after death or in some sort of religion. But it's a fair guess that it happened around the time they started burying people carefully in graves with their precious objects. Although some Stone-Agers dumped their dead in the family rubbish heap, historians have learned a lot from graves where bodies were laid properly.

## Minding their manas

Stone-Agers probably believed they could talk to their dead relations. But only a few people had the 'mana'. This was the word used by Stone Age professors in the 20th century. It means the power to talk to the dead.

The Stone-Agers would starve themselves and then go into a trance near a burial place. **WARNING:** Don't skip school dinner, go to a graveyard and expect to chat with some rotting rellies. It took Stone-Agers a lot of practice to get 'mana'.

But *why* would they want to talk to the dead? Well, Stone-Agers worshipped their ancestors. It was important to keep their spirits happy in the afterlife. If they looked after the spirits, the spirits would look after them.

## Rotting ritual

Before they buried people, Stone-Agers had to release the spirit from the dead body it was trapped in. And the spirit could only leave when



the flesh had rotted away and was falling off the bones.

To speed things up they might hack the flesh off with a stone knife. If they weren't in a rush, they would leave grandpa outside for the animals and birds to pick clean. (Maybe they had a bone to pick with him!)



The rotten odds and sods found buried inside the graves of late Stone-Agers tell us a lot about what early people believed in...

**Weapons** A Polish Stone-Ager was buried with joints of wild cat and beaver – and with a bow and arrow so he could catch more when he'd scoffed the cat (curried maybe?) and the beaver (boiled?). He was buried sitting up to make it easier to shoot his arrows.

'BOUT THE ONLY THING I'M GOING TO HUNT DOWN HERE IS A MOLE



**Food** In 1823, a skeleton – 'the Red Lady of Paviland' – was found in Wales. The remains of a tasty animal snack were beside her. The 'Lady' turned out to be a prehistoric 25-year-old man, and the bones were from a mammoth.



**Flowers** It seems that Neanderthals did flower arranging! Several types of flowers were found in a bunch in a Stone Age grave in Iraq.

**A dead dog** In Hungary an old man was found buried with a dog. It must have been his pet and was killed to keep him company in the next life.



**Lost limbs** A man was buried with his arm that had been chopped off in a fight. It was put on his shoulder with the fingertips touching his face. Creepy, eh?





**Teeth** In Yorkshire an old woman was buried with all the teeth she'd lost in life. (Stone-Agers had no money so the tooth fairy had nothing to trade.) The teeth were tucked neatly under her chin. Maybe her mates

thought she'd get them fixed in the afterlife?



**Sea shells** In the Cheddar Gorge in England a young man was found buried with a seashell necklace. The beach was 30 miles away, so he must have travelled a bit (even though bicycles weren't invented). Cheddar man had also been buried AFTER much of his flesh had rotted away. Nice!

**Dead babies** A Stone Age grave in Yorkshire contained the cremated bones of a child, packed in clay and buried with an adult. Other children have been found buried in their parents' arms, and one baby was even found wrapped in a bird's wings.

**Ropes tied to the arms and legs** may have been an attempt to stop the corpse jumping out and haunting people.

**Necklaces of animal teeth** Jewellery helped Stone Age spooks look smart as they wafted around the afterlife.

SO THAT'S WHAT HAPPENED TO MY BEST LION'S TOOTH NECKLACE.



## Did you know?



A curious and cruel custom among Australian Stone-Agers was for men to have their two front teeth knocked out. This was done when they grew up and seems to have been a sign of becoming a man.



## Funeral Stew

On Anglesey in Wales there's a stone burial chamber called Barclodiad y Gawres. Archaeologists have worked out the revolting ritual that went on at the funeral of two boys...

- their bodies were cremated till the flesh burned off



- the bones were scraped, mixed with sheep bones and buried under a layer of earth



- inside the chamber, a fire was lit under a water pot



A stew was stirred into the water... made from oysters, limpets, winkles, eels, frogs, toads, grass snakes, mice and shrews. The shells, bones, snake skins and mouse guts were strained off and the soup was drunk. (Sounds like school dinners!)



# Bony Barrow

West Kennet Long Barrow is a spooky mound in Wiltshire. It's where late-Stone Age locals buried the bones of their dead.

Many of the skeletons were buried with bits missing. This may have been because wild animals nicked bones to nibble while the bodies were lying around waiting to be buried.

Another blood-chilling barrow can be seen on the horizon.

Skulls and bones were placed inside the dark barrow with great care.

The bones of just a few special people were buried here, so each burial was an eerily important occasion. It was carried out by local holy men or women, and they would have dressed up specially for the ceremony.

YOU CAN HAVE MY RIBS - BUT LEAVE MY TOE BONES ALONE. I'M TICKLISH

Dead bodies were left outside the barrow on special platforms to rot until they were little more than bones. The flesh may also have been scraped off the skeletons with sharp stone blades.





When the barrow was used for the last time, enormous stones were pushed in front of it to shut the bones in the darkness for ever.

The barrow looks small from the front, but it extends a long way back. It is divided into five rooms or chambers. A few skeletons are laid out in each one.

The long barrow was covered in white, chalky rocks so that it could be seen from a long way away.

Late-Stone Age people would starve themselves to go into a trance – so they could speak to the dead! And the best spot for a ghoulish gossip? A burial place, of course.

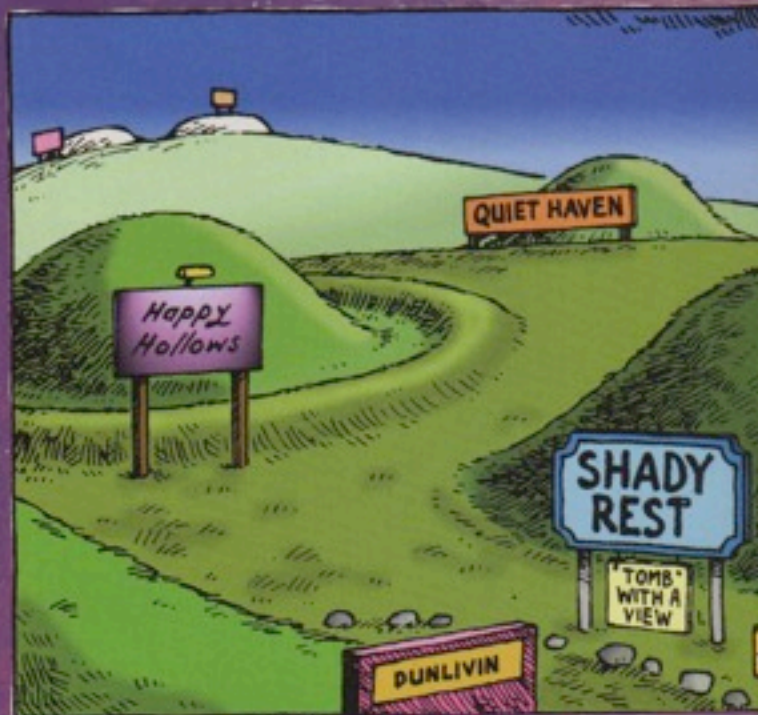


# Dead Spooky Mounds

One great thing about West Kennet Long Barrow is that you can still go inside it – if you dare! Here's a guide to similar scary Stone Age spots.

In the last big chunk of the Stone Age – a time called the Neolithic period – a barrow was a little house for your putrefying pals. Some archaeologists think they were made to look like houses of the living – a sort of retirement home for the dead. Very cosy.

The most common type of barrow to be built in the early Neolithic period was the 'long' barrow. They were called that because... they are long!



## Chalky Chore

Fussell's Lodge Barrow is another long barrow. Archaeologists reckon it took at least ten people to build it. It's basically a low log house over 100 metres long which is buried under 1000 tonnes of chalk and soil. The chalk was dug out of trenches at the side of the Lodge using only picks made of deer antlers. Digging must have been back-breaking work, and carrying the chalk to the barrow must have been exhausting.



## Dome Designs

By the end of the Neolithic period, the fashion was for round barrows, not long ones. Each one was shaped like a round dome – and looks like a giant, grassy Christmas pudding that a mad gardener has grown to get into the 'Guinness Book of Records'.



## Bowls and Saucers

After the Stone Age, barrows got even stranger. They were made in many more designs – which have been given some cute names by archaeologists...

History Homework – draw the three types of barrow we talked about in our exciting Bronze Age History lesson today.

1. Bowl barrows



2. Saucer barrows



3. Pond barrows



0/10  
Key stage failure  
Neanderthal failure  
— See me!

These barrows were found all over the world and were still being used by people like the Vikings up until the Middle Ages.



## By the Light of a Silbury Moon...

Just over the hill from West Kennet Long Barrow lies the strangest of all prehistoric monuments – Silbury Hill. Built around 2600bc, it's 40 metres wide and 160 metres across – that's as wide as St Paul's cathedral and a third of its height.

It would have taken 770 men ten years to build it. It needed more effort than Stonehenge and is the

greatest prehistoric building in England.

In 1776, a group of miners dug a hole from the top to the bottom to find the secret of the hill. In 1849, a tunnel was dug through the side of the hill. In 1969, a television expedition recorded the digging of another tunnel.

And what do you think they found?

WHAT HAVE YOU DISCOVERED?

I'VE DISCOVERED THAT I'M SCARED OF THE DARK



- a) The grave of a Stone Age chief.
- b) The treasure of the first Stone Age royal family – gold, silver and coins.

c) The grave of a warrior seated on his horse and covered in stone armour.

d) A secret store of corn that was buried to be an emergency Stone Age snack.

Answer: You are wrong! That's right! Whatever answer you choose is wrong. Because the answer is that the diggers found NOTHING.

Well, they found out that it was an amazingly well-made hill. When it comes to hills, it's hard to beat. But what was it for? Us Modern-Agers like to think that we're cleverer than Stone-Agers – but archaeologists can't work out why Silbury Hill was built.

We know, don't we...?

WORLD'S FIRST ARTIFICIAL SKI SLOPE!  
MORE FUN THAN THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT  
— AND MORE SNOW!



## Going for Gold

Many ancient tales about barrows seem to be about hidden treasures. Of course, YOU know that Stone-Agers didn't have gold (although some of the later barrow builders did). You also know that it's stupid to wreck an ancient barrow in a greedy search for golden gain. But that hasn't stopped devilish diggers delving down to the depths to find... well, what?

A barrow in Cornwall was supposed to house an ancient king in a golden boat with silver oars –

robbers found only a chest full of ashes. There have been rich rumours about other sites too – tempting 'treasures', such as a cauldron of gold, a golden calf (that's a popular one), a silver coffin, a man in golden armour on horseback, a golden chest, a golden table – and even a golden wheelbarrow!

DO I GET A COFFIN OR A CAULDRON OR A CALF? NO.  
I GET A PIECE OF HANDY GARDENING EQUIPMENT!



## Creepy Canine

In the 17th century, a local doctor used to take bones from the West Kennet Long Barrow – and grind them down to use in medicines! Obviously he wasn't scared off by the barrow's ghosts. According to local legend, the barrow is visited by a ghostly white figure and a red-eared hound every midsummer's day.





## Section two

### Becoming Human

Humans didn't just appear overnight. It took a long time for what we think of as "people" to develop and settle the planet. Thanks to hard working archeologists we know quite a lot about our ancestors. In this section you will spend several days on the Becoming Human website getting to know our ancestors and how they changed overtime to become like you and me.



[Becoming Human Website](#)





Questions: (answer in your [ATA google docs](#))

**Evidence**

- what is the scientific method?
- What are fossils?
- How are they made?
- What species was the skeleton found in Kenya?
- How old was the person?
- What gender was it?
- What did it eat?
- What size body did it have?
- Was it a healthy person?
- What is the dating “margin of error”?
- What is the Law of Superposition?
- What is radiometric dating?
- What was learned from the Hominid footprints at Laetoli?

**Anatomy-**

- What is a primate?
- How are we like other primates?
- How are we different?
- How are human and chimp feet different?
- Why do primates have such large brains?
- Why do children’s brains grow so much after they are born?
- What is sexual dimorphism?
- How are male and female skeletons different?

**Lineages-**

- What is microevolution?
- What is macroevolution?
- What was the first species to spread to new continents?
- What is the out of Africa theory?
- What is the Multiregional theory?



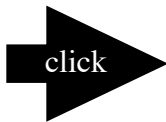
## Section Three

### **Populating the globe**

As humans developed they began to spread out all over the globe. Use the interactive maps and Take Me Back to explore where ancient humans went.



Take Me back pg 16-17



[Journey of Mankind Website](#)  
[Atlas of Human Journey Website](#)

Questions:

When did humans begin to leave Africa?

How did they get to North America?

Who first settled in North America? What types of animals did they hunt?

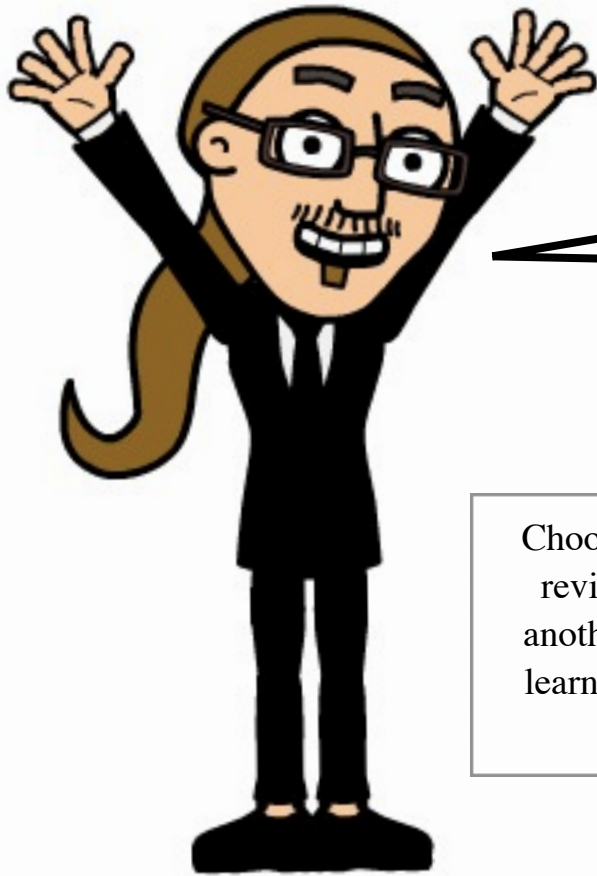
How did lower sea levels help people travel?

What was the last continent to be settled?



**answer online**





**Prove you learned it!**

Choose and complete one of the following. Be sure to review the unit and you the internet as you work. If another student couldn't look at what you created and learn the main ideas of the unit then you need need to keep working!!!

### **Write an archeological journal**

Pretend that you are on an archeological dig. Write a journal describing what you found and what it tells you about stone age humans.

*Must explain: What our ancestors were like, How stone age man lived and traveled*

*Must include at least three images.*

### **Make a stone age scrapbook**

Use google presentation to make a scrapbook for a stone age family.

*Must explain: What our ancestors were like, How stone age man lived and traveled*

*Must include images of stone age tools, fossils, and animals.*

### **Make a cartoon**

Use go animate to create a cartoon where a teacher explains to a class what life was like in the stone age. BE CREATIVE!!!

*Must explain: What our ancestors were like, How stone age man lived and traveled*



Section one - Life on Earth

Section two - Becoming human

read 8-13 gold book

becoming human

Section three - Life of “Stoneage man”

Idiots Guide WH 7-9

HH savage stone age

<http://www.bradshawfoundation.com/journey/>