

AD

Used to refer to the years after Jesus Christ was born.

anthropologist

Someone who studies the culture, society and development of the human race.

archaeologist

Someone who studies human history and prehistory, through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.

artefact

An object made by a person, such as a decoration or a tool, which is of historical interest.

awl

A small, pointed tool used for piercing holes, especially in leather or wood.

barrow

An ancient burial mound.

BC

Used to refer to years before Jesus Christ was born.

bronze

A brown metal alloy made of tin and copper.

Bronze Age

A prehistoric period that followed the Stone Age and came before the Iron Age, when weapons and tools were made from bronze rather than stone.

burin

A tool used to engrave wood or metal.

Celts

Tribespeople who lived in England over 2000 years ago.

civilisation

The process that involves a society becoming more developed and organised.

curator

A person in charge of a library or museum.

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cursus

A Neolithic earthwork made up of parallel banks.

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deity

A god or goddess.

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druid

A Celtic religious leader who was in charge of sacred ceremonies.

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earthwork

A large, man-made bank of soil that was used for defence against enemies in the past.

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excavation

The act of removing very old objects from the earth, to discover things about the past.

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fertilisation

The process when pollen travels into a flower’s ovaries to fuse with the egg cells in order to produce new seeds.

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flint

A hard, grey rock that was used in prehistoric times to make tools or weapons.

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fort

A building surrounded by a strong wall, designed to defend those inside from attack.

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geologist

Someone who studies the rocks and other substances that make up the Earth’s surface.

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germination

The process of a seed forming a shoot.

harpoon

A spear that is attached to a long rope and thrown or fired at large fish or whales to kill them.

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historian

An expert in history, especially that of a particular region or period.

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hunter-gatherer

A member of a group of people who were nomadic and lived mainly by hunting, fishing and harvesting wild food.

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iron

A strong, magnetic metal.

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Iron Age

A prehistoric period that came after the Bronze Age, when weapons and tools came to be made from iron.

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monument

A statue, building or other structure that is built to help people remember a special person or event.

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palaeontologist

Someone who studies fossils to find out more about the structure of rocks and the history of life on Earth.

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pollination

The transfer of pollen to the same flower or another flower of the same species, so fertilisation can occur and new seeds can be produced.

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prehistoric

The period before written records.

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preserved

Kept in its original state, protected from damage and decay.

settlement

A previously uninhabited place where people come to live and establish a community.

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source

Something or someone that provides information.

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Stone Age

A prehistoric period when tools and weapons were made of stone, bone, wood or horn. The Stone Age is divided into the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.

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tribe

A group of people, often made up of many families or communities, who live together, sharing the same language, beliefs, and culture.