

Basic knowledge of history (basics)



Name:

Date:



Info

History is exciting! In this worksheet, you will learn the basics of history. We will discover important events, famous people and interesting facts. Let's take a journey into the past together and learn lots of new things along the way!

Assignment

Read through the basic text and then complete the tasks.

Stone Age



Source: Wikipedia

Neolithic stone axe with handle found in Ehenside Tarn, British Museum.

The **Stone Age** is a very old time in human history when people used stone to make tools and weapons. This period lasted for about 3.4 million years and ended around 2000 BC when people started using metal. The Stone Age is divided into three main parts: **Paleolithic**, **Mesolithic**, and **Neolithic**.

The **Paleolithic** or **Old Stone Age** was the earliest part of the Stone Age, starting roughly 2.5 million years ago. During this time, early humans like **Homo habilis** and **Homo erectus** used simple stone tools for tasks like cutting and hunting. They lived in small groups and moved around a lot to find food.

Next came the **Mesolithic** or **Middle Stone Age**, which began around 10,000 BC. People in this period started to live in one place for longer times and used more advanced tools. They began to fish and use bows and arrows. They also made small houses from wood and bones.

The **Neolithic** or **New Stone Age** started around 8,000 BC. People began to farm and grow crops like wheat and barley. They domesticated animals like goats and sheep. This period saw the rise of permanent villages and the building of larger structures. Tools became more complex, including polished stone axes.

Two important figures from this time are **Ötzi the Iceman** and **Lucy**. **Ötzi** lived around 3300 BC and was discovered frozen in the Alps. Scientists learned a lot about Neolithic life from his well-preserved body and belongings. **Lucy** is a famous fossil of an early human ancestor who lived about 3.2 million years ago. Her discovery helped scientists understand more about human evolution.

Important terms in the Stone Age include **hunter-gatherers**, who moved around to find food, and **domestication**, which means taming animals for farming. **Artifacts** are objects made by humans, like tools and pottery, which help us learn about their lives.

Understanding the Stone Age gives us a glimpse into the very beginnings of human history and how our ancestors lived and evolved over millions of years.

 **Answer the questions using the text.**

What major change marked the end of the Stone Age?

- The beginning of metal use The start of written language The discovery of fire
 The invention of the wheel

Which period of the Stone Age saw the rise of farming and permanent villages?

- Paleolithic Mesolithic Bronze Age Neolithic

How did tools evolve during the Mesolithic period?

- They were not used anymore They included bows and arrows They became simpler
 They were made only of wood

What was a key characteristic of the lifestyle of Paleolithic humans?

- Moving around to find food Using metal tools Settling in permanent villages
 Living in large cities

Why is Ötzi the Iceman important for understanding Neolithic life?

- He invented farming He was the first human ancestor He lived in the Paleolithic period
 His well-preserved body provided insights

What development in the Neolithic period helped humans to stay in one place?

- Using bows and arrows Invention of fire Farming and growing crops
 Using simple stone tools

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Fill in the cloze text.

The _____ Age was a very old time when people made tools and weapons from stone. It lasted for about 3.4 million years and ended around 2000 BC when _____ started to be used. The Stone Age is divided into three parts: Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic. During the Paleolithic, early humans used simple stone tools and moved around a lot to find _____. In the Mesolithic, people began to stay in one place longer and used more advanced tools like bows and _____. The Neolithic period saw the start of farming, the domestication of _____, and the building of permanent villages. Two important figures from this time are Ötzi the Iceman, who lived around 3300 BC, and _____, a fossil of an early human ancestor. Learning about the Stone Age helps us understand how early humans lived and _____.

Lucy, food, Stone, animals, arrows, metal, evolved