



In my time, the only test was to see whether you could hunt a mammoth without being gored, or choose wild plants that weren't poisonous. From what I hear, in your time, the rites of passage are far more demanding. You have to revise deep into the night, then sit in a darkened room for 50 minutes, in complete silence, with strange stick-like things in your hands and your heads bent over a tanned animal hide, while an elder of your tribe stares at you unpleasantly.

Give me a mammoth hunt any day!

### Revision for Next Week's History Test

- BC, AD, BCE, CE, BP, referring to centuries
- **Vocabulary quizlets** on the blog at <http://year7historygr.edublogs.org/>
- The Stone Age (use the quizzes on the blog to help you revise)
- The **Old Stone Age** (\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ ) and the **New Stone Age** (\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ )
- The **hunter-gatherer lifestyle** that dominated human life from 2 million years ago until about 10,000 years ago, and continued in many parts of the world for much longer

**Summary:** People moved from place to place. In other words, they were \_\_\_\_\_, who followed the migrating herds of wild animals and moved around to find wild plants. They hunted wild animals for meat and gathered wild foods such as berries, nuts, fruits, vegetables and eggs, using \_\_\_\_\_ tools and weapons. Their lives would have been harsh and difficult at times. They had to find food during the Ice Ages, suffer fractures and injuries caused by hunting and deal with constant uncertainties about food, especially in the less fertile areas.

- The **farming and herding lifestyle** that began to develop in the New Stone Age; advantages and disadvantages of each kind of lifestyle

**Summary:** Farming and herding began about \_\_\_\_\_ in the Middle East and spread from there to Europe. It also began independently in Asia and the Americas a little later. It changed human societies and lifestyles in many ways. For instance, people could stay in one place and gradually build \_\_\_\_\_. People's jobs began to vary more within more complex societies, with specialists such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, etc. People began to have more possessions, which needed to be protected from theft and conquest. Since the land was being farmed intensively, it could support a denser population. This change to farming and herding formed the basis for more structured and more hierarchical societies. This means that

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- **Primary and secondary sources in history**
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- Ancient Egypt: the importance of the Nile, the social hierarchy, the life of peasants
  - Ancient Greece: the meaning of democracy, dictatorship and monarchy; growing up in Sparta; the achievements of one famous ancient Greek
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