

AD

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

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anthropologist

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

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archaeologist

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

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artefact

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

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awl

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

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barrow

An ancient burial mound.

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BC

Used to refer to years before Jesus Christ was born.

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bronze

A brown metal alloy made of tin and copper.

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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.

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burin

A tool used to engrave wood or metal.

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Celts

Tribespeople who lived in England over 2000 years ago.

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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.