

# PALAEOLITHIC SOCIETY

## Support Material

Please print the following pages to obtain a photocopy master.

These masters may be photocopied for class use by schools and colleges that have purchased the video, *Palaeolithic Society*.

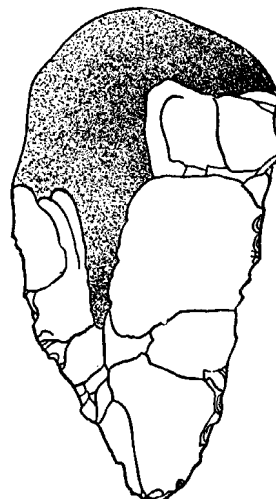
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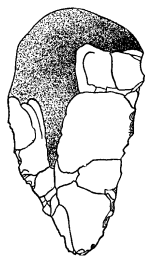
### MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWERS

1. experimental archaeology
2. flint
3. ethnology
4. a chipped pebble
5. lower Palaeolithic
6. 40,000 years ago
7. traditional archaeology
8. 'Clever Man'
9. making and using tools
10. all three
11. tools
12. ethnology
13. animals
14. species



# PALAEOLITHIC SOCIETY

## Focus Questions



In an effort to understand the life of people at this remote time, this video uses archaeology (digging things up), experimental archaeology (making or doing things from the past to see how it was done) and ethnology (studying people today to see if they can give us clues about how people lived in the past). Together these studies can give us an idea of how humans lived all this time ago before the last great ice age.

1. What might an archaeological dig today reveal about Palaeolithic society?
2. What aspects of Palaeolithic society could be studied by experimental archaeology?
3. What sort of discoveries about Palaeolithic society might be made through the study of people today (ethnology)?
4. What sort of study would be best if you wanted to understand the different types of stone tools used by Palaeolithic hunters.
5. What sort of study would be best if you wanted to understand the meaning behind Palaeolithic cave paintings.

## Multiple Choice Questions

1 Trying to do the things stone-age people did is called

experimental archaeology

traditional archaeology

ethnology

historical archaeology

2 The stone most commonly used to make tools is

granite

flint

marble

basalt

3 The study of a living people is called

experimental archaeology

traditional archaeology

ethnology

historical archaeology

4 The first type of stone tool made by humans was

the blade

the flake

a chipped pebble

the microlith

5 The earliest period of the Palaeolithic is called

Old Palaeolithic

Lower Palaeolithic

Middle Palaeolithic

Upper Palaeolithic

# PALAEOLITHIC SOCIETY

## Multiple Choice Questions (continued)

### 6 The Upper Palaeolithic period begins around

- 400,000 years ago
- 40,000 years ago
- 4000 years ago
- 400 years ago

### 8 Our species, '*Homo Sapiens*', means:

- 'Man the Tool-maker'
- 'Clever Man'
- 'Modern Man'
- 'Stone-age Man'

### 10 Which of the following are common traits between 'stone-age' and 'modern' humans?

- use of tools
- use of language
- use of symbols
- all three

### 12 How can we tell how a Palaeolithic spear-thrower might have been used?

- experimental archaeology
- traditional archaeology
- ethnology
- historical archaeology

### 14 All people in the world today are of the same:

- race
- height
- species
- intelligence

### 7 Discovering and examining remains from the past is called

- experimental archaeology
- traditional archaeology
- ethnology
- historical archaeology

### 9 What is a difference between *Homo Sapiens* and many other animals?

- fear of heights
- eating both meat and vegetables
- hunting
- making and using tools

### 11 What helped Palaeolithic humans adopt to climate change?

- tools
- thick hair
- the ability to travel
- the ability to swim

### 13 What was a favourite subject of Palaeolithic cave-painters?

- animals
- people
- warfare
- landscapes

# MESOLITHIC SOCIETY

## Support Material

Please print the following pages to obtain a photocopy master.

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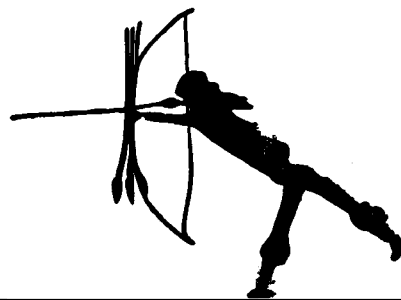
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### MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWERS

1. Middle Stone Age
2. 10,000 years
3. cool & wet
4. from pollen grains
5. all three
6. tiny flakes of flint
7. barbs on spears
8. with Birch Resin
9. the bow & arrow
10. all three
11. the women
12. by burning
13. pottery
14. polishing & grinding
15. farming

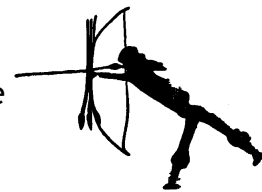


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# MESOLITHIC SOCIETY

## Focus Questions

During and after the last great ice age that ended around 10,000 years ago, a new stage of human development took place. It begins with humans still surviving by hunting and gathering the foods they needed, and ends with the widespread use of pottery and agriculture. This bridging period is called the Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age and it lies between the Palaeolithic (Old Stone) Age and the Neolithic (New Stone) age.



1. This video focuses on the needs of people living in Europe at the end of the Ice Age. What were their most essential requirements as far as housing and food were concerned?
2. The video shows some university students acting out the lives of Mesolithic people. What sort of information might this reveal that traditional archaeology could never tell you?
3. What would be the limitations of trying to act out a vanished way of life? How trustworthy would the information be coming from such an experiment?

## Multiple Choice Questions

### 1 Mesolithic means?

- Early Stone Age       Middle Stone Age       Late Stone Age       a mix of cultures

### 2 How long ago was the last great Ice Age?

- 1,000 years       10,000 years       100,000 years       1,000,000 years

### 3 What was the climate of Europe like at this time?

- cool & wet       hot & dry       freezing       tropical

### 4 How do we know which type of plants grew at this time?

- we do not know!       from cave paintings       from fossils       from pollen grains

### 5 Experimental archaeology can involve:

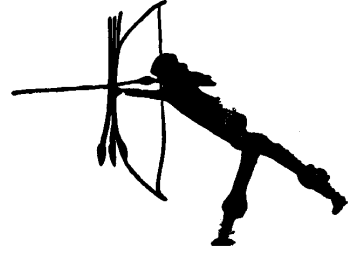
- making stone tools       hunting       cooking stone-age meals       all three

### 6 What are microliths?

- tiny flakes of flint       cores       blades       large flakes

# MESOLITHIC SOCIETY

## Multiple Choice Questions (continued)



**7** Microliths were used as

- cores
- scrapers
- fish hooks
- barbs on spears

**9** What was a major Mesolithic invention?

- the bow & arrow
- agriculture
- spears
- stone tools

**11** Who in the tribe would have normally collected shellfish?

- the women
- the young men
- the old
- the mature men

**13** What new invention of the Neolithic period was introduced to Europe?

- microliths
- hunting
- pottery
- cave art

**15** What was the main economy of the Neolithic people?

- Gathering wild food
- Hunting
- Trade
- Farming

**8** How were the microliths secured in place?

- With other stones
- With Birch Resin
- With string
- With hair

**10** Which of the following were used as food for the Mesolithic people?

- insects
- fungi
- nuts
- all three

**12** How were Mesolithic canoes hollowed out?

- by lightening strikes
- by burning the inside out
- by letting white-ants eat it out
- by letting the wood rot

**14** A new technique of tool manufacture, first used by Neolithic people was

- polishing & grinding
- indirect percussion
- microliths
- core-tools

# FLINT IMPLEMENTS

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Please print the following pages to obtain a photocopy master.

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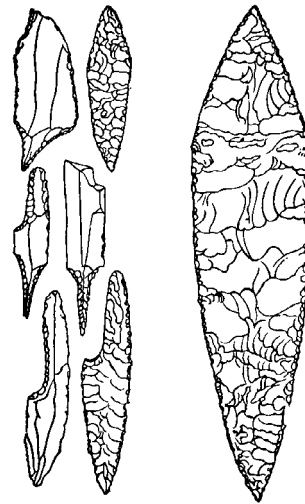
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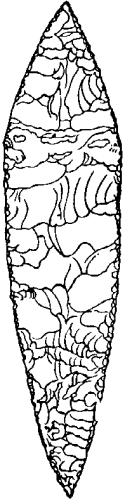
### MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWERS

1. flint
2. volcanic glass
3. in chalk deposits
4. less than 90°
5. a core
6. previous flake scars
7. secondary flaking
8. unused waste
9. all three
10. blade tools
11. a hammer & punch
12. pushes off flakes
13. polishing & grinding



# FLINT IMPLEMENTS

## Focus Questions



For most of human history, people have been using tools made from flint. From the first use of stone tools around two million years ago, until the invention of metal smelting around five thousand years ago, stone was the material of choice for tool manufacture. Today few people can work stone to produce the beautiful artefacts that have been created in the past by stone-age hunters and gatherers.

1. What other types of tools may have also been made that have not survived as well as stone tools? Think about other materials such as bone and wood that may have been used. Why haven't these survived as well as stone tools?
2. Describe the process by which a hunter could make a small arrow-head from a block of raw flint?
3. How do you think people today have learnt to work with stone as we see in the video? What could be learnt from observing indigenous people who still make stone-tools today?

## Multiple Choice Questions

1 What type of stone was most commonly used for tools?

- flint       basalt       granite       sandstone

2 What is Obsidian?

- a sharp point       volcanic glass       a sand-stone       a type of weapon

3 Where does flint occur naturally?

- in swamps       under the sea       near volcanoes       in chalk deposits

4 To detach a flake from a block, you must hit it at an angle of:

- Less than 90°       More than 90°       Between 90-180°       270°

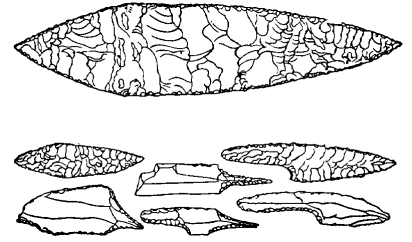
5 The parent block is called

- a flake       a blade       a microlith       a core



# FLINT IMPLEMENTS

## Multiple Choice Questions (continued)



**6** Flakes struck by humans have .....  
on the back-side of the flake

- no marks
- previous flake scars
- white rings
- tiny pits

**8** The flakes struck off a core-tool are

- unused waste
- microliths
- blades
- chips

**10** *Homo Sapiens Sapiens* (modern humans)  
introduced

- core-tools
- blade tools
- flakes
- pebble-tools

**12** Pressure flaking:

- involves heat
- shapes the core
- strikes off flakes
- pushes off flakes

**7** Retouch is:

- made during tool use
- reusing an old tool
- secondary flaking
- often accidental

**9** Finer finishing of a core-tool can  
be done with

- a bone
- a piece of wood
- an antler
- all three

**11** Indirect percussion uses:

- two stones
- the forces of nature
- a hammer & punch
- heat

**13** A new technique of tool manufacture, first  
used by Neolithic people, was:

- polishing & grinding
- indirect percussion
- microliths
- core-tools