



## Vocabulary

The Stone Age	Ancient Egypt	Anglo Saxons
<p><b>Scavenging</b> - searching for something.</p> <p><b>Technology</b> - the use of scientific discoveries for practical purposes.</p> <p><b>Migrate</b> - move from one place to Another.</p> <p><b>Permanent</b> - lasting forever</p> <p><b>Predators</b> - animals that kill and eat other animals</p>	<p><b>Influential</b> - makes people take notice.</p> <p><b>Fertile</b> - able to support the growth of plants.</p> <p><b>Irrigation</b> - supplying land with water.</p> <p><b>Immortality</b> - the ability to live forever.</p> <p><b>Rituals</b> - religious services that follow set patterns.</p> <p><b>Decipher</b> - work out what something says.</p>	<p><b>Descendants</b> - relatives from later Generations</p> <p><b>Conquered</b> - took control of by force.</p> <p><b>Stability</b> - being unlikely to change.</p> <p><b>Collapse</b> - complete end</p> <p><b>Chaos</b> - confusion</p>

### The Stone Age

The Stone Age lasted a very, very long time. The **oldest period** of the Stone Age, the **Palaeolithic period**, began approximately **2.5 million years ago**. The **Middle Stone Age** is called the **Mesolithic period**. The **Neolithic period**, often called the **New Stone Age**, dates back approximately **8–10,000 years**. During the Stone Age, our ancestors started to use tools and weapons made out of stone to help them hunt and eat food. As a consequence of changes in global climate, crops became more readily available, and Stone Age humans began to farm the land. The Stone Age ended when humans began to use metal to make tools and weapons.



### Ancient Egypt

For **3000 years**, Ancient Egypt was home to some of the most **influential inventions** and discoveries in history. The Egyptians developed systems for writing (including **hieroglyphics**) and **mathematics**; they used paper (**papyrus**) and wrote texts on **religion, astronomy and medicine**. The Egyptians built magnificent buildings, temples and tombs, decorating them with pictures, paintings and carvings. This great civilisation continued until the death of **Cleopatra VII** in **30 BCE** when Egypt fell to the Roman Empire.

### Anglo Saxons



The **Anglo-Saxons** were the **descendants** of **three different tribes** who invaded Britain after the **Roman army** left Britain in **410 CE**. The **Angles** and the **Saxons** came from what is now **Northern Germany** and the **Jutes** came from **Denmark**. The land they conquered was split into **small kingdoms** and the new invaders brought their own building methods, religious beliefs and language. During their rule, **Christianity** spread as monks from Rome came to England. Living in almost constant conflict, the Anglo-Saxons ruled large parts of England until **1066**, the year that England was conquered by William, Duke of Normandy after his victory at the Battle of Hastings.