



What does Stonehenge tell us about the changes in religious practices from Stone Age to the Iron Age?

1. What is prehistory and how do we know what life was like?

Prehistory is any time before humans developed a writing system. Because different cultures introduced writing at different times, prehistory ends at different points depending on the location.

To find out about life in prehistory archaeologists work like detectives looking for evidence. They use the evidence to build a picture of the past.

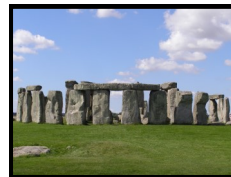


3. What is Stonehenge?

Stonehenge is one of the most famous monuments in world.

It is in Salisbury Plain, in Wiltshire, England.

Stonehenge is a circle of stones. Work began around 3000 BC and took hundreds of years to build.



Key Words:

Hunter Gathers

a human living in a society in which most or all food is obtained by foraging

Tribal

traditions of a group of people

Winter Solstice

the shortest day of the year (least amount of daylight)

Summer Solstice

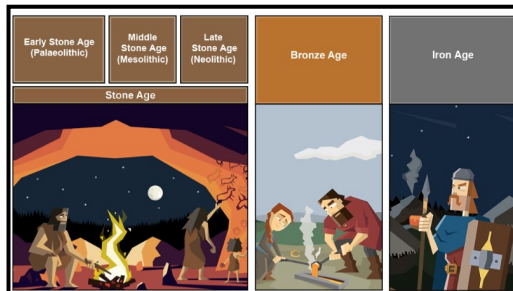
the longest day of the year (most amount of sunlight)

2. Why were these periods of times called Stone, Bronze and Iron Age?

The Stone Age is so called because the earliest humans use **stone** to make tools with a **sharp**.

The Bronze Age was called the Bronze Age because humans started making tools from **bronze**.

The Iron Age was called the Iron Age because humans made tools from **iron**.



4. What does Stonehenge tell us about religious beliefs during the Stone Age and how could we find out?

The reason for Stonehenge is unknown.

Some people believe it was built as a temple for collective worship.

Others believe that it was a special burial ground and a place of healing.

