Conocimiento del medio natural, social y cultural
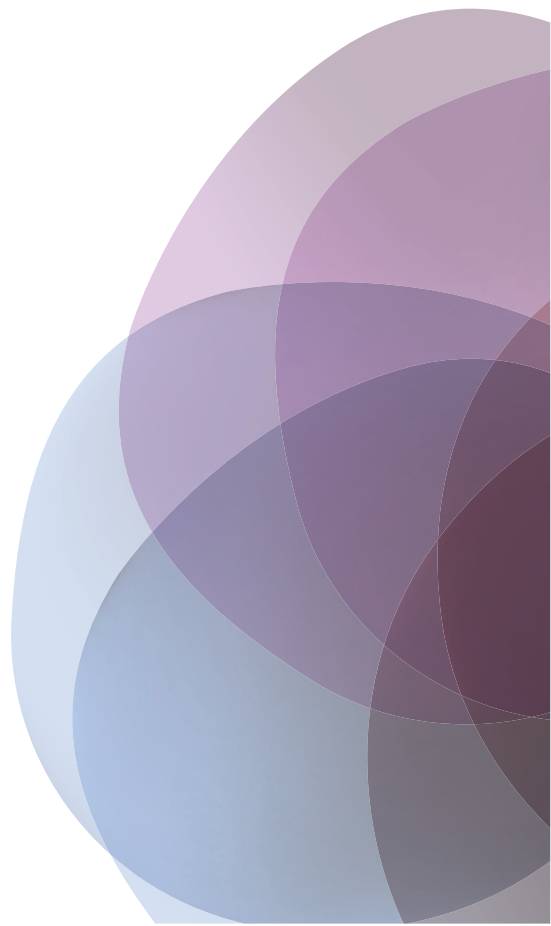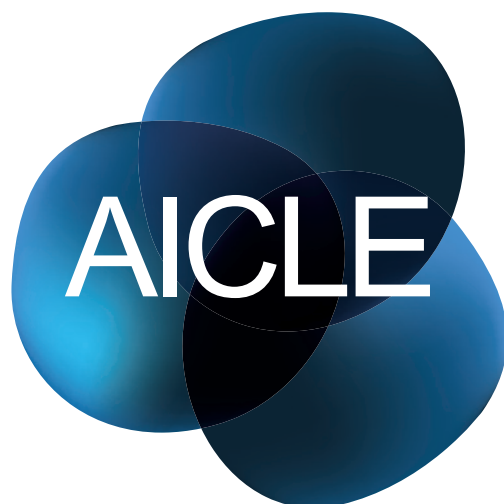
Primaria

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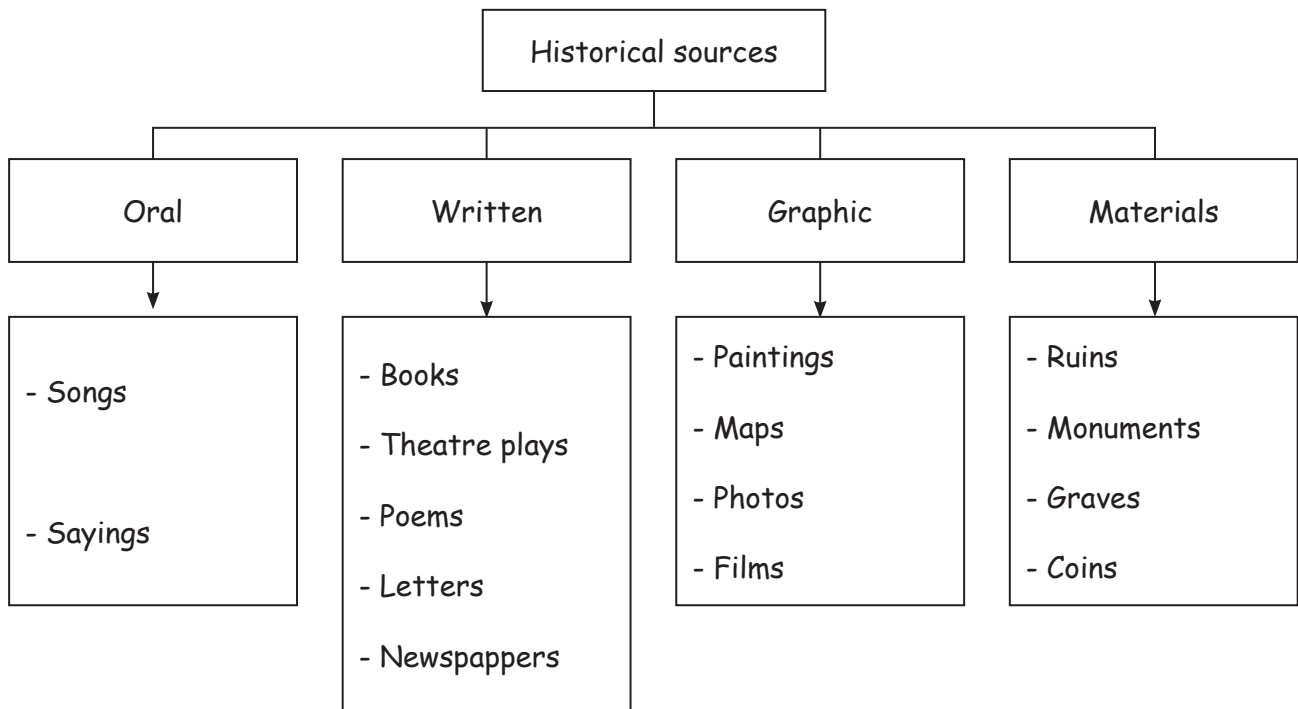
Inglés

HISTORY THROUGH THE AGES

SOLUTIONS

Activity 2. Read and complete the chart

```
                        Historical sources
      ┌──────────────┬──────────────┬──────────────┐
   Oral          Written        Graphic        Materials
    │               │              │              │
    ▼               ▼              ▼              ▼
```

Oral	Written	Graphic	Materials
- Songs - Sayings	- Books - Theatre plays - Poems - Letters - Newspappers	- Paintings - Maps - Photos - Films	- Ruins - Monuments - Graves - Coins

Activity nº 3. Match the historical sources with the related words and the images

Oral sources	Songs	
Written sources	Books - Theatre plays - Newspapers	
Graphic sources	Paintings – Maps - Films	
Materials sources	Ruins - Monuments - Graves – Coins	

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Activity nº 4. Read the timeline carefully. Then listen and complete the text below

> **AGES OF HISTORY**
>
> History is divided into five different ages: Prehistory, **Ancient** History, the Middle Ages, the **Modern** Age and the Contemporary **Age.**
>
> **PREHISTORY** extended from the time the first human beings **appeared** until the invention of **writing.**
>
> ANCIENT **HISTORY** extended from the invention of writing until the **fall** of the **Roman** Empire.
>
> The **MIDDLE** AGES extended from the fall of the **Roman** Empire until the **discovery** of the Americas.
>
> The MODERN **AGE** extended from the **discovery** of the Americas until the **French** Revolution.
>
> The **CONTEMPORARY** AGE extended from the **French** Revolution until **present** day.

Activity nº 6. Read the following text about Prehistory. Then choose the correct answers

1. Prehistory is divided in: Two periods: the Palaeolithic Age and the Neolithic Age.
2. The Palaeolithic Age extended: From the time the first human beings appeared until the development of livestock farming and agriculture.
3. During the Palaeolithic Age people were: Nomads.
4. During the Palaeolithic Age people: Hunted, fished and picked wild berries.
5. During the Palaeolithic Age: They have tools made of stone, wood, bones or shells.
6. The Neolithic Age extended: From the development of livestock farming and agriculture un   til the invention of writing.
7. During the Neolithic Age people were: Sedentary.
8. During the Neolithic Age people: Grew plants and tamed animals.
9. In the Neolithic Age: They made dresses with cotton or wool.
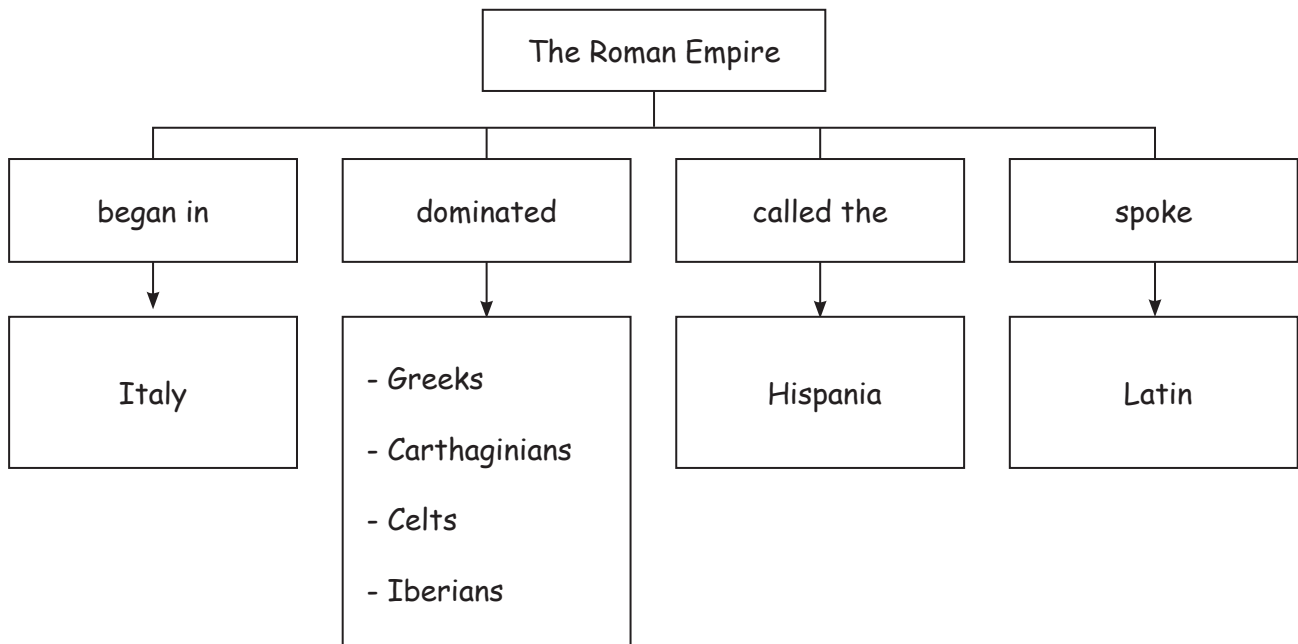10. Megaliths were build during: The Neolithic Age.

Activity 7. Listen to the following sentences and say if they are facts about the Palaeolithic Age or the Neolithic Age
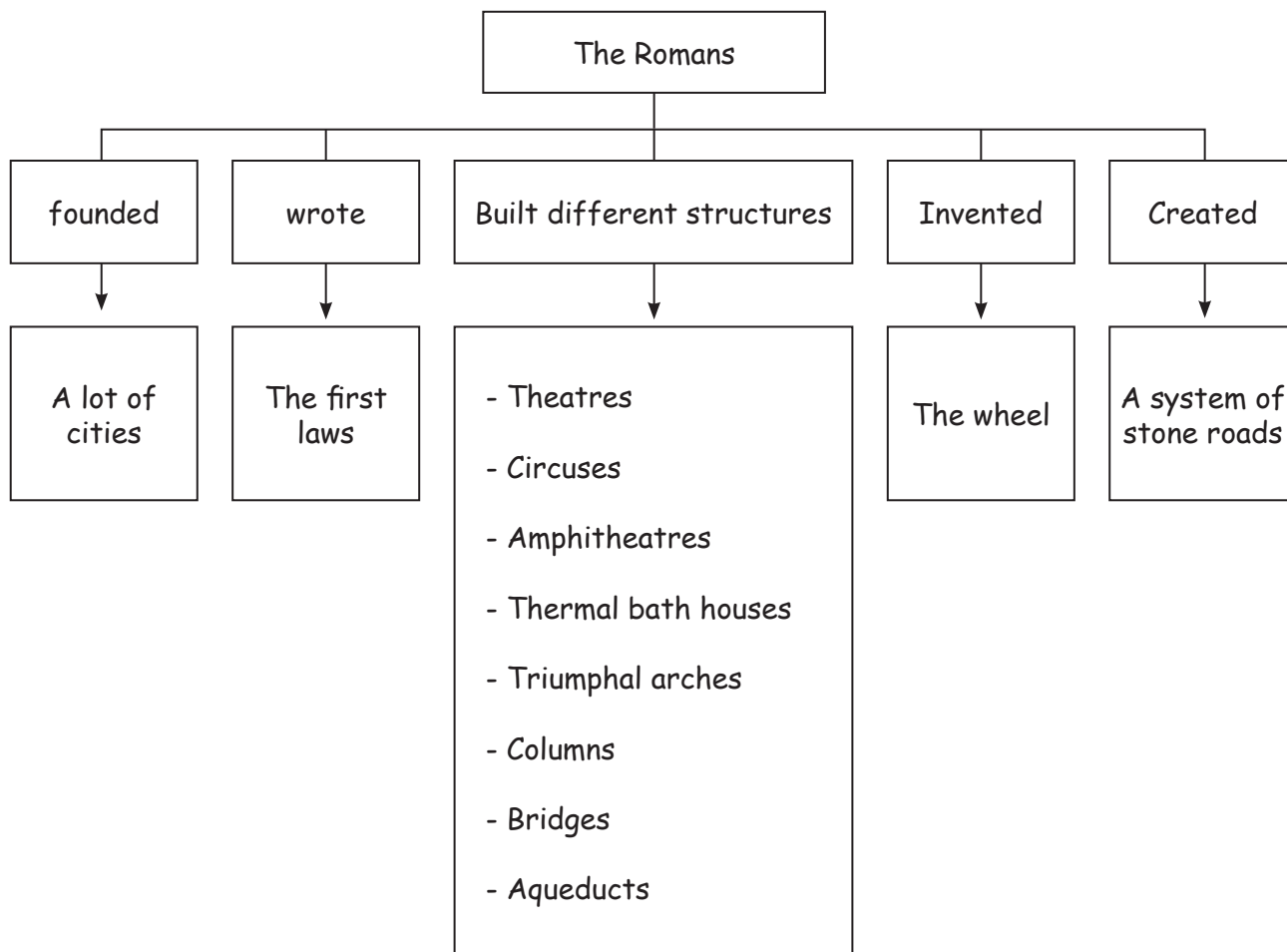
1. People grew plants and tamed animals.
2. People built monuments with big stones called megaliths.
3. People made dresses with animal skin or vegetable fiber.
4. This period finished with the development of livestock farming and agriculture.
5. People hunted, fished and picked wild berries to live.
6. They were sedentary.
7. Their tools were made of stone, wood, bones or shells.
8. This period finished with the invention of writing.
9. They were nomads.
10. They invented pottery.

1. NEOLITHIC	6. NEOLITHIC
2. NEOLITHIC	7. PALAEOLITHIC
3. PALAEOLITHIC	8. NEOLITHIC
4. PALAEOLITHIC	9. PALAEOLITHIC
5. PALAEOLITHIC	10. NEOLITHIC

Activity 9. Read the following text and complete the scheme

The Roman Empire

began in	dominated	called the	spoke
Italy	- Greeks - Carthaginians - Celts - Iberians	Hispania	Latin

```
                          ┌─────────────────┐
                          │   The Romans    │
                          └─────────────────┘
         ┌──────────┬──────────┬──────────────┬──────────┬──────────┐
   ┌──────────┐ ┌──────────┐ ┌──────────────────────┐ ┌──────────┐ ┌──────────┐
   │ founded  │ │  wrote   │ │ Built different       │ │ Invented │ │ Created  │
   │          │ │          │ │ structures            │ │          │ │          │
   └──────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────────────────┘ └──────────┘ └──────────┘
```

founded	wrote	Built different structures	Invented	Created
A lot of cities	The first laws	- Theatres - Circuses - Amphitheatres - Thermal bath houses - Triumphal arches - Columns - Bridges - Aqueducts	The wheel	A system of stone roads

Activity 10. Answer the following questions. Use the text and the charts in activity number 9. Work in pairs and try to find the right answer

1. Name four important civilizations that appeared in the Ancient History: Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece and Rome.

2. Where did the Roman Empire begin? In Italy.

3. What did the Romans call the Iberian Peninsula? Hispania.

4. What language did the Romans speak? Latin.

5. What do historians call the process by which people adopted the language and the customs of the Romans? Romanisation.

6. Name two types of people you could find in the Roman Empire: Free people and slaves.

7. Write five different structures that the Romans built: theatres, circuses, amphitheatres, thermal bath houses, triumphal arches, columns, bridges, aqueducts.

8. What did they invent? They invented the wheel.

9. Why were transport and trade developed? Because the Romans invented the wheel and created a system of stone roads.

10. What did they create? They created a system of stone roads.

Activity 12. Read the following text. Match the words in bold with the definitions in the chart below

Words	Definitions
The nobility	Social group that owned and governed parts of the kingdom.
Knights and soldiers	People who defended the kingdom during wars.
The clergy	They were religious people who prayed and studied.
Craftmen and traders	They lived in cities and they were grouped by their jobs.
Farmers	They worked the land and took care of the cattle for the nobility and the clergy.
Johannes Gutemberg	He invented the printing press.
Christopher Columbus	He discovered America in 1492.

Activity 13. Read and match

Farmers	They got protection and part of the products they grew.
Craftmen and traders	They lived in cities and they were grouped by their jobs.
Soldiers	They defended the kingdom during wars.
Johannes Gutemberg	In 1450 he invented the printing press.
The nobility	They owned and governed parts of the kingdom. They lived in castles and had armies made up of knights and soldiers.
Christopher Columbus	He discovered America.
Clergy	They lived in monasteries and owned lands and cattle.

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Activity 14. Listen and copy the sentences. Say if they are true or false. Try to correct the false sentences

1.	The Palaeolithic Age extended from the time the first human beings appeared until the invention of writing.	False
2.	In the Neolithic Age, people were sedentary.	True
3.	The Romans spoke Latin in Ancient History.	True
4.	During the Roman Empire, there were no slaves.	False
5.	The Romans invented the wheel during Ancient History.	True
6.	In the Middle Ages, the nobility were religious people who prayed and studied.	False
7.	Christopher Columbus invented the printing press in 1450 in the Middle Ages.	False
8.	Farmers worked the land and took care of the cattle for the nobility and the clergy during the Middle Ages.	True
9.	The clergy defended the kingdom during wars in the Middle Ages.	False
10.	Johannes Gutemberg invented the printing press in the Middle Ages.	True

Activity 16 Read the following text and then choose the correct answer

1. The Modern Age extended from: The discovery of the Americas until the French Revolution.

2. During the Modern Age: There were nations with kings, ministers and nobility.

3. During the Modern Age: There were a lot of wars.

4. People could explore far lands because of: The improvement in ships, navigation and maps.

5. We could have chocolate in Europe after 1492 because: Chocolate is made of cocoa and we got cocoa after the discovery of Americas.

6. The revolution began because: People wanted kings to share their wealth.

Activity 17. Work in pairs, look for answers to the following questions in the text about Modern Ages

1. Which were the most important advances during Modern Ages? The improvement in ships, navigation and maps.
2. Who governed the nations? The kings
3. Which new products did we find in America? Gold, silver, potatoes, cocoa and tomatos.
4. Why did the French Revolution begin? Because kings were rich and have lots of wealth and population was poor and hungry.
5. What did bankers do with the money they got? They kept the money, they negotiated with it and they earned interests when they lent it.
6. Write two important inventions in Science. The telescope and the microscope.

Activity 18. Work in pairs. Read and complete the text

The Contemporary Age extended from the French Revolution until present day. The most important social changes were:

- The French Revolution caused most countries to adopted democracy as their form of government.
- The French Revolution was really important. The most important inventions were the steam engine and coal as energy source.

Some important facts:

- Factories substituted the old craft workshops.
- The working class appeared.
- New inventions appeared in medicine, transport, communications …
- New sources of energy appeared such as petroleum and electricity.
- Communications improved with inventions such as the phone, the radio, the television and the internet.

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Activity 19. Listen to some historical facts. Put a cross in the age you think they are related to

PREHISTORY		ANCIENT HISTORY	MIDDLE AGES	MODERN AGES	CONTEMPORARY AGES
Palaeolithic	Neolithic				
4	7	8	1	13	2
11	16	9	6	14	3
20	17	15	12	18	5
					10
					19

1. Johannes Gutemberg invented the printing press.
2. New sources of energy appeared such as petroleum and electricity.
3. Democracy was adopted as a form of government.
4. They used fire.
5. The working class appeared.
6. The social groups were: the nobility, the clergy, the craftsmen and traders, and the farmers.
7. They grew plants and tamed animals.
8. They conquered the Iberian Peninsula and called it Hispania.
9. The first civilizations appeared.
10. Communications improved with inventions such as the phone, the radio, the television, and the internet.
11. Their tools were made of stone, wood, bones and shells.
12. The clergy lived in monasteries.
13. There were lots of wars.
14. New products such as gold, silver, potatoes, cocoa and tomatoes came from different parts of the world.
15. The first laws were written.
16. They built monuments with big stones called megaliths.
17. They got metals such as copper, bronze and iron.
18. The microscope and the telescope were invented.
19. The steam engine and coal were invented.
20. They were nomads and they lived in caves.

Activity 21. Wordsearch

PREHISTORY
ANCIENT HISTORY
MIDDLE AGES
MODERN AGE
CONTEMPORARY AGE

```
C + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
+ O E + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
+ + N G + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
+ + + T A + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
+ + + + E N + + + + + + + + + + + + +
+ + + + + M R + + + + + + + + + + + +
+ + + + + P E + + + + + + P A + + +
+ + + + + + O D + + + + R + N + + +
+ + + + + + R Q + + + E + + C + + +
+ + + + + + + A M + H + + + I + + +
+ + + + + + + R I + + + + E + + +
+ + + + + + + S Y + + + + N + + +
+ + + + + + + T + A + + + T + + +
+ + + + + + O + + + G + H + + +
+ + + + + R + + + + E + I + + +
+ + + + Y + + + + + + S + + +
+ + + + + + + + + + T + + +
+ + + + + + + + + + Q + + +
+ + + S E G A E L D D I M + R + + +
+ + + + + + + + + + + + Y + + +
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