

Junior History Book 1 Answers

The following pages include a suggested set of answers to Junior History Book 1 by Edward Lawlor Brennan (ISBN-13: 9781902984964) which is available from Galore Park Publishing at www.galorepark.co.uk



Also included is a suggested mark scheme.

NOTE TO TEACHERS

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Chapter 1

Total 40 marks

Exercise 1.1

1. It is one year since Nigel started to learn the piano. (1)
2. It is one year since Nigel's team won the cup. (1)
3. It is three years since Emma was born. (1)
4. It is five years since Nigel went to play school. (1)
5. It is eight years since Nigel learnt to walk. (1)
6. It is nine years since Nigel was born. (1)
7. It is seven years since Nigel broke his mother's favourite cup. (1)
8. It is four years since Nigel went to primary school. (1)
9. It is three years since the family moved to London. (1)
10. It is one year since Nigel won a medal. (1)

Total 10 marks

Check pupil's own timeline and mark out of a total of 5 marks.

Total 5 marks

Exercise 1.2

1. Nigel's parents met eighteen years ago. (1)
2. Nigel's father is 38 years old. (1)
3. Nick was born twelve years ago. (1)
4. It is forty years since Nigel's mother was born. (1)
5. There are three children in Nigel's family. (1)

Total 5 marks

Exercise 1.3

1. This artefact may have been a storage jar. (2)
2. It was made from clay. (1)
3. It is man made. (1)
4. The clay was shaped by hand and then heated. (3)
5. There is writing/decoration on it. (1)
6. The decoration may have been to show the style of the maker or it could have been to add to the value of the pot. (4)
7. This artefact tells us that the owner liked nice things/could afford decorated objects. (3)
8. After it was used this artefact might have got broken and been thrown away. (3)
9. You might see an item like this today in a museum. (2)

Total 20 marks

Chapter 2

Total 40 marks

Exercise 2.1

1. A dinosaur is a reptile. (1)
2. The name comes from two Greek words meaning 'terrible lizard'. (1)
3. Dinosaurs lived on earth over two hundred million years ago. (1)
4. The first creature crawled out of the sea about 400 million years ago. (2)
5. An amphibian is an animal with moist shiny skin, which can live on the land or in the water. (2)
6. Scientists believe that the seven continents were all joined up and surrounded by an enormous sea. Some areas were dry and rocky and had no plants and other areas had large forests. (3)
7. (a) Brachiosaurus was a giant plant-eating dinosaur. It could eat food from high up on tall plants. (2)
(b) Tyrannosaurus Rex was one of the largest of the dinosaurs. It was a meat-eater which used its powerful claws and sharp teeth when hunting its prey. (2)
(c) Stegosaurus was plant-eating animal. Its front legs were shorter than its back legs. It had boney plates along its back to protect it from attack. It had spikes on the end of its tail. (2)
(d) Pterandon was a flying reptile. It fed on fish which it caught in its large beak. (2)
8. You might see a skeleton of a dinosaur in a natural history museum. For example, there are dinosaur skeletons in the Natural History Museum in London or the Natural History Museum in Oxford. (2)

Total 20 marks

Exercise 2.2

1. It is almost **200** years since people first learned that dinosaurs had ever existed. (1)
2. The remains of animals or plants found buried in the rock are called **fossils**. (1)
3. When a dinosaur died, its skeleton was slowly covered with **mud** and **sand**. (2)
4. When the **bones** of dinosaurs are found, they must be taken out of the ground very carefully using drills and **chisels** to remove the rock from around the fossil. (2)
5. In the museum, the dinosaur's bones are coated with **varnish** to give them extra protection and strength. (1)
6. Some scientists believe that dinosaurs died out about **65 million** years ago when temperatures **dropped** and much of the earth was **frozen over**. (3)

Total 10 marks

Exercise 2.3

1. A naturalist is a person who studies natural history. (1)
2. Evolution is the theory that the various existing types of animals and plants are descended from pre-existing types by natural selection of the fittest. (3)
3. A species is a category of classification into which living things are organised by their common features and then designated a common name. (2)
4. Geology is a science that deals with the original structure, composition and history of the earth as it is recorded in rocks. (2)
5. A Creationist is a person who believes that all forms of life were created by God exactly as they are today, and did not evolve from earlier forms. (2)

Total 10 marks

Chapter 3

Total 40 marks

Exercise 3.1

1. The earliest people who lived on earth were called prehistoric people. (1)
2. The Southern Ape-man lived in Africa. (1)
3. Erect man was about five foot tall and Southern Ape-man was almost four foot tall. Erect man's brain was about twice the size of Southern Ape-man's brain. Erect man's hands were more flexible than Southern Ape-man's hands. (3)
4. Erect man used stone and wood for making tools. (1)
5. The Ice Age was the period in history over 10 000 years ago when much of the earth was covered with ice. (2)
6. It is called the Old Stone Age because the people used stone tools and weapons. (1)
7. Old Stone Age people ate meat, fish, fruit, berries, leaves and plants. (1)
8. Stone Age people lived in caves or sheltered under trees and bushes. Later they built huts using animal skins, bones, branches and leaves. (2)
9. The fire was an important discovery because it allowed people to heat caves, frighten wild animals and cook their food. (2)
10. The last Ice Age ended in Britain 10 000 years ago. (1)

Total 15 marks

Exercise 3.2

1. The New Stone Age started in around **8000 B.C.** in an area called the **Fertile Crescent**, on the banks of the Tigris and **Euphrates** rivers. (3)
2. At this time, men became **farmers** rather than hunters. (1)
3. Three main types of man developed in the different parts of the world: dark-skinned people lived in **central Africa**; white-skinned people lived in **north Africa, Europe** and the **Near East**; and yellow-skinned people lived in **Asia** and **America**. (6)
4. As a result of farming, the population began to grow. Extra food could be traded for other goods. This was called **barter**. (1)
5. Clothes were made from **wool** and **linen**. Houses were made from **stones** and the roofs were thatched with **reeds and straw**. (4)

Total 15 marks

Exercise 3.3

1. Prehistoric refers to the period of human history before written records were made. (2)
2. Homo erectus was a new type of human which developed about 500 000 years ago. (2)
3. Hunter gatherers were the people who hunted and gathered their food during the Old Stone Age. (2)
4. Neolithic refers to the last period of the Stone Age which started around 8000 B.C. in the Near East. (2)
5. Bartering was a form of trade which did not involve money but only the exchange of goods. (2)

Total 10 marks

Chapter 4

Total 37 marks

Exercise 4.1

1. The Sumerians lived in the land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers which was known as Mesopotamia. (2)
2. They guided water to where it was needed by digging canals and ditches and building dams and reservoirs. (2)
3. The Sumerian invention that most helped the progress of farming was the wheel. (1)
4. The ox-drawn plough meant that fields could be prepared for planting using animal power. The seed drill planted seeds in neat rows. These inventions speeded up the work and allowed them to plant for two harvests in a year. (4)
5. The Sumerians believed that man had been created in order to supply the gods with food, drink and shelter. (1)
6. The chief god of the city of Ur was called Nannar. (1)
7. The Sumerians believed their patron gods lived in temples at the centre of each city. (1)
8. The Sumerian priests needed to write because they wanted to keep a record of all the taxes that they had collected. (1)
9. The Sumerians' basic unit in mathematics was 60. (1)
10. Ziusudra was said to have built a great boat and sailed across the ocean. It is similar to the story of Noah's Ark in the Bible. (1)

Total 15 marks

Exercise 4.2

1. Around **3500 B.C.**, the Sumerians discovered that a new material, **bronze**, could be made by mixing two metals, **tin** and **copper**. (4)
2. A person who made things from metal was called a **smith**. (1)
3. In about **1850 B.C.**, settlers from Europe first started to mine **gold** and **copper** in Britain. They are called the **Beaker** Folk. (4)
4. By about **1700 B.C.**, Britain had entered the Bronze Age. (1)
5. The great tombs of the New Stone Age and early Bronze Age were called '**megaliths**', which means '**large stones**'. (2)

Total 12 marks

Exercise 4.3

1. Irrigation is an artificial means of supplying the land with water. (2)
2. Cuneiform means wedge shaped. It was a form of writing which involved the use of wedge-shaped characters instead of letters. (2)
3. Bronze is a metal which is made by mixing copper and tin. (2)
4. A smith is a person who works with metal. (2)
5. A crannog was an artificial island built on a lake or a bog. During the Bronze Age people often lived in crannogs. (2)

Total 10 marks

Chapter 5**Total 50 marks****Exercise 5.1**

1. The Sahara desert covers most of Egypt. (1)
2. The first settlers came to Egypt in 5000 B.C. (1)
3. The ancient Egyptians made the land around the Nile suitable for farming by using an irrigation system similar to the one used by the Sumerians. (1)
4. The Upper and Lower Kingdoms of Egypt were formed by groups of villages joining together to form Upper Egypt in the north and Lower Egypt in the South. (2)
5. Egypt was united under a single pharaoh in 3100 B.C. and his name was Menes or Narmer. (1)
6. The pharaoh's government:
 - (a) protected the land and its people from outside attacks;
 - (b) kept peace among the people;
 - (c) looked after the irrigation system;
 - (d) prepared for famines by storing corn. (4)
7. The capital of ancient Egypt was called Memphis. (1)
8. The two main gods worshipped in ancient Egypt were Horus, the Sun god, and Osiris, god of the Nile and the afterworld. (2)
9. The Ancient Egyptians built pyramids as tombs for the pharaohs. They believed that a pharaoh's spirit could only be preserved if his body was preserved, so they made sure he had everything he might need in the afterlife by filling the tombs with food, clothes, weapons and many other items. (1)
10. The first pyramid was built by a man called Imhotep for his pharaoh King Zoser around 2600 B.C. (1)
11. Pupils should copy the diagram of the layout of Tutankhamun's tomb. (1)
12. The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World were:
 - The Great Pyramid of Giza
 - The Hanging Garden of Babylon
 - The Statue of Zeus
 - The Temple of Artemis
 - The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus
 - The Colossus of Rhodes
 - The Lighthouse of Alexandria (7)
13. Tutankhamun was pharaoh of Egypt from around 1336 B.C. to 1327 B.C. (1)
14. Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered by Howard Carter in 1922. (1)

15. The discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb has been useful to historians because they have learned many things about life in ancient Egypt from the tomb and the artefacts within it. (1)

Total 26 marks

Exercise 5.2

1. Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered in the Valley of the Kings at **Luxor** which was previously called **Thebes**. (2)
2. A nobleman would enjoy hunting for **duck** or listening to music played on a **harp, flute** or **lute**. (4)
3. Peasant women wore plain dresses made of **linen**. (1)
4. Children used pens made from **reeds**. Ink was made from **soot** or red earth and writing was done on **papyrus**. (3)
5. The ancient Egyptians invented **twenty-four** signs to represent the simple sounds that made up all the **syllables**. (2)
6. In 1799 French soldiers found a stone at **Rosetta**. A man called **Jean-Francois Champollion** discovered what the writing on the stone said. (2)

Total 14 marks

Exercise 5.3

1. The pharaoh was the King of Egypt. (2)
2. Osiris was the God of the Nile and the afterworld. (2)
3. A pyramid is a burial tomb built for a pharaoh. (2)
4. A mummy is a preserved dead body, normally of a pharaoh, which was treated with special oils and wrapped in linen bandages. (2)
5. Hieroglyphs are picture signs which represent objects and ideas. (2)

Total 10 marks

Chapter 6**Total 35 marks****Exercise 6.1**

1. The ruins of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa are in modern day Pakistan. (1)
2. Mohenjo-daro was divided into twelve squares by straight streets running horizontally and vertically through the city. In the centre, surrounded by a wall, was the citadel containing a monastery and an enormous bath used for ritual bathing. (3)
3. Evidence which shows us that the Indus Valley people were keen on hygiene includes the fact that every home had its own drain which ran into a main sewer under the street, and rubbish was put into a chute which passed through a wall into a large bin outside. (2)
4. Corn was important in the Indus valley because it was regularly collected from the countryside as a form of tax. (1)
5. Hinduism is the main religion of India. A statue which looks like the Hindu god Shiva was found in Mohenjo-daro, suggesting that the Hindu god was being worshipped here at this time. (2)
6. Hindus believe in reincarnation and karma. They try to be faithful to their own personal duties and values. (1)
7. The Chinese civilisation began in the north of the country along the valley of the Yellow River. (1)
8. The Shang Dynasty began around 1750 B.C. (1)
9. The important foods in ancient China were wheat, maize, rice and beans. They also ate meat, eggs and rice as well as melons, pears and grapes. (4)
10. The Chinese invented paper, gunpowder, the magnetic compass, the ship's rudder and suspension bridges. They designed maps using a grid system and worked out that a year lasted for $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. They used paper money and invented printing. (4)

Total 20 marks

Exercise 6.2

1. The island of Crete was first colonised in about **5000 B.C.** (1)
2. The Minotaur lived at **Knossos** in a great maze. (1)
3. The greatest of the Athenian heroes was **Theseus**, who killed the Minotaur. (1)
4. Sir Arthur Evans discovered the ruins of a huge **palace** in Knossos. (1)
5. Cretans could not produce enough corn for their large population because the land was less **fertile** than in the Near East, China or India. (1)

Total 5 marks

Exercise 6.3

1. A citadel is a fortress. (2)
2. A ritual is a religious or other kind of ceremony. (2)
3. A dynasty is a powerful group or family that keeps their power for a long time. (2)
4. A sacrifice is an offering made to a god. (2)
5. Terraced land is where a hillside is cut into stepped, flat sections of land. (2)

Total 10 marks

Chapter 7

Total 40 marks

Exercise 7.1

1. The first civilization to be overcome by foreign invaders was Sumer. (1)
2. The leader of the Akkadians was called Sargon. (1)
3. The Akkadians started to live in houses, and learned to write using cuneiform signs. (3)
4. A Semitic leader called Hammurabi introduced a set of laws in 1750 B.C. (1)
5. Two horses drew the chariots of the Indo-Europeans. (1)
6. We think iron was discovered by the Hittites. (1)
7. Iron was used to make weapons and tools. (1)
8. The four kingdoms in Greece were Mycenae, Thebes, Athens and Sparta. (4)
9. Homer was a poet who lived around 700 B.C. (1)
10. The *Iliad* is an epic poem which tells the story of an episode during the Trojan War. (2)

Total 16 marks

Exercise 7.2

1. In the tenth year of the Trojan War, **Agamemnon** had a furious argument with the mighty warrior **Achilles**. (2)
2. **Odysseus** came up with the plan of hiding the Greek army inside a wooden **horse**. (2)
3. **Troy** was burned to the ground and the **Greeks** sailed home victorious. (2)
4. Schliemann carried out extensive digs at **Hissarlik** in Turkey and discovered treasure including **over 8000** gold rings. (2)
5. The city Schliemann discovered was the remains of **nine** different cities reaching back to around **3000** B.C. (2)
6. The entrance to the city of Mycenae is known as the '**Lion Gate**' due to a sculpture of two **lions**. (2)
7. Homer described Mycenae as '**golden**' and this period of Greek history is known as the **Mycenaean** Age. (2)

Total 14 marks

Exercise 7.3

1. Nomadic describes people who move home from place to place. (2)
2. Semitic means of the Semites, especially the Arabs and Jews, but is most often used to mean Jewish. (2)
3. An empire is a large group of countries under the authority of a single country or ruler. (2)
4. Laws are rules of conduct formally recognised as binding or enforced by an authority. (2)
5. A bard was a poet-singer who composed, sang or recited verses about heroes and their deeds. (2)

Total 10 marks

Chapter 8

Total 30 marks

Exercise 8.1

1. The Mycenaean civilisation went into decline between 1200 and 1100 B.C. (1)
2. The craftsmen left because there were no people to support them. (1)
3. It is called the Dark Ages because in this period people abandoned writing and we are left with no written history of the time. (1)
4. Some of the people who fled from Greece went to live in Asia Minor. (1)
5. Many tales of the past were kept alive through songs and poetry. (1)
6. A god called Cronos became ruler of the heavens. (1)
7. Zeus was brought up on the island of Crete by a she-goat. (1)
8. Zeus married Hera who became queen of the gods. (1)
9. Apollo was god of music and light. (1)
10. People visited oracles to hear the gods, who talked through priests and priestesses. (1)

Total 10 marks

Exercise 8.2

1. Laius, the King of **Thebes**, was told by an oracle that he would be killed by his **son**. (2)
2. Oedipus visited the oracle at **Delphi**, then travelled to **Thebes** where he fell in love with a lady called Jocasta. (2)
3. The Greeks lived in small independent cities but were united by a common **language** and a common **religion**. (2)
4. Achilles's friend **Patroclus** had games held in his honour. These included events such as **wrestling/boxing/foot and chariot races/jumping/javelin throwing**. (2)
5. Athletics was seen as part of **religion**. The most famous festival took place at **Olympia** every four years. (2)

Total 10 marks

Exercise 8.3

1. Isolated describes being separate or cut off from others. (2)
2. An oracle was a shrine where a priest or priestess would answer questions about the future. (2)
3. A festival is a time marked by a special celebration, often held in honour of the gods. (2)
4. Processions are groups of people moving along in an orderly way. (2)
5. Victors are people who defeat their opponents. (2)

Total 10 marks