

Super English

Level 5 - Unit 16
History - Lesson 1





Vocabulary

History - Vocabulary



nomad: a person who moves from one place to another rather than living in one place (n)



He is a digital **nomad**, so he travels around the world while working online.

History - Vocabulary



tribe: a group of people who live in the same area and share the same language, culture, and history (n)



There are many small **tribes** living throughout the Amazon rainforest.

History - Vocabulary



metal: a hard substance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead (v)



Many countries use **metal** to make coins for money.

History - Vocabulary



jewelry: decorative objects such as rings, necklaces, earrings, and bracelets (n)



The woman like to wear nice **jewelry** when she would go out for dinner.



Let's
Read!

Prehistory



Prehistory marks the oldest period in the history of humanity. It begins with the appearance of human beings and ends with the invention of writing. This period started about 5 million years ago.

About 2.5 million years ago, humans started learning how to use tools. We call this time in prehistory the stone age because the tools were mostly made of stone, bone, and wood. The stone age is divided into three periods: the Paleolithic Period, the Mesolithic Period, and the Neolithic Period.



Prehistory



The Paleolithic (old stone) Period was the longest of the stone age. During this time, humans were **nomads**, meaning they traveled from one area to another, looking for a location to fish, hunt, or gather food. We called them hunters and gatherers. Among their favorite foods were wild berries, deer, bison, and even woolly mammoths.

They lived in **tribes** and slept in huts made from tree branches or in caves that they decorated with cave paintings or petroglyphs. They often painted hunting scenes, and we can still find many of these in caves today.

Prehistory



Fire was discovered in Paleolithic times, and humans made their first stone tools. Humans evolved and became smarter. They moved out of Africa and spread throughout the whole world.

The Mesolithic (middle) Stone Age Period started when humans learned how to raise animals and grow crops; farming was invented. Since humans no longer needed to travel around, they started living in small villages. This caused populations to grow rapidly.



Prehistory



After many years, the last period of the stone age began; the Neolithic (new stone). This was a time of many important inventions like the sail, the loom, the plow, pottery, and most importantly, the wheel. In this period, farming expanded, and people started bartering, which means trading.

Humans continued to progress and learned how to extract **metals** from rocks. They started to make weapons and tools from these metals. This ended the stone age, and the age of metals began.

Prehistory



The metal age is also divided into three eras: the Copper Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age. In each metal age, they specialized in making tools from that kind of metal. They learned to make jewelry such as rings and necklaces, work tools, and weapons from these various metals. With this, commerce began, which is the activity of buying and selling goods. Large cities started to develop, and boat trips began. People could travel to different places and trade objects, knowledge, and inventions. Prehistory ended, and history began when people learned to write.





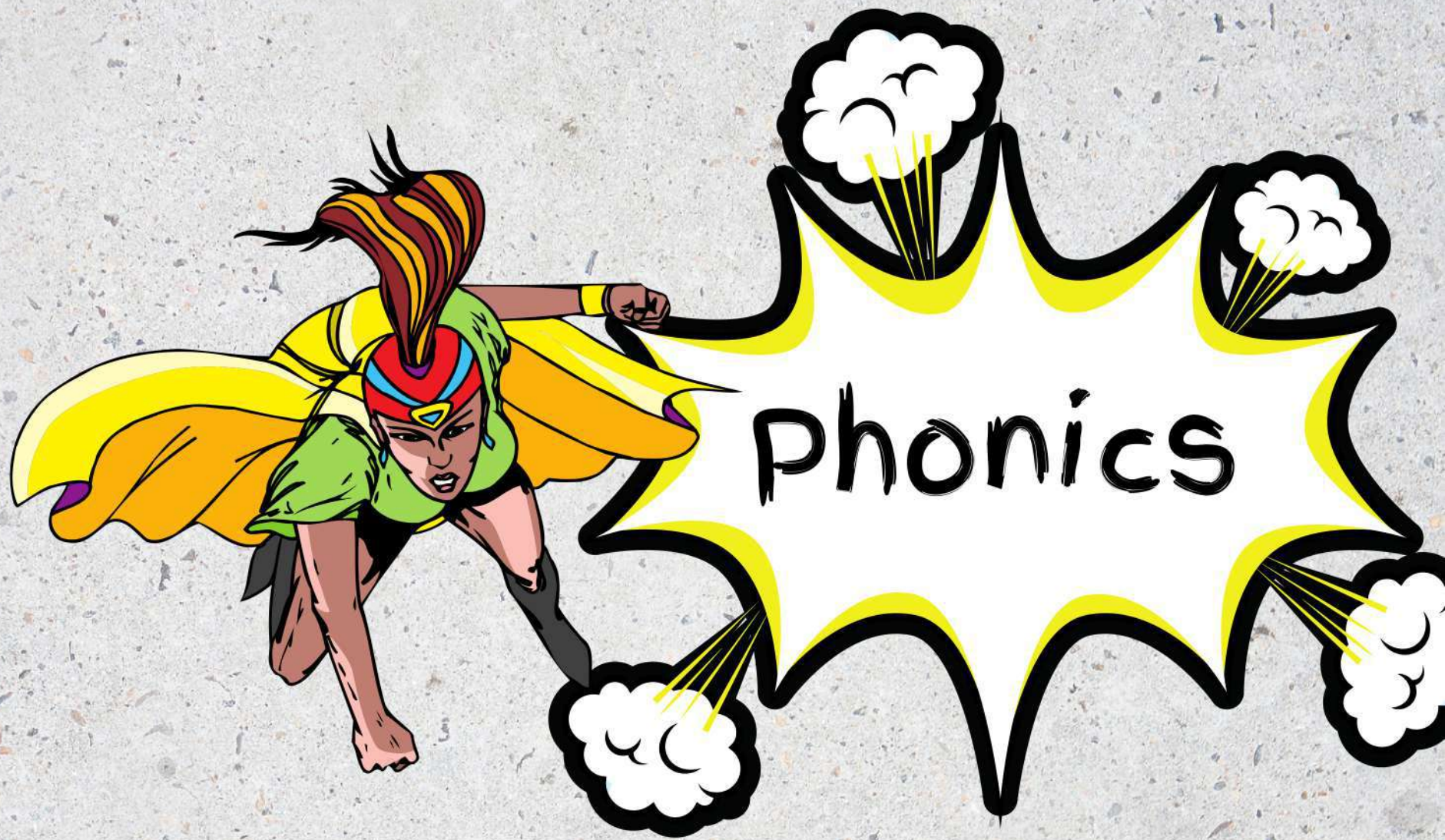
Let's do
Grammar!

so... that

So is often followed by **that** to show the result of something.

1. The box was **so** heavy **that** he couldn't lift it.
2. I am **so** tired **that** I can't keep my eyes open.
3. I am **so** hot **that** I feel like I'm going to melt!



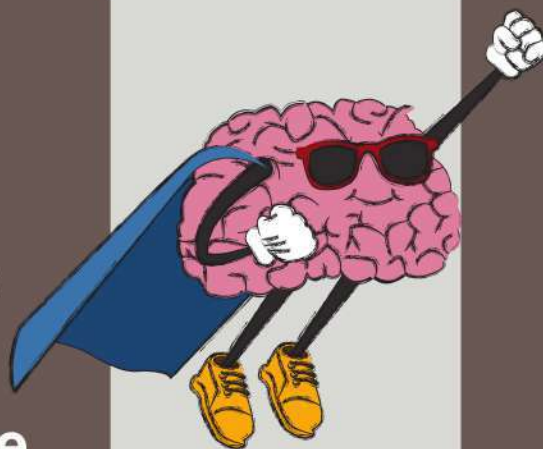


Phonics

Phonics

Prefix **un** = **not**

undress
unafraid
unbearable
unbelievable
uncertain
uncomfortable
uncover



undo
unexpected
unfair
unfamiliar
unfinished
unreal
unhappy

Super English

See you
Next time!

