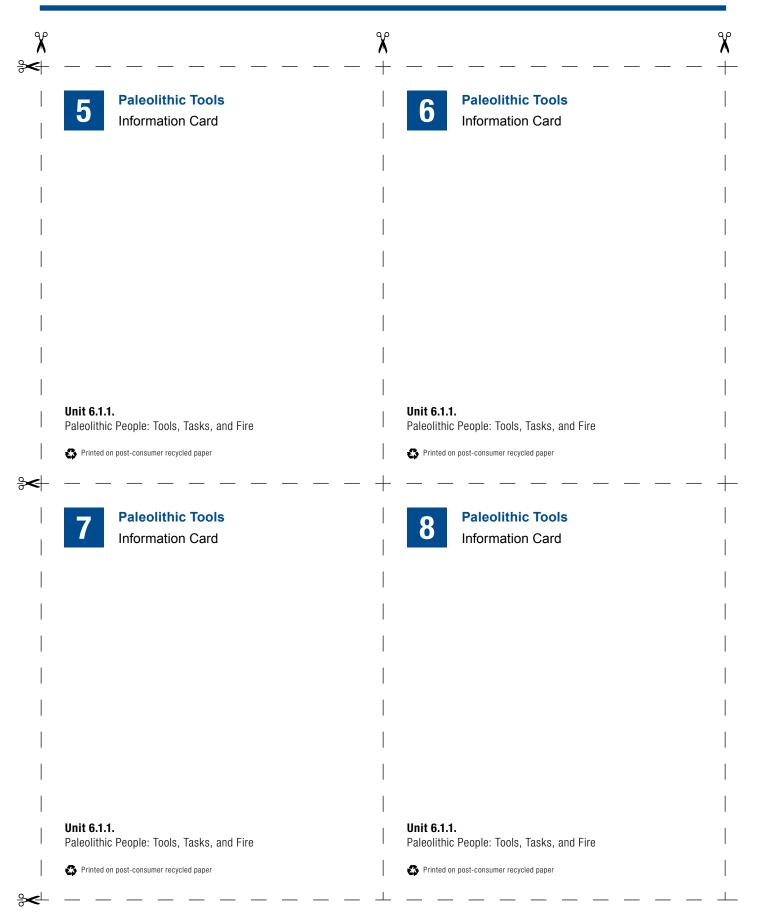
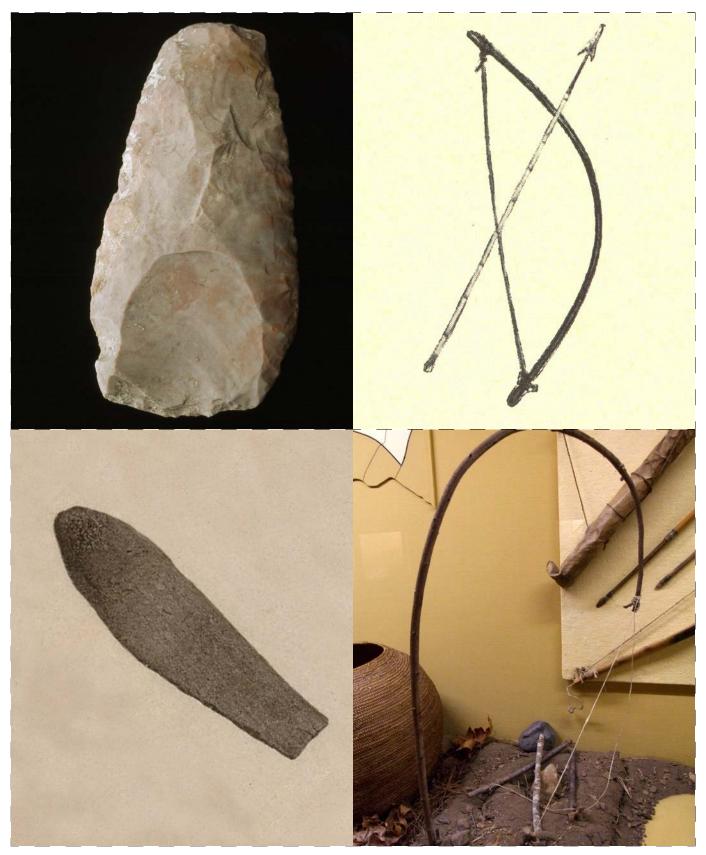




CALIFORNIA EDUCATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE I Unit 6.1.1. I Paleolithic People: Tools, Tasks, and Fire I Word Wall Cards 611IC

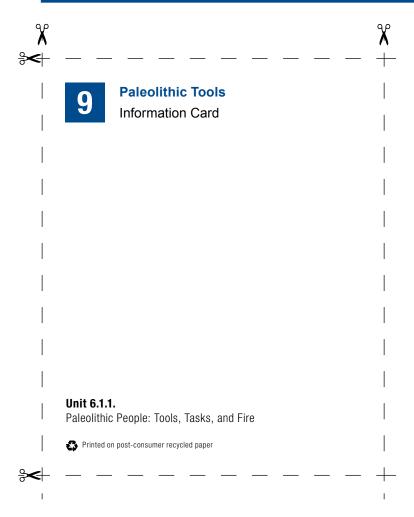


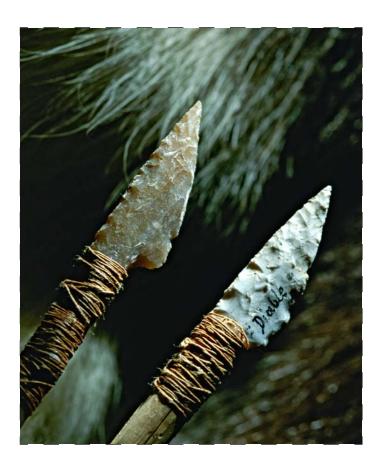


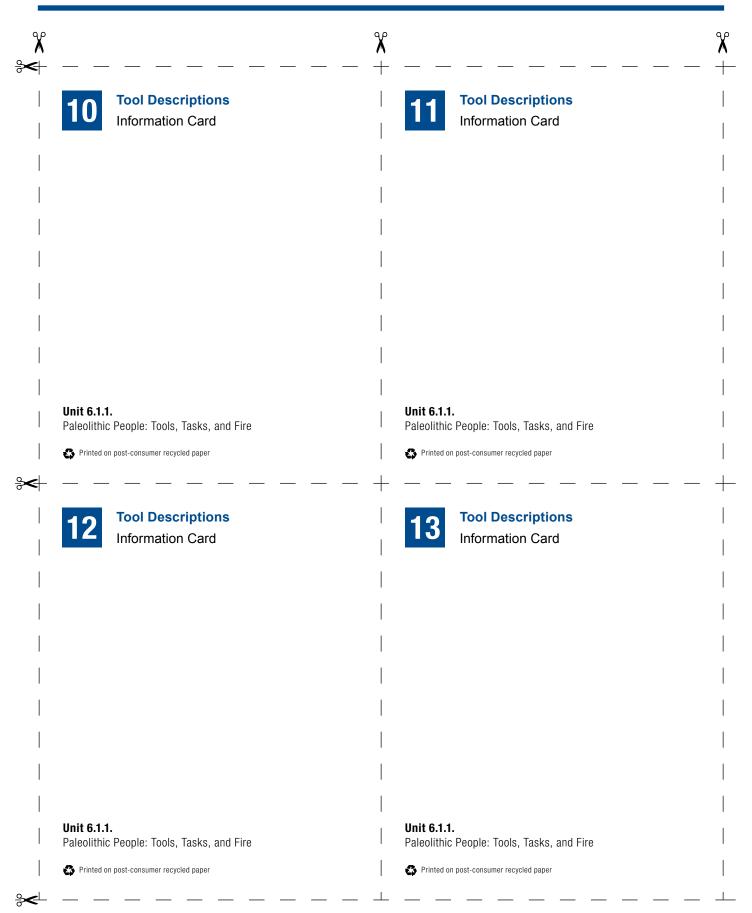
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Paleolithic Tools

Information Cards | card 9 of 9





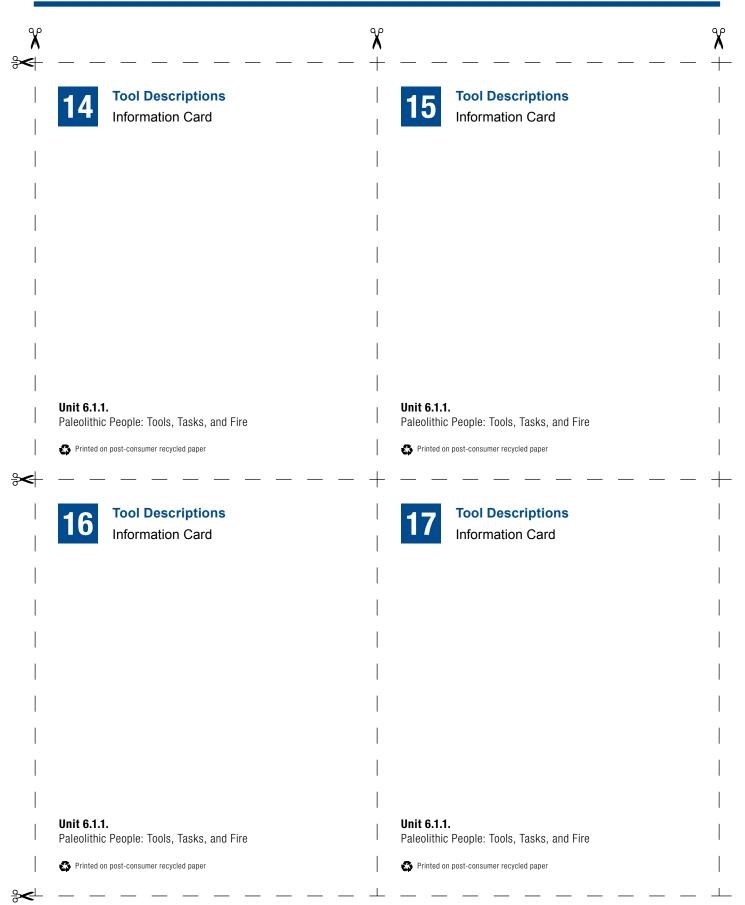


Awl: This tool was made out of a sharpened, strong piece of bone. An awl was used to make small holes in animal skins, so that they could be sewn together, using sinew, which is animal tendon, as thread. The awl allowed people to make clothing, shoes, and coverings for shelters.

Bow and arrow: The bow was made of flexible wood and sinew, which is animal tendon. Arrows were made of wood with sharpened stone arrowheads, held together by sinew or hair. Using a bow and arrow made hunting safer because people could hunt animals without having to get too close.

Fish hook: This tool was made from an animal bone or shell. One end would be fastened to a cord made from plants or sinew, which is animal tendon. The other end was hooked and sometimes pointed and sharp. A hook was used to catch fish.

Fishing net: This tool was made out of dried plants and animal sinew (animal tendon), woven together. This tool allowed people to catch fish, and usually more than one fish at a time. Using a fishing net was much easier than trying to catch fish using hands.



Hand ax: This tool was made using a large, sharpened stone and a wood or bone handle, held together with sinew, which is animal tendon. These axes were used for hunting, to cut apart animals that had been hunted, and for cutting and shaping wood. They were also used to cut hides.

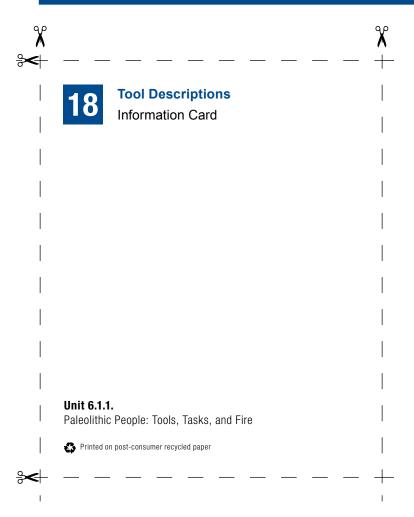
Mortar and pestle: These tools were made out of stone. They were used to crack open seeds or nuts and grind them into a powder (flour). The seeds or nuts were placed in the mortar, which was shaped like a bowl. The pestle was rounded on all sides. Holding the pestle in the hand, the seeds and nuts were crushed by hitting or rubbing the pestle against the inside of the mortar.

Scraper: A scraper tool was made from stone, sharpened on one side. Holding the scraper in one hand, the sharpened side was used to scrape the meat off of animal hides or remove the bark from trees and branches. They were also used to cut meat and animal hides.

Snare: This tool was usually made of plant materials and wood. Snares were used to catch small animals, usually lizards, rodents, and birds. The animal would come into the snare, looking for a place to hide or something to eat, and get trapped. Using a snare allowed people to catch animals while they were doing something else.

Tool Descriptions

Information Cards | card 9 of 9



Spear: This tool was made of wood with a stone point, held together with sinew, which is animal tendon. A spear is larger than an arrow and heavier, too. Spears were thrown, usually at an animal being hunted. They could be used by someone standing far away from an animal, which made hunting safer. Some spears were even used in the water to catch large fish and mammals.