

Name _____ Date _____

How can we learn about history?

1. ★★☆☆ Match.

paintings	•		•		•	films
photographs	•		•		•	books
maps	•		•		•	letters

2. ★★☆☆ Write a historical source from activity 1 next to each sentence.

- You use them to find places: _____
- Actors star in them: _____
- Authors write them: _____
- Artists create them: _____
- You take them with a camera: _____
- You need stamps to send them: _____

3. ★★☆☆ Complete the table with the historical sources below. Then add the sources from activity 1.

drawings songs newspapers constitution

Listening	Reading	Looking at images

Look back in time

4. ★★ Label the ancient alphabets *Egyptian, Greek or Roman*.

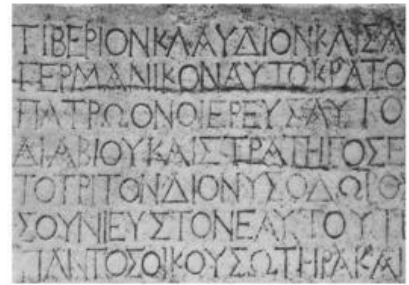
a.



b.



c.



5. ★★★ Complete the text.

geography

Historians

younger

Maps

history



There are lots of ways to look back in time and learn about
 1) _____. Older people can teach 2) _____
 people about history. They tell stories from the past. We can learn
 about events from the past by looking at paintings which represent
 them. 3) _____ can show us how places looked in the past
 and what people understood about 4) _____. Other
 historical sources include books, letters and documents.
 5) _____ study all these things and use them to understand
 the past.

6. ★★★ What do you know about the past? Write sentences.

Look back in time

Name _____ Date _____

How do we measure time in the past?

1. ★★★ Match.

Late Modern Age



Modern Age

Early Modern Age



Middle Ages

Ancient History



Prehistory

2. ★★★ Complete the table with the periods of history from activity 1.

about 5 million years ago	
3500 BC – 476 AD	
476 AD – 1492	
1492 – 1789	
1789 – 1945	
1945 – now	

3. ★★★ Match the events to an historical period.

invention of writing

Prehistory

Industrial Revolution

Late Modern Age

Columbus sailed to America

Ancient History

birth of humans

Early Modern Age

the Reconquista

Middle Ages

4. ★★✱ Correct the sentences.

a. People couldn't read or **walk** during Prehistory.

b. Ancient History began with the invention of **dancing**.

c. During the Middle Ages, Muslims came from North **America** to the Iberian Peninsula.

d. The Early Modern Age is known as the **Silver** Age in Spain.

e. The Late Modern Age ended after the **First** World War.

f. The **Spanish** Revolution marked the end of one period and the beginning of another.

5. ★★★ Complete the text.

Ancient History

millennium

century

BC

AC

decade

Middle Ages

Jesus Christ

We often refer to years when we talk about history. A _____ represents 10 years, a _____ represents 100 years and a _____ represents 1 000 years. We can use the letters _____ to show that we are talking about a time before the birth of _____. We can use the letters _____ to show we are talking about a time after his birth. For example, _____ began in 3500 BC (3 500 years before his birth). The _____, on the other hand, began in 476 AD (476 years after his birth).

6. ★★★ Which period of history do you think is the most interesting? Why?

Name _____ Date _____

Why is it important to preserve our heritage?

1. ★★★ Match.

flamenco



Guadalquivir river

Mount Teide



paella

Alcázar of Segovia



Cantabrian coast

2. ★★★ Complete the table with the examples in activity 1. Add two more examples to each column.

Natural heritage	Cultural heritage

3. ★★★ Write true or false.

- Mount Teide is a volcano on the Iberian Peninsula. f _____
- Spain's natural heritage is important to scientists. t _____
- Spain's cultural heritage are traditions that are created in the present. f _____
- Only conservation officers can protect Spain's natural spaces. f _____
- Cultural heritage includes buildings, dances, monuments, games and festivals. t _____
- The Sierra Nevada mountain range is an example of Spain's cultural heritage. f _____
- The Camino de Santiago is an example of Spain's cultural heritage. t _____