



Case Study: How did climate change affect prehistoric people?



Examining Regional Environmental Characterisation surveys (RECs)





Lesson

This case study provides a real-life example of history and archaeology in the workplace. It examines marine archaeological research, focusing on World War Two at KS3.

Using this lesson

Check out our website <http://ets.wessexarch.co.uk/teachers/geography> for the accompanying teacher pack and resources.

The colour-coded boxes indicate downloadable activities, discussion ideas and opportunities and links to find out more.

Details are provided in the teacher pack.

FILM

ACTIVITY

DISCUSSION

FIND OUT MORE

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What is an REC?

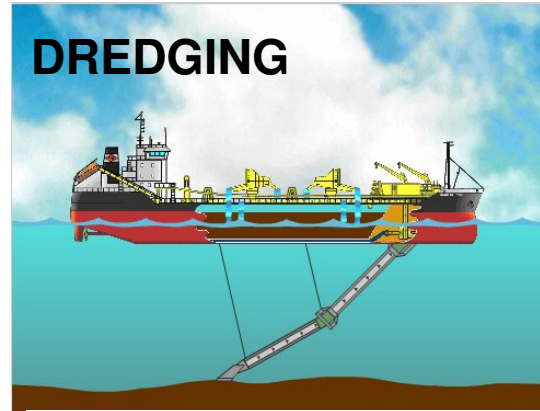
A scientific multidisciplinary marine study of the **geology**, **biology** and **archaeology** of different areas of the British coast.

Main Objective

To provide integrated maps of the seafloor, to allow the sustainable management of offshore resources now and in the future.

Funded

Marine Aggregate Levy
Sustainability Fund (MALSF)

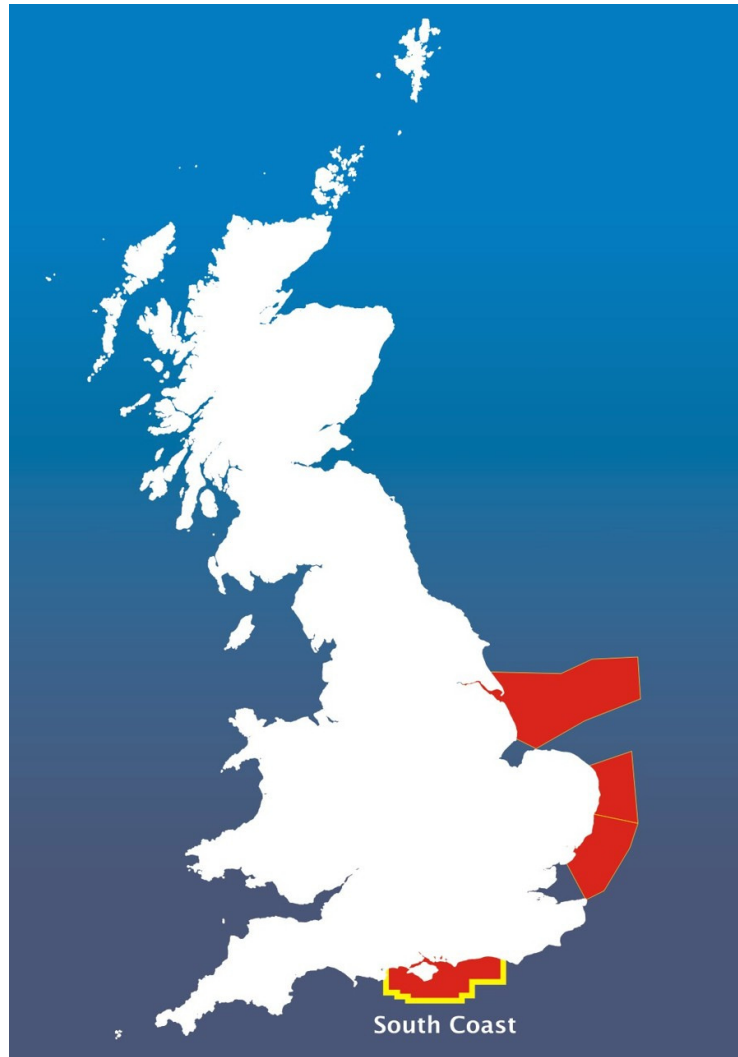


Be a
Seafloor
Explorer





South Coast REC Archaeology



This lesson focuses on the South Coast REC survey and the archaeological element of the scientific research.

Archaeological Study Aims

- To create seafloor maps of potential areas of prehistoric archaeology
- To create seafloor maps of significant archaeological sites e.g. ship and aircraft wrecks
- To inform marine planning to use the sea sustainably without damaging archaeology

Size of study area: 5600km²

Date: 2008-2010

**Background
information**



Evidence from the seafloor

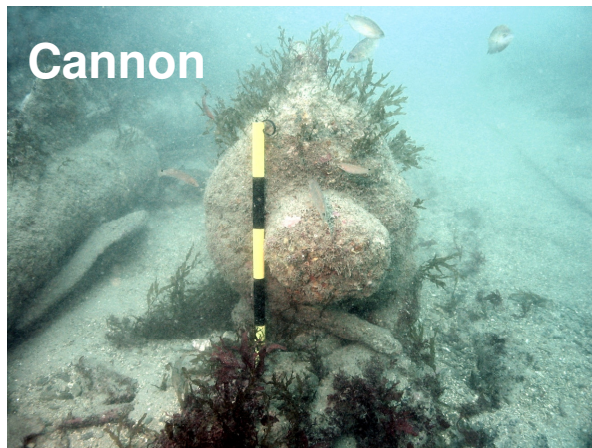


Aircraft

What did you find on the seafloor?



Roman pottery



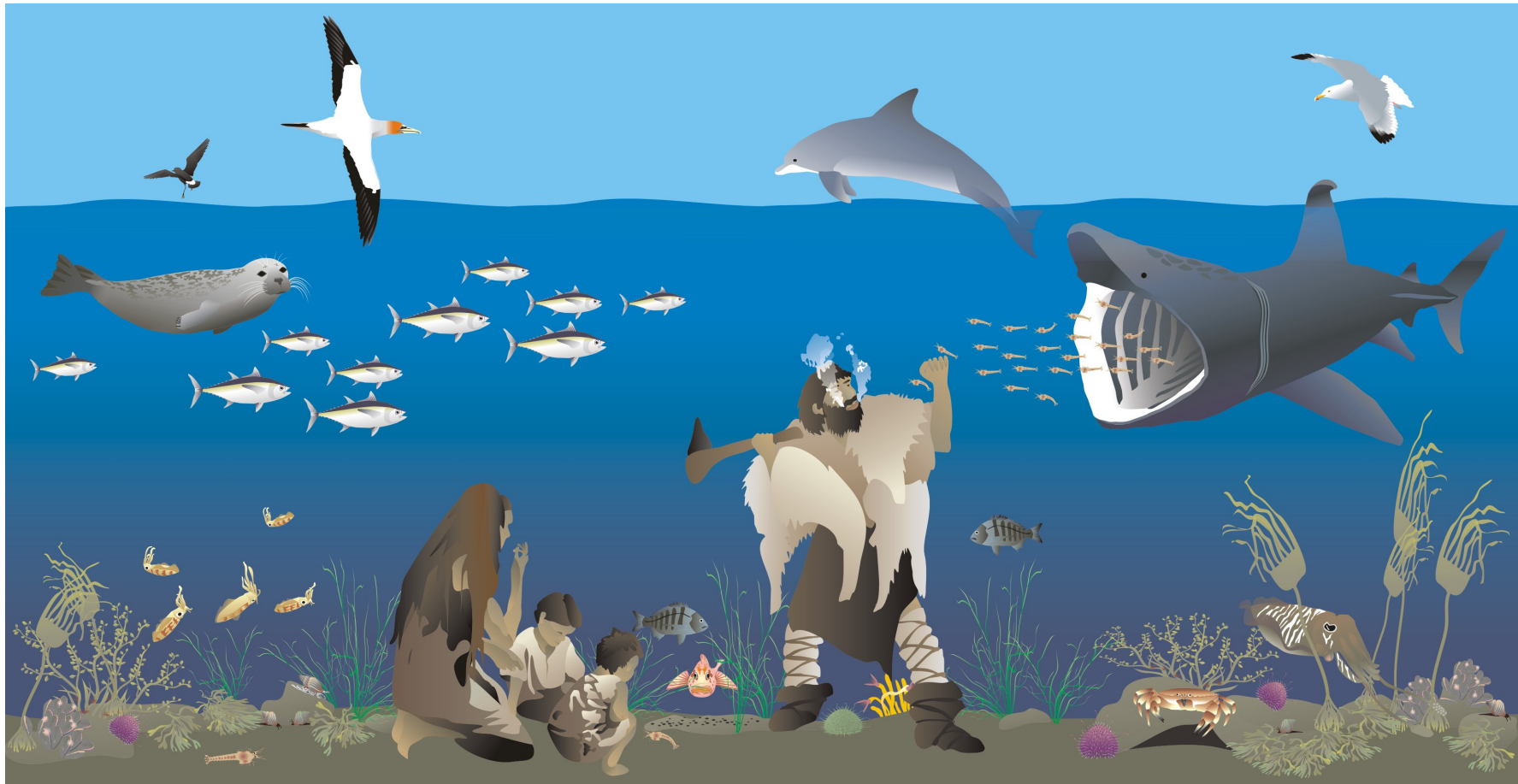
Ammunition

All shipwreck images © Crown Copyright produced by Wessex Archaeology





What is a submerged prehistoric landscape?





Did people live on the seafloor?



Part of a fossilised mammoth's tooth





Glaciers



Glacier limits in Iceland 2010 © Anne-Marie Fox





Explore the Seafloor



Geological Period	Archaeological Period BP (Before Present) / BC (Before Christ)		Glacial Period	Sea Level
Middle Pleistocene	Palaeolithic-	Lower Palaeolithic (700,000 – 150,000 BP)	Anglian glaciation (480,000 to 425,000 BP)	Low
			Hoxnian interglacial (425,000 to 380,000 BP)	High
			Wolstonian glaciation (380,000 to 130,000 BP)	Low
Late Pleistocene		Middle Palaeolithic (150,000 to 30,000 BP)	Ipswichian interglacial (130,000 to 70,000 BP)	High
			Devensian glaciation (70,000 to 12,000 BP)	Low
		Early Upper Palaeolithic (30,000 to 12,000 BP)		
Holocene		Late Upper Palaeolithic (12,000 to 10,500 BP = 8,500 BC)	Flandrian interglacial (12,000 BP to present)	High
	Mesolithic	(8,500 to 4,000 BC)		
	Neolithic	(4,000 to 2,400 BC)		
	Bronze Age	(2,400 to 700 BC)		
	Iron Age	(700 BC to 43 AD)		
	Romano-British	(43 AD to 410 AD)		
	Early Medieval	(410 to 1066 AD)		
	Medieval	(1066 to 1500 AD)		
Post-Medieval	(1500 to 1800 AD)			
Modern	(1800 to Present Day)			

Activity Sheet: Prehistoric Climate Change Timechart

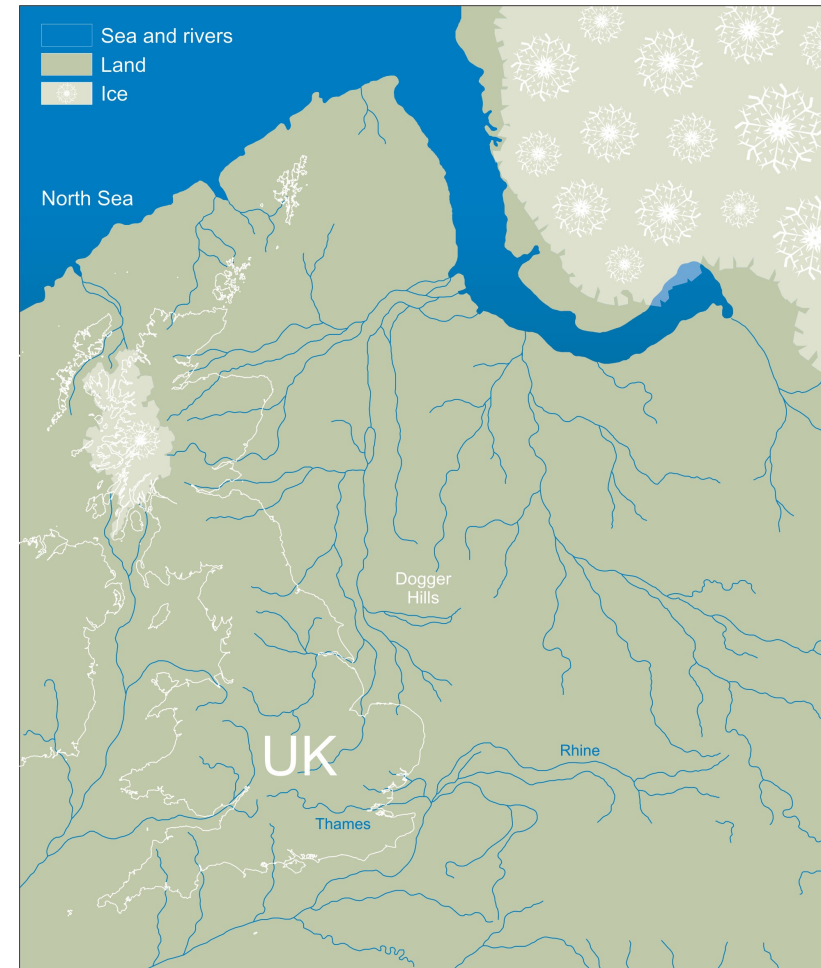




Glaciers changing our coastline

18,000 Before Present

16,000 BP



Prehistoric Climate Change

<http://ets.wessexarch.co.uk/>





Glaciers changing our coastline



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