Welcome

This trail guides you on a journey of exploration and discovery around the Museum. On the way you’ll track down some amazing treasures and learn tales of human history. Whichever way you go, and whatever you discover, enjoy yourself! If you ever feel lost, just ask a member of staff for help.

Useful information for families

• Accessible toilets and baby changing facilities are available. You can breastfeed and bottle feed anywhere on the Museum’s grounds but if you would like more privacy, please use the feeding room in the Ford Centre for Young Visitors in the Clore Centre for Education on the Lower floor, Level -1, or one of our baby changing spaces. For details, ask at the Families Desk or Information Desk in the Great Court, or pick up a map of the whole Museum.

• You can leave fold-up pushchairs in the cloakroom free of charge.

• You can find child-friendly food at the cafés. High chairs are available.

• You can use the Ford Centre for Young Visitors to picnic with your family at weekends and during school holidays.

In ancient Britain helmets provided protection in battle. What helmets have you worn to protect you?

Museum explorers ancient Britain
Take a trip through thousands of years of British history to find out how life changed across the centuries and how the ancient Britons once lived. You’ll need the sharp eyes of a historian to track down every object!

Your journey starts in Room 51, Upper floor, Level 3

Case numbers can be hard to find – don’t be afraid to ask a member of staff for help finding an object

1. Roaming around
   Room 51

2. Britain’s first farmers
   Room 51

3. Bronze Age boasting
   Room 51

4. Gorgeous gifts
   Room 50

5. Here come the Romans
   Room 49

6. Sutton Hoo secrets
   Room 41

7. Runes and riddles
   Room 41

8. Vikings’ hoards
   Room 41
Roaming around

Go to Room 51 on the Upper floor, Level 3, and find Case 4

Mesolithic hunter-gatherers moved from place to place to find food. They hunted animals, caught fish and gathered plants. Star Carr in North Yorkshire was a favourite lakeside spot where they built wooden decking over the mud in the spring and autumn.

The Mesolithic (meaning ‘middle stone’) period dates from around 10,500–4000 BC

Find the deer skull headdress.
Imagine you are wearing it. Walk or prance like a deer.

Find the glass-fronted cabinet packed with shells. How many different sorts of shell can you see?

Find the birch bark rolls.
Hunters made glue for fixing things together from their sticky sap. It is possible that they also made bowls, bags and boxes from strong but flexible bark. Pretend to roll a strip of bark. Roll it really tight.

Scallops  Oysters  Cockles  Mussels
Britain’s first farmers

Stay in Room 51 and find Case 6

Neolithic farmers cut down trees to clear space for crops, animals and houses. During this period people began to own more things. Stone tools were really useful for everyday work but by the end of the Neolithic period they had started to use metals. They loved shiny gold and copper jewellery, as well as new tools and weapons.

The Neolithic (meaning ‘new stone’) period dates from around 4000–2400 BC

Find these mysterious objects.
Nobody knows what they are! What would you use them for? Make up a story about these objects.

Head to Case 9 and find:

- A brooch
- A necklace
- A bracelet
- An armlet

Which of these pieces of jewellery would you like to wear?

Find the saddle quern in Case 10.
These stones were used to grind wheat. Grinding was hard work. Act out how you would use them to grind wheat. How long do you think you could do this for before your arms started to ache?
3 Bronze Age boasting

Stay in Room 51 and find Case 10

Bronze Age people liked to show off. They held big feasts, wore gold and decorated their belongings with bold patterns.

The Bronze Age in Britain dates from around 2400–800 BC

Look for the metal cauldron in Case 10. What would you add to make a Bronze Age stew?

Find the gold cape in Case 8 and imagine putting it on your shoulders. How would you feel? If you were a superhero with a cape, what would your special power be?

Find the patterned pots in Case 11. How do you think the patterns were made on the clay?
Gorgeous gifts

Go to Room 50 and find Case 19

Iron Age people gave presents to gods and goddesses to keep them happy. The best gifts were made of gold, silver or bronze. They would be decorated with beautiful patterns or worked and twisted into interesting forms, like the torc in the picture below.

The Iron Age in Britain dates from around 800 BC to AD 43

All the things in Case 19 were presents given to the gods.
How would you feel if you received one of these gifts? What’s the best gift you have ever been given?

Now explore the gallery and find Case 9.
Choose an object you would like to give to someone in your group.

Many Iron Age objects like these were made up of swirly lines and distinctive patterns.
Choose your favourite pattern in the gallery and copy it here – if you don’t have a pencil to hand, take a picture and draw it at home later!
Here come the Romans

Go to Room 49 and find Cases 6 and 8

When the Romans arrived in Britain they brought a huge army, the Latin language and new ways of eating and drinking. They also introduced new foods like grapes, lettuce and cherries.

The Romans invaded Britain in AD 43 and ruled much of the island for more than 350 years

Imagine you’re joining the Roman army. Look at the military kit in Cases 6 and 8. Choose four items to take on patrol with you. How might you use these objects?

Romans spoke and wrote in Latin. Find Case 2. Pretend you are writing to a friend about life in Roman Britain – what might you say? Now explore the case and choose some objects to put in your imaginary Roman pencil case.

Romans used beautiful tableware to impress their guests. Look in Case 22 and pick out a plate for a bunch of grapes.
Sutton Hoo secrets

Go to Room 41 and find the large glass case in the centre of the gallery

Find a shield, whetstone and great gold buckle.
Can you spot a six-winged dragon and a bird with a curly beak on one of these objects?

What animal stands on top of the whetstone?
Whetstones were special stones used to sharpen objects, however this one was more likely a symbol of status and power. Pull a face like the ones carved into its side.

Look at the twisting lines on the gold buckle.
Trace one through the air with your finger.

The Anglo-Saxon burial at Sutton Hoo was hidden under a massive mound of earth for over 1,000 years! When archaeologists dug it up they found a magnificent collection of objects carefully laid out in the middle of a burial ship.
Runes and riddles

Stay in Room 41 and find Case 2

This whalebone box is decorated with early Anglo-Saxon letters called runes. It also has pictures from myths and historical stories. The casket is named after Sir Augustus Franks, who gave it to the Museum.

The Anglo-Saxon period covered the years AD 410–AD 1066

Find the runes on the box. Do any of them look like letters you use for writing?

Walk round the box and look closely at the carvings. The carvings tell mythical, biblical and historical stories. Can you find:

- Warriors carrying spears?
- A horse?
- Somebody standing in an arched window?

What object would you give to a museum so people in the future could understand what life is like today?
Vikings’ hoards

Stay in Room 41 and find Cases 23 and 25

The Vikings loved hoards (groups of objects hidden together inside a bag or box) and they particularly liked to hoard silver!

The Vikings settled in Britain a little before 900 AD

Find the Cuerdale hoard in Case 23. This hoard contains over 8,000 silver objects. What different objects can you see?

Hoard: Sometimes stored in gilded silver cups. Find two cups that held hoards in Case 25.

Imagine you had a hoard. What precious things would you collect? What would you store the hoard in?
You have completed the ancient Britain trail!

You can find out even more about life in ancient Britain in other parts of the Museum:

- Find some ancient hand axes in Room 1
- Pretend to be a Lewis chess piece in Room 40
- Strike a pose next to the Roman emperor Hadrian in Room 70

Head back to the Families Desk to receive a stamp!

What an adventure that was. You’ve travelled through over 10,000 years of British history and explored what life was like in ancient Britain. Of all the things you discovered, what was your favourite?

At home

Finish the design for a royal golden belt buckle. How many creatures and serpents can you hide in your creation?

Other things you could do when you get home:

- Make a Bronze Age pot – don’t forget to decorate it!
- Speak like a Roman and learn how to say ‘hello’ and ‘goodbye’ in Latin.
- Design a swirly Iron Age pattern. Can you hide a secret symbol in your creation?

Names

Ages

Date

Favourite objects
Trails in the Museum
explorers series

Ages 6+
• Africa around the world
• Ancient Britain
• Ancient Egypt
• Ancient Greeks
• Fantastic creatures
• Journey across Japan

Ages 3+
• Colour and shape
• Time to count

You can find out more about our family activities at britishmuseum.org

See you at the British Museum again soon!

Cover: Bronze cavalry helmet from Witcham Gravel, Ely, Cambridgeshire, England, United Kingdom, Roman Britain, AD 1st century.

Worked red deer antler frontlet from Star Carr, North Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom, Early Mesolithic, about 8000 BC.

Birch bark tightly wound in a roll from Star Carr, North Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom, Early Mesolithic, about 8000 BC.

The Folkton Drums, chalk drums from Bording Dale, Folkton, North Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom, Late Neolithic, about 2500 BC–2000 BC.

Saddle quern with rubbing stone from Ty Mawr, Holyhead Rural, Anglesey, Wales, United Kingdom, Neolithic/Brone Age.

The Battersea Cauldron, a sheet bronze cauldron from the River Thames, London, England, United Kingdom, Early Iron Age/Late Bronze Age, 800 BC–600 BC.

The Mold Gold Cape from a burial mound in Bryn yr Elylion (the Fairies’ or Goblins’ Hill), Mold, Flintshire, Wales, United Kingdom, Early Bronze Age, 1900 BC–1600 BC.

The Snettisham Great Torc, a gold alloy torc with ornamented terminals, from Ken Hill (Snettisham Hoard), Norfolk, England, United Kingdom, Iron Age, about 150 BC–50 BC.

Great gold buckle from the Sutton Hoo Ship Burial, Sutton, Suffolk, England, United Kingdom, Roman Britain, AD 1st century.

Great gold buckle from the Sutton Hoo Ship Burial, Sutton, Suffolk, England, United Kingdom, Early Anglo-Saxon, early 7th century.

The Franks Casket/The Auzon Casket, a lidded rectangular box made of whalebone, from Auzon, Haute-Loire, Auvergne, France, Middle Anglo-Saxon, early 8th century.

A selection of silver objects from Cuerdale and Preston, Lancashire, England, United Kingdom, 9th–10th century, deposited about AD 905.

The Vale of York Cup, a silver cup from the Vale of York Viking Hoard, North Yorkshire, England, United Kingdom, Viking/Carolingian, mid 9th century, deposited AD 927–928.

At home activity: Great gold buckle from the Sutton Hoo Ship Burial, Sutton, Suffolk, England, United Kingdom, Early Anglo-Saxon, early 7th century.

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