



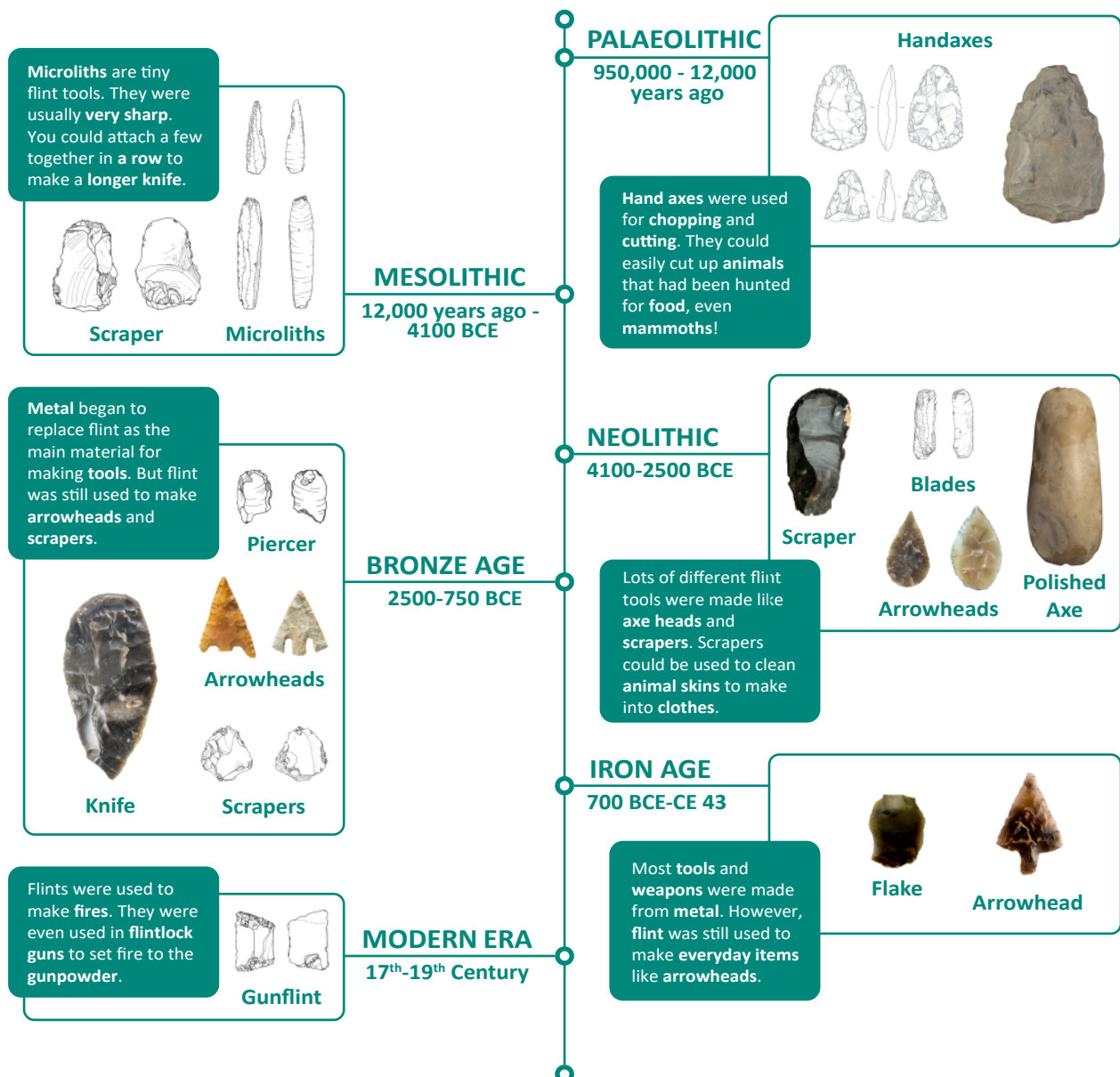
# All about flints: how to identify worked flints



You might be lucky enough to find some **ancient objects** in your **garden** or while out **walking**. This includes **FLINT TOOLS**.

In Europe, **FLINT** was the most common material for **prehistoric tools** because it can easily be found in **nature**. As well as being very **hard**, when flint breaks it creates **sharp edges** – like a **knife** you might have in your kitchen.

The **earliest stone tools** currently discovered in **Britain** are from Happisburgh in **Norfolk**. They are nearly **1 million years old**. However, people used similar tools into the **Iron Age**, around 2000 years ago. Even in the recent past, flint was still used for **lighting fires** and setting off **guns**.



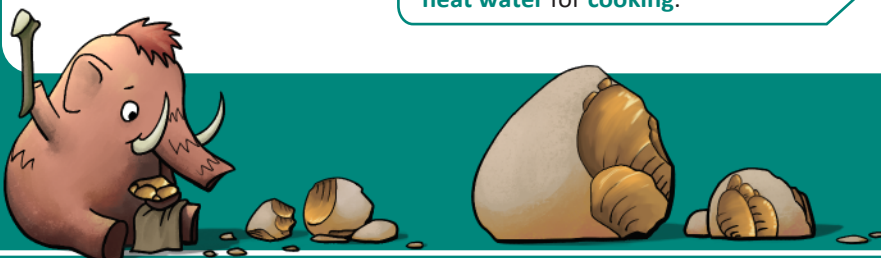
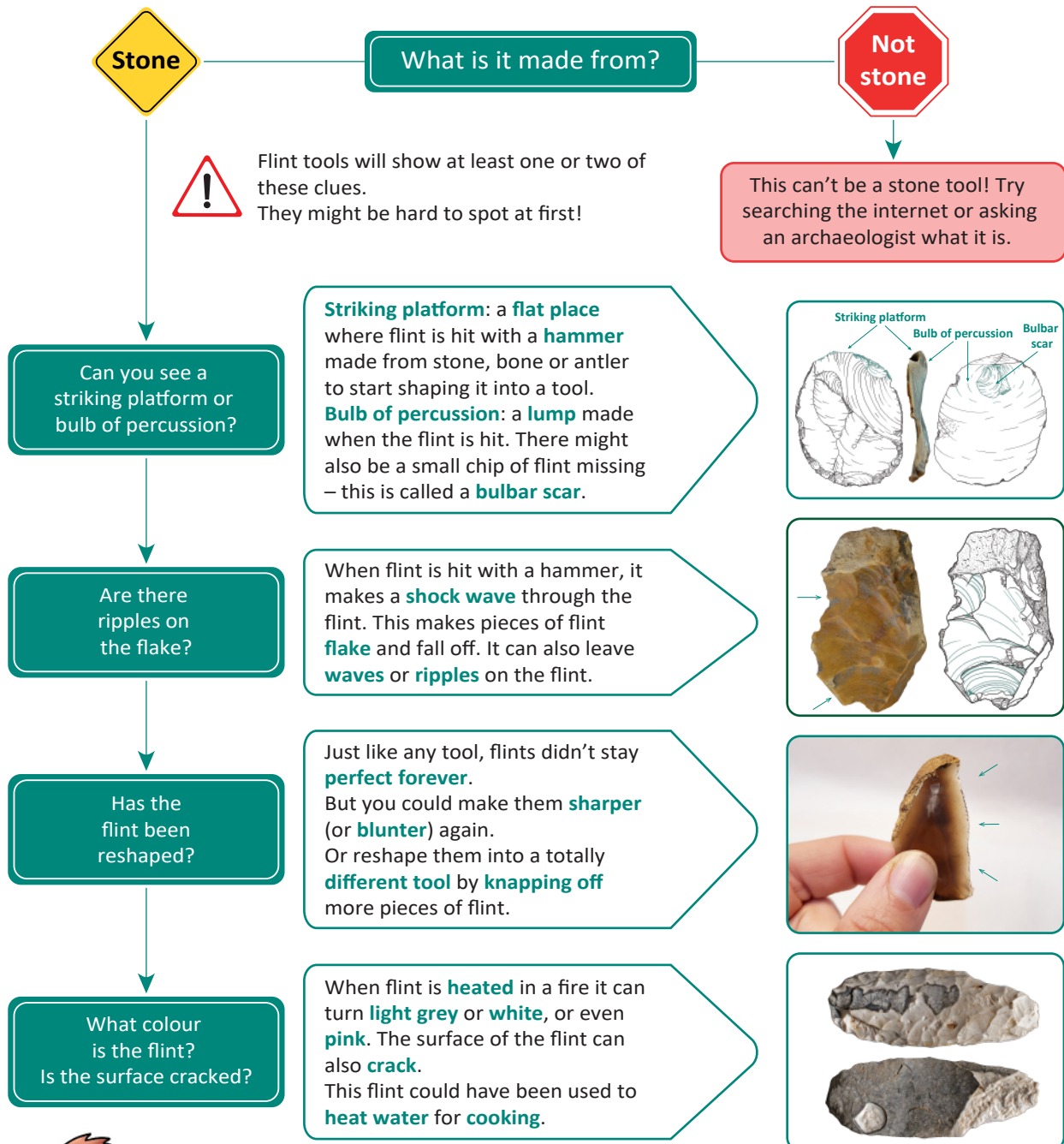
We find lots of flints because they can **survive** in the ground for a long time without being **damaged**. During the **Palaeolithic** and **Mesolithic** periods, people didn't live in one place, so these flint tools are often the only **evidence** we have for their **lives**.

We call making a flint tool **knapping**. There are some **clues** which can help you tell if a piece of flint has **broken naturally** or if someone made it into a **tool**.

Follow the steps below to see if you can **find out more** about your piece of flint!



## FLINT IDENTIFICATION



PREHISTORY