

Which rock is best?

Consider which rock has the most suitable properties for each Stone Age object:

Object	Rock you would use	Why?
Bowls, cups and jugs 		
Hand axe 		
Spindle whorl 		

Object	Rock you would use	Why?
Cave drawings 		
Arrowhead 		
Jewellery 		

Bowls, cups and jugs



Which rock would be best?

Hand axe



Which rock would be best?

Spindle whorl



Which rock would be best?

Cave drawings



Which rock would be best?

Arrow head



Which rock would be best?

Jewellery



Which rock would be best?

Soapstone



- A soft, dense rock
- Can withstand and retain heat (e.g. being held over a fire / keeping something warm)
- Can be easily carved

Flint



- Known for its hardness
- Looks rough on the outside but has a very sharp edge when broken
- Can be used for cutting and shaping
- Exists in a variety of colours

Limestone



- Known for its durability - can last a long time
- Easy to perforate (put holes in)
- Can be shaped easily
- Is not super heavy because of its porosity (air and liquid can pass through)

Chalk



- Known for being soft and permeable, making it easy to crumble
- A powdery surface that can leave marks on other objects
- Can be blended and have pigments (colours) added

Quartzite



- Very hard rock that is difficult to break or erode
- Its toughness can make it difficult to work with
- However, it can be carved into points and keeps its sharp edges

Greenstone



- A fairly hard rock that is typically green in appearance
- It looks glassy rather than rough or grainy
- Was highly valued in ancient times