

Description of the pages of *A Street Through Time* by Anne Millard

This story is about a 12,000 year walk through history. The story tells about what happened in 10,000 BC through to the 1900s. In 10,000 BC people lived by hunting, fishing and gathering. This was important because they would have food to eat and they would use the animals' fur and hide for clothes and tents. These people were called nomads.

8,000 years later in 2,000 BC, the first farmers learned how to grow crops. Growing crops was a new skill that was developed. Other skills they learned were pottery, cloth weaving and metal working. The people of 2000 BC believed that a goddess made their crops grow and they also believed in gods.

1400 years later in 600 BC people learned how to smelt iron. With the iron they could make better weapons and tools. The people could use the weapons to hunt and kill. They also could use the tools to construct huts to live in. Also a good plow was invented to help farm.

In 100 AD the Roman Empire brought a new way of life. The new way of life was that their village became a town. The town had hundreds of people and a bridge had been built so that the people wouldn't have to ride on a boat to get across the river. A family that is rich lived in a domus and they made slaves do all the hard work.

In 600 AD invaders came to Europe and destroyed the new way of life. The life they lived was horrible. The invaders destroyed peoples homes, the fort, and piped water. They also destroyed the baths and toilets. The villagers ate wild boar, sheep and pigs. The fish traps provided the villagers with fresh fish.

In 900 AD barbarians settled in the village and became Christians. Different invaders were attacking the village. These invaders were called Viking Raiders. The Viking Raiders came to the village to find treasure and slaves. The people were scared and they tried to hide their treasure. Some people were killed and some people were taken away.

In 1200 AD the ruler of the medieval village was called a lord. He built a castle to protect the people. The lord's son and his son's wife ran the village for the lord. The lord and his family lived a better life than the villagers. The village people lived in small houses.

In the 1400s a trade for boats made a village grow into a town. Some people in the town had become rich. People who were rich could afford high priced glass and toilets. The poor people from the town had to drink water from the dirty river. People in the town threw their trash in the street.

In the 1500's a disease called the Black Death came to Europe. Black Death was a disease that was carried by fleas and black rats. The disease killed most of the people in the town. People who died were taken in a death cart and were buried in a plague pit. The people tried to help themselves by burning sulfur in the street to get rid of the deadly infection.

In the 1600s war broke out. The town was under attack by enemy soldiers. The enemy soldiers were fighting the town's people over religion and who should rule the country. The church,

stone castle and Miller's house that had most of the lord's flour were burned down. Also many people died.

In the 1700s peace had returned to the town and war had ended. Some houses were repaired after the war. The lord lived in a mansion. The poor people were cramped and lived together. Coffee was imported and became a drink. People sold fruit, flour and other goods. A mail coach was a type of transportation that carried passengers and mail from town.

In the early 1800s coal was discovered. Air was bad from the smoke of the coal and conditions were also bad for people. Factory wages were low and the town's people had to work long hours. Children also worked to earn money.

In the late 1800s the town had grown into a city. Conditions had improved. A new train carried people from towns to cities. A town hall was built to celebrate the wealth of the city. Steam engines were used to power boats and locomotives.