

# Resources ...

The project relies on its volunteer force who collect, check and share information helping us in the preservation and management of these incredible monuments. This includes the Offa's Dyke YAC and the schools we get involved with in Outreach.

These are only some of the resources available to the schools, YAC folk, groups and the library continues to grow.

- [Table of ages](#)
- [Discussion forums](#)
- [Glossary of terms](#) used in Outreach, YAC and archaeology

A Tribute to Frank Noble

## Protected: Volunteer's resources...

- [Recording by photograph](#)
- [Recording by form](#)
- [Recording orally](#)

Many of those that volunteer or just walk the trails take photographs of the area and have done for some time. If you want to send us some of your pictures taken from the trail please [let us know](#). Volunteers and members of the public wishing to help monitor the monument using photographs, please read these guidelines written for work carried out on Hadrian's wall: [Fixed-point photographic monitoring on Hadrian's Wall Path](#)

There are several forms that you could use depending on what you want to record. For example, if you would like to make a written note of what the area is like around a part of the monument (or indeed path/footpath), you may wish to use a form or at least use it as a prompt for what you would like to record. Similarly if you would like to take photos of the area (perhaps together with the written record), then you may wish to use a form to record what it was, the time of day, the conditions on that time/day, etc. Most of all - record your location! You can use an app on your

smartphone or may simply wish to use an online map when you get home and take the coordinates from there.

Most 'smartphones' nowadays has the ability to record voice messages or voice notes - use that and remember - record your position and describe the time of day, the conditions and the coordinates.

Ages	Start	End	Start Correction	Type	Duration	Human Species	Geological Period	Notes	Notable Name
Formation of Earth	-4,600,000,000		BP	Evolution	4,600,000,000			Formation of the planet Earth	
Archean	-3,800,000,000	-2,500,000,000	BP	Period	1,300,000,000				
living cells	-3,500,000,000		BP	Evolution	3,500,000,000			Living cells	
eukaryotic cells	-1,400,000,000		BP	Evolution	1,400,000,000			eukaryotic cells	
Cryogenian	-850,000,000	-635,000,000	BP	Period	215,000,000				
multi-cellular life, Ediacara	-700,000,000		BP	Evolution	700,000,000			Multi-cellular creatures	
animals with shells - Cambrian	-570,000,000		BP	Evolution	570,000,000			animals with shells - Cambrian	
vertebrates	-500,000,000		BP	Evolution	500,000,000			Vertebrates	
first land vertebrates	-380,000,000		BP	Evolution	380,000,000			first land vertebrates	
dinosaurs dominate	-200,000,000	-65,000,000	BP	Evolution	135,000,000			dinosaurs dominate	
first mammals	-200,000,000		BP	Evolution	200,000,000			first mammals	
'age of mammals begins	-65,000,000		BP	Evolution	65,000,000			'age of mammals begins	
Sahelanthropus tchadensis	-7,000,000	-6,000,000	BP	Evolution	1,000,000	Sahelanthropus tchadensis		Sahelanthropus tchadensis	West-Central Africa (Chad)
Pleistocene	-7,000,000		BP	Period	7,000,000		Pleistocene		
Earliest hominids	-7,000,000		BP	Evolution	7,000,000		Pleistocene	Earliest hominids	
Orrorin tugenensis	-6,200,000	-5,800,000	BP	Evolution	400,000	Orrorin tugenensis	Pleistocene	Millenium Man	Eastern Africa (Tugen Hills, central Kenya)
Ardipithecus kadabba	-5,800,000	-5,200,000	BP	Evolution	600,000	Ardipithecus kadabba	Pleistocene	Ardipithecus kadabba	Eastern Africa (Middle Awash Valley, Ethiopia)
Pliocene	-5,300,000	-2,600,000	BP	Period	2,700,000		Pliocene		
Ardipithecus ramidus	-4,400,000	-430,000	BP	Evolution	3,970,000	Ardipithecus ramidus	Pliocene	Ardi	Eastern Africa (Middle Awash and Gona, Ethiopia)
Australopithecus anamensis	-4,200,000	-3,900,000	BP	Evolution	300,000	Australopithecus anamensis	Pliocene	Australopithecus anamensis	Eastern Africa (Lake Turkana, Kenya and Middle Awash, Ethiopia)
Australopithecus afarensis	-3,850,000	-2,950,000	BP	Evolution	900,000	Australopithecus afarensis: "Lucy"	Pliocene	Lucy's species	Eastern Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania)
Kenyanthropus platyops	-3,500,000	-3,400,000	BP	Evolution	100,000	Kenyanthropus platyops	Pliocene	Kenyanthropus platyops	Eastern Africa (West Turkana, Kenya)
Lomekwian	-3,300,000		BP	Culture	3,300,000	Lomekwian		Stoneage tools in East Africa	Earliest napped tools appear. "Nutcracker man" from West Turkana, Kenya
Australopithecus africanus	-3,300,000	-2,100,000	BP	Evolution	1,200,000	Australopithecus africanus	Pliocene	A.Africanus (The Taung child)	Southern Africa (South Africa)
Stoneage tools in East Africa: Oldest known stone tools	-3,250,000		BP	Evolution	3,250,000		Pliocene	Stoneage tools in East Africa	Oldest known stone tools

Ages	Start	End	Start Correction	Type	Duration	Human Species	Geological Period	Notes	Notable Name
Stoneage tools in East Africa: Oldest known Homo fossils	-2,750,000		BP	Evolution	2,750,000		Pliocene	Stoneage tools in East Africa	Oldest known Homo fossils
Paranthropus aethiopicus	-2,700,000	-2,300,000	BP	Evolution	400,000	Paranthropus aethiopicus	Pliocene -> Pleistocene	Paranthropus aethiopicus	Eastern Africa (Turkana basin of northern Kenya, southern Ethiopia)
Oldowan	-2,600,000	-1,500,000		Culture	1,100,000	Oldowan		Stoneage tools in East Africa - relating to or denoting an early Lower Palaeolithic culture of Africa, dated to about 2.0–1.5 million years ago Pebble cores appear about this time	East Africa
Pleistocene	-2,600,000	-11,700	BP	Period	2,588,300		Pleistocene		
Stoneage tools in East Africa: Cooler, dryer climate in East Africa	-2,500,000		BP	Evolution	2,500,000		Pleistocene	Stoneage tools in East Africa	Cooler, dryer climate in East Africa
Australopithecus garhi	-2,500,000	-2,400,000	BP	Evolution	100,000	Australopithecus garhi	Pleistocene	A. garhi	Eastern Africa (the site of Bouri, Middle Awash, Ethiopia)
Homo habilis	-2,400,000	-1,400,000	BP	Evolution	1,000,000	Homo habilis	Pleistocene	Handy Man	Eastern and Southern Africa (Olduvai Gorge)
Paranthropus boisei	-2,300,000	-1,200,000	BP	Evolution	1,100,000	Paranthropus boisei	Pleistocene	Boisei	Eastern Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi)
Stoneage tools in East Africa: H. erectus appears in the fossil record	-2,000,000		BP	Evolution	2,000,000		Pleistocene	Stoneage tools in East Africa	H. erectus appears in the fossil record
Australopithecus sediba	-1,980,000	-1,977,000	BP	Evolution	3,000	Australopithecus sediba	Pleistocene	Australopithecus sediba	Southern Africa (South Africa)
Homo rudolfensis	-1,900,000	-1,800,000	BP	Evolution	100,000	Homo rudolfensis	Pleistocene	H.rudolfensis	Eastern Africa (northern Kenya, possibly northern Tanzania and Malawi)
East Turkana (site)	-1,900,000	-1,500,000	BP	Site	400,000			Lower Paleolithic tools	Tool use in East Africa
Homo erectus	-1,890,000	-143,000	BP	Evolution	1,747,000	Homo erectus: Zhoukoudian (Choukoutien)	Pleistocene	'Turkana Boy'	Northern, Eastern, and Southern Africa; Western Asia (Dmanisi, Republic of Georgia); East Asia (China and Indonesia)
Paranthropus robustus	-1,800,000	-1,200,000	BP	Evolution	600,000	Paranthropus robustus	Pleistocene	P.robustus	Southern Africa (South Africa)
Dmanisi (site)	-1,800,000	-1,650,000	BP	Site	150,000	Paranthropus robustus		Lower Paleolithic tools	Tool use in Europe
Mojokerto (site)	-1,800,000	-1,850,000	BP	Site	-50,000			Lower Paleolithic tools	Tool use in Java
Acheulean	-1,760,000	-150,000	BP	Culture	1,610,000	Acheulean		Stoneage tools in East Africa - relating to or denoting the main Lower Palaeolithic culture in Europe	Hand axes appear about this time

Ages	Start	End	Start Correction	Type	Duration	Human Species	Geological Period	Notes	Notable Name
Nariokotome (site)	-1,600,000	-1,550,000	BP	Site	50,000			Lower Paleolithic tools	Tool use in East Africa
Olduvai (site)	-1,450,000	-750,000	BP	Site	700,000			Lower Paleolithic tools	Tool use in East Africa
Bouri (site)	-1,240,000	-900,000	BP	Site	340,000			Lower Paleolithic tools	Tool use in East Africa
Sima del Elefante (Atapuerca) (site)	-1,210,000	-1,190,000	BP	Site	20,000			Lower Paleolithic tools	
Stoneage tools in East Africa: Climate shifts to 100k year glacial cycles	-900,000		BP	Evolution	900,000		Pleistocene	Stoneage tools in East Africa	Climate shifts to 100k year glacial cycles
Ceprano (site)	-900,000	-800,000	BP	Site	100,000			Lower Paleolithic tools	
Gran Dolina (Atapuerca) (site)	-850,000	-760,000	BP	Site	90,000			Lower Paleolithic tools	
Palaeolithic, Lower	-700,000	-250,000	BP	Age	450,000	Homo heidelbergensis	Pleistocene	-700000	Lithics:Hand axes Flake tools
Pre-historic	-700,000	43	AD	Age	700,043		Pleistocene		
Homo heidelbergensis	-700,000	-200,000	BP	Evolution	500,000	Homo heidelbergensis	Pleistocene	H.heidelbergensis	Europe; possibly Asia (China); Africa (eastern and southern)
Paeleolythic	-500,000	-10,000	BP	Age	490,000		Pleistocene	-700000	
Homo neanderthalis	-400,000	-40,000	BP	Evolution	360,000	Homo neanderthalis	Pleistocene	H.neanderthal - "Neandertal"	Europe and southwestern to central Asia
Palaeolithic, Middle	-250,000	-30,000	BP	Age	220,000	Homo neanderthalensis	Middle Pleistocene	-250000	
Middle Pleistocene	-250,000		BP	Period	250,000	Homo neanderthalensis, Homo sapien, Homo floresiensis	Middle Pleistocene	-250000	
Homo sapien	-200,000	2,017	BP	Evolution	202,017	Homo sapien	Middle Pleistocene	"modern man"	Evolved in Africa, now worldwide
First Homo sapiens	-200,000		BP	Evolution	200,000		Middle Pleistocene	First Homo sapiens	
Homo floresiensis	-100,000	-50,000	BP	Evolution	50,000	Homo floresiensis	Middle Pleistocene	The Hobbit	Asia (Indonesia). Liang Bua cave on the island of Flores, Indonesia
Palaeolithic, Upper	-30,000	-10,000	BP	Age	20,000	Homo sapiens	Late Pleistocene	Lithics: Blade technology & standardised tools -30000	
Upper Pleistocene	-30,000		BP	Period	30,000	Homo sapiens	Upper/Late Pleistocene		Lithics: Blade technology & standardised tools -30000
Holocene	-11,700		BP	Period	11,700	Homo sapiens	Holocene		
Mesolithic	-10,000	-6,000	BP	Age	4,000		Late Pleistocene	-10000	
Stone age	-6,000	-2,000	BC	Age	4,000			-6000	
Neolithic	-4,000	-2,500	BC	Age	1,500			-4000	
Bronze Age	-2,500	-700	BC	Age	1,800			-2500	
Roman Empire	-753	476	AD	Era	1,229			-753. Romans threatened by Gogs and Visigogs	
Iron age	-700	43	AD	Age	743			-700	
Roman Republic	-518	-27	BC	Age	491			-518. When Italians had kings - Pre-(Julius) Caesar	

Ages	Start	End	Start Correction	Type	Duration	Human Species	Geological Period	Notes	Notable Name
BCE	0		AD	event	0			BCE (Before Common Era) and BC (Before Christ) mean the same thing- previous to year 1 CE (Common Era). This is the same as the year AD 1 (Anno Domini); the latter means "in the year of the lord," often translated as "in the year of our lord." (It was thought when the AD dating system was created that its year 1 was the year Jesus of Nazareth was born.)	
Roman (Romano British)	43	410	AD	Age	367			410 is when the Romans go	
Roman Britain	43	460	AD	Age	417			43. Caesar popped over in 55 BC	
Saxon era	356	1066	AD	Era	710			AD 356 (361-363), when Julian, later the Roman Emperor, mentioned them in a speech as allies of Magnentius. Julian (Latin: Flavius Claudius Iulianus Augustus, Greek: Φλάβιος Κλαύδιος Ιουλιανός Αύγουστος;[1] 331/332[2] – 26 June 363), also known as Julian the Apostate was Roman Emperor from 361 to 363, as well as a notable philosopher and author in Greek.[3]	
Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon)	410	1066	AD	Era	656			AKA Anglo-Saxon: Anglo-Saxon not used now because there were a lot more people involved than the Angles and the Saxons	
Saxon-Britain	460	1066	AD	Era	606			(see 'Orrorin tugenensis')	
Anglo-Saxon	500	1066	AD	Era	566				
Norman – Wales	1060	1163	AD	Era	103				
Middle ages	1066	1540	AD	Age	474			1066	
Medieval (Middle)	1066	1540	AD	Age	474			AKA Middle ages	
Norman – England	1066	1071	AD	Age	5			1066. Battle of Hastings when William (a Frenchman) came over	
Norman era	1066	1072	AD	Era	6			William the Conqueror: not secure on his thrown until after 1072	
Norman period	1066	1135	AD	Era	69				
Plantagenets	1154	1485	AD	Era	331			a royal house which originated from the lands of Anjou in France	
Normans – Ireland	1169	1203	AD	Reign	34				
Tudor	1485	1603	AD	Era	118				
Post-medieval	1540	2017	AD	Age	477			1540	

Ages	Start	End	Start Correction	Type	Duration	Human Species	Geological Period	Notes	Notable Name
Elizabethan	1558	1603	AD	Era	45				
Stuart	1603	1714	AD	Era	111				
Stuart-Jacobean	1603	1625	AD	Era	22				
Stuart-Carolean	1625	1649	AD	Era	24				
Stuart-(Interregnum)	1649	1660	AD	Era	11			Period between reigns in England when there was a revolt against royals	Oliver Cromwell and Richard Cromwell were anti-royalists
Stuart (restored)	1660	1714	AD	Reign	54			Stuarts restored	Mary II 1689 - 1694 William III 1694 - 1702 Anne 1702 - 1714
Stuart-Restoration	1660	1688	AD	Era	28				
Georgian	1714	1830	AD	Era	116				
Regency	1811	1837	AD	Era	26				
Victorian	1837	1901	AD	Era	64				
Edwardian	1901	1910	AD	Era	9				
Windsors	1910	42845	AD	Era	40,935				
First World War	1914	1918	AD	Era	4				
Interwar	1918	1939	AD	Era	21				
Second World War	1939	1945	AD	Era	6				
Postwar	1945	42845	AD	Era	40,900				
Carbon Dating	1960		AD	event	-1,960			C14 dating was developed and published	Developed by Willard Libby in the late 1940s. Because of nuclear tests done in the 1950s and 1960s, the date for C14 dating is taken as 1960 (the last reliable un-affected date)
BP	1960		AD	event	-1,960				
Post-processualist	1986		AD	event	-1,986			When there was a 'revolution' against processualists	Following on from Ian Hodder (and the likes of Carl Marx, etc.) in 1986 the World Archaeological Congress was established - response to the processualist ethos (by Louis Binford)