



YOUR NAME _____

Start at the rubbish bin

1

What is evidence?



Inside are things people have thrown away. This rubbish is evidence! Objects like these can tell us a lot about the people who owned them and how they lived.

Answer each question below.

1 What does a tin can tell us?

2 What does a toothbrush tell us?

Walk through the site hut

2

Time wall



This hut is where archaeologists plan out where they will dig on a site. Look at the time wall just outside the site hut door.

This wall shows layers of time from today (at the top) down to Viking times (at the bottom). Archaeologists dig down into these layers. They dig up evidence left behind by people who lived in the past.

3 What century is the tin can from?

4 What century is the horseshoe from?

Go to the display case with the skeleton in it

3

Artefacts are evidence



This skeleton is of a Viking warrior. He was buried with a comb. It is evidence that he brushed his hair (or beard)! Near the comb is the blade of a knife.

5 Write two things the Viking might have used the knife for.

A _____

B _____

6 What do you think happened to the handle of the knife?

2 HISTORY HUNTERS DUBLINIA Work Sheet

Go into the next room...

4

Maps are evidence



This is a library. Historians study old documents and maps to find information about people and places.

You can be an historian too. Pull out the bottom drawer. The map you see is of Dublin in the year 1610!

7 Was Dublin in 1610 a smaller or bigger city than today?

Around the city are medieval walls. Now look at the map on the top of the chest.

8 This is a map of Dublin today. There are no walls on this map. Where do you think the walls have gone?

9 Do you think archaeologists could find the walls if they dug deep enough?

Move forward to the next room until you meet a skeleton!

5

Bones are evidence



Bone detectives can find a lot of information from looking at skeletons. The wear and tear on the knee bones of the skeleton here, who we call Maggie, tell us that she suffered from arthritis.

You can have a go at being a bone detective too. Look at Maggie's feet and answer the questions below.

10 Maggie should have 14 toe bones. How many can you count?

11 How many bones are missing? _____

Now walk over to the small display case. In the case look for the foot to the left. Can you see the big toe? Bone detectives know that your big toe only has two bones but your other toes have three!

12 Does this toe have all its bones? _____

13 What shape is the bone? _____

Bone Detectives can tell, just by looking at these feet, that this person suffered from a painful disease called leprosy. The disease makes your bones wear away and become sharp. This person would have been in a lot of pain when they were alive!

Go into the laboratory. Walk over to the microscopes.

6

Insects and seeds are evidence



Scientists use microscopes to look at very tiny objects. They can find evidence of different plants and animals that lived in the past! Look in the microscopes.

Tick the right answers below.

14 What kind of things can scientists find by using a microscope?

A mobile phone A car Beetles

Seeds A computer Nuts

Well done. You have completed the Dublinia worksheet.

Go into the next room to meet your teacher. While you are waiting play the games and try and see what you can remember from your visit in Dublinia.