

Clubs, spears, bow and arrow

Daggers, swords, armour

Warships, catapults, trebuchets

Knights, horses, belfries, battering rams

Gunpowder, pistols, rifles, cannons

Machine guns, tanks, planes, bombs

Nuclear bombs, drones



3 TYPES OF STONE AGE WEAPONS

- Hand-held weapons - clubs, axes
- Close-range thrusting and cutting weapons; daggers, spears and javelins (also for throwing)
- Missile weapons - slings, bows and arrows, catapults.

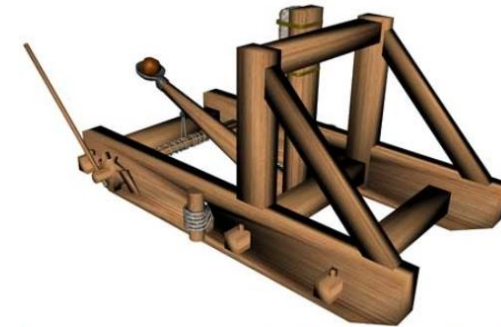
BRONZE and IRON AGE

During the Bronze Age and Iron Ages, people learnt to make tools out of metal. These tools also included weapons like daggers, swords, axes and spear heads.



GIANT CATAPULTS and TREBUCHETS

Different versions of these weapons were invented by the Ancient Greeks, the Romans and the Chinese. They were used to throw objects at the enemy, including stones, dung, burning tar, dead animals, and diseased dead bodies - Yuck!



A history of WEAPONS

WORLD WARS and MODERN DAY WEAPONS

Since WORLD WAR I (1914-1918) weapons have continued to improve. Machine guns, tanks, aircraft and bombs have all changed the way wars are fought.



World War 2 ended in 1945 with the invention of the Atomic bomb. The first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima in Japan and killed 100,000 people.

GUNPOWDER

Weapons changed forever with the invention of gunpowder during the TANG DYNASTY in CHINA

This led to the invention of pistols, rifles and cannons, and meant that the days of swords and bows and arrows, were over.



ATTACK V DEFENCE



As defences get better, weapons also have to improve. When castles were built in the Middle Ages, new weapons were invented to attack them. As well as trebuchets, attackers used BELFRIES - mobile wooden towers - and BATTERING RAMS to smash through castle defences. These were known as SIEGE WEAPONS

KEY VOCABULARY

Atomic bomb Axe Battering ram Belfry Bomb Bow and arrow Catapult Close range Club Gunpowder Hand held Missile
 Musket Rifle Shell Siege Sling Spear Sword Tank Trebuchet