

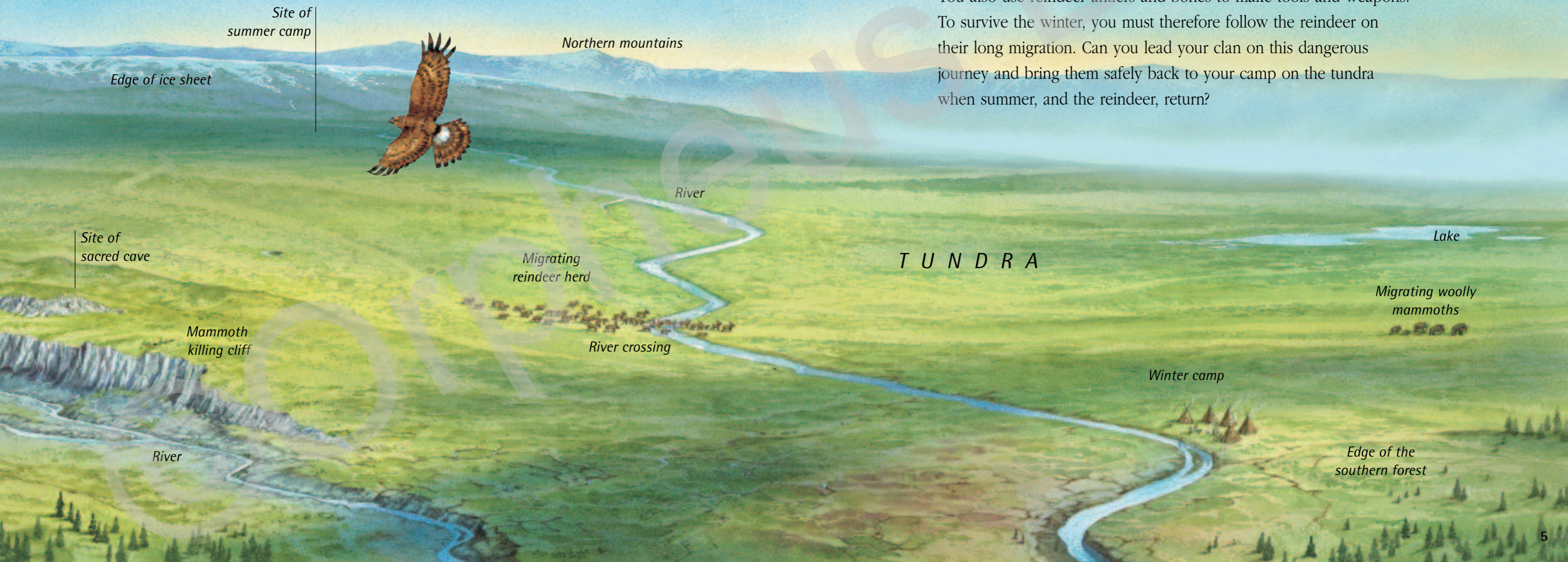
Contents

5	Your challenge	18	After the hunt
6	On the trail	20	Sacred cave
8	Making fire	22	Hide, tusk and bone
10	Tools and weapons	24	Summer camp
12	Finding food	26	Timeline
14	Making camp	28	Glossary
16	Mammoth hunt	30	Index

Your challenge

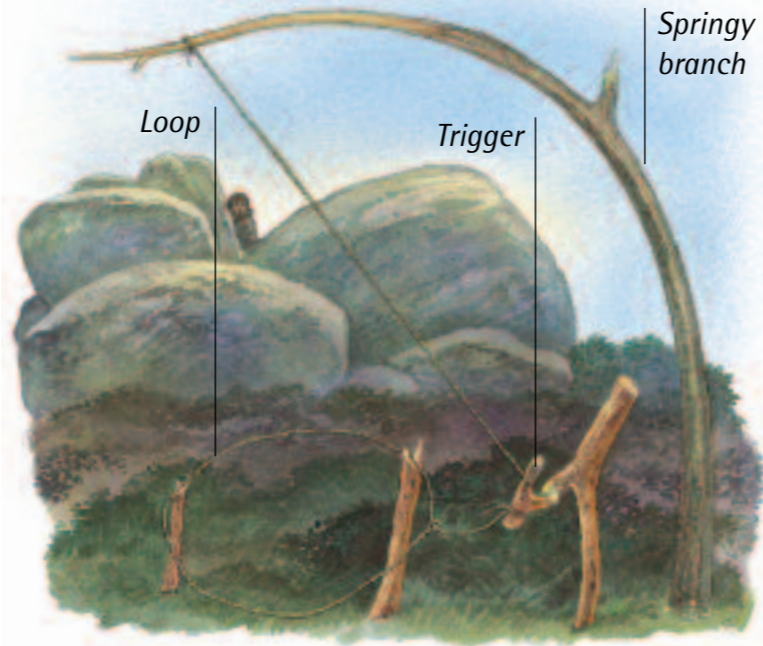
It is 20,000 BC and the Earth is in the grip of a bitter Ice Age. Massive ice sheets cover much of northern Europe, Asia and America. You are the chief of a small clan of humans that lives on the tundra—a frozen region of dry grassland that lies between the ice sheets in the north, and forest in the south. Only mosses, lichens, grasses and low-lying shrubs can grow on this windswept land.

Winter is approaching, and the great herds of reindeer that roam the area are moving south to find food. They feed on lichens and grasses which are covered by snow during the winter months. Your clan relies on reindeer to survive. Their meat is your main food, and your clothes and shelters are made from their thick, warm hides. You also use reindeer antlers and bones to make tools and weapons. To survive the winter, you must therefore follow the reindeer on their long migration. Can you lead your clan on this dangerous journey and bring them safely back to your camp on the tundra when summer, and the reindeer, return?

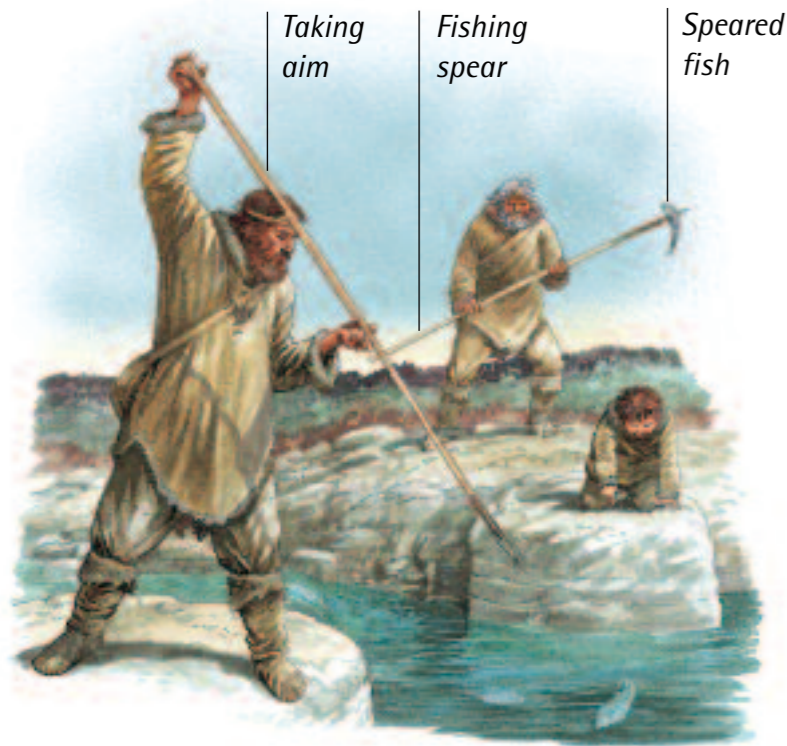


Finding food

In order to survive on your long journey you must be able to find food. You will need to devote a large part of each day to this. There are plenty of things to eat on the tundra if you know how to find them. Everyone can be involved—you and the men can hunt and trap animals, birds and fish. Take some of the older boys with you so they can learn too. Younger children and women can help by gathering berries, fungi, eggs, shellfish, roots and seeds.

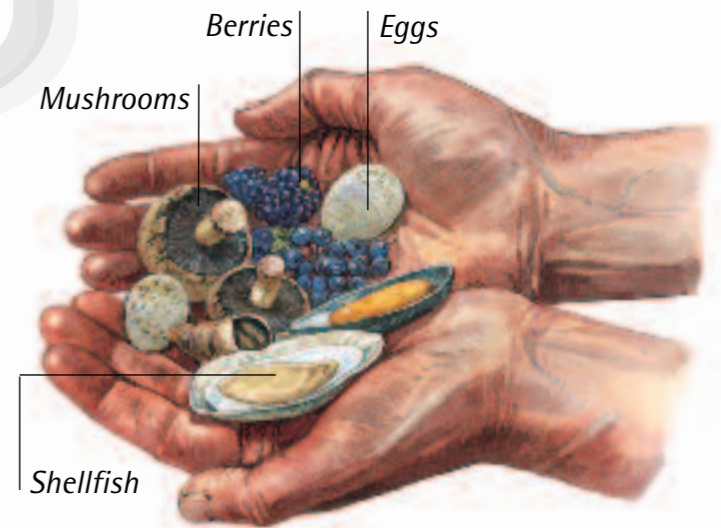


The women of your clan should be skilled in finding food from the land. In late summer and autumn there are berries, seeds and mushrooms aplenty. Remember that some tundra birds lay their eggs on the ground. Look out for their nests and gather the eggs. Freshwater shellfish from rivers and streams are also a good source of food. Don't forget: food can be found under the ground as well. Some plant roots and tubers are good to eat. Finally, if you come across an unfamiliar fruit or fungus, be wary in case it is poisonous.

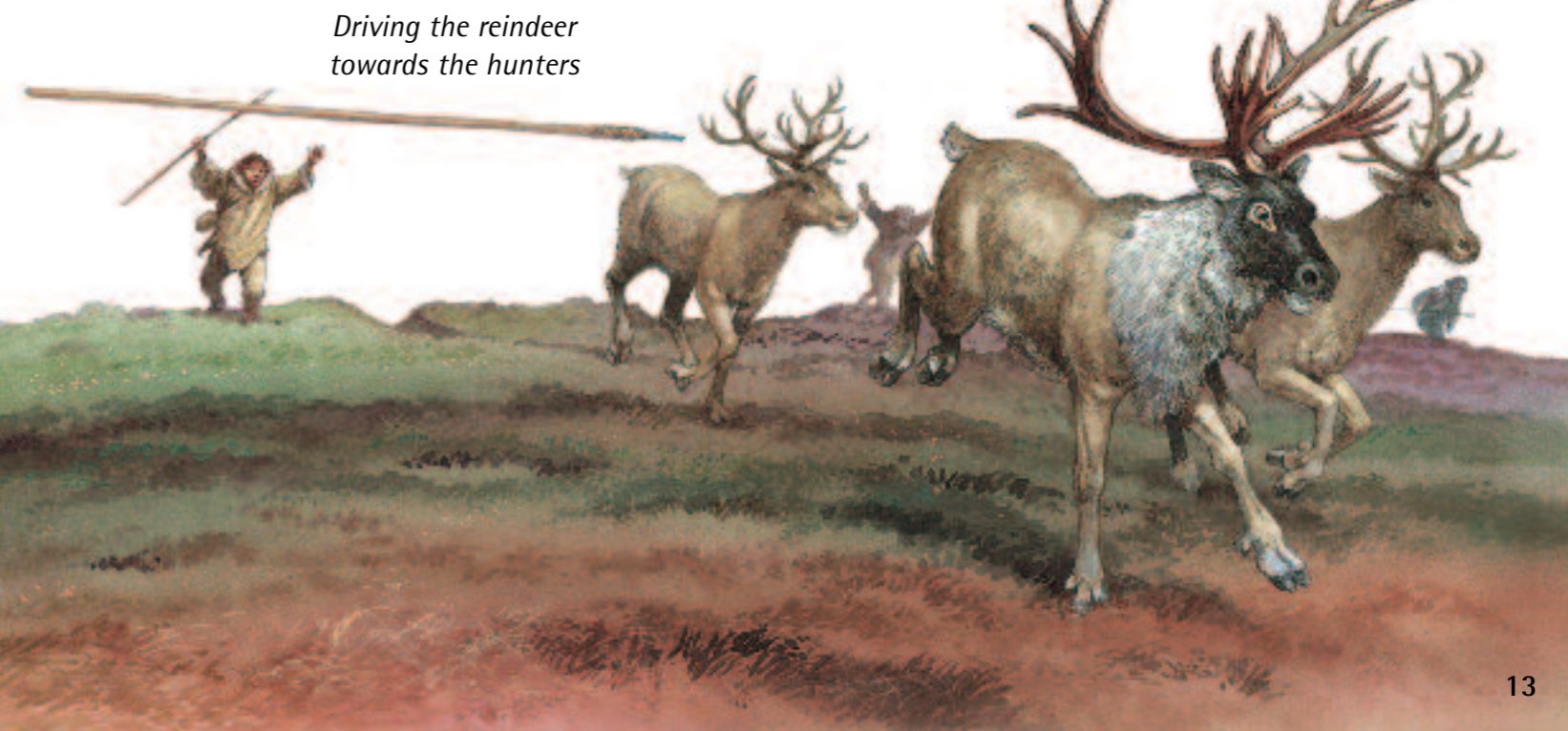


Trapping is an easy way to catch small animals and birds. Set traps overnight and check them in the morning. For a simple snare, make a loop with a slip knot from twisted grass. Set it where you see signs of animal movement, such as tracks, dung, or flattened grass. Push a springy branch into the ground and attach the snare and a trigger to it as shown above. An animal passing through the snare will move it and dislodge the trigger. The branch will spring upwards and tighten the loop around the prey.

Reindeer are your main source of meat, as well as fur, antler and bone. As you follow their migration south, you will have opportunities to hunt them too. The best way to ensure success is to hunt them in a group. Get some of your men to try and separate off a few animals from the main herd and drive them towards other hunters poised ready with spears. Just one or two well-aimed spears should be enough to bring a reindeer down.

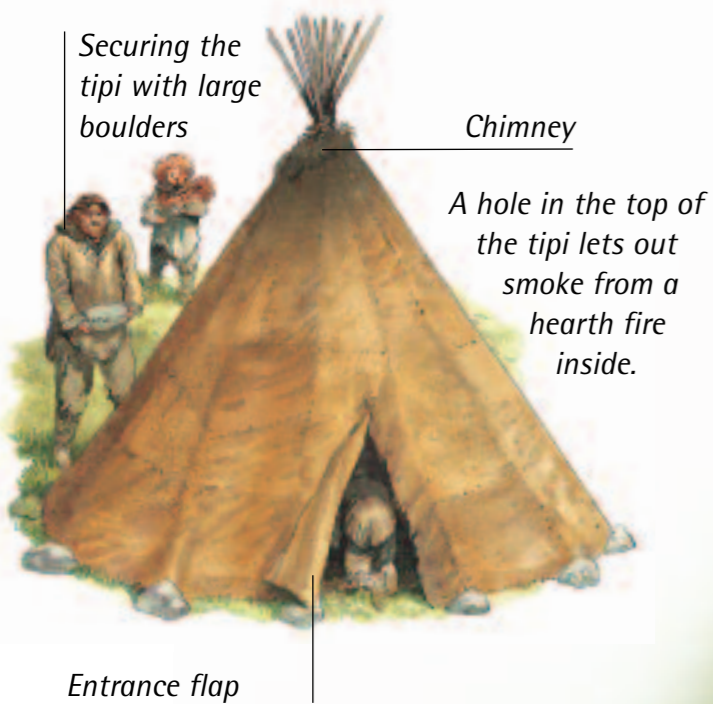
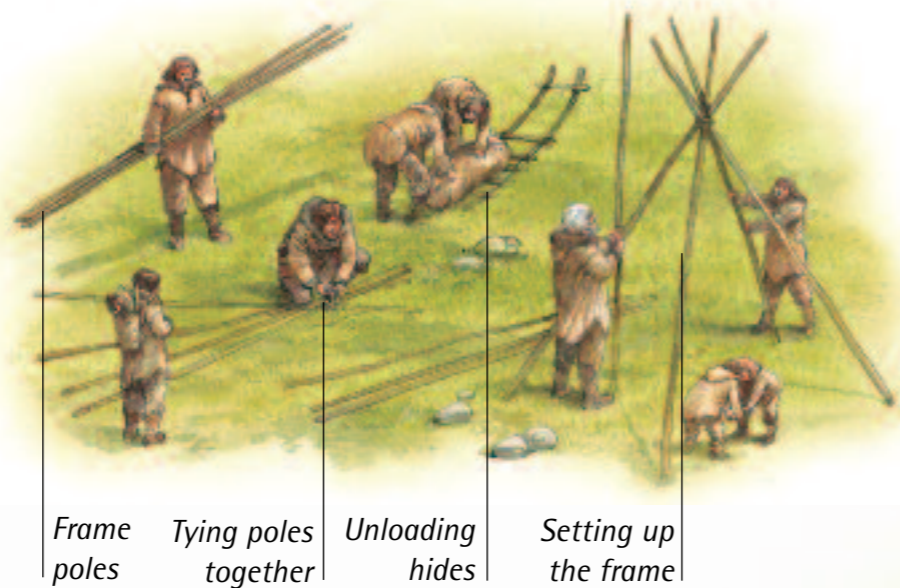


Fish are a very useful source of food—if you can catch them. Spearing them is quite an art, but you can improve your chances by choosing your spot carefully. Narrow points on a river funnel the fish into a small area. Fish also like places where the water gushes over boulders. When taking aim, be careful not to cast your shadow on to the water, or the fish will know you are there!



Making camp

Sometimes you will be able to find natural shelter on your journey, but more often you will need to set up the tents and tipis that you carry with you. Once you reach the reindeers' overwintering ground at the edge of the forest you can set up your winter camp more permanently—for several weeks at least.

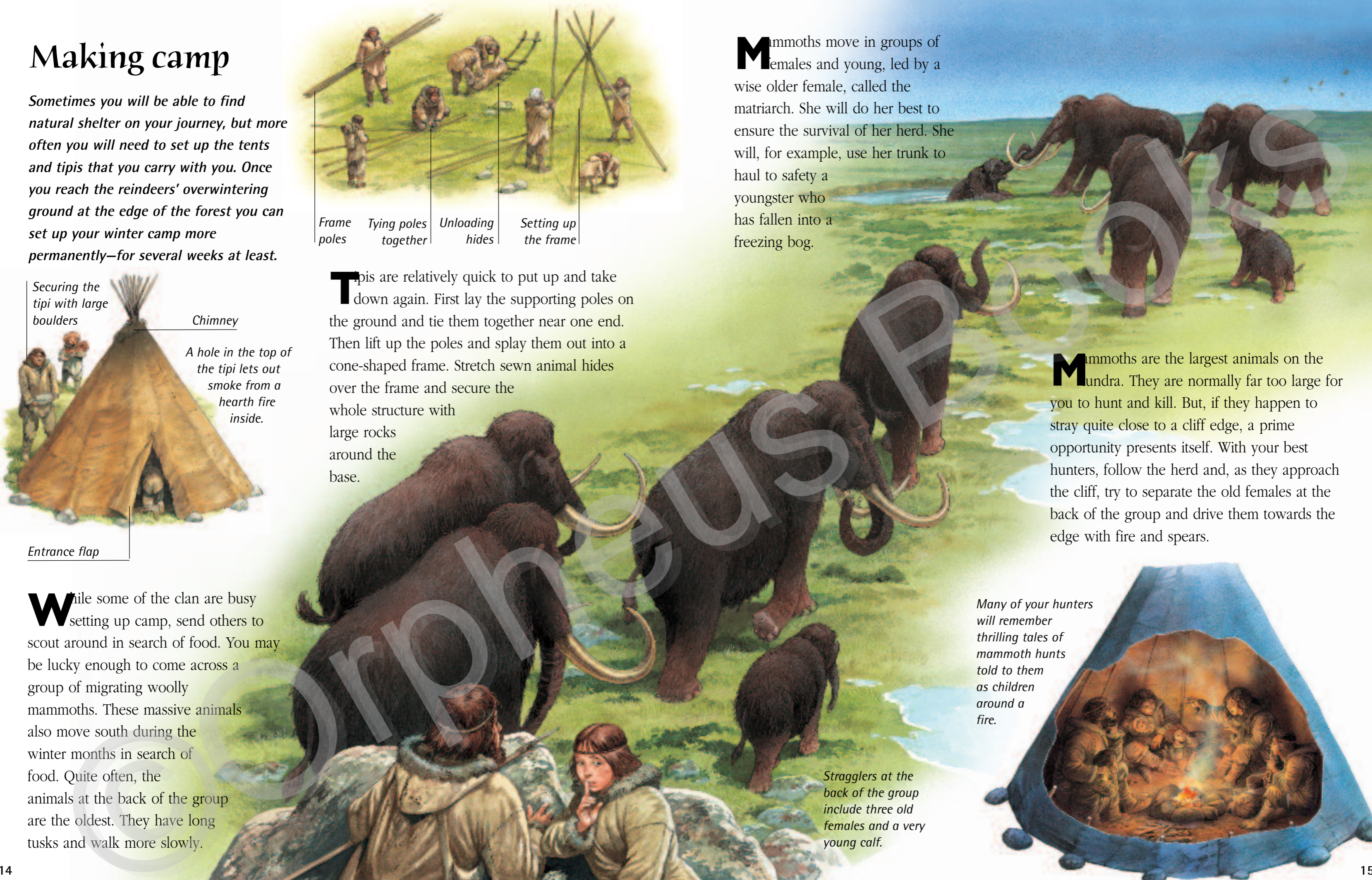


Tipis are relatively quick to put up and take down again. First lay the supporting poles on the ground and tie them together near one end. Then lift up the poles and splay them out into a cone-shaped frame. Stretch sewn animal hides over the frame and secure the whole structure with large rocks around the base.

While some of the clan are busy setting up camp, send others to scout around in search of food. You may be lucky enough to come across a group of migrating woolly mammoths. These massive animals also move south during the winter months in search of food. Quite often, the animals at the back of the group are the oldest. They have long tusks and walk more slowly.

Mammoth herds move in groups of females and young, led by a wise older female, called the matriarch. She will do her best to ensure the survival of her herd. She will, for example, use her trunk to haul to safety a youngster who has fallen into a freezing bog.

Mammoths are the largest animals on the tundra. They are normally far too large for you to hunt and kill. But, if they happen to stray quite close to a cliff edge, a prime opportunity presents itself. With your best hunters, follow the herd and, as they approach the cliff, try to separate the old females at the back of the group and drive them towards the edge with fire and spears.



Many of your hunters will remember thrilling tales of mammoth hunts told to them as children around a fire.

Stragglers at the back of the group include three old females and a very young calf.

