LKS2 Sum A
Ancient Civilizations

Egyptians In-Depth

To be secure in this unit you must:

- Know about, and name, some of the advanced societies that were in the world around 3000 / 4000 years ago.
-Give reasons why the ancient civilizations were considered advanced.
-Know about the key features of Ancient Egypt.
-Understand the many achievements of the Ancient Egyptians and their impact on others around them and on us today.
-Identify the issues relating to accurate recording of Egyptian chronology.
-Know the structure of Ancient Egyptian society and how this compares to others.
-Identify the main features of Ancient Egyptian housing and make comparisons with other ancient housing. - Identify the nature and significance of Ancient Egyptian beliefs and the changes. -Identify the crucial role of trade in Ancient Egypt's rise to power.

Develop historical skills:

- -Use and suggest suitable sources for historical enquiries.
-Describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.
-Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history.
-Understand the concept of change over time.
-Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a timeline using dates.
-Use dates and terms to describe events.
-Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world.
-Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.

Vocabulary

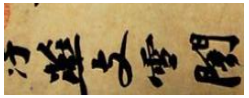
Ancient	Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.
Civilization	The society, culture and way of life of a particular area.
Achievements	A thing done successfully with effort, skill or courage.
Advanced	Far on or ahead in development and progress.
Pharoah	A ruler in Ancient Egypt.
Polytheistic	Belief or worship of more than one god.
Agriculture	The science or practice of farming including the growing of crops of rearing of animals.
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods or services.
Pyramid	A monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top, especially one built of stone as a royal tomb in ancient Egypt.
Obelisk	A tapering stone pillar, typically having a square or rectangular cross section, set up as a monument or landmark.
Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus is a Greek word meaning flesh-eating and refers to the mummy case.
Mummies	A body of a human being or animal that has been ceremonially preserved by removal of the internal organs, treatment with natron and resin, and wrapping in bandages.

Sticky Knowledge

- ✓ **The earliest civilizations had many achievements and made advancements that still impact our lives today.**
- ✓ **The Early Civilizations were located along rivers because of the good farming opportunities and transport.**

The Ancient Sumer (South Iraq) created a system of time based around 60. They invented one of the world's first written languages, cuneiform. They made cylinder seals to act as identification. Sumerian government was part king (monarchy) and part council (elected.)

The Indus Valley (Pakistan / India) created a system of writing and a system for numbers and maths. The first to create public hygiene systems. Invented a uniform system for weights and measurements so building materials could be the same.

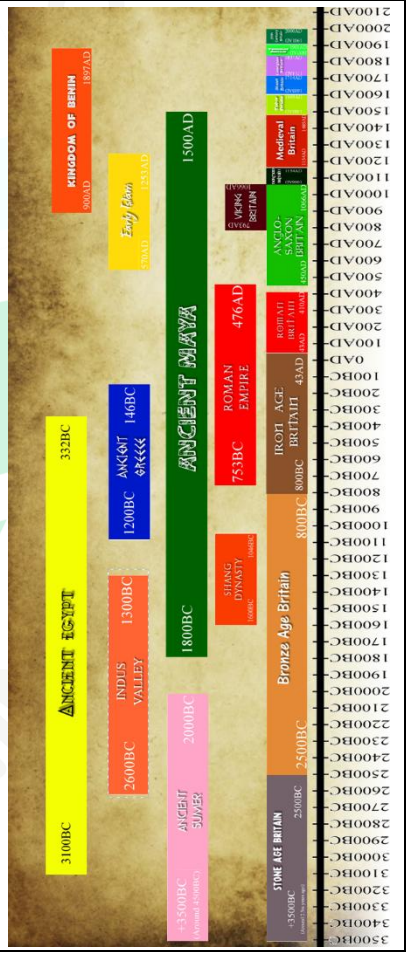


The Shang Dynasty (China) developed a system of writing that hasn't changed much in China. Developed ways of using bronze for stronger weapons and art. Created a strong government to help them rule where people had certain jobs and roles.

The Ancient Egyptians created a system of writing called hieroglyphics. Created one of the first types of paper called papyrus. Built enormous pyramids without modern technology that were tombs for the Pharaohs. Introduced a calendar based around 365 days in a year.

We will look at Ancient Egyptians in depth – see the crib sheet

Timeline



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