

**What should I already know?**

- Vocabulary related to chronology.
- Civilisations developed from hunter-gatherers to people settling in one place.
- The achievements of people throughout history.

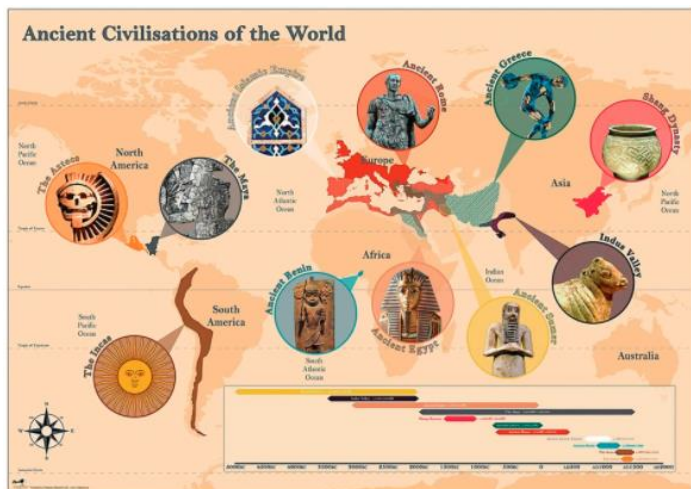
**Historical skills and enquiry**

- Find out when various civilisations existed in relation to one another – how did they overlap, which lasted the longest?
- Enquiry: Which Pharaoh achieved the most during their reign?
- Find out about the Egyptian legacy – medicine, maths, construction.
- Investigate: What did the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb teach historians about Ancient Egypt?

**What will I find out by the end of the unit?**

- The Ancient Civilisations:  
Ancient Sumer 5000BC to 2000BC modern day Iraq.  
Indus Valley 3200BC to 1500BC modern day Pakistan and India.  
Ancient Egypt 3100BC to 200BC modern day Egypt.  
Shang Dynasty 1600BC to 1032BC modern day China.  
Olmec 1200BC to 400BC modern day Mexico.  
Ancient Greece 800BC to 30BC.  
Ancient Rome 500BC to 200AD modern day Italy.
- What is the legacy of the Ancient Egyptians?
  - Medicine – Egyptians performed surgeries and created medicines from herbs.  
Mummification helped them to understand the human anatomy.
  - Maths  
Created a decimal system.
  - Calendar  
Made a calendar based on 3 farming seasons, flooding season, growing season, harvesting season.
  - Construction  
Built the pyramids and used a shaduf to irrigate farmland and crops.
  - Writing  
Hieroglyphics were an Egyptian form of writing using pictures rather than letters.
- Pharaohs – Egypt was ruled by Pharaohs (see below for examples of some of them), the most famous being Tutankhamun due to the discovery of his tomb but was he the best?

Vocabulary	
civilisation	society, culture and way of life in a particular area. Refers to a society that has reached a high level of social development.
ancient	belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.
Pharaoh	the supreme ruler of Ancient Egypt.
tomb	a large vault, normally underground, for burying the dead.
mummification	preserving a body after death.
papyrus	a material prepared in ancient Egypt from the pithy stem of a water plant, used in sheets throughout the ancient Mediterranean world for writing or painting on.
hieroglyphics	a system of writing that uses pictures instead of words, especially as used in ancient Egypt.
afterlife	life after death
irrigation	the supply of water to land or crops.
shaduf	a device used for raising water for irrigation.



Khufu  
2589BC-2566BC



Khafra  
2558BC-2504BC



Hapshepsut  
1472BC-1457BC



Tutankhamun  
1334BC-1325BC



Ramses II  
1279BC-1213BC



Cleopatra  
51BC-30BC