

Knowledge Mat: Ancient Civilisations with a focus on Ancient Egypt

"How did the civilization of Egypt rise and fall?"

How does this link to GROW?

W: develop my ability to appreciate and respect the work of others (the impact of Egyptian society)

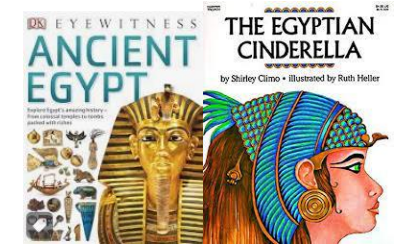
Subject Specific Vocabulary

civilisation	a group of people with their own language and way of life
society	a community of people living in a particular country or region
empire	a group of countries or regions that are controlled by one ruler
hierarchy	a system of ranking things, often from most important to least important
advancement	when something develops and improves (gets better)
excavation	the digging of sites to try to find buildings, tools, weapons, art, and anything else that people made in the past. These items are called artefacts.
archaeology	the study of history through the excavation (digging) of sites and the analysis of artefacts

Key knowledge:

- Ancient Egypt was the longest surviving civilisation around at the same time as Stone Age/Bronze Age in Britain.
- Some other ancient civilisations and their famous inventions were:
Ancient Sumner (60minute clock)
Indus Valley (sanitation)
Shang Dynasty (writing).
- All ancient civilisations settled near rivers for trade. The River Nile was also beneficial for Egypt because of the floods for crops/food, transport and reeds for papyrus
- When the pharaohs were good rulers, the ancient Egyptians enjoyed a peaceful and prosperous life. However, when pharaohs were not very good rulers, then Ancient Egypt could suffer from famine, war and invasions by other empires e.g. when Cleopatra surrendered it to Roman rule.

Books you might like:



What I've learnt previously:

1. Britain's advancement in society from the Stone Age to Iron Age e.g. better materials for weapons and better defence of settlements.
2. That different historical sources of evidences are available to help us learn about the past, from cave paintings (Y3) to diaries (Y2).

This will help me to...

1. Place the ancient civilisations in the Middle East and Africa into context chronologically.
2. Explain that some events (e.g. Rameses II's battles) have been interpreted in different ways and suggest reasons for this.