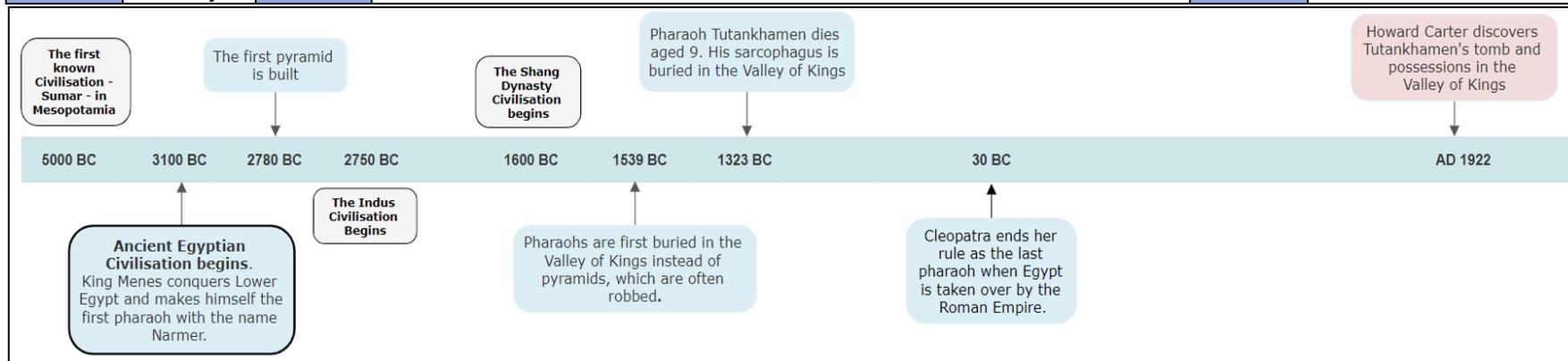




Subject	History	Theme	An Overview of Early Civilisations and Achievements of Ancient Egypt	Term	5
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What should I already know?
<p>SETTLEMENT</p> <p>The first permanent settlements occurred in Britain during the Neolithic Era of the Stone Age when farming land meant people could settle in one place instead of gathering food nomadically.</p> <p>TECHNOLOGY</p> <p>Britain during the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages was known as ‘prehistoric’ because they had no form of writing. Farming tools improved over time as better metals were found and used to farm the land by hand or with animals. Good farming could create a surplus of food which could create wealth.</p> <p>SOCIETY</p> <p>The Beaker People introduced the practice of burials to Britain, often alongside possessions as seen in the example of the Amesbury Archer. Modern discoveries of graves are useful to historians. Not all people were equal in prehistoric Britain, with Celtic tribes being ruled over by Kings and Queens.</p>

What knowledge should I know by the end of the unit?
<p>“What were some achievements of the Ancient Egyptians?”</p> <p>I will be able to answer this enquiry by explaining how early civilisations were so successful at farming from the land around river settlements that a surplus of food meant new roles beyond farming could be created in society, for example: scribes. The Ancient Egyptians were different to the prehistoric British at the same time because they had developed a system of writing – known as hieroglyphs – which give more information to historians learning about this time.</p> <p>The Ancient Egyptians had also developed sophisticated farming technologies such as irrigation, canals and dams.</p> <p>Further technological advances were made by the Ancient Egyptians through their building of pyramids to honour their deceased pharaohs. As these rulers were entombed with treasures and possessions, the pyramids contained fake chambers or entrances to deter thieves. In 1922, Howard Carter discovered the intact tomb of boy Pharaoh Tutankhamen which has</p>

What historical enquiry and skills will I have done by the end of the unit?
<p>I will complete enquiries which explore the pertinent historical questions of:</p> <p>Similarities & Differences – <i>Where were the first civilisations and what is the same about them? What made Ancient Egypt civilised when Britain wasn’t?</i></p> <p>Change and Consequence – <i>How did the Ancient Egyptians turn the desert green?</i></p> <p>Cause – <i>Who could become a mummy? Why did the Ancient Egyptians need to protect their treasures?</i></p> <p>Significance – <i>Was Tutankhamun as important when he was alive as he is to historians now?</i></p> <p>I will develop chronological awareness by recognising the Ancient Egyptian civilisation alongside the timescales of prehistoric Britain and use this to identify some achievements of the earliest civilisations through contrast.</p> <p>I will note trends by finding similarities in the earliest civilisations across the world. I will understand the work of historians through the case study of Howard Carter’s modern discovery and know why early hieroglyphic written records from the time are of value to historians.</p>

Vocabulary	
Irrigation	Watering crops through man-made channels such as canals.
Pharaoh	The supreme leader of the land.
Hieroglyphics	A system of writing that used pictures and symbols instead of letters.
Mummification	The process of preserving a deceased body.
Sarcophagus	Decorated stone coffin usually for important people.
Papyrus	Ancient paper made from plants
Shaduf	A pump which lifted water for irrigation of crops.
Pyramid	Stone structures built as a tomb for the pharaohs.
Civilisation	A society of people with a language, culture and developed technology including some system of writing.

		been valuable for learning of the past.				
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