

HISTORY

What makes an achievement significant?



National Curriculum Links:

The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China

Essential Prior Learning:

Thousands of years ago, different groups of people (civilisations) lived in different parts of the world. Some of these civilisations existed at the same or similar times; some existed before or after others. People who lived in the past had different cultures and customs from today, although we might recognise some similarities.

Progression in Skill:

Describe/make links between the main events, situations and changes across different periods and societies.

Continue to develop chronologically secure knowledge of history.
Establish clear narratives within and across periods studies.

Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Examples of ancient civilisations include: the Ancient Egyptians, Sumer, Indus and Shang Dynasty. Ancient Egypt was wealthy because Hatshepsut established trade links; Alexandria became an important city for trade.

Akhenaten was unpopular for changing the main Egyptian religion from polytheistic to monotheistic; religion(s) can change over time.

Ramesses II built the Abu Simbel Temple and was responsible for the first peace treaty known in History.

Possible reasons for the end of the Ancient Egyptian civilisation: attacks by others, foreign rule, Macedonian/Greek rule, Roman Empire, Christianity & Islam.

Key Vocabulary

Pharaoh	a ruler in ancient Egypt Examples of Ancient Egyptian pharaohs: Ramesses II, Akhenaten, Hatshepsut
civilisation	a complex society with urban development, social classes, a form of government, and system of communication
chronological	in time order
Egypt	a country in Africa that is centred on the Nile River; the site of one of the ancient civilisations

pyramid	a structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top; used as tombs by the wealthy in Ancient Egypt
treaty	a written agreement for peace, signed on behalf of countries/states or civilisations
trade	buying and selling goods and services
polytheistic	belief in or worship of more than one god
monotheistic	belief in/worship of just one god
Amarna	capital city created by Akhenaten in the Eighteenth Dynasty, between 1375 and 1360 BC

Progression in Resources:

Egyptian Artefacts
Mummification demonstration

Relevance

Now	Can compare Ancient Egypt to civilisations previously studied: the ancient Egyptians were pioneers in architecture, medicine and mathematics. They invented the calendar, ways to measure distances, improvements in irrigation, medical surgery and applied their knowledge to architecture.
Future	Make comparisons between different early civilisations and their impact on Britain.
Aspiration	Contribute to modern achievements to develop our civilisation.