

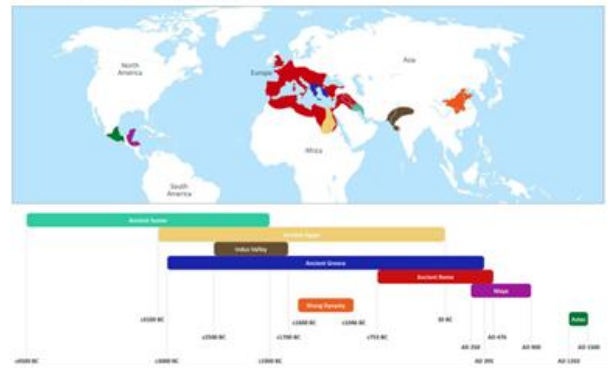
History: Ancient Civilisations – Sumer and Egypt

Year 4 Summer 2

Key Dates

- 5000 B.C.:** Evidence of the first cities in Eridu, Ancient Sumer.
4500 B.C.: The city of Uruk founded.
3600 B.C.: The invention of writing (cuneiform) in Uruk, Ancient Sumer.
3500 B.C.: First evidence of religion in Sumerian cuneiform.
3100 B.C – 3000 B.C.: Hieroglyphics developed.
2700 B.C.: First stone pyramid built.
2600 B.C – 2500 B.C.: Pyramids of Giza built.
1900 B.C.: Invaders to Sumer end the Sumerian civilisation.
1332 B.C – 1323 B.C.: Tutankhamun is pharaoh.
30 B.C.: Death of Cleopatra and end of Ancient Egyptian dynasty.
969 A.D.: Cairo founded.

Ancient civilisations map and timeline



Historical Skills

Chronology:

Can sequence a number of the most significant events, objects, themes, societies, periods and people in Lower Key Stage 2 topics using some dates, period labels and terms.

Historical knowledge and interpretation:

Study the impact and legacy of a number of different empires.

Make links between civilisations they have studied.

Historical enquiry:

Communicate knowledge and understanding orally and in writing and offer points of view based upon what they have found out using some evidence.

Key Vocabulary

Civilisation	way of life of a society or country at a particular period in time
Afterlife	life after death
Tomb	a large vault, typically an underground one, for burying the dead
Embalming	preserve a corpse from decay, originally with spices
Peasantry	agricultural labourers of low social status
Mummification	preserve a body by embalming and wrapping it in cloth
Cuneiform	one of the earliest forms of writing, invented in Ancient Sumer
Divine	of, from, or like God or a god.
Polytheistic	belief in or worship of more than one god.



Links to Learning



Enquiry Questions

1. What did the ancient civilisations have in common?
2. What does the Standard of Ur tell us about Ancient Sumer?
3. How did religion affect life in Ancient Egypt?
4. How did civilisation adapt to the needs of life in Ancient Egypt?
5. Was Ancient Egypt an Empire?
6. What was the impact of the ancient civilisations?

Why don't you...

- Write your name in hieroglyphics?
- Mummify an apple using salt and bicarbonate of soda?
- Hold an ancient Egypt banquet and eat foods like figs, lentils, honey and dates?

Concepts

Civilisation: Understanding how a civilisation develops through culture, government, writing and artefacts will allow pupil's connections to be grounded in knowledge, skills and a chronological understanding of the historical periods they have studied.

Similarity and difference: Similarity and difference is important for helping children move beyond stereotypical assumptions about people in the past and to recognise and analyse the diversity of past experience.

Other Key Facts

- Ancient Sumer is one of the oldest civilisations and is thought to be the first civilisation that had its own written language and religion.
- Sumer was situated in what is now Iraq.
- The Sumerians lived by the River Tigris and Euphrates.
- Pharaohs were buried in secret tombs or pyramids with treasure as they believed it helped them in the afterlife.
- There were over 2000 names for gods in Ancient Egypt.
- The Ancient Egyptians invented lots of things still used today, such as paper, pens, locks and keys.