

Year 3 Knowledge Organiser for history based topic - ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS - SUMMER TERM 1

What should I already know?

- Name and locate the 7 continents of the world and the 5 oceans.
- Use world maps, globes and atlases to locate the United Kingdom.
- When was the Bronze age in Britain.

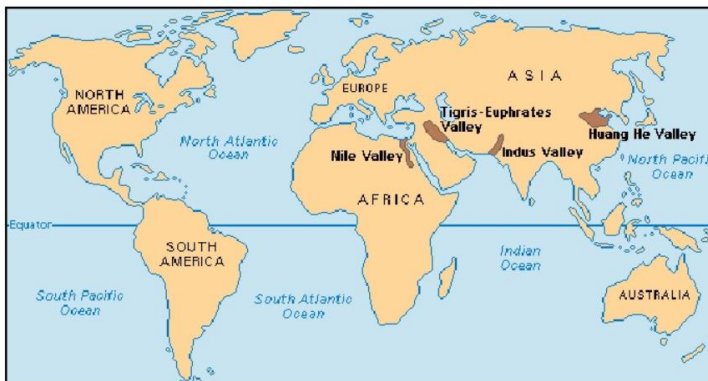
Key vocabulary I need to know:

Vocabulary

BC	Used to show that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards, so 200 BC is before 100 BC. Dates after the year 0 are marked AD
Civilisation	An organised society with its own culture and way of life, existing in a particular area over a particular period of time
Ancient Sumer	The earliest known civilization in the historical region of southern Mesopotamia
Mesopotamia	The land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, now mostly in modern-day Iraq. The name is Greek for 'between rivers'.
Indus Valley	A Bronze Age civilisation in the north-western regions of South Asia
Shang Dynasty	The earliest ruling dynasty of China.
River	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river. Early civilisations settled near to rivers.
Bitumen	A semi-solid, black, tar-like substance.
Hieroglyphs	Early writing using pictures, similar to that found in Ancient Egypt.
Citadel	An area on a mound of land, higher than the rest of a city. Sometimes citadels have walls to separate them from the rest of the city
Archaeology	The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.
Archaeologist	A person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains
Artefact	In archaeology, artefacts are objects found which are evidence of past human life and activities.

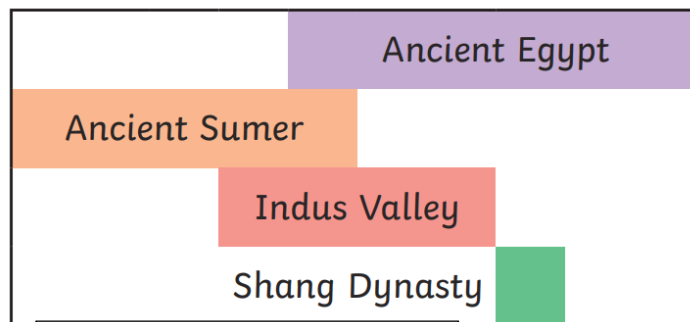
Diagrams

Ancient Civilizations 3500 B.C.E.-1700 B.C.E.



Timeline

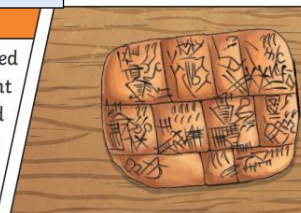
5000 **BC** AD 0



Ancient Sumer Interesting fact:

Writing

Early Sumerian writing used pictures called hieroglyphs, similar to those used in ancient Egypt. This developed into a script called cuneiform ('wedge-shaped') - symbols inscribed in clay tablets using a blunt reed to make marks.



What I should know at the end of the topic.

- When and where the first civilisations appeared.
- Why early civilisations grew up next to rivers.
- How archaeologists found out about ancient civilisations
- The achievements of early civilisations.
- Locate Iraq (modern day Sumer) and Pakistan (modern day Indus Valley)
- Locate the rivers where the ancient civilisations of Sumer, Indus Valley and Shang Dynasty grew up.

Interesting Facts

The Indus people are referred to in Sumerian writings, recording the connections between the two cultures.

The Indus people were among the first to make jewellery, which was worn by both men and women.

All three of these ancient civilisations used slaves.

There were cities built in all three of these civilisations.

They were good at maths and technology.

Geography links

Rivers – early civilisations that grew on rivers. Location of Iraq, Pakistan, China, Egypt.

DT/Art links

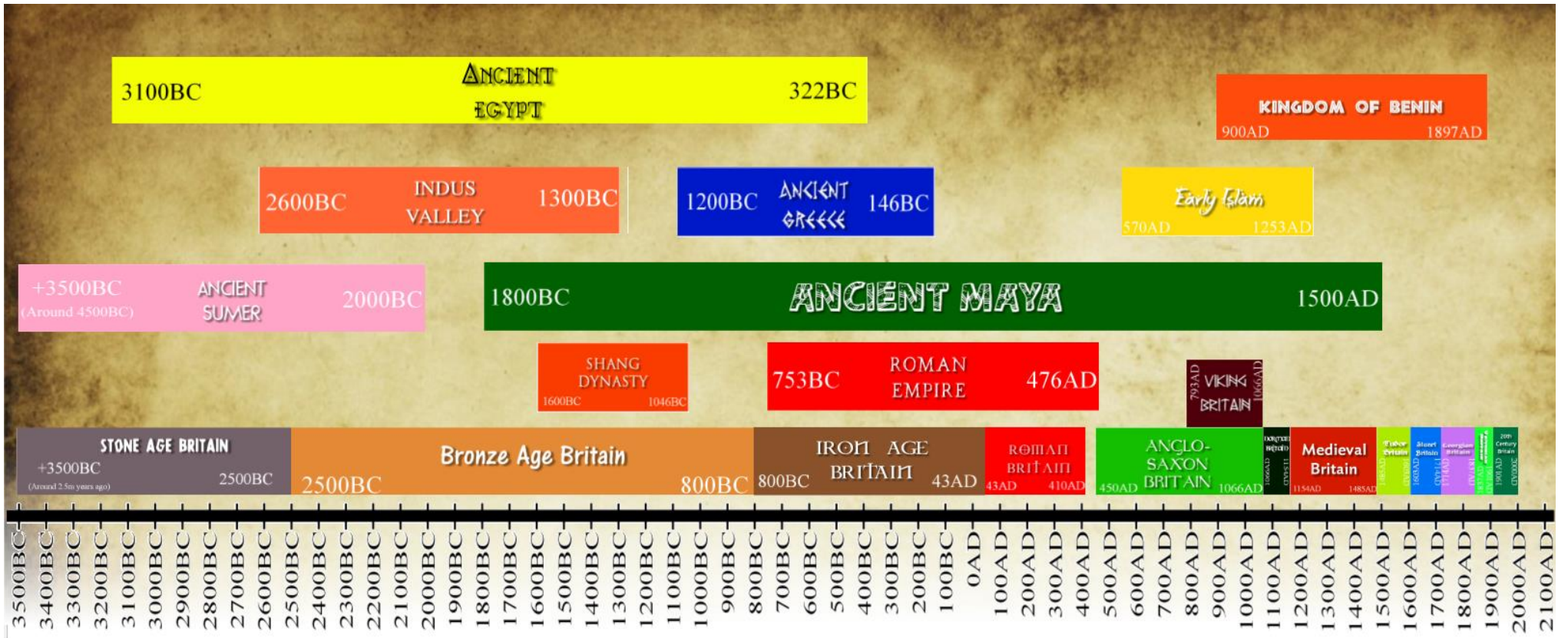
Design and make a bridge to cross the moat into the citadel – research and evaluate bridges, test materials and evaluate

Reading

Journey
Aaron Becker

Topic title – Early Civilisations (Ancient Egypt will be taught in more depth in Summer 2.

NC Programme of Study	Key knowledge and vocabulary. Children should know by the end of the topic:
<p>Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study.</p> <p>They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms.</p> <p>They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • historical terminology including: BC, AD, CE, BCE, ancient, decade, century, centuries • the names of some early civilisations: Ancient Sumer; Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; Shang Dynasty • what is meant by a civilisation and how they evolved and that in many ways these civilisations were similar - all evolved around rivers and the development of farming on fertile soils • when these early civilisations existed and that they overlapped each other in terms of chronology but the Ancient Egyptians outlasted them all • what is meant by significant/significance <p>Ancient Sumer civilisation developed around the Euphrates and Tigris rivers - the area of modern-day Iraq.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • referred to as Sumerians • were renowned for their innovation, including the development of the 60-minute clock system we use today as was writing and the recording of a number system <p>Indus Valley civilisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developed around the Indus river in the area of modern-day Pakistan • were significant because they were one of the first in the world to introduce sanitation systems to their cities with a network of drains • less is known about this civilisation because of the difficulty deciphering their writing system <p>The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developed around the Yellow river in central China - now the People’s Republic of China (PRC) • was significant because it was the first well-documented dynasty in China



20th century Britain is the last dark green section

(Medieval Britain - Tudor Britain - Stuart Britain - Georgian Britain - Victorian Britain - 20th Century Britain)