

<u>Year 3 – Spring Term</u>

What did the Ancient Civilisations have in common?

By the end of the unit I will know

- How to use a timeline to identify ancient civilisations: Shang Dynasty, Ancient Egypt, Ancient Kingdom of Benin and the Indus Valley
- Who the Indus people were.
- Where the Indus valley was.
- Who lived in the Indus valley.
- How Indus people lived homes, food and way of life.
- The first cities.
- How to look for similarities and differences between life in the Indus Valley and another civilisation eg Ancient Egyptians

What I should already know

- The Stone Age began when the first tools were made from stone and ended with the introduction of metal tools.
- At the end of the Ice Age, the sea levels rose and so Britain turned into an island.
- Humans survived by using sharp stone tools to kill animals, such as mammoths.
- Dead animals proved to be useful resources because they provided food to eat and skins to keep warm. Their bones were another useful material for making tools.
- At the same time as the Stone Age, in another part of the world, there was the Egyptian civilisation - the Egyptians were building the pyramids around the same time as the Neolithic era and the Ancient Egyptian period included both Stone Age and Bronze Age

periods.

ancient	From a very long time ago
archaeologist	Someone who digs up the past
BCE/ CE	Before the Common Era/ Common Era
change	An act or process through which something becomes different
civilisation	A society or group of people which has become advanced
compare	To look at different objects, animals or people and find qualities or
	features that are similar and different
different	A quality or feature that is not the same
enquire	To ask questions
Indus	A river that flows through the Himalayas through from Tibet to the
	Arabian Sea
similar	A quality or feature that can be found in different objects or people
source	Something that contains information about the past
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