

Woodley Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History Focus:

Ancient Civilisation

Year 3

Spring

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Trade	Buying, selling and swapping goods
Ceremony	A formal religious or public occasion, especially one celebrating a particular event, achievement or anniversary
Lunar calendar	A calendar which is determined by the position of the moon
Stepwells	Steps carved out of rocks which lead to water (usually in ponds)
Sanitation	clean drinking water and hygienic disposal of sewage
Chariot	A two-wheeled vehicle which is pulled by horses
Government	A group of people who lead a country or state
Irrigation	The supply of water to land or crops, typically by means of channels
Shaduf	A device used for lifting water out of the river and onto land

Prior Knowledge

What I should already know ...

Common words and phrases relating to the passing of time and a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.

To be able to identify similarities between ways of life in different periods (GFOL).

To be able to understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.

Focus Study:

The Ancient Egyptians invented ink, make-up, cosmetics, medicines and toothpaste. They built pyramids and developed complex irrigation systems involving engineering structures such as the shaduf. They had 3 seasons: akhet (the inundation season), perit (the sowing and growing season) and shemu (the harvest season). They developed a government which was led by a pharaoh who was seen to be a living god and more important than kings. They believed in many gods and goddesses and believed strongly in the afterlife. Pharaohs were mummified so their bodies would be preserved for when their spirit returned in the afterlife. They built a library in Alexandria around 300BC which contained more than a million papyrus scrolls. Its aim was to establish a centre for learning and gather all known information about the outside world in one place.

What I will know at the end of the unit

Objectives for the unit:

Changes in Britain from Stone Age to the Iron Age.

Key Skills:

To identify similarities, differences and patterns over time.
To ask and answer historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity, difference and significance.
To understand how our knowledge of the past is built from a range of sources.
To continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of world history.
To carry out and combine overview and depth studies.

Key Knowledge:

To understand that the **Ancient Egypt, Ancient Sumer, the Shang Dynasty and The Ancient Indus Valley** civilisations were being developed around the same era as it was the Iron Age period in Britain around 2500BC.
Refer to timelines throughout to ensure an understanding of the different time periods and changes.

To understand the importance of where Ancient civilisations were all built (beside rivers for food, farming, fishing, trade, ceremonies and hygiene).

To acknowledge the achievements of the different civilisations and how Britain/ wider world has been influenced:

- Each of the ancient civilisations created writing and number systems.
- Ancient Sumerians invented the wheel, sailboats and the lunar calendar. They used copper to make weapons and tools. They developed monetary systems for trading and kept detailed accounts.
- Indus Valley people invented standardised weights and measures, various cooking methods (including clay ovens), carved stepwells out of rocks. They developed and planned cities with well-structured houses which were made from water-resistant bricks and even had bathrooms which were connected to complex drainage and sanitation systems.
- The people from the Shang Dynasty invented chariots, paper, a twelve-month calendar and were the first to use silk. They had a government. They produced vast amounts of bronze and developed technologies for casting it. They used bronze for tools, weapons, jewellery, musical instruments and decorative objects

Possible Experiences

A visit to the Bolton Museum for Ancient Civilizations.

