

Week	NC objectives	Big question	REMEMBER (prior knowledge)	KNOW (new knowledge)
1	The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt.	Where and when were the earliest civilisations?	Name and locate the 7 continents and 5 oceans. Position of the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age on a timeline.	Ancient Sumer: developed around Euphrates and Tigris river (area of modern day Iraq) from 3200BC. The Indus Valley developed around the Indus river (area of modern day Pakistan) from 2600BC. The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China developed around the Yellow River in China from 1760BC. Ancient Egypt spanned 3000 years from 3100BC to 30BC. Egypt is a country in Africa ~ locate it on maps. The Ancient Egypt civilisation developed along the river Nile.
2		Why was the River Nile so important in Ancient Egypt?	Ancient Egyptian civilisation developed along the River Nile.	Farming and the importance of the Nile. Three seasons based on cycles of the river: flooding, growing, harvesting. Developed a shaduf to move water from a lower place to a higher place.
3		Who ruled in Ancient Egypt?	Where Ancient Egypt was. Ancient Egypt: 3150BC-30BC. UK is ruled by a Queen.	Pharaohs: kings of Ancient Egypt. Tutankhamun was a Pharaoh, famous because of the discovery of his tomb in 1922. There were 31 dynasties (families where the reign was passed down to an heir) of Pharaohs. Name 2 other significant Pharaohs.

4		What secrets were revealed by the pyramids?	Tutankhamun was a Pharaoh whose tomb was discovered in 1922. How the Lascaux caves tell us about the lives of Paleolithic people.	Pharaohs were buried in tombs called pyramids. They were built to protect the Pharaoh and their belongings. They were buried with their belongings so they could use them in the afterlife. Paintings on the walls reveal details about life in Ancient Egypt. Tutankhamun's tomb was found by Howard Carter. Identify some items from the tomb and what they tell us about Ancient Egypt.
5		What did the Ancient Egyptians believe about life after death?	Pharaohs were buried in tombs (pyramids) with their belongings to use in the afterlife.	They believed that after death they would make a journey to another world to live a new life. Mummification was a process used to preserve the body for the afterlife. Weighing of the Heart ceremony ~ a light heart meant a safe passage to the afterlife; a heavy heart meant staying in the Underworld.
6		What were the Ancient Egyptians greatest achievements?	Paintings were found inside the pyramid of Tutankhamun.	Writing system ~ hieroglyphics. Hieroglyphics were symbols that represented sounds or whole words. Scribes were people who trained to write. They made a type of paper - papyrus - to write on.
6			Ancient Egyptian civilisation developed along the River Nile.	Farming and the importance of the Nile. Three seasons based on cycles of the river: flooding, growing, harvesting. Developed a shaduf to move water from a lower place to a higher place.