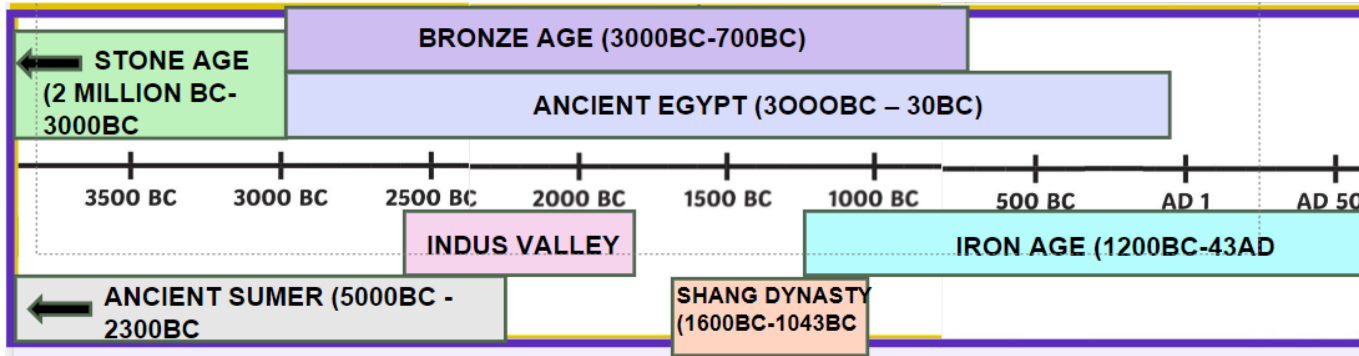


What should I already know?

- That prehistory is time before written records
- That humans used to be nomadic and started to settle in small settlements
- That the discovery of metal was very important for early humans

What will I know by the end?

- What a civilisation is
- Where the earliest civilisations appeared in the world
- The main achievements of the earliest civilisations
- How good farming allowed civilisations to develop new inventions
- To compare the successes of the earliest civilisations
- That many civilisations developed at the same time in history



Ancient Sumer

Shang Dynasty

Ancient Egypt

Indus Valley



Vocabulary

Civilisation—a large group of people who share ways of living and working with culture and government

Cradle of Civilisation—a place where an ancient civilisation first began and grew

Ancient Sumer—civilisation in Mesopotamia

Mesopotamia—modern day Iraq

Indus Valley—civilisation in modern day Pakistan, India and Afghanistan

Shang Dynasty—civilisation in modern day China

Astrology—study of the stars and planets

Cuneiform—Ancient Sumerian writing

Hieroglyphics—Ancient Egyptian writing

Irrigation—rerouting water from a river to farms

Architecture—building

Archaeologist—historian who digs for artefacts and studies the past

Government—the leaders of a civilisation. Most important people are at the top, the people lower down support the more important people.

Oracle bones—writing carved on animal bones used to speak to the Gods

Diviner—a religious leader in the Shang Dynasty

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- To understand the importance of rivers in establishing a civilisation
- To use sources to explore the achievements of the earliest civilisations