

Our Lady's Catholic Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

History	Early Civilisations	Year 4																										
<p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <p><u>Astronomy:</u> The scientific study space, stars and galaxies.</p> <p><u>Trade:</u> The action of buying and selling goods.</p> <p><u>Technology:</u> The invention of practical and useful tools.</p> <p><u>Citadel:</u> A fortress that sits high above a city.</p> <p><u>Egyptian:</u> A native inhabitant or object from Egypt.</p> <p><u>Hieroglyphs:</u> An ancient Egyptian writing system.</p> <p><u>Chronology:</u> The arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence.</p> <p><u>Civilisation:</u> Human society which is organised.</p> <p><u>Artefact:</u> An object that is made by a person, such as a tool or a decoration, especially one that is of historical interest.</p> <p><u>Calendar:</u> A printed table showing all the days, weeks and months of the year.</p> <p><u>Dynasty:</u> A series of rulers or leaders who are all from the same family, or a period when a country is ruled by them.</p> <p><u>Empire:</u> A group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country.</p> <p>Hieroglyph: A system of writing using pictures not words.</p> <p><u>Kingdom:</u> A place ruled by a king, queen or important person.</p> <p><u>Temple:</u> A building used for the worship of a god or gods in some religions.</p> <p><u>Worship:</u> To show a strong feeling or respect for a God or Goddess</p> <p><u>Traditions:</u> Customs that have existed for a long time.</p>	<p><u>Sticky Knowledge:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explore where and when the first civilisations began.• Know about the first writing systems.• Explore trade in early civilisations.• Know about mathematical understanding in early civilisations.• Explore the technology and inventions of early civilisations.• Explore the buildings and architecture of early civilisations. <p><u>Key dates</u></p> <table><tr><td>5000 BC</td><td>People begin to move into the area of Mesopotamia we call Sumer.</td></tr><tr><td>4000 BC</td><td>The Sumerians begin building temples for their gods. By 2100 BC, these become monuments called ziggurat.</td></tr><tr><td>3500 BC</td><td>The wheel is invented, at first for potter's wheels. Later, it is used for chariots.</td></tr><tr><td>3300 BC</td><td>Pottery starts to be mass-produced. The Sumerians start to inscribe symbols on clay tablets.</td></tr><tr><td>3000 BC</td><td>The Sumerians start to use mathematics. Looms are used to weave fabric.</td></tr><tr><td>2700 BC</td><td>Gilgamesh becomes the 5th king of Uruk. He features in some of the most important Sumerian myths and legends.</td></tr><tr><td>2500 BC</td><td>The Royal Standard of Ur and Royal Game of Ur are made.</td></tr><tr><td>2330 BC</td><td>The Sumerian people are conquered by the Akkadians.</td></tr></table>	5000 BC	People begin to move into the area of Mesopotamia we call Sumer.	4000 BC	The Sumerians begin building temples for their gods. By 2100 BC, these become monuments called ziggurat.	3500 BC	The wheel is invented, at first for potter's wheels. Later, it is used for chariots.	3300 BC	Pottery starts to be mass-produced. The Sumerians start to inscribe symbols on clay tablets.	3000 BC	The Sumerians start to use mathematics. Looms are used to weave fabric.	2700 BC	Gilgamesh becomes the 5 th king of Uruk. He features in some of the most important Sumerian myths and legends.	2500 BC	The Royal Standard of Ur and Royal Game of Ur are made.	2330 BC	The Sumerian people are conquered by the Akkadians.	<p><u>Timeline</u></p> <div><div>5000 BC</div><div>AD 0</div><div><div>Ancient Egypt</div><div>Ancient Sumer</div><div>Indus Valley</div><div>Shang Dynasty</div></div></div> <p><u>Important figures</u></p> <table><tr><td>Archimedes</td><td>One of the greatest scientists in Ancient Greece.</td></tr><tr><td>Socrates</td><td>One of the founders of western philosophy.</td></tr><tr><td>Alexander the Great</td><td>Considered one of the greatest warriors of all time.</td></tr><tr><td>Khufu (Pharaoh)</td><td>2nd Pharaoh. Responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid of Giza.</td></tr><tr><td>Tutankhamun (Pharaoh)</td><td>Second youngest Pharaoh, ruling from the age of 9-18.</td></tr></table>	Archimedes	One of the greatest scientists in Ancient Greece.	Socrates	One of the founders of western philosophy.	Alexander the Great	Considered one of the greatest warriors of all time.	Khufu (Pharaoh)	2 nd Pharaoh. Responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid of Giza.	Tutankhamun (Pharaoh)	Second youngest Pharaoh, ruling from the age of 9-18.
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