

# T5 – Ancient Civilisations



Prehistory- 3 million years - 3000BC		History -3000BC to Today			
Palaeolithic 3million - 10,000bc	Neolithic 10,000- 3,000 BC	Ancient Age 3000BC- 476 AD	Medieval Age 476 - 1492 AD	Modern Age 1492- 1789 AD	Contemporary Age 1789- today
	Stone Age	Bronze Age Greeks Egyptians Romans	Romans Mayans Anglo-Saxons Vikings		Victorians World War I World War II

**Key Thread: Legacy**  
 Something that is handed down from one period of time to another period of time.

## Ancient Sumer

**4500-1900BCE** Was in the Southern part of a place called Mesopotamia. Most of the area now is modern-day Iraq. They introduced and developed many inventions and discoveries including: the wheel, a system of writing, the creation of a government and legal system, the identification of the five planets that you can see without a telescope, the measurement of time in minutes (60 seconds) and hours (60 minutes), the invention and development of mathematics, military advancement, the domestication of animals.



## The Shang Dynasty

**1600-1046 BCE** Was a time of rule under the Shang family in China. They were known for their advances in math, astronomy, artwork and military technology. The Shang made many contributions to Chinese civilization, but four in particular define the dynasty: the invention of writing; the development of a stratified government; the advancement of bronze technology; and the use of the chariot and bronze weapons in warfare.



### The River Nile

The river Nile had many benefits for the Ancient Egyptians, such as: farming land and water supplies.

## Ancient Indus Valley

**3300-1300 BCE** Centered on the Indus River, in modern day northeast Afghanistan, Pakistan and northwest India. The Indus Valley civilisation left no temples or tombs, like the Pyramids of Egypt. There are also no remains of great statues of kings or gods. The Indus Valley's cultural legacy is of small and well-crafted art. Skills such as trading, farming and brick-making were passed on.



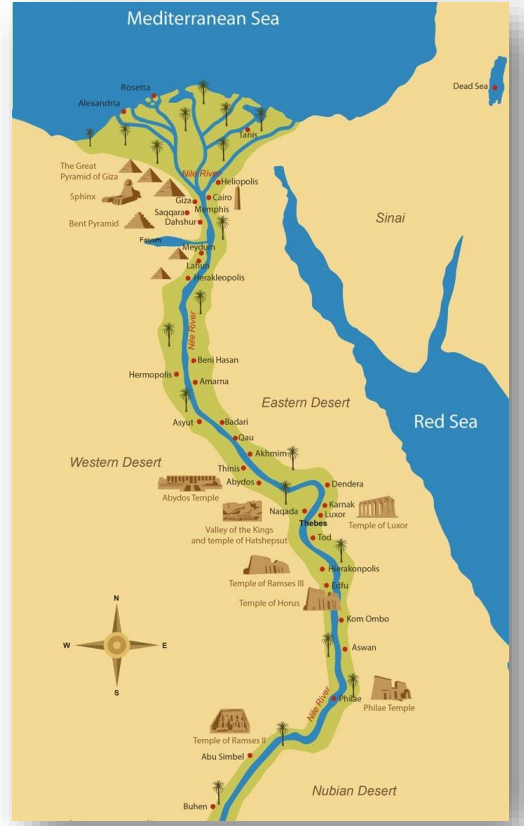
## Ancient Egypt

**3100-332BCE** The Ancient Egyptians helped us learn a lot about maths, medicine and farming. They also made their own paper out of reeds called papyrus, and wrote using pictures called hieroglyphics.



Ancient Egyptian Writing

A EAGLE	B ARM	C FOOT	D BASKET	E HAND	F TWO STROKES	G VIPER	H JAR	I HOUSE	J FLAX
K IY/E	L COBRA	M LION	N OWL	O BAR	P WATER	Q CROWN	R LASSO	S DOOR	T SLOPE
U MOUTH	V S/Z	W CLOTH	X POOL	Y LOAF	Z ROPE	AA CHICK	AB BASKET CLOTH	AC DOUBLE REED	AD BOLT



Temples	A building for religious worship.	Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of all Ancient Egypt.
Peasant	A poor agricultural labourer of low social status.	Sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for pharaohs.
Afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.	Tutankhamun	Youngest pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings.
Ancient Civilisation	Refers specifically to the first settled and stable communities that became the basis for later states, nations, and empires.	Irrigation	The supply of water to land or crops to help growth.
Canopic Jars	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy.	Agriculture	The science of practice of farming.
Dynasty	A period of rule when a series of pharaohs all came from the same family.	Papyrus	A material used in sheets for writing or painting on.
Gods	The creator and ruler of the universe and sources of all moral authority.	Ra	Ra was the most important god to all the Egyptians. God of the Sun.
Pyramid	A monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top.	Ancestor	A person from whom one is descended.
Hieroglyphics	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols.	Architecture	The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.
Tomb	A large vault, typically undergrounds, for burying the dead.	Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.
Shaduf	A long pole with a bucket attached to the end, which people could use to raise and move water from rivers or lakes onto land.	River valley	Rivers continually wear away the land through which they flow, gradually making the valleys deeper.
Sacrifice	A sacrifice is an act of giving something up, usually to God or gods in many religions.	Artisan	Were skilled craftsmen who specialized in various trades such as carpentry, jewelry making, painting, pottery, stone carving, weaving, sculpture, and metalworking.
Medicine	Most medicines were made from herbs. Medicines were given to patients in the form of pills, drops, and ointments.		