









What were the achievements of the Ancient Egyptians? (Year 5)

Vocabulary

afterlife	fertile	archaeologist	hieroglyphs	excavation	mummification	pharaoh	tomb
							
Life after death	Soil that contains nutrients needed for plant growth	Person who studies human history and prehistory	An ancient Egyptian writing system	Removing earth to find buried remains	Preserving the body after death	Powerful ruler of the country	Enclosure for burying the dead



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Civilisation



Things I already know that I can connect new information with

- People settle and live where they can find or grow food – Stone Age to Iron Age (Y3)
- We can find out about how people lived from artefacts – Stone Age to Iron Age (Y3) Romans and Vikings (Y4)
- The Water Cycle (Y4)
- Writing systems were different to modern day – Anglo-Saxon runes (Y4)

Knowledge

- Egypt is a country located in North-East Africa. The River Nile used to flood, creating fertile land for farming.
- Egyptians began to settle near the river because they could grow food.
- Egypt became a hierarchical system. Pharaohs were the most powerful people in the country.
- Ancient Egyptians worshipped over 2000 gods and goddesses. They believed that Pharaohs represented gods on Earth. They believed in the afterlife.
- Tutankhamun became Pharaoh at 9 when his father died. An archaeologist named Howard Carter found Tutankhamun's tomb. Tutankhamun was mummified and surrounded by priceless treasures.
- Archaeologists use artefacts and the remains of villages to find out about Ancient Egypt.
- Ancient Egyptians left pictures, writing, statues and buildings behind.

What is the legacy of the Ancient Greeks? (Year 5)

Vocabulary

legacy	peninsula	resources	democracy	polytheistic	Greek myths	philosophy
Something that is left behind or is part of our history that remains from an earlier time.	A piece of land almost surrounded by water.	A supply of useful materials that can be sold or used to function well.	A system where a country's people vote in selecting its government.	The belief in many gods rather than just one.	A fictional story containing a strong moral or an explanation of the World around them.	This literally translates as 'love of wisdom.'

Key events and dates



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Civilisation



Things I already know that I can connect new information with

- Civilisations such as the Ancient Egyptians existed thousands of years ago, and they were advanced for their time. (Y5)
- The Romans invaded Greece. (Y4)

Knowledge

- Greece is a peninsula which means the Ancient Greeks had easy access to water. Many Greeks lived near the sea so many were explorers or traders.
- Greece is a mostly rocky land with hills and mountains that kept neighbouring communities apart. These communities, or 'city-states', included Athens, Sparta and Olympia. These states often fought each other for resources.
- Athens is regarded as the 'birthplace of democracy' although women and male slaves were not allowed to vote.
- The Spartans were famous for being great warriors. Boys and girls were trained to fight from a young age. The word Spartan today means that something is harsh or is lacking in comfort. Many words from Ancient Greece are used in the English language today.
- The Olympic Games began in Olympia as a festival to honour the God, Zeus. 'City-states' came together to compete in activities like running, jumping and wrestling. They inspired the modern Olympic Games.
- The Ancient Greeks invented philosophy and encouraged people to think about life around them and to make good choices. They also told many stories about heroes, adventures and monsters. These are called Greek myths and are still enjoyed today. There were also great advances made in science and mathematics.

How did the Industrial Revolution affect Leicester? (Year 5)

Vocabulary

Industrial Revolution	manufacturing	invention	factory	coal	mining	workhouse
The rapid development and use of factories and machines, mainly powered by steam.	The making of products/goods on a large scale.	Something that has been created or invented.	A building or group of buildings where goods are made using machines.	A rock that can be burned as a fuel.	The process of extracting coal or other minerals from the ground.	A place where people with little money could live and work.

Key events and dates

1771

Richard Arkwright built Britain's first factory.

1776

The first steam engine was built in Birmingham.

1830

First passenger steam train built by Stephenson.

1839

Leicester Union Workhouse opened.

Knowledge

- The Industrial Revolution began in Britain from around 1750 and took off around the 1840s. Britain changed from being a society based on hand manufacturing and human/animal power to a society based on machinery. Steam was used to power engines, machines in factories and trains.
- Spinning cotton using machines was faster and cheaper than spinning it by hand. Richard Arkwright invented machines that could spin cotton and make thread, and he built factories across Britain.
- The first steam engine was produced in Birmingham. This meant that humans could use the energy in fossil fuels to create power. The first passenger steam train was built by George Stephenson in 1830. This meant that cheap travel became available.
- Much of the machinery and buildings were built out of iron. Coal mining became very important, especially in the Midlands.
- Children were put to work in dangerous conditions. Health problems and overcrowding became issues in towns and cities.

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Leicester



Things I already know that I can connect new information with

- Queen Victoria was a long-reigning monarch. Britain changed a lot during her reign. (Y2)