

## Key Learning

Ancient civilisations marked the transition from hunter gatherers to settled living.

The Phoenician alphabet was the basis for most modern writing systems.

Trade developed because settled people began to make more than they needed of individual items.

Early number systems were developed to keep records.

During the early civilisations buildings changed from temporary structures to strong, permanent structures.

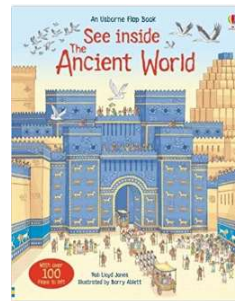
## Year 3 – What do all the Ancient Civilisations have in common?

### Local Heritage

People were living at the Iron Age fort in Owestry at the same time as some of the ancient civilisations across the world.



### Exciting Reads



### Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>civilisation</b>	An advanced stage of social and organisational development.
<b>settlement</b>	A community of people living in a particular place.
<b>location</b>	A particular place
<b>river valley</b>	Lowland between hills and mountains often with a river running along it.
<b>irrigation</b>	A supply of water to help crops grow.
<b>achievements</b>	A thing done successfully.
<b>trade</b>	Buying and selling goods and services.
<b>permanent</b>	Lasting or intending to last for a long time.

### Timeline

5000BC – 2000BC	3200BC - 1500BC	3100BC – 400BC	2500BC – 1400BC	1600BC – 1046BC	1500BC – 300BC	800BC – 30AD
Ancient Sumer	Indus Valley	Ancient Egypt	Minoan civilisation	Shang Dynasty	Phoenician civilisation	Ancient Greece