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|  | **Autumn** | **Spring** | **Summer** |
| **Year 3/4** | **Autumn 1 – Ancient Egypt****Autumn 2 – Cradles of Civilisation**  | **Spring 1 – Indus Valley Civilisation****Spring 2 – Persia and Greece** | **Summer 1 – Ancient Greece****Summer 2 – Alexander the Great** |
|  | Autumn 1 Ancient Egypt Location, origin in settlements around the Nile, living by the Nile, the role of the Nile in developing belief systems as well as agriculture. How the power structures (pharaohs, the double crown) were linked to the geography of Egypt; how they were sustained through art, writing, belief systems. Ancient Egyptian religion, government, art, great monuments, beliefs about death, farming. How Egypt changed through time - kingdoms, art, pyramids, beliefs and writing Disciplinary focus: change/continuity How much did Ancient Egypt change over time?Autumn 2 –Cradles of civilisation The land between two rivers: Ancient Mesopotamia – the unique ‘cradle’ (development of writing to record trade). Then, geographical overview of ancient civilisations of the world, inc. Big map seeing where they all were & geographical similarities. Then major on ancient Sumer in Mesopotamia via rivers & settlements (reinforce geog knowledge so far) and via art of ancient civilisations (lays foundations for Judaism (Y3 Religion & Worldviews Spring 2, Summer 1) Indus valley to Hinduism - see right). Disciplinary focus: similarity and difference How similar and how different were Ancient Egypt and Ancient Sumer? | Spring 1 –Indus Valley Civilisation What kind of settlement was this? a system of monsoon-fed rivers; advanced urban planning in cities; long-distance trade material and spiritual culture: Sarasvati culture, including the Rig Veda, ancient writings & scriptures (links with Autumn 2 Religion & Worldviews) evidential basis - how do we know? archaeological finds Why did settlements spread over such a large area? Disciplinary focus: evidential thinking How do we know about the Indus Valley civilisation?Spring 2 –Persia and Greece Start with ancient Persia and its empire to set geographical & political context. Ancient Greek city states, inc. Sparta and Athens. Why/how did they form? Greco-Persian wars, inc. battle of Marathon Athenian democracy and empire, Peloponnese War Greek religion – gods and goddesses Disciplinary focus: similarity and difference What did Greek city-states have in common? | Summer 1 – Ancient Greece Art, culture & learning in Ancient Greece Greek architecture, inc. Parthenon Why did the Greeks tell so many stories? Greek religion in Greek stories (use stories to revisit content from Greek politics, culture and religion in Summer 1) Greek literature, inc. epic poetry – inc. Homer. Tragedy in Greek theatre Ancient Greek language Philosophy and enquiry in Ancient Greece, inc. Aristotle – depth on Aristotle. Disciplinary focus: evidential thinking What can sources from Ancient Greece tell us?Summer 2 –Alexander the Great. Where did Alexander come from? Backstory of Philip of Macedon and the Macedonian empire. Alexander the Great: childhood, education (link Aristotle in Y3), early battles, conquest of Persia, death. Alexander the ‘Great’? Library of Alexandria (laying the ground for Y4 Rome and Y5 Baghdad) Meanwhile in Egypt… Egypt under the Ptolemy family. Greece and Egypt – where do our stories converge? Why did the Egyptian empire last so long? Why did it fizzle out this time? What have we learned about why empires rise and fall? Disciplinary focus: causation. |