

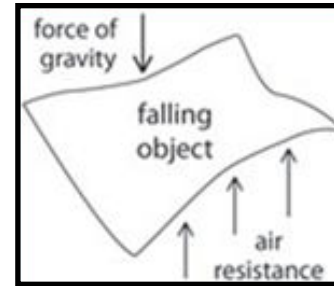
Science: Key Knowledge

- ◆ Unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity activating between the Earth and the falling object.
- ◆ Air resistance acts as in the opposite direction to gravity.
- ◆ The greater surface area an object has, the greater the effect of air resistance.
- ◆ Some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have an effect. The heavier the weight, the closer it needs to be placed to the pivot. This is because a weight exerts greater force, the further away it is from a pivot.

Sir Isaac Newton



Weight and Mass



Vocabulary

force	gear
gravity	lever
friction	pulley
air resistance	planet
up thrust	contact
balanced	non-contact
unbalanced	drag
lift	thrust

Geography: Key Knowledge

- ◆ A location fits into its wider geographical location; including human and economical features.
- ◆ Human geography is the study of human interaction with the Earth and the environment.
- ◆ Economical geography is the careful use of money, resources and means of production in a certain area/environment.
- ◆ Key topographical features describe the physical features of an area of land. Egypt is located at the northeast corner of Africa on the Mediterranean sea. Egypt is known for its significant features such as; the River Nile, low mountains and Western and Eastern Deserts, etc.

Location of Egypt in Africa



Impact of land use and economic growth



Vocabulary

global	economic
world	climate
national	impact
human	population
Egypt	wildlife
physical	land use
River Nile	topography

History: Key Knowledge

- ◆ An ancient civilisation is a society, culture and way of life of a particular area from the distant past and no longer in existence.
- ◆ These civilisations existed in the same time: Ancient Egypt, Indus Valley, Shang Dynasty and Ancient Sumer. We will be focusing on Ancient Egypt this half term.
- ◆ There are many famous historical features from Ancient Egypt that can teach us about this civilisation, such as: artefacts, myths, Great Pyramid of Giza, Tutankhamen's Tomb and many more.
- ◆ Egyptian civilisation developed over time from 7,500 BC to 51 BC.

Art: Key Knowledge

- ◆ Observational drawing is a drawing of what you see—as realistic or true to life as possible. It can be an artefact, a person, a still life or a landscape.
- ◆ Decorative artefacts were found in Tutankhamen's tomb.
- ◆ In Ancient Egypt, many artistic styles were popular at this time, such as; common symbols, materials, and tools used to create the art.
- ◆ A scribe was someone whose special role in Egyptian society was to record important functions using hieroglyphics.

Tutankhamen



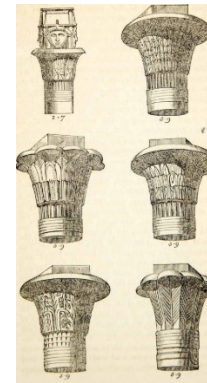
Markings from
Ancient Civilisations



Vocabulary

Egyptians	River Nile
Shang Dynasty	society
Ancient Sumer	pharaohs
Indus Valley	Tutankhamen
civilisations	tombs
gods	ancient

Observational artefact drawing



Hieroglyphics



Vocabulary

observational	hieroglyphics
drawing	symbols
artefact	styles
scribe	decorative
perspective	

7,500BC
The first settlers arrive in the Nile Valley. They survive by eating wild plants and the animals they hunt. As the climate becomes drier, the area turns to desert and people move closer to the river to form the land along the banks.

7,000BC

3,200BC
Trade increases and food is distributed throughout Egypt. To keep records of this they start to use hieroglyphs, a language of symbols. These records along with their beliefs and knowledge are written out on paper scrolls made from the papyrus plant.

2,640BC
The first pyramid is built. The 'Step Pyramid' is built in sandstone and encased in limestone, standing at over 70 metres tall.

2,520BC
The Great Sphinx is thought to have been built during the reign of King Khafre and stands on the Giza Plateau. It is the largest statue to be made out of one stone and is also believed to be the oldest known monumental sculpture. In 1798, Napoleon buried the Sphinx in sand up to its neck and it wasn't cleared until 1936.

2,555BC
The Giza Pyramids are built for the kings Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure. The pyramids are in the desert across the River Nile from Cairo, the capital of Egypt. The largest of these is 146 metres tall and nearly 200 metres long.

2,000BC
First ploughs are attached to oxen. This revolutionises farming and combined with the steady rhythm of the River Nile, makes the production of food much easier.

1,539BC
Valley of the Kings is started and expanded up to 1,069BC. The mummies of Pharaohs were buried with their treasures to take with them in the afterlife. To date, 63 tombs have been discovered including Ramesses II and Tutankhamen.

1,332BC
The 10 year rule of Tutankhamen begins. The boy king is arguably the most famous pharaoh of our time, probably because his tomb was discovered intact in 1922 by a team of British archaeologists. He is thought to have only been 18 when he died, the cause of death is a mystery but some scholars believe he may have been killed in a hippopotamus attack.

1AD
Reign of Cleopatra VII, the last pharaoh of Egypt, begins and she rules for 21 years. During her reign she has a son with the Roman leader, Julius Caesar. She is defeated in 30BC by the Roman leader Octavian and is believed to have committed suicide with poison from a snake.

