



### Timeline

A horizontal timeline with a yellow header labeled 'Timeline'. The timeline axis is marked with '3500 BC' in red, '0' in black, and 'AD 1500' in blue. Four civilisations are represented by colored bars: 'Ancient Egypt' (green bar, from 3500 BC to approximately 300 BC), 'Ancient Rome' (pink bar, from approximately 500 BC to 400 AD), 'Maya Civilisation' (orange bar, from approximately 2000 BC to 1500 AD), and 'Anglo-Saxon Britain' (blue bar, from approximately 400 AD to 1000 AD, ending with a right-pointing arrow).

| Civilisation        | Start (approx.) | End (approx.) |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Ancient Egypt       | 3500 BC         | 300 BC        |
| Ancient Rome        | 500 BC          | 400 AD        |
| Maya Civilisation   | 2000 BC         | 1500 AD       |
| Anglo-Saxon Britain | 400 AD          | 1000 AD       |



| Prior Learning  | Local National   | Unit Objective  |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Recent ancient/ pre history learning: Stone Age</p> <p>Stone Age humans lived thousands of years ago.</p> <p>Stone age humans did not speak a language, they communicated through cave paintings.</p> <p>Stone age humans hunted large animals including woolly mammoths, saber toothed tigers and bison.</p> <p>Archaeologists have discovered items from pottery, antlers, tools and bones from millions of years ago to help to understand how humans lived so long ago</p> | <p>Howard Carter discovered of Tutankhamen's tomb.</p> | <p>The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; <b>Ancient Egypt</b>; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China</p> |