

Key Vocabulary

BCE (Before Common Era): The way historians label time before the year 1
Chronology: Putting events in the exact order that they happened.

Civilisation: A large, organised society with its own towns, rules, writing, and way of life.

Cultivate: The act of preparing the land, planting seeds, and looking after crops.

Decline: To slowly shrink, weaken, or fade away over time.

Deity: Another word for a god or goddess.

Evidence: The physical clues (ruins, bones, artifacts) that historians use to support their theories

Fertile: Soil that is packed with nutrients and perfect for growing plants.

Irrigation: Digging special ditches or channels to guide river water straight to thirsty crops.

Lapis Lazuli: A beautiful, bright blue stone that was highly prized by the Indus people for making jewellery.

Merchant: A person whose whole job is to buy, sell, and trade goods.

Neolithic: The very end of the Stone Age, just before people learned to use metal.

Ritual: A special religious ceremony or action that is always done in the exact same way

Seal: A small piece of carved stone used like a stamp to press a picture into wet clay, acting like a signature or a brand logo.

Silt: The rich, muddy dirt left behind on the riverbanks after a flood.

Theory: A clever, educated guess made by historians to explain *why* something happened, using the clues they have found.

Trade Route: The specific paths across land or rivers that merchants travelled to swap their items.

History

Pupils will :

Place Indus Valley on a world timeline and compare it to Britain at the time.

Describe the activities, crops, and livestock of the Indus people.

Understand Indus trade and the significance of "Seals."

Compare ancient religious practices with modern ones and discuss burial customs. Explore historical theories and formulate inquiry questions.

Geography

Locational Knowledge

Global Positioning: Locate the Indus Valley on a world map, identifying the continent (Asia) and the modern-day countries (Pakistan and India).

Environmental Regions: Identify the specific environmental regions of the Indus, such as the Thar Desert, the Himalayan Mountains, and the Arabian Sea.

Latitude and Longitude: Use coordinates to locate major sites like Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.

Physical Geography

The Water Cycle & Rivers: Explain the importance of the Indus River and its tributaries.

Climate & Monsoons: Study the impact of the Monsoon season.

Topography: Look at how the mountains, plains, and coastlines provided natural

Stunning Start

The Urban Engineers problem

Educational Trips

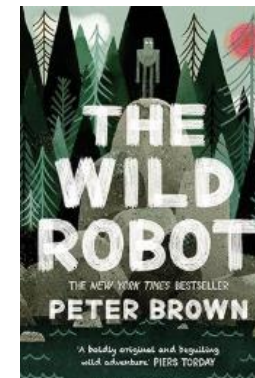
Hazard Alley
Booktastic

Excellent End

Merchants of Mohenjo-Daro

Incredible Indus Summer Term 1

Class Reader



English

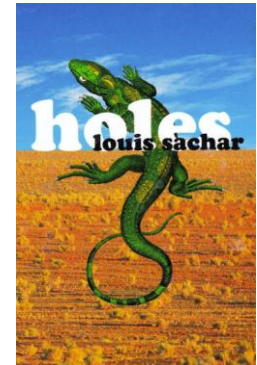
Pupils will write for a range of purposes including:

An **explanation text** based on 'Rosie Revere Engineer'

A **setting description** based on 'Holes'

A **non-chronological** report about a lizard from North America

A **newspaper report**



They will be asked to write with the audience in mind, concentrating on using paragraphs to organise writing.

Pupils will also use:
Fronted adverbials, relative clauses and subordinating conjunctions to link sentences.

Write sentences by sequencing them to form a short narratives, converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffix -ate; -ise; -ify and use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.

Identify and use modal verbs