

Curriculum Intent:

History Children will gain clear knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world, exploring significant events in history as well as acknowledging how these have impacted on society today.



Subject	Term	Unit
History	Autumn 1	Egyptians

Prior knowledge Building on knowledge and skills	National Curriculum Focus
Y3 Stone Age to Iron Age changes in Britain over this time and how archaeologists and historians consider evidence to determine what life was like prehistory. Y3 How the Ancient Greeks lived what they achieved and how it influences life today.	The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilisation appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt.

What?	An in depth study into Ancient Egypt - one of the earliest civilisations - to discover when and where the Ancient Egyptians lived, the achievements and rituals of this early civilisation; their legacy and the impact they have on the modern world.
Why?	To understand that ancient civilisations have contributed in some way to the development of modern society. Some of the myths passed from Egypt to Rome, have had a direct effect on the development of modern religious belief. Studying ancient Egypt is studying how ancient humans adapted to their environment, and created civilizations that were in tune with their surroundings
How?	Through a range of artefacts and tools to discover how the Ancient Egyptian people created their civilisation.

Key vocabulary			
Afterlife	Life after death. Protections like The Book of the Dead helped the	Civilisation	The way of life for a particular group of people. Another

	Egyptians travel to the afterlife.		example would be the Ancient Greeks.
Hieroglyphics	A complex collection of letters, words and symbols called hieroglyphs. Scribes had the job of reading and writing them.	Sarcophagus	Civilisation The decorated coffin of a pharaoh or important ancient Egyptian. A sarcophagus was usually made out of stone.
Canopic jars	Jars that stored a mummy's organs. Each organ was protected by a god shown on the jar's lid.	Dynasty	A line of rulers that passed on their duties. Pharaohs usually came from family dynasties.
Mummification	The process that preserves a body and prepares it for the afterlife, including using natron (salt) and amulets (charms).	Pharaohs	(Kings and Queens) Usually came from family dynasties.
Cartouche	An oval containing hieroglyphs, often found in tombs that spells out the name of a pharaoh.	Tomb	A place to bury the dead. A pharaoh's tomb could be a pyramid, like at Giza, or a series of underground chambers.
Papyrus	A material made from reeds that grow on the banks of the River Nile. It was mainly used to make paper scrolls.	Egyptology	The study of Ancient Egyptian language, history and culture by Egyptologists like Howard Carter.

Key Questions

1. When was Ancient Egypt located in time and place?
2. How was Ancient Egypt ruled?
3. Why was the river Nile important to Ancient Egyptians?
4. What was the significance of hieroglyphics?
5. What was it like for an Ancient Egyptian family?
6. What belief system did the Ancient Egyptians have?
7. What are the main achievements of the Ancient Egyptians?
7. How do the Ancient Egyptian's achievements impact on our lives today?

Key learning

Objective	Learning
Can I locate Ancient Egypt in time and place?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at the school world History time line and see that Ancient Egypt was at the same time as the Bronze age and Iron Age in the UK. Connect their learning to Year 3 knowledge – retrieval.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2686BC – The period of Ancient Egyptian history called the ‘Old Kingdom’ begins. • 2050BC – The ‘Middle Kingdom’ begins. • 1550BC – The period of Ancient Egyptian history called the ‘New Kingdom’ begins. • 31BC – The last pharaoh Cleopatra VII loses the battle of Actium to the Roman Empire
<p>Can I explain how Ancient Egypt ruled?</p> <p>To learn about the Egyptian landscape and find out how it impacted on people’s lives in Ancient Egypt.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Egyptian civilisation began nearly 6000 years ago. On the African continent ,it was split into Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt and contained the Black Land next the River Nile and the Red land of the deserts. • Most of the Ancient Egyptian civilisation was divided into dynasties , including the three kingdoms of Old , Middle and New. The Pharaoh was the political and religious leader of all of Egypt’s lands and citizens. • Over time ,the Egyptian civilization became less and less powerful. In 31 BC , during the reign of the pharaoh Cleopatra V11, Egypt lost the Battle of Actium and became a province of the Roman Empire.
<p>Can I explain why the River Nile was important to the lives of Ancient Egyptians?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The River Nile is the longest river in Africa and the world, and was vital for the survival of the Ancient Egyptians. • The earliest Egyptians settled on the banks of the Nile from approximately 3500BC . The lack of rainfall in Egypt meant the Nile provided all the means for growing food , as well as being a key trade route. Papyrus reeds also grew wild along the banks and could be used to make paper scrolls and even boats for transport. • The Egyptian calendar was split into three seasons based around the patterns of the Nile : the flooding season Akhet (June- September), the growing season Peret (October- February) and the harvesting season Shemu (rarch to May). During Peret , a thick layer of black, fertile soil was left behind as the flood waters drained away.
<p>Can I say how the Ancient Egyptians wrote words and numbers?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphics to record many things, such as the achievements of their pharaohs and the key events of their calendar. Many alphabets and number systems today can be traced back to them. • Hieroglyphics are a mixture of words numbers and symbols ,making them hard to read. They were written onto papyrus scrolls by scribes and also carved into walls of buildings, like cartouches found in royal tombs.

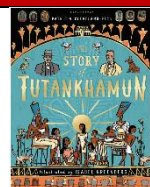
	<p>The discovery of the Rosetta Stone in 1799 meant that hieroglyphs could be translated and understood for the first time. This was made possible mainly through the work of the Frenchman Jean- Francois Champollion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A phonetic alphabet symbols are sounds influenced our alphabet today.
Can I describe the lives of Ancient Egyptians ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most Ancient Egyptian families lived in small villages close to the River Nile and traded with each other for any food or goods that they couldn't produce themselves. Their homes were built from mud bricks. • Women were responsible for looking after their families, although they could do jobs like basket weaving . Most men either worked on buildings for the Pharaoh, or in the fields, but some worked as scribes or craftsmen.
<p>Can I describe Egyptian religion?</p> <p>Can I explain the significance of Egyptian tombs, pyramids and burial sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ancient Egyptians were polytheists like the Romans and Ancient Greeks. Their gods and goddesses all had different roles in making Ancient Egypt a peaceful and balanced place , such as the sun god Ra. • Each god and goddess had their own temple where they were worshipped by the temple priests and sometimes the pharaoh. By building them out of stone , the Ancient Egyptians believed their temples would last forever. • When an ancient Egyptian died, they believed that they would travel through the underworld to the afterlife. Part of their belief was that the god Osiris would to judge whether they had lived good lives. Bodies were prepared with all that was needed for the afterlife, this is why the tombs were so large. Treasures, oils and clothing were buried and this is why many tombs were raided. • Architecture and building still use many of these building techniques used to build the pyramids today. Deepen the learning – how did religion affect the Ancient Egyptians daily lives? How does this compare with the Ancient Greeks (Y3) and Stone Age to Iron Age periods?
Can I describe the main achievements of the Ancient Egyptians and explain what affect this has on us today ?	<p>The Ancient Egyptians achievements have affected our lives today.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maths – multiplication and division • Fractions unit and non unit fractions. • Writing and paper – recording information including keeping accounts. • Surgery – techniques and knowledge used in medicine today.

- The calendar we use astrology.
- Tooth paste, glass and wigs .

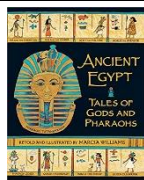
Websites

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb/articles/z6x2382>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb/articles/zr4s8xs>
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<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb/articles/zt866g8>
<https://listverse.com/2016/08/06/10-ways-ancient-egyptians-influenced-modern-life/>

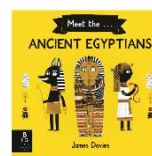
Recommended Reads



The Story of
Tutankhamun
by Patricia Cleveland-
Peck & Isabel
Greenberg



Ancient Egypt: Tales of
Gods and Pharaohs
by Marcia Williams



Meet the Ancient
Egyptians
by James Davies

Golden Thread

How individuals/events in history have changed our national and personal lives, both locally and nationally.

Experience Day (Trip / visitor)

now > press > play



Ancient Egypt

In this Experience, children will learn about:

- Life in Ancient Egypt: the Nile, pyramids, Memphis, the Pharaoh, hieroglyphs
- The process of mummification, the Book of the Dead and preparation for the afterlife
- Ancient Egyptian gods such as Anubis, Osiris, Ra and the Great Devourer