

## 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	Year 4 Autumn 1	Egyptians

Prior knowledge Building on knowledge and skills	National Curriculum Focus
Y3 Stone Age to Iron Age Y3 Ancient Greeks	The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilisation appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt.

<b>What?</b>	An overview of where and when the first civilisation appeared.
<b>Why?</b>	To discover the Ancient Egypt and the achievements of this early civilisation.
<b>How?</b>	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 Egyptians travel to the afterlife.	Civilisation	The way of life for a particular group of people. Another 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	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 did the Ancient Egyptian civilisation start and end?
2. How was land divided in Ancient Egypt?
3. Can you explain the importance of the River Nile?
4. What do hieroglyphs tell us about the Ancient Egyptians?
5. Can you explain the role of men and women during Ancient Egypt?
6. What is polytheism?
7. What did the Ancient Egyptians believe happened after death.
8. How have the achievements of Ancient Egyptians impacted our lives today?

### Key learning: (Specific link to the NC here)

Objective	Learning
Can I locate Ancient Egypt in time and place?	<p><b>To look at the school timeline and find Ancient Egypt. 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.</b></p> <p><b>2686BC</b> – The period of Ancient Egyptian history called the 'Old Kingdom' begins.</p> <p><b>2050BC</b> – The 'Middle Kingdom' begins.</p> <p><b>1550BC</b> – The period of Ancient Egyptian history called the 'New Kingdom' begins.</p> <p><b>31BC</b> – The last pharaoh Cleopatra VII loses the battle of Actium to the Roman Empire</p>

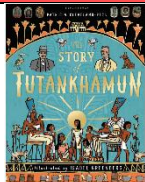
<p>Can I explore how Ancient Egypt was ruled?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Where Ancient Egyptian</b> civilisation began nearly 6000 years ago. On the <b>African continent</b>, it was <b>split into Upper Egypt</b> and <b>Lower Egypt</b> and contained the <b>Black Land</b> next the <b>River Nile</b> and the <b>Red land</b> of the <b>deserts</b>.</li> <li>• Most of the Ancient Egyptian civilisation was divided into <b>dynasties</b>, including the three kingdoms of <b>Old</b>, <b>Middle</b> and <b>New</b>. The <b>pharaoh</b> was the political and religious leader of all of Egypt's lands and <b>citizens</b>.</li> <li>• Over time, the Egyptian civilization became less and less powerful. In 31 BC, during the reign of the pharaoh <b>Cleopatra V11</b>, Egypt lost the <b>Battle of Actium</b> and became a province of the <b>Roman Empire</b>.</li> </ul>
<p>Can I explain the importance of the river Nile to Egyptians?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The River Nile</b> is the longest river in <b>Africa</b> and the world, and was vital for the survival of the Ancient Egyptians.</li> <li>• 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 <b>trade route</b>. <b>Papyrus reeds</b> also grew wild along the banks and could be used to make <b>paper scrolls</b> and even <b>boats</b> for <b>transport</b>.</li> <li>• The Egyptian calendar was split into three seasons based around the patterns of the Nile: the <b>flooding season Akhet</b> (June- September), the <b>growing season Peret</b> (October- February) and the <b>harvesting season Shemu</b> (March to May). During Peret, a thick layer of black, fertile soil was left behind as the flood waters drained away.</li> </ul>
<p>Can I investigate the significance of hieroglyphics?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Ancient Egyptians</b> used <b>hieroglyphics</b> to record many things, such as the achievements of their <b>pharaohs</b> and the key events of their calendar. Many <b>alphabets</b> and <b>number systems</b> today can be traced back to them.</li> <li>• Hieroglyphics are a mixture of <b>words</b> numbers and <b>symbols</b>, making them hard to read. They were written onto <b>papyrus scrolls</b> by <b>scribes</b> and also <b>carved</b> into walls of buildings, like <b>cartouches</b> found in <b>royal tombs</b>.</li> </ul> <p>The discovery of the <b>Rosetta Stone</b> in 1799 meant that <b>hieroglyphs</b> could be <b>translated</b> and understood for the first time. This was made possible mainly through the work of the Frenchman <b>Jean- Francois Champollion</b>.</p> <p>A phonetic alphabet symbols are sounds influenced our alphabet today.</p>
<p>Can I explain what it was like for a typical Egyptian family?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most <b>Ancient Egyptian families</b> lived in small <b>villages</b> close to the <b>River Nile</b> and <b>traded</b> with each other for any <b>food</b> or <b>goods</b> that they couldn't produce themselves. Their homes were built from <b>mud bricks</b>.</li> </ul> <p>Women were responsible for looking after their <b>families</b>, although they could do jobs like <b>basket weaving</b>. Most men either worked on <b>buildings</b> for the <b>pharaoh</b> or in the <b>fields</b>, but some worked as <b>scribes</b> or <b>craftsmen</b>.</p>
<p>Can I understand the belief system of the Ancient Egyptians?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Ancient Egyptians</b> were <b>polytheists</b> like the <b>Romans</b> and <b>Ancient Greeks</b>. Their gods and goddesses all had different roles in making Ancient Egypt a peaceful and balanced place, such as the <b>sun god Ra</b>.</li> <li>• Each god and goddess had their own temple where they were worshipped by the temple priests and sometimes the pharaoh. By</li> </ul>

	<p>building them out of <b>stone</b> , the Ancient Egyptians believed their temples would <b>last forever</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When an ancient Egyptian died, they believed that they would travel through the <b>underworld to the afterlife</b>. Part of their belief was that the god <b>Osiris</b> would <b>How</b> to judge whether they had lived good lives.</li> <li>• Architecture and building still use many of these building techniques used to build the pyramids today.</li> </ul>
<p>Can I find out how Ancient Egyptian achievements have impacted us today?</p>	<p>The Ancient Egyptians achievements have affected our lives today.</p> <p>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 .</p>

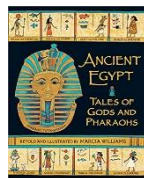
### Websites

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb/articles/z6x2382>  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb/articles/zr4s8xs>  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb/articles/z4m8pg8>  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb/articles/zt866g8>  
<https://listverse.com/2016/08/06/10-ways-ancient-egyptians-influenced-modern-life/>

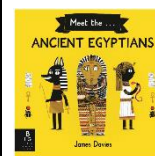
### Recommended Reads



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

Ancient Egyptians

Concept
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Change
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