

Y3 – Ancient Egyptians	
Links made with other subjects	English, Geography,
The BIG Question	What did the Ancient Egyptians believe about death? What were the achievements of the Egyptians?
The BIG Outcome	
History objectives (link to NC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China To develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of world history Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources
Prior knowledge What prior knowledge is needed for children to be successful in this unit?	<i>Children already know:</i> Y2 – Events beyond living memory – Great Fire of London Y3 – Prehistory – Stone Age to Iron Age
Future learning Consider the conceptual knowledge within a subject that pupils need for future learning not just the recall of facts but the importance of concepts	This unit gives prior knowledge to: Y4 – Roman Empire Y5 – Ancient Greece Y6 - Mayans
Historical strands	<u>Historical enquiry/ skills</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer question about the topic Use a range of sources to find out about the past Use artefacts, pictures, stories, visits, online sources, photographs, newspaper articles, written accounts Primary and secondary sources <u>Continuity, change, cause and effect</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the impact of then on now Devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance <u>Governance/ Rulership</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pharaohs/kings <u>Chronology</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequence important dates on a timeline using a dated scale
Vocabulary/ Glossary	River Nile, Pharaoh, fertile, flooding, pyramid, hieroglyphic, papyrus, Rosetta Stone, archaeologists, after life, mummification, tomb,
Knowledge (see italics for knowledge to remember)	The knowledge that children will learn and remember: 1. <i>Use a timeline to understand that there were several ancient civilisations (Ancient Sumer, the Indus Valley, Ancient Egypt and the Shang Dynasty of Ancient China) across the world, some close in geography e.g Ancient Sumer and Ancient Egypt</i> 2. The River Nile <i>The success of ancient Egyptian civilization came partly from its ability to adapt to the conditions of the Nile River valley for agriculture. The predictable flooding and</i>

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	<p>controlled irrigation of the fertile valley produced surplus crops, which supported a more dense population, and social development and culture. The Egyptians recognised three seasons: Akhet (flooding), Peret (planting), and Shemu (harvesting). Farming techniques to water crops included using machines like the sakia and the shaduf – these are still used in Egypt today.</p> <p>3. Know about daily life - <i>Most ancient Egyptians were farmers tied to the land. Their dwellings were restricted to immediate family members, and were constructed of mudbrick designed to remain cool in the heat of the day. Each home had a kitchen with an open roof, which contained a grindstone for milling grain and a small oven for baking the bread. The ancient Egyptians placed a great value on hygiene and appearance. Most bathed in the Nile and used a pasty soap made from animal fat and chalk. Men worked for the family and women looked after the home and children.</i></p> <p><u>Technology</u></p> <p>4. Hieroglyphic writing dates from c. 3000 BC, and is composed of hundreds of symbols. <i>A hieroglyph can represent a word, a sound, or a silent determinative; and the same symbol can serve different purposes in different contexts.</i> Hieroglyphs were a formal script, used on stone monuments and in tombs. The Egyptians made paper from reeds called papyrus – it's where we get the word 'paper' from! It took a long time to make papyrus, but it was easier than carrying around heavy clay tablets.</p> <p>5. <i>The Egyptians made a lot of discoveries about medicine. We know this from reading what they wrote on papyrus, discovered later by archaeologists. They understood about heartbeats and listening for a healthy pulse, and knew how the body and organs worked because of the process of making mummies.</i> There were lots of attempts to decipher hieroglyphics but only in the 1820s, after the discovery of the Rosetta Stone and years of research by Thomas Young and Jean-François Champollion, were hieroglyphs substantially deciphered.</p> <p>6. In ancient Egypt the pharaoh was the absolute monarch of the country and wielded complete control of the land and its resources. <i>The Egyptians built pyramids and tombs as places to bury their kings and queens (pharaohs).</i></p> <p>7. <i>The architecture of ancient Egypt includes some of the most famous structures in the world – in particular the Great Pyramids of Giza.</i> The ancient Egyptians were skilled builders; using only simple but effective tools and sighting instruments, architects could build large stone structures with great accuracy and precision.</p> <p>8. <u>Gods and After life</u> <i>Beliefs in the divine and in the afterlife were ingrained in ancient Egyptian civilization. The ultimate goal of the deceased was to become one of the "blessed dead. For this to happen, the deceased had to be judged worthy in a trial, in which the heart was weighed against a "feather of truth." If deemed worthy, the deceased could continue their existence on earth in spiritual form. The ancient Egyptians maintained an elaborate set of burial customs that they believed were necessary to ensure immortality after death. These customs involved preserving the body by mummification, performing burial ceremonies, and burying goods the deceased would use in the afterlife.</i></p> <p>9. Pharaohs underwent the process of mummification; the best technique took 70 days and involved removing the internal organs, removing the brain through the nose, and desiccating the body in a mixture of salts called natron. The body was then wrapped in linen with protective amulets inserted between layers and placed in a decorated anthropoid coffin.</p> <p>10. So many exquisite pieces of Egyptian art have made it to this day and age because of the durable substances that they were made of; a lot of their art was made of clay or stone and the climate in which they were kept was perfect for preserving them. The Egyptians created magnificent pieces of artwork that portrayed their</p>
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	<p>beliefs and way of life. This art was often found in tombs, temples and pyramids as it was believed that they gave protection from evil in present life and afterlife.</p> <p>11. Egypt became a province of the Roman Empire in 30 BC, following the defeat of Marc Antony and Queen Cleopatra by Emperor Augustus.</p>
SEND expectations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Use a timeline to understand that there were several ancient civilisations (Ancient Sumer, the Indus Valley, Ancient Egypt and the Shang Dynasty of Ancient China) across the world, some close in geography e.g Ancient Sumer and Ancient Egypt</i> 2. <i>The success of ancient Egyptian civilization came partly from its ability to adapt to the conditions of the Nile River valley for agriculture</i> 3. <i>The Egyptians built pyramids and tombs as places to bury their kings and queens (pharaohs).</i> 4. <i>A hieroglyph can represent a word, a sound, or a silent determinative; and the same symbol can serve different purposes in different contexts.</i> 5. <i>Egyptians maintained an elaborate set of burial customs that they believed were necessary to ensure immortality after death. These customs involved preserving the body by mummification, performing burial ceremonies, and burying goods the deceased would use in the afterlife.</i>