

Year 4 History – Early Civilisations – Ancient Egypt

<p>Inspiration Great achievements in Ancient Egypt</p>		<p>Partnership with parents</p>			
<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is an ancient civilisation and how do we know about them? - What were the ancient civilizations? - What is Egypt like now? - What do you think will be different in ancient Egypt? - How will we find out what ancient Egypt was like? - What is a pharaoh? - Where did they live? - What was a pyramid for? - What did Ancient Egyptians believe about life and death? - How did ancient Egyptians farm? - How did ancient Egyptians transport goods? 		<p>Skill Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a growing understanding of how to use evidence to generate questions and to investigate answers about the past. - Evidence is generally chosen for its suitability. - A range of evidence is selected in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history. - Different accounts and interpretations of historical events are explored and some reasons given why the accounts may differ. - Many good and thoughtful suggestions are offered on the causes and consequences of main events in history. - Historical events around the world are selected and compared. - The past is described by selecting which aspects to focus upon. - The main characteristic features of the past are generally described. - The chronological order of the past is understood and is represented on a time line accurately. - The concept of change in key themes is understood and some good examples of this are represented on timelines. - Key dates are generally used. - Historical language is selected and used appropriately. 			<p>By the end of this unit children will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe accurately how an artefact is a piece of evidence from the past - Explain that the a source of evidence is subject to interpretation - Describe in detail the significant achievements of the Ancient Egyptian people in terms of government/monarchy, farming/Transport, Writing - Accurately describe where the Ancient Egyptian era was on a time line
<p>Content Concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronology - Sense of period - Making knowledge secure 	<p>Procedural concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change and continuity - Cause and consequence - Significance - Evidence - Interpretation 	<p><i>Also covered in:</i></p>			
<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civilisation – a culture which maintained a large population over a long period of time which includes a system of government centered on cities, palaces or temples; the use of writing and the development of specialized occupations - Ancient - belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence - Ancient Greece (800BC – AD600) , Ancient China 1600BC – 221BC , Ancient Rome (753BC – 476AD) , Mesopotamia (3100BC – 539BC) Ancient Egypt 3100 BC – 30BC Indus Valley 3300-1300 - Egypt is in North East Africa. The river Nile flows through Egypt to the Mediterranean Sea. Capital is Cairo. Main language is Arabic - Most people who live in Cairo are Muslim. There are also many Christians in Egypt, making up perhaps around 10 per cent of the population. The majority of Christians belong to the Coptic Orthodox Church, which was the dominant religion in Egypt before Islam - Most Ancient Egyptian pyramids were built as tombs for Pharaohs and their families. Over 130 pyramids have been discovered in Egypt. The first Egyptian pyramid is believed to be the Pyramid of Djoser, it was built in Saqqara around 4650 years ago (2640 BC) - Pharaoh. The most powerful person in ancient Egypt was the pharaoh. The pharaoh was the political and religious leader of the Egyptian people, holding the titles: 'Lord of the Two Lands' and 'High Priest of Every Temple'. ... He owned all of the land, made laws, collected taxes, and defended Egypt against foreigners - https://www.historyforkids.net/egyptian-religion.html Ancient Egyptians worshipped approximately 2000 gods including Seth, Isis, Anubis, Nu, Re and Osiris - The Ancient Egyptians were successful farmers. They used irrigation to water the land. They grew crops to make grain and then to make bread. They created a tool called the Shaduf which transported water from the Nile onto the land. - The Nile flooded which meant that the land either side was rich and fertile. The strip of fertile land was 10 kms wide - There was a tier of slaves who worked the land - Ancient Egyptians devised hieroglyphics and wrote on stone tablets. Each symbol represented a word. - Ancient Egyptians created the first paper called papyrus which they used reed 'pens' to write on. A later form of Egyptian writing was called 'demotic' writing. 					
<p>Topic Specific Vocabulary Pharaoh, pyramids, mummies, scribes, papyrus, underworld, Nile, after life, irrigation, Canopic jars, shaduf, fertile, plough, hieroglyphics, demotic, papyrus, reeds,</p>		<p>NC Subject content The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt</p>			
<p>Subject Specific/Academic Vocabulary This vocabulary should be explicitly taught in context. Other tier 2 words should also be explored as they are encountered.</p>					
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
Categories Identified Involved Major	Occur Period Relevant	Assume Economic Impact Interpretation Occupation	Labour Obtained Significant Source	Export Imply Justify Locate	
				Affect Analyse Deduce Valid	
<p>We are historians /Being a historian /I am a historian</p> <p>Persuasive writing – tourist guide for ancient Egypt</p>					