



# The Egyptians Y3-4 Term 6

## Key Knowledge

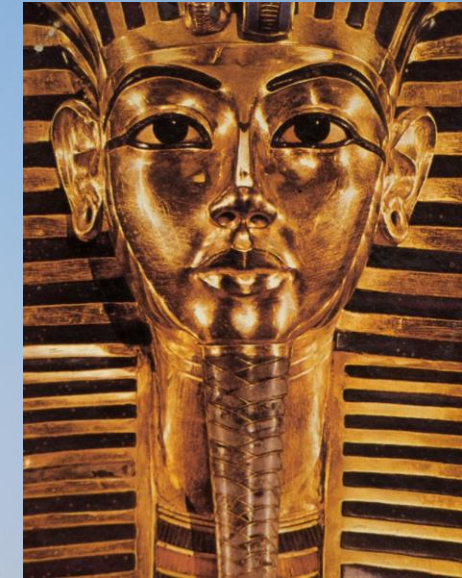
- In c. 3000 BC, King Menes united two Egyptian kingdoms to build the empire of ancient Egypt. It lasted until 30 BC when the Romans took over.
- The ancient Egyptians built the pyramids as resting places for the mummified remains of pharaohs.
- Life revolved around the Nile. It provided enriched soil and irrigation for growing crops, as well as a river for fishing and trading. Mud from the river banks was used to make bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.
- Tutankhamun became pharaoh when he was 9 years old. His tomb was discovered by Howard Carter in 1922, helping people to understand more about the Egyptians pharaohs.
- The ancient Egyptians worshipped many gods and goddesses who were responsible for different aspects of life and death.

## Key Vocabulary

- Ancient** - Something from a very long time ago.
- Civilisation** - A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
- Egypt** - Country in Africa where the ancient Egyptian civilisation was created.
- Hieroglyphics** - A system of writing that consists of pictures and symbols instead of letters.
- Pharaoh** - A ruler of ancient Egypt.
- Tomb** - A sealed room where a person was placed after death.
- BC** – *Before Christ* or **BCE** – *Before Current Era*. – Used to show a date that is before AD/CE 1.. Counted backwards, so 200BC is before 100BC

## Links to Other Subjects

- English** – Writing inspired by Varjak Paw. Information writing about Ancient Egyptians. Story writing linking to Ancient Egypt.
- Reading** – The Winged Cat – Egyptain Myth.
- Computing**- Research and word processing skills to find out information and write a report about Ancient Egypt.
- Science**- Living things and their habitats
- DT** –Use modroc to re-create an Egyptian sarcophagus.



## • Prior Learning

- The Bronze Age Britain 2300 – 800 BC & Iron Age Britain 750 BC – AD 43. Including development of metalworking, settlements and lifestyles, as well as creation of large, fixed monuments, such as Stonehenge.
- Roman Britain AD 43-410. Including extent of Empire, settlements and lifestyles.
- Historical polytheistic beliefs of Romans.
- Describing and analysing historical artefacts and documents.
- Comparing and contrasting different time periods, including the present day.
- Placing historical phenomena on a timeline.
- Compare when events took place.
- Give reasons for the order of events.
- Use words and phrases to describe when things happened.

## • Preparing for the Future

- Ancient Greek Civilisation (partially contemporaneous). Study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world
- Mayan Civilisation (partially contemporaneous).
- Continue to develop ability to describe, analyse and interpret historical artefacts and texts and judge their reliability.
- Use dates and historical vocabulary when ordering and comparing events from the past. Give explanations for change.
- Use a timeline that uses reference points to place event in the right place.
- Use chronological skills to show when places developed and how life changed.
- Compare periods that have been studied.

