

YEAR A

SUBJECT: History

THEME: Ancient Civilisations

TERM: Summer 1

EXPEDITION: Ancient Egypt

KEY QUESTION:

What were the greatest achievements of Ancient Egypt?



EXPEDITION OVERVIEW:

This expedition will draw inspiration from the ancient world of the Egyptians and allow children to experience, discover and study the history and geography of Egypt. Drawing on fictional stories and historical texts, we will travel back in time to find out more about the mysteries that surround this ancient culture. The pupils will endeavour to become Egyptian experts who will have unearthed tombs, mummified bodies and decoded hieroglyphics all in an effort to separate fact from fiction.

CULTURAL CAPITAL:

The experience will begin with a demonstration of the mummification process linked to their explanation writing. They should find out about key Pharaohs and the discovery of their tombs as well as build links to the RE curriculum through the stories of Moses and Exodus. They will have an understanding of an ancient culture and how it impacts our lives today. They will notice the types of Gods and how they were based on the creatures that surrounded them and link this to the druids in the UK.

Science Capital

Know that evidence is provided by archaeologists. Know what an archaeologist does and know of carbon dating.

SUPPORTING TEXTS:

Secrets of a Sun King by Emma Carroll



Ancient Egypt

Key vocabulary

army	artefact
city	bronze
emperor	event
factory	hierarchy
iron	monarchy
navy	obelisk
preserve	pyramid
temple	tomb

The ancient Egyptian civilisation

People have lived in Egypt since the beginning of the Stone Age in Britain.

By 5000 BCE, they moved near the River Nile, where they lived in large villages.

Egypt used to be split into two different parts, Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt.

How do we know about the ancient Egyptians?

They left evidence behind such as wall art, writing and artefacts.

The ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphics to write things down. These are symbols that represent sounds or words.

What are the ancient Egyptians remembered for?

Pharaohs believed in life after death. They ordered huge pyramids to be built. When a pharaoh died, their body was placed inside the pyramid.

The biggest pyramid is called the Great Pyramid of Giza. Today, archaeologists believe pyramids were built by skilled workers and craftsmen.

Some pyramids are still standing today.

Who ruled the ancient Egyptians?

There was a hierarchy in ancient Egypt. People with certain jobs were more important than others. The pharaoh was the most important person in society.

Farmers and enslaved people were the least important in society.

Ramses II was one of the most powerful pharaohs who ruled for 66 years!

Who did the ancient Egyptians worship?

Ancient Egyptians were polytheistic, which means they worshipped more than one god.

Each god ruled a part of life. In the Old Kingdom, Ra (the Sun God) was the most important.

Ancient Egyptians worshipped their gods in special buildings called sun temples.

Ra, the Sun God

What were the greatest achievements of Ancient Egypt?

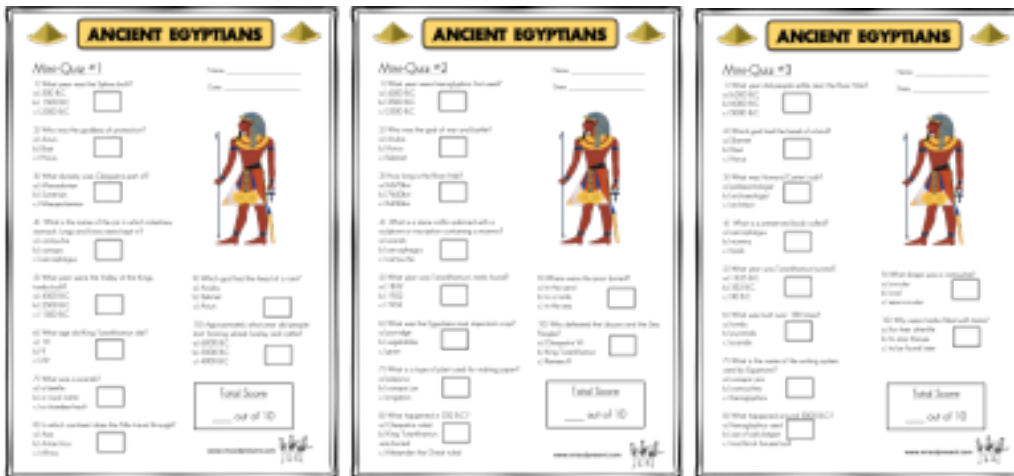
Continued vocab: AD, BC, BCE, CE, age, agriculture, artefact, chronology, civilisation, empire, era, historian, invade, millennium, monarchy, trade, transport.

Retrieval vocab: emperor, event, manufacture, period, population, worship, crops, historian, language, livestock, monument, advance, bronze. **New vocab:** archer, artefact, canopic jar, cartouche, century, chamber, chariot, Egyptologist, expand, hieroglyphs, hieroglyphics, irrigation, longevity, mummy, navy, nobility, obelisk, papyrus, polytheistic, preserve, prepare, pyramid, ruler, sarcophagus, scarab, scribe, stability, temple, tomb.

Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6	Lesson 7	Lesson 8	Lesson 9	Lesson 10	Lesson 11
<p>Key Question: What is the chronology of Ancient Egypt?</p>	<p>Key Question: What was life like in early Egypt?</p>	<p>Key Question: Did the Ancient Egyptians write anything down?</p>	<p>Key Question: Who were the Egyptian gods?</p>	<p>Key Question: What did the Ancient Egyptians believe about the afterlife?</p>	<p>Key Question: How were the pyramids built?</p>	<p>Key Question: What were the consequences of invasion on the Old Kingdom of Ancient Egypt?</p>	<p>Key Question: What were the success of the New Kingdom?</p>	<p>Key Question: Why are some Pharaohs more significant than others?</p>	<p>Key Question: How did the Egyptian Empire end?</p>

Historical Skill: Chronology	Historical Skill: Evidence and Interpretation	Historical Skill: Evidence and Interpretation	Historical Skill: Historical significance	Historical Skill: Cause and consequence	Historical Skill: Evidence and Interpretation	Historical Skill: Cause and consequence	Historical Skill: Similarity and difference	Historical Skill: Historical significance	Historical Skill: Cause and consequence
Substantive concepts build on: civilisation, trade and settlement			Substantive concepts build on: civilisation, trade, settlement and empire			Substantive c		settlement, y and rebellion	

- There will be short quizzes that will link directly to each objective. They can also be used at the end of each lesson to give immediate feedback to inform future planning and give the opportunity to identify children who do not understand.
- A post-unit test will be used to assess the knowledge and understanding objectives taught throughout the unit. This will be done independently or have reading supported by a teacher.



Misconceptions:

The children may think that the Ancient Egyptian period happened after a period in British history, rather than alongside it. They may think that changes happened very suddenly, rather than over time. The children may think that slaves built the pyramids when it was actually skilled workers. They may think that tombs have booby traps in them when this is historically inaccurate.

