

Year Group	3	Area of Study	Egyptians
Key NC Reference and Objectives	<p>To be able to ask and answer Historical questions</p> <p>3.2i To use a range of sources to find out about the Ancient Egyptians</p> <p>3.2 ii. To know what life was like for different classes of citizens within Ancient Egypt</p> <p>3.2iii. To know what the Ancient Egyptians believed: Gods, goddesses and what happens when they die.</p> <p>3.2iv. To understand the power of the rulers in Ancient Egypt</p> <p>3.2v. To know about key events from Ancient Egypt.</p> <p>3.3vi. To know about the achievements of the Ancient Egyptians</p> <p>3.3vii. To know how we find out about the past and that Archaeologists use primary sources, including objects and buildings that were there at the time.</p> <p>3.3viii To know that there can be different interpretations of the past and be able to give an example or reason for this.</p>		
Possible Enquiry Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who were the Ancient Egyptians? Is Ancient Egypt really just all about Pyramids and Mummies? What was life like in Ancient Egypt? What did the Egyptians believe in? Did the slaves really build the Pyramids? Or Who built the Pyramids? Who was Howard Carter and why was his discovery important? 		
Key Concepts	Substantive		2nd Order
	Power Rulers Tyrants Society and Civilisation (What is life like?)		Chronology Cause and Consequence Similarities and Differences Significance
Key Vocabulary	<p>Excavating: digging up and uncovering something</p> <p>Tomb: A large grave that is above the ground.</p> <p>Archaeologist: Someone who studies the past by using objects or buildings etc</p> <p>Pharaoh: The name the Ancient Egyptians gave to their kings. They were the supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt</p> <p>Pyramids: The giant Tombs built for dead Pharaohs</p> <p>Valley of the Kings: A valley in Egypt where the rock was cut into to make tombs for Pharaohs (In Luxor, on the West Bank of the Nile)</p> <p>Antechamber: A small room leading into a larger room</p> <p>Sarcophagus: A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin</p> <p>Reign: When a king or queen rules a country</p> <p>Ammit: The Devourer of the Dead if the dead person's heart was weighed against the Feather of Truth and was found to be too heavy (because of evil deeds.)</p> <p>Akhet, Peret and Shemu: The Farming seasons</p> <p>Afterlife – The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died</p> <p>Howard Carter: An archaeologist who uncovered the tomb of Tutankhamun.</p> <p>Lord Carnarvon: Financially backed the tomb excavation</p> <p>Hieroglyphics: Writing system that uses pictures rather than words</p> <p>Papyrus: reeds that were pressed together, dried, pressed again and written on. They were also used to make small fishing boats.</p> <p>Embalming: A process which preserves the body and stops it from rotting after death.</p> <p>Mummification: a process in which the skin and flesh of a corpse can be preserved</p> <p>Canopic jar: Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach</p> <p>Sphinx: A huge limestone statue in Giza, believed to show the head of Pharaoh Khafre- built in the Old Kingdom 2558–2532BCE</p> <p>Dynasty – A period of rule when a series of kings or pharaohs all came from the same family</p> <p>Slave: someone who is the property of another person and has to work for that person.</p>		
Core Substantive Knowledge	<p>Key dates:</p> <p>3000BCE Hieroglyphics started being used</p> <p>2950 BCE: Upper and Lower Egypt were united into one kingdom by King Narmer (or Menes), and Memphis became the capital</p>		
	Old Kingdom: 2649-2150BCE	Middle Kingdom: 2134-1783BCE	New Kingdom 1550-1070BCE
	2600BCE Pyramids started being built 2555-2450BCE: The Giza Pyramids were built		1342BCE: Tutankhamun born 1333-1324 BCE Tutankhamun reigned 1324BCE Tutankhamun died 332BCE: Alexander the Great (A Roman) conquered Egypt

1922CE The tomb of Tutankhamun was found.

When and Where?

Egypt is in North Africa. It was a very developed civilisation more than 5000 years (from 3000BCE)

Egypt was conquered by the Romans in 30BCE.

They lived in a very dry area next to the River Nile.

Famous Pharaohs:

- Tutankhamun (1332-1323 BCE)
- Rameses II (1279-1213 BCE): known as Rameses the Great- thought to be the greatest and most powerful Pharaoh. He ruled for 67 years It is believed by religious people that Moses was alive at the time of Rameses
- Rameses III: Thought to be the last Great Pharaoh- he was assassinated.
- Menes: 3000BCE to 3100BCE- He united Upper and Lower Egypt, so became the first Pharaoh to rule both Kingdoms.
- Queen Hatshepsut (1473-1458BCE) ruled as a king/Pharaoh
- Cleopatra (51-30BCE): She was the last Egyptian Pharaoh

How people lived: Farming, houses, clothes, class system, Rich and Poor and slavery

- The civilisations depended on the River Nile, which is the longest river in the world (4187 miles). It provided them with water and fertile land for farming. Heavy rain fell from July to October. The Nile would flood and leave silt which made the land very fertile. Farmers scattered seeds and Ox would pull ploughs. They grew wheat and barley and also hunted animals.
- There were three main farming seasons: Akhet- Nile flooded Peret – time for planting and Shemu- the harvest season.
- Egyptians were good farmers. Farming techniques to water crops included using machines like the sakia and the shaduf – these are still used in Egypt today.
- Some people were scribes and some were craftsmen (Metal workers, carpenters, jewellers and barbers.
- Scribes were ranked in the middle of the order of social groups in Egypt – the pharaoh was at the very top of this list, and slaves were at the very bottom
- The Egyptians were very good at maths – they had to be, to work out how to build pyramids so perfectly!
- Boys worked from an early age and only rich children went to school. Girls stayed home and learned how to look after the house. Women were highly respected in Egyptian life.
- Richer people and Pharaohs lived in stone houses but poorer people lived in homes built of mud that was baked in the sun.
- Rich nobles had servants, furniture and banquets of figs, meat, cakes and dates. Poorer people mostly had fruit and vegetables.
- Many people think slaves were used to build the Pyramids, tombs and the Sphinx, but they was built by farmers and professional builders.
- Explore housing, clothes, food etc
- The Egyptians made most of their clothes from linen, which is fabric that's made from plants. They'd use different things to colour it, such as saffron to make it yellow and indigo to make it blue.
- Egyptians would shave their heads and wear wigs instead!
- Ancient Egyptians had a huge amount of respect for cats, and for a type of dog called a jackal. They also thought scarab beetles were very important; they represented rebirth and life after death.
- Egyptians loved perfume, and would wear it in solid cones on their head – the cones would melt during the day and keep them smelling nice when the weather was very hot.
- Both men and women wore make-up, black and green on their eyes and eyelashes, and red rouge for their cheeks.
- **Egyptian society was ranked into different classes, called a hierarchy.** You couldn't really move up the ranks, and people would usually stay around the rank that they were born into- **see diagram**

Wars:

- Egypt was a peaceful kingdom during the Old Kingdom. It had no army.
- However, Egypt was invaded by Hyksos, who conquered lower Egypt so the Egyptians developed an army of their own. They built powerful Chariots and had archers, footsoldiers and Charioteers.
- During the Middle and New Kingdoms Rameses II and Rameses III lead armies into battles. The most famous battle was the Battle of Kadesh in 1285BCE.

Way of life and culture:

- Hieroglyphs were called the 'words of God' by Egyptians. They were a series of symbols to represent letters and numbers
- Egyptians used reeds called papyrus to make paper for scrolls to write on.
- The Rosetta Stone is a slab of stone that provided the key to deciphering ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphs. It was carved in 196BCE and was found in 1799CE by French soldiers.

	<p><u>What did Egyptians believe?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egyptians were Polytheistic: belief in different gods, goddesses, creation. Wall paintings, gods and preparation for the afterlife. Many gods had the body of a human mixed with the head of an animal. There were over 2000! Some of the most important Gods: Ra, Shu, Tefnut, Geb, Nut, Set, Amun Horace, Thoth, Ma'at, Osiris, Hathor, Anubis, Sekhmet Egyptians believed that when they died they went to another world so they needed to be equipped. This is why rich people and the Pharaohs got buried with jewellery, tools, chariots and weapons. Initially, Pharaohs were buried in pyramids during the Old and Middle Kingdom (2628-1638BCE) but they were targeted by robbers. In the New Kingdom (1504-1069BCE) Pharaohs were buried in the Valley of the Kings, in tunnels underneath the ground. Pyramids were large tombs for Pharaohs. They were very impressive and were made by 'hand' with many slaves working together to move mountains of stone to create a structure. The Ancient Egyptians mummified the dead bodies of rich people. They believed that this preserved them so they could join Osiris (The King of the Dead) in the afterlife. They believed to get there their heart was weighed against the feather of Truth by the God Anubis. If they passed they entered the afterlife but if they failed they were eaten by the monster ammit. They believed the spirit would die if the body wasn't preserved so they made mummies. Preserving the body was called Embalming. <p><u>The most famous Pharaoh of all!</u>: <i>The discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun- a significant event!</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1922: English Archaeologist Howard Carter uncovered the tomb of Tutankhamun when digging in the Valley of the Kings in Luxor Egypt. Tutankhamun was a boy king (9 years old when he became king) called a Pharaoh who died when he was a teenager (about 18 or 19) He was the son of Akhenaten. His tomb was well preserved and was full of objects from the time of his reign. Experts think he died from a leg injury which got infected. Some people think he died of Malaria. Lord Carnarvon provided financial support for Howard Carter to support the excavation. Howard Carter found a hidden set of steps and then a sealed doorway. There was an antechamber with hundreds of precious objects. They then broke into the Burial Chamber and found the Kings Sarcophagus. The coffin was not opened for a year and when they opened it they found a second coffin which had a third coffin in it made of gold. Tutankhamun's body was found 3000 years after his death. Lots of other tombs had been found before this and the treasures stolen.
Core Knowledge: 2 nd Order Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that different versions of the past may exist, giving some reasons for this <p><u>Knowledge of key Enquiry skills:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Looks carefully at pictures or objects to find information about the past. Asks and answers questions such as: 'what was it like for a?', 'what happened in the past?', 'how long ago did happen?' Use a source – observe or handle sources to answer questions about the past on the basis of simple observations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children know that historians and archaeologists use artefacts including objects and evidence in written form to find out about the past. Knowledge linked to Chronology and use of time lines (See Progression) <p><i>To understand that time is recorded as CE (Common Era) or AD Anno Domini and BCE (Before Common Era) or BC (Before Christ) CE and BCE are now the accurate terms.</i></p>
Possible Activities to consider	<p>Use of https://www.childrensuniversity.manchester.ac.uk/learning-activities/history/ancient-egypt/explore-ancient-egypt/ for research work</p> <p>Tomb raiders activities: https://www.keystagehistory.co.uk/keystage-2/crimewatch-ancient-egypt-tomb-robbers/</p> <p>Who built the Pyramids enquiry: https://www.keystagehistory.co.uk/keystage-2/so-who-did-build-the-pyramids/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map work, identifying Ancient Egypt and how it was broken up. Use of Google Earth to view the Pyramids and Sphinx today. Using maps identify key features: desert, the Nile and its delta, the sea. Timeline of Pharaohs and key events Farming factfiles Investigate Howard Carter discovering the Tomb of Tutankhamun- what might he have been feeling as it was discovered? Instructions with diagrams about the process of mummification Investigate Gods and Goddesses: fact files Hold an Egyptian day Use of sources showing the discoveries from the tomb.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare modern and Ancient Egypt- is there anything that has stayed the same? • Research key aspects of life in Egypt times- food and drink, clothing etc • Children learn how to take notes during teacher led presentation about mummification etc • Children to write a short diary piece as a slave building the pyramids or as an archaeologist working with Howard Carter, drawing on key knowledge. • Write and present a news report linked to the Tomb discovery. • Drama: create a short script and act out Howard Carter's discovery of the Tomb
Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Stakes Quizzing • Use of 'Just a minute' technique for children to talk about what they know linked to Ancient Egypt or an aspect of their learning- eg what was life like in Ancient Egypt. • Written piece in response to the question of what was life like in Ancient Egypt?- <i>Paragraphs could be divided up into life for rich people, life for farmers, the life of a slave and what people believed.</i> • <i>Observations of response to questions and assessment of outcomes in books.</i> <p>Pupils know and can explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where and when the first civilisations appeared, specifically focused on Ancient Egypt- children can identify Egypt on a map and describe its landscape and physical features - Where Ancient Egypt sits on a timeline compared to previous periods studied. - Where the Ancient Egyptians buried their pharaohs- children know who the pyramids were built for. - How the Pyramids were built. - What Pharaohs were buried with and why - Who Howard Carter was and why he wanted to discover the tombs - Aspects of Tutankhamun's life from the objects found - What Ancient Egyptians believed about Gods and death. They can explain the mummification process - What life was like in Ancient Egypt
Links	<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ogCgvRwnAWU&list=PLtx9SGMjby5BQBb_eFqFH6uajOqdbM0R&index=15&t=0s</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb/articles/z6x2382</p> <p>https://discoveringegypt.com/</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-social-studies-ks2-mummification-in-ancient-egypt/zdcrkmn</p> <p>http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/menu.html</p> <p>https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/ancient/explore-ancient-egypt.html</p> <p>Eye witness accounts linked to Howard Carter: http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/tut.htm</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oh7chyESBG4</p> <p>Links to geography: Identifying Egypt and Luxor on the map.</p> <p>RE: The story of Moses and Joseph and the links to Egypt and the Pharaohs</p>

