



St Lawrence C of E (Aided) Junior School: History – Year 4 Autumn 1

Module Ancient Egypt	Substantive Concepts <i>(Main concepts running through history curriculum)</i>	Civilisation Government Society Belief Monarchy Trade Empire	Law Power Communication War Hierarchy	Disciplinary knowledge <i>(Knowledge of how historians investigate the past)</i>	Sources and evidence Historical interpretations Cause and consequence	Change and Continuity Similarity and difference Historical significance
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Prior learning (Memory Moment)

Link to the Stone Age to Iron Age topic studied in Year 3. Compare the time in history to the Stone and Iron ages and to the Victorians – A year 3 local study.

Declarative Knowledge (know)

- Identify the location of Egypt on a world map
- Know how Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's tomb and understand how significant this discovery was in enabling us to learn about the Ancient Egyptians (Immersion day).
- Know where the Ancient Egyptian period is on a timeline which includes BCE and CE, know that zero relates to the birth of Christ and understand how this relates to Stone Age/Bronze Age/Iron Age Britain at this time.
- Know how we understand life in Ancient Egypt and Stone/Bronze Age Britain through study of the artefacts that remain.
- Know the progression of Ancient Britain through the Stone Age and Bronze and compare to Ancient Egyptian civilisation.
- Know key gods of Ancient Egypt and how these helped people make sense of the world, (Immersion Day).
- Know the stages of mummification (covered in literacy through the instruction unit) and the stages of the journey to the afterlife and compare rituals and beliefs of Stone Age and Bronze Age Britain.
- Know the importance of hieroglyphs and the role of the Rosetta Stone
- Know what the hierarchical system of rule is and how this affected everyday life in Ancient Egypt and compare with the social structure in Britain at the time, including living conditions.
- Know and compare key Pharaohs from across the period of Ancient Egyptian civilisation.
- Know and understand the importance of the Nile to Ancient Egyptian life.

Procedural Knowledge (able to)

- Place events in chronological order.
- Compare the difference between primary and secondary sources.
- Identify relevant evidence from primary and **secondary** sources and use it to draw conclusions.
- Identify similarities and differences between the ancient Egyptians and Stone age and Iron Age man in Britain.

Assessments and Records (inc. mind-maps and extended writing)

- Can place Ancient Egyptian/Stone Age Britain/Bronze Age era on a timeline.
- Can name key Egyptian Gods, identify their symbols and recall what they were Gods of. Can define key terms (glossary).
- Can order the steps of mummification.
- Can explain the importance of the Rosetta Stone in decoding hieroglyphs.
- Name the social classes of Ancient Egypt.
- Can explain 3 key differences between Stone Age Britain and Bronze Age Britain.
- Can discuss key similarities and differences between Ancient Egypt and Bronze Age Britain.

Links (across history and across the general curriculum)

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| English: Instruction writing
Mummification process | RE – multi-god system compared to e.g. Christianity which is single god faith and Hinduism, being studied concurrently. Emphasise key concept of Belief. |
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Vocabulary/Terms

Afterlife, ancient, artefacts, BCE, CE, chronological era, gods/goddesses, paintings, pharaoh, pyramid, Rosetta Stone, tomb, Mummification, Preserving, Embalming, Linen, Hook, Organs, Canopic jars, Afterlife, Amulets, Underworld, Book of the Dead, Family Tree, Symbols

Next Steps

The end of the Ancient Egyptian Era with the arrival of Alexander the Great - leading to the Ptolemaic dynasty. Links to Ancient Rome

Year 4 – History – Autumn 1 – Ancient Egypt

Key Vocabulary

artefact	An artefact is an ornament, tool, or other object that is made by a human being, especially one that is historically or culturally interesting
pyramid	Pyramids are ancient stone buildings with four triangular sloping sides. The most famous pyramids are those built in ancient Egypt to contain the bodies of their kings and queens.
afterlife	The afterlife is a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal.
mummification	The preservation of the body of (a human or animal) as a mummy
burial	A burial is the act or ceremony of putting a dead body into a grave in the ground.
ceremonial	Something that is ceremonial relates to a ceremony or is used in a ceremony.
hierarchy	A hierarchy is a system of organizing people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society or in a company.
pharaoh	King or queen of Ancient Egypt
ancient	From the very distant past and before the end of the Roman Empire in 410AD
civilisation	A human society with its own social organisation and culture



Core Knowledge:

- ✓ The ancient Egyptian civilization came before ancient Britain's stone age and bronze age
- ✓ Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922
- ✓ Important ancient Egyptian artefacts tell us how they lived
- ✓ Ancient Egyptians believed in the afterlife and would mummify their pharaohs and other important people
- ✓ Hieroglyphics tell us about the civilisation of the Egyptians and it was the formal language used
- ✓ The Nile was important in providing fertile soil for crops and provided lots of resources for the Egyptians such as fishing, transport, mud and papyrus reeds

Key Facts

Tutankhamun (ruled between 1332 -1323 BC)	Tutankhamun was the youngest and most famous Pharaoh due to archaeological finds in his tomb discovered by Howard Carter in 1922.
Nile	The River Nile was an important source of water in a hot and dry desert landscape.
Religion	Ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses who ruled different aspects of their lives.
Rosetta Stone (discovered in 1799)	The Rosetta Stone included Egyptian and Greek languages. Scholars were able to decode hieroglyphics from the Greek translation on the stone.

Key Events

- 3100 BC** – People settle near the River Nile
- 3500 BC** – First use of hieroglyphics
- 2500 BC** – Great Sphinx and Giza pyramids built
- 1500 BC** – Tombs built in the Valley of the Kings
- 332 BC** – The Greek ruler, Alexander the Great conquers Egypt
- 30 BC** – Queen Cleopatra dies and the Romans conquer Egypt
- 43 AD** – The Romans invade and occupy Britain
- 1922** – Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun.