



St. Francis Xavier's RC Primary School

History Unit Guidance and Formative Assessment

Year Group:	Year 4 Summer	Subject:	History
Unit:	The Ancient Egyptians	Prerequisite Learning and Curriculum Links	<p>EYFS ELG Past and Present Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society; know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.</p> <p>Year 1 Life in the past Year 2 The Great Fire of London Year 3 The Stone Age</p> <p>Curriculum Links in Current Year Group Art and Design: sculpture</p>

ROCKS (Remembering Our Curriculum Knowledge and Skills)

When the Egyptian Civilisation began. What Primary (artefacts) and Secondary evidence tells us.

The ancient Egyptian civilisation began **5,000** years ago when people started building villages next to the River Nile in **north-east Africa** . It lasted for around **3,000** years. The river was an important source of water in a hot and dry desert landscape. It enabled the ancient Egyptians to grow lots of crops like wheat, barley, fruit and vegetables.

Egyptians believed in an afterlife, life beyond death. If you'd lived a good life you would live again. You would need to pass through the underworld called Duat. If you survived it then the god Anubis weighed your heart against the Feather of Truth. If the scales balanced you could enter the heavenly kingdom where you would meet Osiris. If your heart was heavier than the feather your heart would be fed to goddess Ammut and your spirit would disappear completely.

Hieroglyphics - one of the oldest scripts which for a long time no one could understand and yet they provide us with so much evidence of life in Ancient Egypt. The Rosetta Stone was found which a French boy Francois Champollion made up his mind to work out what it meant.

Stone made up of 3 scripts Greek, Demotic and Hieroglyphics. Cartouches placed on coffins often had Pharaoh's names in hieroglyphs.

Papyrus was an early form of paper made from pith of papyrus plant which grew abundantly along river Nile. Due to the dry climate of Egypt scripts going back thousands of years still survive. The oldest is about 5000 years old.

Progressive Journey:	Skills:
<p>Establish where the Ancient Egyptian civilisation fits in relation to other periods studied.</p> <p>To learn about the Egyptian landscape , in particular the River Nile and find out how it impacted on people's lives in Ancient Egypt.</p> <p>To learn about Egyptian tombs, pyramids and burial sites.</p> <p>What evidence tells us: Hieroglyphics, the Rosetta stone and papyrus.</p>	<p>Understand more complex terms such as BC/AD</p> <p>Place events along a timeline.</p> <p>Use evidence to reconstruct life in the time period.</p> <p>Use primary and secondary sources and evaluate as historians.</p> <p>Ask a variety of questions.</p> <p>Use the internet and the library for research.</p>

Key Vocabulary
 Artefacts, ancient, Nile, silt, irrigation, shaduf, papyrus, mummification, canopic jars, natron salt, pyramids, sarcophagus, mummies, afterlife, hieroglyphics, cartouche, Rosetta Stone, Pharaoh, Tutankhamun, Rameses 111, Cleopatra, preservation, primary and secondary evidence