
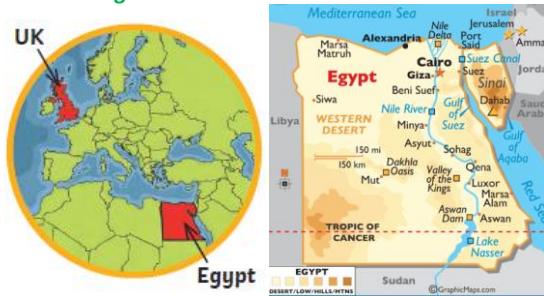



Year Group: 4	Term: Summer																
Enquiry: Who or what was most important to society in Ancient Egypt?		Driver Subject/s: History															
<p>Knowledge – What will the children know by the end of the unit?</p> <p>The location of Egypt with the continent of Africa. Its capital city is Cairo.</p> <p>Human Geography includes: Great Pyramids, Suez canal, a popular tourist destination due to hot weather and pyramids, main language: Arabic.</p> <p>Physical Geography: hot dry climate – consists of desert biomes, River Nile, coasts on the Mediterranean and Red seas, lies on the Tropic of Cancer.</p> <p>Longitude and Latitude – brief explanation of how places around the world are mapped using lines of longitude and latitude.</p> <div data-bbox="107 454 649 750">  </div> <div data-bbox="107 758 582 965"> <p>Timeline</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>3500 BC</th> <th>0</th> <th>AD 1500</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">Ancient Egypt</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="2">Ancient Rome</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="2">Maya Civilisation</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Anglo-Saxon Britain →</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Egypt occurred at the same time as the Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Ancient Rome, Mayan Civilisation and Ancient Greece. • The Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also fertile soil - this means that people settled near the banks of the Nile as it was considered a prime location. • The Nile also provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and a key means of transport. • We know about ancient Egyptian life because of evidence such as the pyramids, the artefacts that were found there and methods of communications such as the use of hieroglyphics and papyrus rolls. • Hieroglyphs were written by scribes, who had to go to a special school to learn how to write. Almost all scribes were men, although there is some evidence of female doctors being able to read hieroglyphs in medical texts. • Hieroglyphs were used for religious texts and inscriptions on statues and tombs. They were also used for counting crops and animals so that the right taxes could be taken. 		3500 BC	0	AD 1500	Ancient Egypt				Ancient Rome			Maya Civilisation				Anglo-Saxon Britain →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rosetta Stone, discovered in 1799, was written in hieroglyphs and two other languages, including ancient Greek, which linguists (language experts) could still read. • Linguists translated the hieroglyphs by comparing the languages. It took 20 years to translate all the text into modern language. • Egyptian society was very hierarchical - this means that some groups of people were deemed more important than others. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian society. <div data-bbox="1400 399 1870 654"> <p>Society</p> <p>Ancient Egyptians were skilled farmers and strong believers in religion. They made one of the first solar calendars as well as a language called hieroglyphics. The ancient Egyptians were great inventors, and some of the things they invented are still in use today.</p> <p>People of ancient Egypt were put into different classes. This was shown as a pyramid with the pharaoh at the top.</p>  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mummification was the process of preserving a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the afterlife. • The bodies of important people, such as pharaohs, were placed in these pyramids, which were built as tombs. • Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. These were called deities. <p><u>Science</u></p> <p><u>What is the role of our teeth and how do we look after them?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teeth are used for cutting and chewing food. • They start the digestive process which gives us the energy we need to live. • Humans look after their teeth by brushing and flossing and ensuring that they do not eat foods high in sugar. Not looking after teeth can lead to an increase in plaque and tooth decay. <p><u>What are the different names and functions of human teeth?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canines are pointed for tearing and ripping food - these are usually used when chewing meat. • Incisors are shovel shaped and help bite lumps out of and cutting food. • Premolars and molars are flat and they grind and crush food. <p><u>The Digestive System</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The smell of food triggers saliva to be produced. • The digestive system begins with the mouth and teeth where food is ingested and chewed. • Saliva is mixed with the food which helps to break it up. • When the food is small enough to be swallowed, it is pushed down the oesophagus by muscles to the stomach. • In the stomach, food is mixed further. • The mixed food is then sent to the small intestine which absorbs nutrients from the food. • Any leftover broken down food then moves on to the large intestine. • The food minus the nutrients arrives in the rectum where muscles turn it into faeces. It is stored here until it is pushed out by the anus. This is called excretion. • Humans get nutrition from what they eat. They need to eat a balanced diet of the correct nutrients in order to grow healthy.
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Key History Vocabulary:

afterlife - a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal

ancient - belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410)

archaeologist - someone who studies the past by exploring old remains

artefacts - an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like

Canopic jars – containers in which mummified organs were placed

civilisation - a human society with its own social organisation and culture.

culture - activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation

hierarchy - a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society

hieroglyphics - symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, for example those of ancient Egypt.

mummification - If a dead body is mummified, it is preserved, for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth

pharaoh - a king of ancient Egypt

polytheists - the worship of or belief in more than one god

preserve - making sure that something remains as it is, and does not change or end

pyramids - 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.

sarcophagus - a large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in ancient times

scribe -

society - people in general, thought of as a large organized group

tomb - a large grave that is above ground

trade - the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services

vizier – chief advisor to the Pharaoh

Key Science Vocabulary:

canine - pointed teeth near the front of the mouth of humans and of some animals

carnivore - an animal that eats meat

decay - gradually destroyed by a natural process

digestion - breaking down ingested food material

enamel - the hard white substance that forms the outer part of a tooth

excretion - the process of eliminating faeces, urine, or sweat from the body

faeces - the solid waste substance that people and animals get rid of from their body by passing it through the anus

incisor - the teeth at the front of your mouth which you use for biting into food

intestines - the tubes in your body through which food passes when it has left your stomach

molar - the large, flat teeth towards the back of your mouth that you use for chewing food

muscles - something inside your body which connects two bones and which you use when you make a movement

nutrition - the process of taking food into the body and absorbing the nutrients in those foods

oesophagus - the part of your body that carries the food from the throat to the stomach

organ - a part of your body that has a particular purpose

plaque - a substance containing bacteria that forms on the surface of your teeth

premolar - two situated on each side of both jaws between the first molar and the canine

saliva - the watery liquid that forms in your mouth and helps you to chew and digest food

stomach - the organ inside your body where food is digested before it moves into the intestines