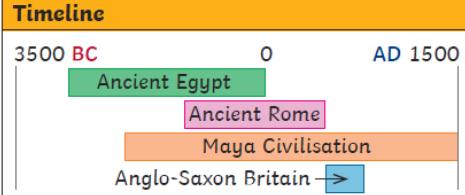
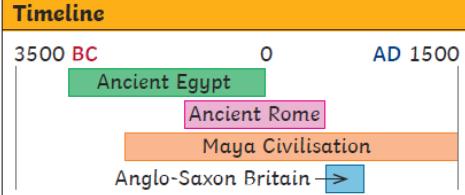
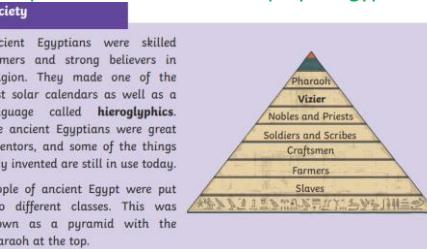


Year Group: 4	Term: Summer Enquiry: Who or what was most important to society in Ancient Egypt?	Unit Title: Ancient Egypt Driver Subject/s: History	
<p><b>Knowledge</b> – What will the children know by the end of the unit?</p> <p>The location of Egypt with the continent of Africa. Its capital city is 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><b>Longitude and Latitude</b> – brief explanation of how places around the world are mapped using lines of longitude and latitude.</p> <p><b>Timeline</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3500 BC: Ancient Egypt</li> <li>0: Ancient Rome</li> <li>0: Maya Civilization</li> <li>AD 1500: Anglo-Saxon Britain</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ancient Egypt occurred at the same time as the Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Ancient Rome, Mayan Civilisation and Ancient Greece.</li> <li>The Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also <b>fertile</b> soil - this means that people <b>settled</b> near the banks of the Nile as it was considered a prime location.</li> <li>The Nile also provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and a key means of transport.</li> <li>We know about <b>ancient</b> Egyptian life because of evidence such as the pyramids, the <b>artefacts</b> that were found there and methods of communications such as the use of <b>hieroglyphics</b> and <b>papyrus</b> rolls.</li> <li><b>Hieroglyphs</b> 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 <b>hieroglyphs</b> in medical texts.</li> <li><b>Hieroglyphs</b> 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Knowledge</b> – What will the children know by the end of the unit?</p> <p>The location of Egypt with the continent of Africa. 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Almost all scribes were men, although there is some evidence of female doctors being able to read <b>hieroglyphs</b> in medical texts.</li> <li><b>Hieroglyphs</b> 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Society</b></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 <b>hieroglyphics</b>. The ancient Egyptians were great inventors, and some of the things they invented are still in use today. People of ancient Egypt were put into different classes. This was shown as a pyramid with the pharaoh at the top.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Pharaoh</b> was the most powerful person in ancient Egypt. He was seen as a神 (god) and was responsible for the well-being of the people.</li> <li>The <b>Vizier</b> was the Pharaoh's right-hand man and helped him rule the country.</li> <li><b>Nobles and Priests</b> were important members of society, often serving as intermediaries between the Pharaoh and the people.</li> <li><b>Soldiers and Scribes</b> were also important, with soldiers protecting the country and scribes responsible for记录 (recording) important events and information.</li> <li><b>Craftsmen</b> were skilled workers who produced goods such as pottery, metalwork, and clothing.</li> <li><b>Farmers</b> were the backbone of ancient Egyptian society, growing crops and raising animals.</li> <li><b>Slaves</b> were a significant part of society, often used for manual labor and domestic work.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Mummification</b> was the process of <b>preserving</b> a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the <b>afterlife</b>.</li> <li>The bodies of important people, such as <b>pharaohs</b>, were placed in these <b>pyramids</b>, which were built as <b>tombs</b>.</li> <li>Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were <b>polytheists</b> - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. These were called <b>deities</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Science</b></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"> <li>Teeth are used for cutting and chewing food.</li> <li>They start the digestive process which gives us the energy we need to live.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p><u>What are the different names and functions of human teeth?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canines are pointed for tearing and ripping food - these are usually used when chewing meat.</li> <li>Incisors are shovel shaped and help bite lumps out of and cutting food.</li> <li>Premolars and molars are flat and they grind and crush food.</li> </ul> <p><u>The Digestive System</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The smell of food triggers saliva to be produced.</li> <li>The digestive system begins with the mouth and teeth where food is ingested and chewed.</li> <li>Saliva is mixed with the food which helps to break it up.</li> <li>When the food is small enough to be swallowed, it is pushed down the oesophagus by muscles to the stomach.</li> <li>In the stomach, food is mixed further.</li> <li>The mixed food is then sent to the small intestine which absorbs nutrients from the food.</li> <li>Any leftover broken down food then moves on to the large intestine.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Humans get nutrition from what they eat. They need to eat a balanced diet of the correct nutrients in order to grow healthy.</li> </ul>	

**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