

Year Group: 4 Term: Summer

Coherence – What previous learning will this unit connect to and build upon?

History:

- **Chronology (Time line)**
- The chronology of British history inc WWII
- Stone Age to Iron Age, Ancient Rome and intro to Anglo Saxon Britain

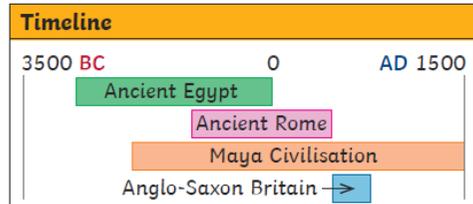
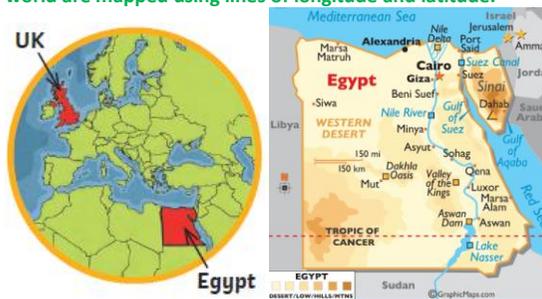
Geography:

- Features of rural and urban areas in the United Kingdom.
- The location of some countries within the continent of Europe.
- Rivers from source to sea inc a study of the Nile (Y3)
- Biomes (Y2)

Knowledge – What will the children know by the end of the unit?

The location of Egypt with the continent of Africa. Its capital city is Cairo. Human Geography includes: Great Pyramids, Suez canal, a popular tourist destination due to hot weather and pyramids, main language: Arabic. Physical Geography: hot dry climate – consists of desert biomes, River Nile, coasts on the Mediterranean and Red seas, lies on the Tropic of Cancer.

Longitude and Latitude – brief explanation of how places around the world are mapped using lines of longitude and latitude.



- 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. They were among the first **civilisations** to use **irrigation** systems.

Unit Title: Ancient Egypt

- 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.
- 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**.
- **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**.

Science

What is the role of our teeth and how do we look after them?

- 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.

What are the different names and functions of human teeth?

- 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.

The Digestive System

- 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.

Driver Subject/s: History

Future learning – what 'light touches' for future learning will occur?

History:

- Ancient Greece

Geography

Longitude, latitude and time zones

Outcomes - What written, creative and technological outcomes will be expected by the end of the unit?

- Describe how Egyptian **artefacts** and ruins tell us about their **culture**, and **religious beliefs inc gods**.
- Describe what Egyptian life was like for different groups of people.
- Compare what was happening in the Egyptian **civilisation** with what was happening in Britain at the same time. Compare aspects of life such as achievements, society, beliefs, and architecture.
- Explain the process of mummification.
- Who were Tukunkhamun and Howard Carter?
- What were hieroglyphs and how did we work out what they said?
- Use appropriate vocabulary to communicate about the Egyptians.
- Investigate the amount of sugar in drinks and learn how sugar leads to an increase in **plaque** and how this destroys tooth **enamel**.
- Compare the teeth of **carnivores**, **omnivores** and **herbivores**. What do you notice?
- Match animals to their teeth and explain your reasons for this.
- Identify the parts of the **digestive** system and explain their functions
- Create a presentation to show how our food is **digested**.

(Mar 21 - Current Y4s have already covered Science in Y3 – please fit in a brief recap on digestion and teeth – could be linked to mummies and mummification)

<p>Key Vocabulary: History</p> <p>afterlife - a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal</p> <p>ancient - belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410)</p> <p>archaeologist - someone who studies the past by exploring old remains</p> <p>architecture - the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings</p> <p>artefacts - an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like</p> <p>chronology - the order of events in time</p> <p>circa - Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.</p> <p>civilisation - a human society with its own social organisation and culture.</p> <p>climate - the general weather conditions that are typical of a place</p> <p>continent - a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.</p> <p>culture - activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation</p> <p>deities - a god or goddess</p> <p>fertile - rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants</p> <p>hierarchy - a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society</p> <p>hieroglyphics - symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, for example those of ancient Egypt.</p> <p>irrigation - supply land with water in order to help crops grow</p> <p>latitude - latitude of a place is its distance from the equator</p> <p>longitude - a place is its distance to the west or east of a line passing through Greenwich</p> <p>mummification - If a dead body is mummified, it is preserved, for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth</p> <p>papyrus - a tall water plant that grows in Africa</p> <p>pharaoh - a king of ancient Egypt</p> <p>polytheists - the worship of or belief in more than one god</p> <p>preserve - making sure that something remains as it is, and does not change or end</p> <p>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.</p> <p>sarcophagus - a large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in ancient times</p> <p>settler/settlement - people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement</p> <p>society - people in general, thought of as a large organized group</p> <p>tomb - a large grave that is above ground</p> <p>trade - the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: Science</p> <p>absorb - soak up or take in</p> <p>canine - pointed teeth near the front of the mouth of humans and of some animals</p> <p>carnivore - an animal that eats meat</p> <p>decay - gradually destroyed by a natural process</p> <p>digestion - breaking down ingested food material</p> <p>enamel - the hard white substance that forms the outer part of a tooth</p> <p>excretion - the process of eliminating faeces, urine, or sweat from the body</p> <p>faeces - the solid waste substance that people and animals get rid of from their body by passing it through the anus</p> <p>herbivore - an animal that only eats plants</p> <p>incisor - the teeth at the front of your mouth which you use for biting into food</p> <p>ingested - When animals or plants ingest a substance, they take it into themselves, for example by eating or absorbing it</p> <p>intestines - the tubes in your body through which food passes when it has left your stomach</p> <p>molar - the large, flat teeth towards the back of your mouth that you use for chewing food</p> <p>muscles - something inside your body which connects two bones and which you use when you make a movement</p> <p>nutrition - the process of taking food into the body and absorbing the nutrients in those foods</p> <p>oesophagus - the part of your body that carries the food from the throat to the stomach</p> <p>omnivore - person or animal eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants</p> <p>organ - a part of your body that has a particular purpose</p> <p>plaque - a substance containing bacteria that forms on the surface of your teeth</p> <p>premolar - two situated on each side of both jaws between the first molar and the canine</p> <p>process - a series of actions used to produce something or reach a goal.</p> <p>saliva - the watery liquid that forms in your mouth and helps you to chew and digest food</p> <p>stomach - the organ inside your body where food is digested before it moves into the intestines</p>	<p>Local community</p> <p>My food and my diet Involve the kitchen in nutrition/ healthy diet</p> <hr/> <p>Global citizenship – including significant people and places.</p> <p>Location of Egypt, longitude and latitude linked to Greenwich, London</p> <hr/> <p>Opportunities for visitors, trips or outdoor learning –</p> <p>Local dentist? Bristol Museum – Ancient Egypt</p> <hr/> <p>Supporting texts –</p> <p><u>Fiction:</u> Secrets of the Sun King – Emma Carroll The Egyptian Cinderella - Shirley Climo The Red Pyramid - Rick Riordan</p> <p><u>Non-Fiction:</u> Pharaoh's Fate - Camille Gautier & Stéphanie Vernet So You Think You've Got It Bad: A Kid's Life in Ancient Egypt - Chae Strathie & Marisa Morea</p> <hr/> <p>Mathematical Development –</p> <p>Timeline linked to events of Ancient Egypt Statistics of the pyramids Longitude and latitude</p>
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