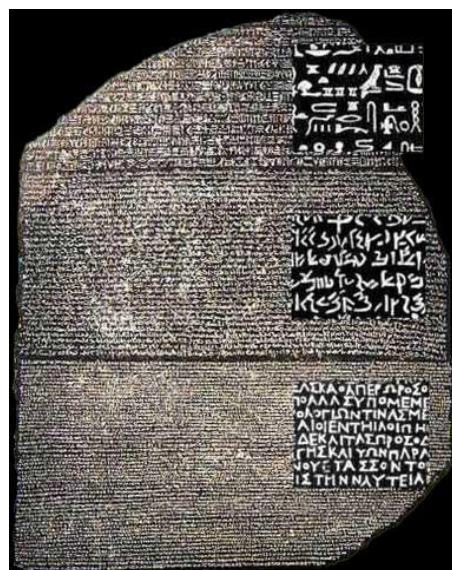


Class 3 Subject: History Ancient Egypt - How do ancient tombs and artefacts help us learn about the past?

Project: A cross curricular project where the children will learn about the Egyptian civilisation and some of the famous figures in that era.

The British Values I will be demonstrating and deepening my understanding of will be: mutual respect, tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.



Skills I will require and apply:

- Identify and give reasons for how the past is represented.
- Compare the lives of the ancient Egyptians to Britain today.
- Understand the importance of agriculture for the ancient Egyptians.
- Record and sequence key events in Ancient Egypt.

To hook me into this project I will:

Experience the opening of Tutankhamun's tomb.

Experiences that will help me remember:

Possible school trip to the Leicester New Walk Museum
Artefacts, videos and maps.

Vocabulary I should be able to explain and use from this unit...

Trade	The buying and selling of good and services.
Chamber	A room used for a special or official purpose.
Settlements	A place where people have recently settled to live
Army	A large group of organised soldiers trained to fight other armies or groups.
Ancient	Means very old, or having existed for a long time.
Afterlife	Some people believe happens after death.

The empire lasted for over 3,000 years. The dynasty period started with the reign of Egypt's first king, Narmer, in approximately 3100 BCE and ended with the death of Cleopatra VII in 30BC. Alexander the Great conquered Egypt in 332 BC.

They settled along the Nile because the river's annual flooding gave the people reliable, rich soil for growing crops. The army was powerful because it had to keep invaders out who wanted to conquer them. Egyptian soldiers trained with multiple types of weapons. The Ancient Egyptians had many gods and goddesses and were based on nature. Gods created the universe and maintained order, but they were also involved in everyday life. They also believed in the afterlife.

The tomb of Tutankhamun was discovered by Howard Carter and was found to be the most intact tomb ever found. Therefore, its discovery provided valuable information on the religion, rituals and culture of the ancient Egyptians.

The Rosetta Stone is a large block of black granite with inscriptions that say the same thing in three different scripts: hieroglyphic, demotic and ancient Greek. Nobody knew how to read ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs so having the writing in the other languages allowed scholars to decipher the meaning of hieroglyphs.

The ancient Egyptian writing called hieroglyphics used pictures to represent different objects, actions, sounds or ideas. There were more than 700 hieroglyphs. Some pictures stood for whole words. It could be carved onto stone or written on papyrus.

Life Skills

- Equality and fairness
- Food technology
- Responsible decision making
- Teamwork
- Social awareness



Metacognition

- What strategies did I use to help me learn in my lesson today?
- How am I remembering this learning?
- What have I learned that could be useful elsewhere?
- How will I apply what I have learned?
- Which senses were the most important in completing the task today?

Texts/books I will be using in this project:

- Marcy and the Riddle of the Sphinx by Joe Todd Stanton
- Ancient Egyptians Horrible Histories by Terry Deary