

History Year 4 Summer Term

Prior

Concept: Settlement, Religion,

We are learning about the settlement and achievements of the Ancient Egyptians. They are significant because they were one of the first civilisations to invent many things. They had a civilized society and strong beliefs.

Influence

After life

Words we will know!

Tutankhamun	illiterate	civilisation
Rituals	scribes	architecture
Significance	Gods/Godesses	mummification

Interpreting Evidence, Significance Who was Tutankhamun and how does he help us to understand Ancient Egypt?

TWAL: that Tutankhamun's tomb was the only royal burial found intact in modern times.

To use evidence to draw conclusions about Tutankhamun, explaining what you have found out and why you believe it to be true.

Identify and describe historically Tutankhamun and reasons why he is significant.

We will look at sources that were found in Tutankhamun's tomb by Howard Carter. We will collect evidence to find out what it taught us about Ancient Egypt. We will know that Tutankhamun is significant as his tomb allowed historians to uncover a lot of knowledge about life during this period.

Similarities and Difference What was life like to be rich or poor?

TWAL: to answer questions about similarities and differences between rich and poor in this period.

To know that lives were very difference for poor people compared to the rich.

We will learn that the rich lived in large, luxurious houses whilst the poor lived in cramped, mud-brick houses. The rich also had access to a wide variety of foods including meat and fruit whilst the poor were on a diet of bread. Rich people wore fine clothes with gold and stones whilst the poor wore simple clothes made of wool or linen. The poor were mostly illiterate, whilst the rich were very educated and were often scribes.

Interpreting Evidence What was life like to be an Ancient Egyptian child?

TWAL: to use evidence to draw conclusions about life as a child during this period and to explain why I believe it to be true.

To know that how life was for children was dictated by whether they were a boy or girl and rich or poor.

We will know that only boys went to school and attended from seven years old. Formal education was reserved for boys of wealthier families. Girls learnt household responsibilities including cooking, sewing and baking. The majority of children didn't receive an education and worked in the fields, which was a job passed from father to son. Girls would often get married very young!

We will look at a variety of different sources

Cause and Consequence What did the Ancient Egyptians believe happens after death?

TWAL: Identify and give reasons for why Ancient Egyptians participated certain rituals to prepare for death.

To know that Ancient Egyptians believed in life after death called the 'afterlife'.

We will learn that Egyptians believed that their spiritual body would continue to exist in an afterlife. Entry was not guaranteed. They would prepare for this by 'mummifying' the body. They had to participate in good deeds to have a 'good heart' for the after-life.

Interpreting Evidence Who did they worship?

TWAL: to use evidence to draw conclusions about who Ancient Egyptians worshipped.

To know that Egyptians worshiped many different gods and goddesses.

We will know that religion played a big part in their lives. They believed in many gods who could take different forms, usually as animals. Some of the most prominent were Ra, Iris, Osiris, Horus and Thoth. Pharaohs were seen as the link between people and god. Many Pharaohs built large temples in honour of heir gods. This links to their beliefs about the afterlife.

Change and Continuity, Significance Why do we still remember them?

TWAL: to answer questions about the past, considering the significance of the Ancient Egyptian civilisation.

To describe and begin to make links between Ancient Egypt and our life in the present day.

To know that we still remember them due to their influence in today's world.

We will know that they are a significant civilisation because they have influenced our maths, writing, medicine, religion, astronomy and more! Some of the architecture skills by the Egyptians are still used today. This is also significant as there have been many thousands of years in between!