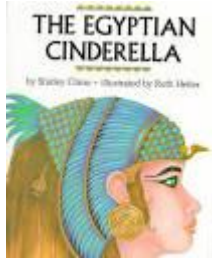


Unit of Work	Ancient Egypt
Text Driver	  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rxCH4mO09RA https://www.theschoolrun.com/best-childrens-books-about-ancient-egypt https://www.booksfortopics.com/ancient-egypt
NC Objectives	KS2 - The achievements of the earliest civilizations - an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China
Unit of Work Summary	During the unit of work the children will learn about the ancient Egyptian civilisation. From mummification to the River Nile, the children will find out all about life in ancient Egypt and what we can learn from the evidence the ancient Egyptians left behind.
Prior Learning	Early Years will have learnt about a museum during the Dinosaurs topic and will have some understanding of artefacts as sources of evidence.

	In class Year 1/2 children will use artefacts - home in the past and will go on to use a range of artefacts in all units of work in KS2.
Sticky Knowledge	• To locate ancient Egypt in time and place. • To learn about the Egyptian landscape and find out how it impacted on people's lives in Ancient Egypt. • To know the importance of the Nile to ancient Egyptian settlements. • To know how ancient Egyptians used the Nile for farming, fishing, trading, funerals and everyday life. • To know about Howard Carter and the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb in 1922. They will look at some of the artefacts found in the tomb, including the sarcophagus and death mask. • To know about Tutankhamen and how artefacts can teach us about the past. • To know about the Rosetta stone and why it was such an important discovery for translating hieroglyphics. • To know about Egyptian tombs, pyramids and burial sites. • To know some of the major gods and goddesses. • They will find out about temples and pyramids before looking at beliefs in the underworld and life after death. • To know the process of mummification.
New Vocabulary	afterlife - Life after death. Ancient Egyptians believed that, after a person died, their soul could pass through the underworld and enter a paradise known as the Field of Reeds where they would live forever. amulet - An object, often a small piece of jewellery in the shape of an animal or a god, used to protect the wearer against evil and danger. burial chamber - A room, often underground, used as a resting place for the remains of the dead. canopic jar - The name given to jars made from pottery or limestone and topped with the heads of the four sons of Horus that were used to store and preserve a person's organs during the

mummification process. Ancient Egyptians believed that the person would then take these into the afterlife so they would be complete.

embalming - Preserving a dead body. In ancient Egypt, embalming was done by mummification.

Hieroglyph - A word meaning 'sacred carving' used to describe a symbol in the ancient Egyptian writing system.

Hieroglyphics - A writing system, used by the ancient Egyptians, which used pictures (hieroglyphs) to represent sounds and words.

menat - A necklace made up of many strands of beads. It could be worn or held and used as a musical instrument that made a rattling sound, which was supposed to please the gods.

Mummification - A technique used to preserve a body so that it could enter the afterlife.

Nile - A major river which flows through north-eastern Africa. It is thought to be the longest river in the world.

Papyrus - A writing material made from the papyrus plant, a reed which grows near the banks of the river Nile. The English word 'paper' comes from this word.

Pharaoh - The most powerful person in ancient Egypt and who ruled over the people.

Pyramid - Large structures, made from stone that were commonly used as tombs for the pharaoh and their belongings. The most famous pyramid is the Great Pyramid of Giza, which is over 140 metres high and took 20 years to build.

Sarcophagus - A stone container designed to hold a coffin and used to bury Egyptian leaders. They were often covered in carvings and paintings.

Scarab - A large beetle found in Egypt. It was thought to represent resurrection and its image was used in good luck charms.

Scribe - A person who knew how to read and write, a skill which was not common in ancient Egypt. Their job was to record important and useful information on papyrus.

Temple - A place of worship. In ancient Egypt, temples were large stone buildings dedicated to the gods.

Tomb - A building built to house a body. The ancient Egyptians believed that, as well as the mummified body, the tomb should contain everything that person needed to enter the afterlife.

	Tutankhamun - A famous Egyptian pharaoh. He became pharaoh aged 10 and ruled until he was 19. His name means 'living image of [the god] Amun.' He is the most well-known pharaoh because his tomb, full of treasures, was found by an English archaeologist called Howard Carter in 1922. Underworld - A place that ancient Egyptians believed they had to pass through in order to enter the afterlife. It was thought to be home to many dangerous monsters. Once the person's soul had passed through here, they would enter the Hall of Osiris where they would be judged and it was decided whether or not they would enter the afterlife.
Post Learning	KS2 - Y6 - Religion and afterlife in Maya KS2 - Ancient Greece Year 6 RE - What do religions say when life gets hard?