

Spring 2			Lostwithiel Primary School			YEAR THREE - Beech Tree Class		
Big Question - 'What was it like to live by the River Nile in Ancient Egypt?'			History Knowledge Organiser					
7500 BC Humans settle in the Nile valey	3500 BC Hieroglyphics are first used	2550 BC The Great Pyramids of Giza	1472 BC Hatshepsut's reign begins	1336 BC Tutankhamen becomes pharoah	1279 BC Ramses II becomes pharoah	31 BC Cleopatra dies	30 BC Egypt becomes a Roman province	
<p>Prior Learning</p> <p>The children will begin to have an understanding of chronology and are able to order a simple sequence of dates from the past. They will have learnt about significant explorers in the past and begin to understand their influence over time. They are able to identify and discuss some similarities and differences about historical periods. They will begin to consider evidence from the past and ask questions to further their historical thinking.</p>								
Significant Events and People				Key Vocabulary				
There is a lot of evidence about Ancient Egypt that has been discovered by Egyptologists such as Howard Carter and Mary Brodrick.				Egyptologist	This is an archaeologist who focusses on Ancient Egypt. They excavate (dig up) places and tombs in Egypt to find evidence about the past.			
Ancient Egyptians lived around the banks of the river Nile. The annual flooding of the Nile helped the crops and papyrus to grow.				papyrus	This is a plant that grows on the banks of the river Nile. It was used to make paper. The oldest surviving papyrus paper dates from 2500 BC.			
Ancient Egypt was ruled by different families over thousands of years. The head ruler or King of Egypt was called a Pharoah.				pharoah	This is the name for an Ancient Egyptian ruler. Some significant pharoahs were: Hatshepsut, Tutankhamun, Ramses II and Cleopatra VII.			
Ancient Egyptians believed in an afterlife so they buried their important rulers in tombs inside great pyramids. The Great pyramids at Giza were built by thousands of slaves.				afterlife	This is the belief that there is a life after your body dies. The Ancient Egyptians buried objects with them that they would need in the afterlife.			
Ancient Egyptians practised mummification. A lot of evidence for Ancient Egypt has come from investigating mummies and the places where they were buried.				mummification	This is a way to preserve a human or animal body for use in the afterlife. The bodies were wrapped in special oils and bandages.			
Ancient Egyptians believed in lots of different Gods and Goddesses. Each God or Goddess was depicted with an object or symbol to show what their strengths were.				symbol	A symbol is a picture or pattern which represents an idea or belief. For example, Ra has a round symbol to show he is the God of the Sun.			
The Ancient Egyptians were one of the first Ancient people to use writing in their everyday lives. They wrote using hieroglyphics on papyrus paper and walls of tombs.				hieroglyphics	This is a type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols. It was used to write stories on tomb walls about the lives of pharoahs.			

Key Historical Concepts

To order the key events of the Ancient Egypt time period and begin to understand where they fit into world history.

To understand how our knowledge of Ancient Egypt is constructed from a very large range of sources, as the climate and burial techniques have helped preserve thousands of artefacts.

To study the achievements of Ancient Egyptians, including the importance of the Nile river, the location of the major settlements, the culture, religious beliefs and the impact and influence of Ancient Egypt on the rest of the world.

To construct informed responses by selecting and organising relevant historical information for PowerPoint presentations on Ancient Egypt.

To understand that different versions of the past may exist, with particular reference to the death of Tutankhamun and how historical thinking changes with the emergence of new evidence and archaeological techniques.

To continue to develop the appropriate use of historical terms:

chronology, sequence, timeline, ancient, BC, AD, dynasty, empire, slave, territory, Egyptologist, preservation, climate, settlement, culture, religion, forensic evidence, DNA

Cross Curricular Links

Class reader: *The Gold in the Grave, The Cat Mummy*

English: a story with a historical setting, newspaper reports based on Tutankhamun, Howard Carter and Mary Brodrick.

Science: body parts and skeletons

Geography: Land use, physical and human features, rivers

Art: Paul Klee painting based on symbols, 3D sculptures based on pyramids

DT: Design and making Egyptain bread

Computing: communicating ideas and presentations to others using PowerPoint.

Linked documents:

Year Three Class Overview, History Whole School Progression document, Class Medium Term Planning, weekly Smartboard presentations, history assessment grid.

Stone Age (From 350,000 BC) Year 3	Ancient Egypt (3100BC—395BC) Year 3	Maya Civilisation (2000BC—1500AD) Year 4/5	Ancient Greece (776BC—146BC) Year 4/5	Ancient Rome (800BC—500AD) Year 4/5	Anglo-Saxons (450AD—1066AD) Year 4/5	Christopher Columbus born (1451) Year 2	Tudor Period (1485—1603) Year 1	Great Fire of London (1666) Year 1

