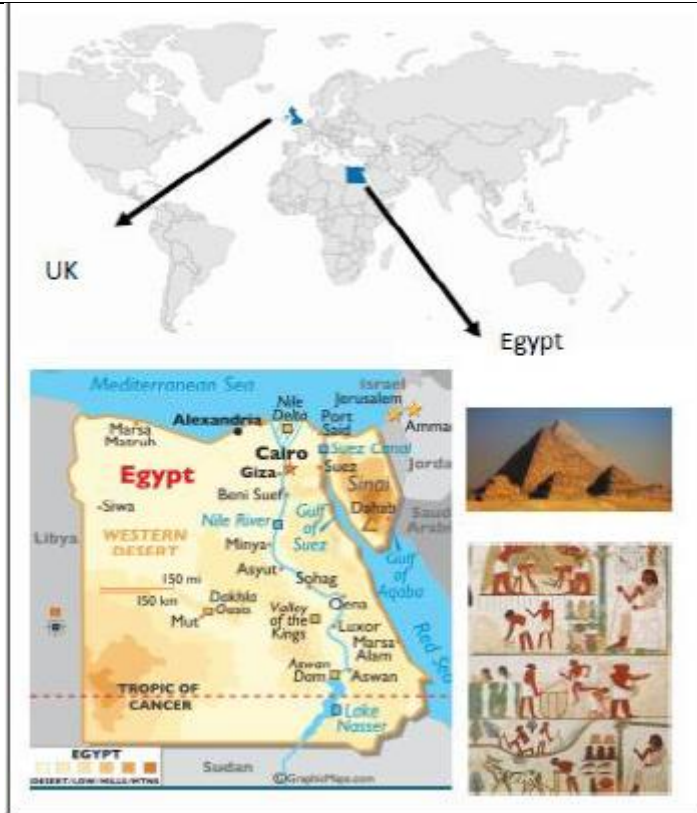


The achievement of the earliest civilisations- an overview of where and when the first civilisations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Egypt YR4 Summer Term

LO/SC	Knowledge organiser
<p>LO: I am learning where and when the Ancient Egyptians lived</p> <p>SC- I can Place Ancient Egypt period onto a timeline</p> <p>Locate Egypt on a map</p> <p>Compare modern and Ancient Egyptian maps</p> <p>Challenge: Notice where it fits on a timeline in comparison to other historical periods previously studied</p>	



Ancient Egypt maps

*LO: I am learning about childhood in Ancient Egypt
 SC- I can:
 Review and analyse information from variety of sources*

- only boys from wealthy families went to school (learning to read and write as this was important if you were going to become a scribe or work in government- which were jobs held by the rich)
- Other children learned a trade at home- boys learned their father's trade. Girls were taught to be mothers (look after babies, weave and grind corn)
- Despite that childhood was not very different from today with children playing games and sports and toys and board games
- Many children had full time jobs by 13
- schools were inside temples and priests/scribes were the teachers

<p>Describe the life of a child in Ancient Egyptian times Compare the life of a child in Ancient Egypt a to another time period studied (could be Ancient Greece or time period year 3- Victorians, Romans, stone ages) Present my research in a cohesive way using historical terms Chal Consider which they would prefer and why?</p>	
<p>LO: I am learning about aspects of Pharaoh life and influence in depth Focus: (Look at several aspects for each of these over a series of lessons with this LO but the focus will change to- pharaoh's clothes, homes, tombs, hierarchy. Then they can create</p>	<p>Session 1 what are pharaohs and their hierarchy Pharaohs were believed to be the living descendants of Ra, the sun god. People thought Pharaohs were god too Don't need to memories hierarchy below but know they are top</p>

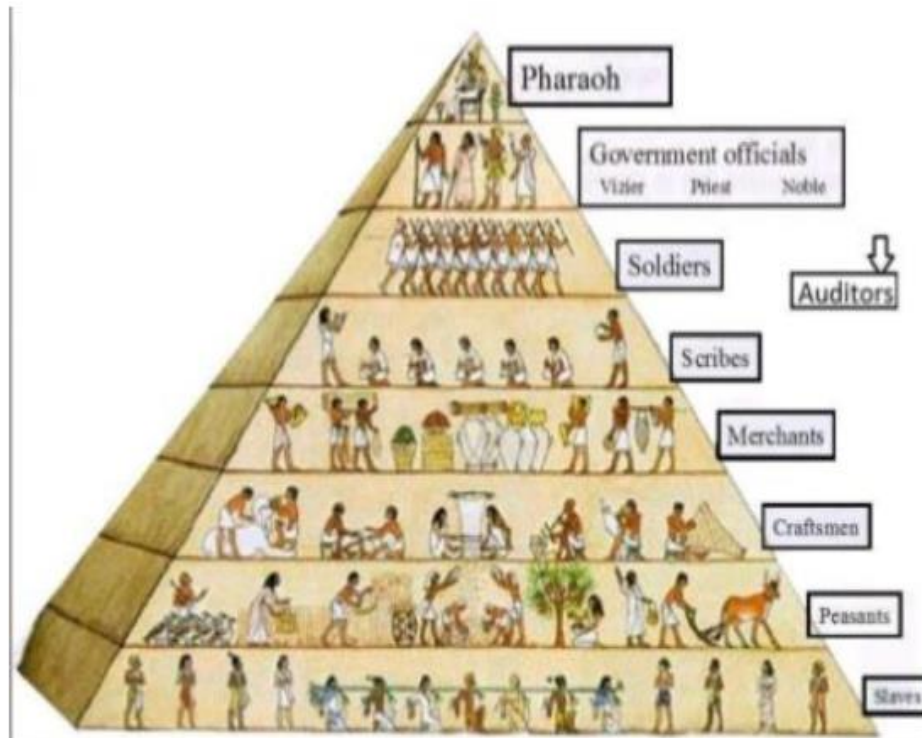
an assessment
outcome piece based
on this understanding
SC- I can:

Ask and answer a
variety of questions
about the pharaohs
Gather information
about the Pharaohs to
answer questions
Place significant
people and events on
a timeline

Present my research in
a cohesive way using
historical terms
Challenge

How does this
compare to systems
and structures today?

Hierarchy



-able to name some well-known Pharaohs

Key Individuals

- **Narmer** – said to be the first pharaoh of all Egypt, around 3150 BCE. Also known as warrior Menes.
- **Khufu** – pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza
- **Hatshepsut** – first and longest-reigning female pharaoh
- **Tutankhamun** – youngest pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings
- **Ramses II** – often known as Ramses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum.

Session 2

Clothing

Pharaohs had crowns to show their power (white crown whilst in upper Egypt, red crown when they were in lower Egypt) A red and white crown together means they ruled all of Egypt.

Crowns of ancient Egypt



Ceremonial beard- symbol of royal power (even females pharaohs wore beards)

Only Gods and Pharaohs were allowed to carry the ankh- means the person holding it has the power to give life and take it away.

Session 3- Pharaoh homes

- built around a central courtyard where flowers, fruit and vegetables were grown
- Built along the River Nile
- Some rich houses had indoor toilets (cess pits were used by rich and poor for sewage)
- very wealthy lined outside walls in limestone- causing their houses to sparkle in the sunlight
- could have as many as 30 rooms (many used to hold sealed food jars, guest rooms, children's room and even a bathroom without running water)
- Centre of house raised for family room- raised to keep out sand and centre of home was the coolest room in summer and warm in winter

Session 4 Tombs

Life after death- Ancient Egyptians believed death was not the end- if you lived a good life, then you could live again in the afterlife.

1. Afterlife- The spirit of the dead travelled through Duat full of dangers: snakes, lakes on fire and evil spirits (an underground world) You had to get past it before you could meet Osiris and be reborn in a heavenly version of Egypt.
2. If you survived Duat you got to the Hall of Truths, the god Anubis would weigh the heart (to see if you were good in life)- scale needed to balance to be able to enter the heavenly Egypt. A. Egyptian's believed that the heart was home of the wisdom not the brain
3. Mummification - dead bodies were mummified to make their bodies last longer as they believed that they would need their bodies in the after life

(a brief understanding of the steps of mummification)
4. The tombs were the place where the ancient Egyptians were buried (wealthy- pharaohs) Valley of the Kings is where many of the tombs were built. The resting place for their mummified bodies. Filled with what they would need in the after life: food, treasures, gold,