

Year 3 Over the Water—Ancient Egyptians

Intent: For children to have knowledge and understanding of an Ancient Civilisation and significant achievements that have shaped the World.

Hook: Visit to the World Museum

P4C ('botheredness')
Spirituality, Identity

Notable people

Who?	What did they do?
Tutankhamun	The most famous pharaoh found in his tomb in 1922 by Howard Carter
Cleopatra	Regarded as the last pharaoh of Egypt and maintained power by making alliances with the Romans.
Howard Carter	A British archaeologist and Egyptologist who became world famous for discovering Tutankhamun's nearly intact body and treasures.
Alla Awad	Current Egyptian Artist

Key Vocabulary

Pharaoh, alliances, tomb, archaeologist, hieroglyphs, mummification, sphinx, giza, Canopic jars, preserve, civilisation, sacred, conquered, temples, pyramids, sarcophagus, invention, petal, fertilisation, carpel, stamen, dispersal, pollination, pollen, nectar, nutrients, roots, leaves, fruit, flowers, shadows, absence, edit, crop, filter, mural, primary colours, secondary colours, tones, tertiary colours, warm colours, cool colours, worship, petals, absorb. Anther, carbon dioxide, oxygen, dispersal, dissect, fertilisation, function, germination, life cycle, mature, nutrients, pollination

Key Dates

Time	Fact
3100BC	Egypt was unified under powerful Kings and the pharaohs built huge pyramids and temples
3000BC	A civilisation was established by this time.
1346BC	Tutankhamun was born and lived until he was around 18 years old.
1000BC	Ancient Egypt was in decline and split into smaller parts.
31BC	Egypt fell under Roman control

Trips, Visitors and Visits

World Museum—visit the Ancient Egyptian
 Photography exhibition in a local place/building
 Visit to an Art Gallery that displays photographs

Authentic Product	Subjects Covered	Knowledge of
Egyptian mural	Art—Painting and Colour History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Egyptian alphabet contained more than 700 hieroglyphs which means 'holy writing' • Mummification was a process of preserving a dead person's body • The sarcophagus was a large stone box that held the mummy's coffin • Canopic jars were special jars that held the organs of the mummy. • The Egyptians believed in different Gods which dictated their lives. • Cats were sacred animals because it was believed they brought good luck to the household. • Pharaohs built huge temples and pyramids and conquered other lands • The sphinx was a mythological beast with the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh or God. • Egyptians built sphinx statues to guard tombs. • Ancient Egyptians invented lots of things we use today such as paper, pens, locks and keys. • How to mix to make warm and cool colours. • Metallic colours are gold, silver and bronze. • A mural is a large painting
Photography exhibition	Science—Light Computing (Born to be an Artist) Music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light is why we can see things and dark is an absence of light. • Light is reflected from surfaces. • Direct sunlight can be dangerous to eyes-know ways to protect eyes in direct sunlight. • Shadows are formed when light is blocked by an object. • How to change the size of a shadow • Filters create an effect on photographs • Appreciate music from different traditions and from great composers and musicians.
Make a savoury dish from crops grown in school.	History Science—Plants DT—Nutrition and Cooking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunters and fisherman lived on the bank of the River Nile • Egyptians learnt farming techniques (growing crops and raising animals) • Bees were sacred animals and bee keeping was practiced with hives being moved up and down the Nile to allow pollination during different seasons. • Plants need air, light, nutrients, space to grow, water and warmth in order to grow. • The parts of a flower are the petals, the stamen (the male part) and the carpel (female part) • For a plant to grow a new seed, pollen needs to get to its carpel from another plant of the same species. • Pollinators are animals and insects that transfer the pollen • Seeds are dispersed in 4 ways: wind, animals, water, and explosion. • Food is grown, reared and caught
	RE—How do Muslims worship?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslims worship in a building called a mosque • When Muslims pray they must always face Makkah

MINI TOPIC	Subjects Covered	Knowledge of:
Plants	Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The petals on a flower are usually bright to attract bees and other insects so that they can collect pollen • When insects have collected the pollen they make seeds and these are then able to grow and make new plants. This is called germination. • Leaves use carbon dioxide and sunlight to make food for the plant. • The stem carries water and nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plants. Leaves use the water to make food. • The roots help to anchor the plant in the soil. • Plants need air, water, sunlight, nutrients from the soil, room to grow and suitable temperature. • Roots absorb water from the soil. • The stem transports water to the leaves • Water evaporates from the leaves • This evaporation causes more water to be sucked up the stem. The water is sucked up the stem like water being sucked up through a straw. • The flower's job is to create seeds so that new plants can grow. • Pollination occurs when pollen is transferred from plant to plant. • Seeds are formed when the pollen travels down to meet the ovule • Seeds are dispersed so that germination can begin again.
How do Hindus view God and how is Diwali celebrated?	RE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trimurti is the 3 main Gods in one: Brahma, Shiva and Vishnu • Brahma is the creator • Vishnu is the preserver or sustainer • Shiva is the destroyer • Ganesha is the elephant-headed God

See long term plans for French, PE, Literacy, Maths, SRE