

Hawley Primary School



Years 3&4 – Walk like an Ancient Egyptian, spring 1

“Ancient Egypt” refers to the 3000 years from approx. 3100 BC to 332 BC (when Egypt was invaded by Alexander the Great).

Guided Reading – dictionary skills:

We will use our new class sets of Collins dictionaries in different ways. After reading, we will answer questions about the Rosetta Stone, hieroglyphics, mummification, Canopic jars, Howard Carter and Tutankhamun.

English: We will write a narrative that retells the story of a 9 minute award winning no-dialogue animation. We will learn how to build suspense as we write, as well as focusing on punctuating speech. <https://www.literacyshed.com/the-egyptian-pyramids.html> We will extend last term’s magazine writing by instead using non-fiction books about the Egyptians as inspiration for our writing.

Glossary

Canopic jars - containers used during the mummification process, to store and preserve the stomach, intestines, liver and lungs; made from limestone pottery.



cartouche – the name of a **pharaoh** was always circled in an oval.

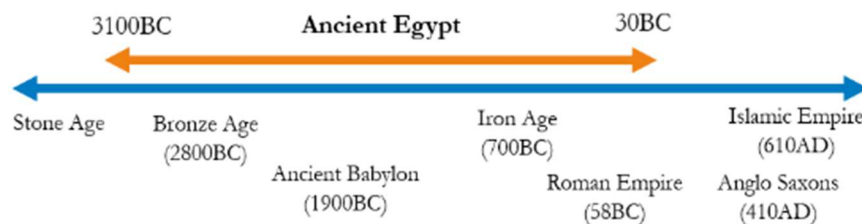


Art: We will analyse images of Egyptian collars and cuffs, then make our own. We will use card, paper, “gems” and paint instead of precious metals, beads and jewels. These can be worn on Egyptian Day as part of our costume. (Date tbc via Parentmail).



History We will:

- put important Ancient Egyptian events into chronological order (a timeline)
- Investigate replicas of Egyptian artefacts
- learn what was buried in pyramids or tombs with pharaohs and consider why this was done



Music: Using different percussion instruments, we will create pieces of music which accompany the animation watched in English lessons and build suspense as appropriate. We will sing modern songs about the Ancient Egyptians.

PSHE: Relationships (families)

We will consider how:

- families differ from each other
- these differences must be valued
- shared experiences support a positive family life
- people within families should care for each other and how
- to know when to ask for help and seek advice

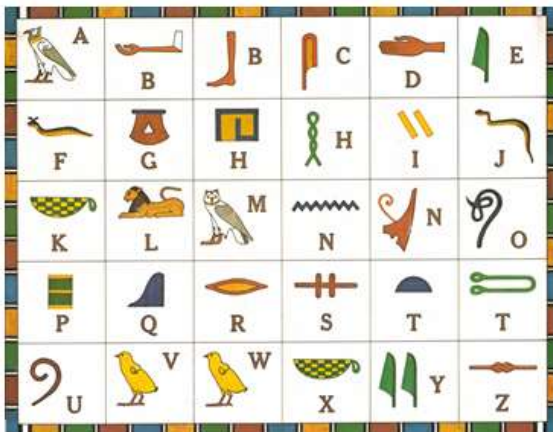
cold desert – very dry conditions that are hostile for plant and animal life eg Antarctica.

desert – only 20% of deserts are sandy; others have rock, gravel or dust.

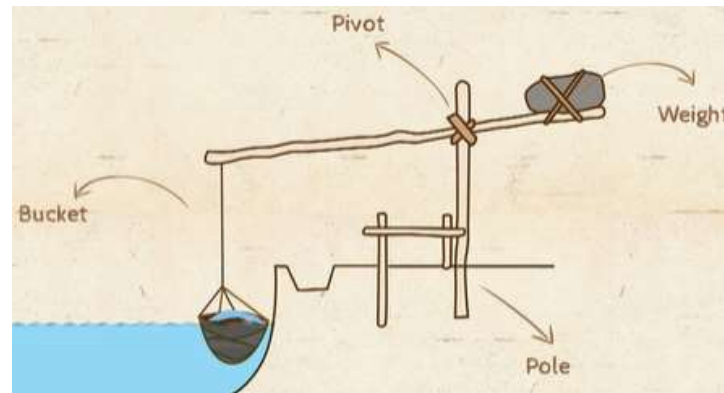
Geography: We will identify the location of **hot** and **cold deserts** using an atlas because most of Egypt is desert.



We will use maps to investigate **where people settled in Ancient Egypt** (along **the Nile**) and learn about their **water irrigation methods (shaduf and sakia)** to allow them to grow crops. We will compare this to modern maps (people still mostly live along the Nile, but annual flooding was limited by the building of the Aswan Dam).



A shaduf:



Howard Carter – led the expedition that discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun in 1922.

hieroglyphics – 700+ symbols used as letters and numbers

mummification – the skin and flesh of a dead body was preserved in 7 steps

natron - salt used to dry out a dead body

pharaoh – queen or king of Ancient Egypt

The Pyramids were built by pharaohs as their burial sites, starting around 2600 BC (4080 years ago). They are perhaps the oldest buildings in the world today.

sakia/saqiyah – a mechanical water lifting device

sarcophagus – a coffin

shaduf – a mechanical water lifting device

the Rosetta Stone – discovered in 1799, the same text was written in both Ancient Greek and Hieroglyphics, allowing for the hieroglyphics to finally be translated

Computing: we will use Purple Mash's simplified version of Microsoft Excel to create spreadsheets:

- entering data into rows and columns
- creating bar graphs and pie charts
- finding totals
- multiplying data within cells to create new data to create our own times table machine

Times	tables	machine			
			Alter this number to make a new times table.		
	1	x	1	=	1

