Berkswell CE Primary School - Year 5 – The Curse of the Mummy – The Ancient Egyptians

The Ancient Egyptians

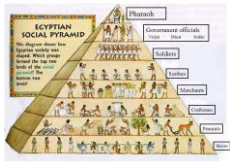
What you will know by the end of the unit:

Children will know:

- gain a Chronological understanding of Ancient Egypt.
- find out about Food and Farming - look at the 3 different seasons and why this was
- the Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also fertile soil - this means that people settled near the banks of the Nile as it was considered a prime location. They were among the first civilisations to use irrigation systems.
- the Nile also provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and a key means of transport.



- about ancient Egyptian life because of evidence such as the pyramids, the artefacts that were found there and methods of communications such as the use of hieroglyphics and papyrus rolls.
- Egyptian society was very hierarchical - this means that some groups of people were deemed more important than others. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian society.



- Mummification was the process of preserving a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the afterlife.



- the bodies of important people, such as pharaohs, were placed in pyramids, which were built as tombs.
- understand the importance of the pyramids in Egyptian society and the process involved in building a pyramid. They will know the key features of a pyramid
- religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. These were called deities.



- Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's burial chamber in the Valley of the Kings.
- develop an understanding of what modern Egypt is like and how it contrasts with Ancient Egypt

Key Vocabulary

afterlife	a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal
ancient	belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410)
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
artefacts	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
canopic jar	Each jar held a body organ
civilisation	a human society with its own social organisation and culture
deities	a god or goddess
hierarchy	a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society
hieroglyphics	symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, for example those of ancient Egypt
irrigation	supply land with water in order to help crops grow
mummification	if a dead body is mummified, it is preserved, for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth
papyrus	a tall water plant that grows in Africa
pharaoh	a king of ancient Egypt
pyramids	ancient stone buildings with four triangular sloping sides. The most famous pyramids are those built in ancient Egypt to contain the bodies of their kings and queens
sarcophagus	a large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in ancient times
society	people in general, thought of as a large organised group
Sphinx	A mythological beast with the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh or god.

Key Dates

c. 3500 BC:	Early settlers settle in the Nile valley.
c. 3100 BC:	Development of hieroglyphics
c. 2700 BC:	First stone pyramid built.
c. 2600 BC:	Pyramid of Giza built.
c.1332 BC	The 10 year rule of Tutankhamun begins
c. AD 30	Queen Cleopatra is defeated and by the Roman invasion.
c. AD 300:	Last use of hieroglyphic writing.
1922:	Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Prior Learning:

– Knowing how to place events and periods on a timeline
– Understanding terms such as century, decade, BC/AD or BCE/CE
– Knowing the difference between primary and secondary sources
– Understanding that historians use evidence to find out about the past
– Understanding that events happen for reasons and have consequences
– Comparing periods, societies or groups from the past
– Asking historical questions
– Using evidence to support answers

Diagrams









Historical Skills and Enquiry

Describe how Egyptian artefacts and ruins tell us about their culture, and religious beliefs.
Describe what Egyptian life was like for different groups of people.
Describe how the Egyptian society has had an impact on modern society.
Describe why people chose to settle in certain areas in ancient Egypt.
Compare what was happening in the Egyptian civilisation with what was happening in Britain at the same time.
Compare aspects of life such as achievements, society, beliefs, and architecture.
Present what you know about the Egyptians using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography, English, Maths, Computing, etc.)
Use appropriate vocabulary to communicate about the Egyptians.

Human Development—Year 5—Science

Key Concepts

By the end of this term you will know how to...

Pupils learn about the human life cycle and about the changes of the body during puberty. They learn about the development of a baby during pregnancy and about the birth of a baby.

Scientific enquiry skills

Pupils could work scientifically by researching the gestation periods of other animals and comparing them with humans; by finding out and recording the length and mass of a baby as it grows– links to prior learning from Autumn term lifecycles

What you should already know …

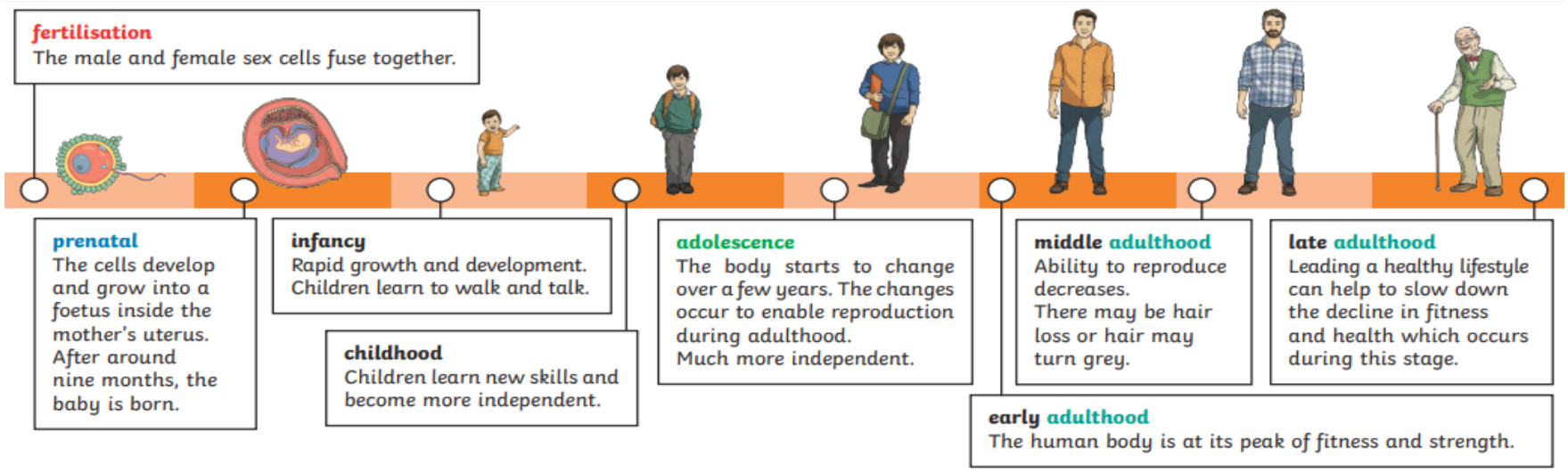
- **the key stages that a human goes through at each age**
- **Some features that define a living organism**
- **The stages of life cycles of some living things**

Key Vocabulary

Fertilisation-	**The male and female sex cells fuse together**
Prenatal-	**The stage of development from the time of fertilisation to the time of birth**
Gestation-	**The process or time when prenatal development take place before birth**
Reproduce-	**To produce young**
Life cycles-	**The changes a living thing goes through**
Adolescence-	**The emotional stage of development between childhood and adulthood**
Puberty-	**The physical stage of development between childhood and adulthood**

Animal reproductive ages and offspring

Animal	Reproductive age onset	Size of litter	Possible number of offspring over life
Rat	2-4 months	10-12 pups	Max 15 litters/year
Cat	6-9 months	4-6 kittens	Max 3 litters/year
Fox	10 months	4-5 kites	1 litter/year
Horse	2-3 years	1 foal	c. 1 foal/year
Elephant	14 years	1 calf	1 calf every 2-3 years



Earth and Space—Year 5—Science

Key Concepts

By the end of this term you will know how to...

Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system

Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies

Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth

Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.

Prior Learning:

Year 3:

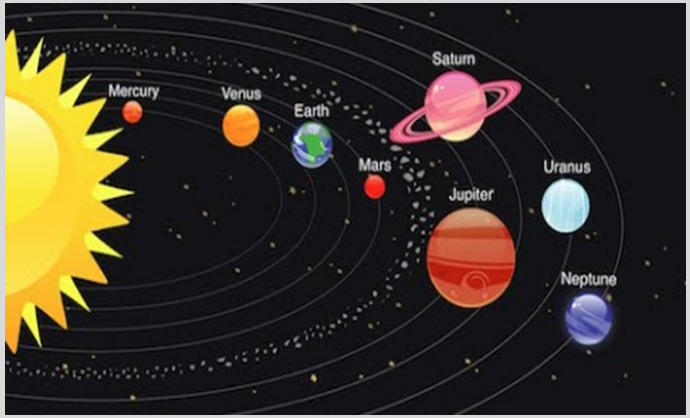
Light from the sun can be dangerous and can find ways to protect my eyes.

We need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.

Notice that light is reflected from surfaces.

Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object

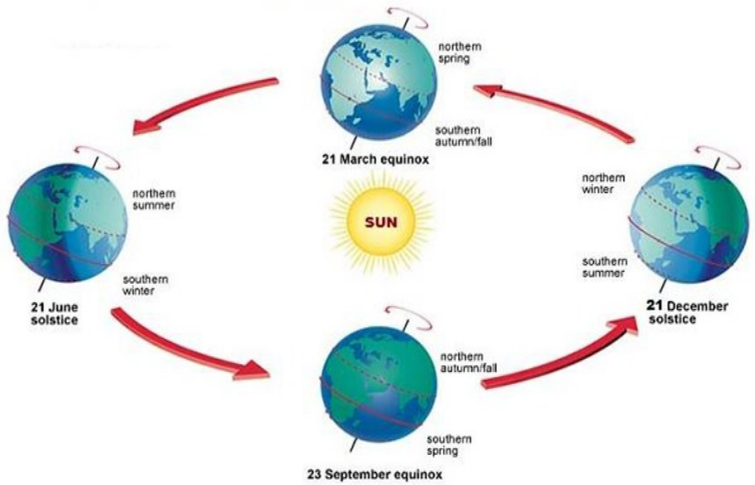
The Solar System



Key Vocabulary

Asteroid	**A small rocky body orbiting the sun**
Axis	**An imaginary line about which a body rotates**
Celestial	**Positioned in or relating to the sky, or outer space as observed in the astronomy**
Day	**A twenty-four hour period, from one midnight to the next, corresponding to a rotation of the earth on its axis**
Dwarf planet	**A celestial body resembling a small planet but lacking certain technical criteria to be classed as a planet e.g. Pluto**
Geocentric	**Where people believed the earth was at the centre of the solar system**
Heliocentric	**Representing the sun as the centre of the solar system, the modern view of the solar system**
Moon	**A natural satellite of any planet**
Night	
Orbit	**The regularly repeated oval course of a celestial object around a star or planet**
Planet	**A celestial body moving in orbit round a star**
rotation	**The action of rotating about an axis or centre**
Solar system	**The collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit round the sun**
star	**A fixed luminous point in the night sky which is a large, remote body like the sun**

Equinox



Phases of the moon

