

Unit Title: What was the Ancient Egyptian Civilisation?

Y3
Summer 1

End Point - The aim of this unit is for pupils to:

- Know the importance of the River Nile to the Egyptians in terms of trade and the fertility of the land for farming
- Know the location of Egypt and its main cities
- Know the key features of a desert biome

End of unit assessment task:

Know the importance of the River Nile for trade and farming

Links:

Marcie and the Riddle of the Sphinx – Joe Todd-Stanton

Geography – Settlements

History – Knowledge of history beyond their living memory

Prior Learning:

- Know the four countries of the UK and their capital cities
- Know, name and locate the continents and oceans of the world
- Know the 4 compass points
- Name and locate Middlesbrough on a map
- Know that humans create settlements, often near natural resources
- Know that different parts of the world have different climates and that this is because of their location in relation to the equator (Y3, A2)
- Know the term Biome (Y3, A2)
- Recognise similarities and difference between where they live and other countries




Key Aspects of the Unit:



Map and atlas work/Fieldwork and investigation



Location

	Physical Features: Understand that physical features are natural features in an environment. Understand that physical features can include: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather and volcanoes.
	Human Features: Understand that human features are features in an environment that have been made by people. Understand that human features can include: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.
	Physical Processes Impact of nature on the earth e.g. erosion, plate tectonics, water cycle.

Key Knowledge:

- Revisit what a biome is
- Know the biomes studied this year: Arctic (tundra), Tropical Rainforest and Desert
- For children to be able to answer the following questions on the Desert biome:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the biome like? • Where is this biome found? • What is its climate? • Which animals live there? • Which plants live there? |
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Deserts are found throughout the world, mainly in Africa and Australia. Cold deserts cover most of Antarctica. The desert is the driest biome A land is called a desert if gets less than 250mm of rain in a year. Some deserts (such as the Sahara) will get less than an inch of rainfall a year. Deserts can be hot or cold. In hot deserts it will be hot in the day and cold at night (due to the lack of foliage to keep in heat.) Cold deserts are found further from the equator, ad will have few living things due to their cold. Cold deserts cover most of Antarctica. Animals that live in hot deserts have to cope with extreme temperatures and little water. Camels, gazelles, snakes, lizards and small rodents are common animals here. Camels can travel 100 miles across the desert without water. Very few people live in deserts. Desert plants have features that help them survive in the dry climate such as special roots that help them absorb what little water there is available. Cacti and yuccas are common desert plants. Plant will grow more abundantly around an oasis (an area with a supply of fresh water.) Due to the lack of water in deserts, soils take a long time to recover when they are damaged. This makes them very vulnerable.

- Know the location of Egypt and its main cities
- Know the geographical importance of the River Nile to the Ancient Egyptians – trade and farming
- To know the land around the River Nile was fertile and therefore good for farming

Geographical Skills:

Mapping:

- Begin to make a simple scale drawing

- Draw a simple map with an agreed key.
- Know why a key is needed
- Recognise some standard symbols
- Locate places on larger scale maps e.g map of Europe
- Follow a route on a map with some accuracy
- Use the scale bar on a map to estimate distance
- Draw objects to scale (e.g using squared paper 1:1 then 1:2 etc)

Fieldwork:

- Apply age –appropriate Maths knowledge to understanding of geography (e.g. length, distance, volume, angles, area and scales)
- Understand the four compass points and begin to use them to follow routes

Vocabulary

oceans	a continuous body of salt water that covers more than 70 percent of the Earth's surface.
continents	A very large area of land that consists of many countries such as Europe
trade	The act of exchanging or buying and selling goods.
river	A large natural stream of water flowing in a particular course toward a lake, ocean, or other body of water.
settlement	A place where people live
settlers	People who move permanently from one place to live in another
farm	An area of land used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock
landscape	Everything that you can see when you look across an area of land including hills, trees, buildings, rivers and plants
Equator	An imaginary horizontal line around the earth that splits the world into the northern and southern hemispheres
Lines of Latitude: Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn	Imaginary horizontal lines, which circle the earth above and below the Equator
Line of Longitude: Greenwich Meridian	An imaginary line that splits the world into east and west
map	A drawing or a particular area such as a city, country or a continent.
human features	Features of land that been impacted by human activity.
physical features	Natural features of land
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical
biomes	A natural area of vegetation and animals