

Rose Wood Academy: Enquiry Driven Learning Overview

Prior Knowledge (Direct Pathway)

Knowing we had a Prehistoric age of Dinosaurs.

They know what life in Britain was like 5000 years ago

Science: Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant.

Geography: Using maps, atlases and globes to locate countries. Learning about climate zones

DT: Technical knowledge: Mechanisms - Design and make a water irrigation system (levers and linkages)

Art: Repeating patterns – Egyptian art and decoration

Prior Knowledge (Indirect Pathway)

Science: Pupils can describe stages of development of a full grown plant.

Geography: The child can use a world map, atlas or globe to name and locate the seven continents and five oceans.

Enquiry Question?

Why were the ancient Egyptians so successful?

Content on direct pathway

Our project this term is 'Why were the ancient Egyptians so successful?' The project is based on the book, 'Marcy and the Riddle of the Sphinx' by Joe Todd Stanton.

Pupils will learn about the importance of The Nile and the role the fertile flood plains played in the rise of the Egyptian civilization. They will learn about the social structure of Ancient Egyptian civilisation.

They will learn about the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb by Howard Carter in 1922 and about the life of the boy king. They will learn that Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over.

Pupils will learn about the religious beliefs and practices of the ancient Egyptians. They will learn about the process of preparing the body for burial and the afterlife.

Children will write adventure stories in the form of a 1st person journal based on the story of 'Marcy and the Riddle of the Sphinx' by Joe Tod Stanton.

They will learn research skills to find out about life in ancient Egypt and will produce fact files about Egyptian gods.

They will write instructions explaining how to make a mummy.

Enquiry Outcomes

A museum of ancient Egyptian artefacts that will include: Canopic jars, death masks, cartouches and water irrigation systems. Pupils will be able to confidently talk about why the ancient Egyptians were so successful, their key beliefs and will be able to name famous pharaohs and important gods.

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<u>Year Group:</u> 3	<u>Term:</u> Summer 1
Title: Why were the ancient Egyptians so successful?	Key Focus : History
Project Enhancements: Visit to The Dorman Museum in Middlesbrough – ‘Walk like an Egyptian’ workshop Take part in a fun packed workshop that concentrates on the Ancient Egyptian ritual of mummification Dressed in full Egyptian costume, learn about the embalming process from start to finish.	
<u>How can you help?</u> If you wish to do additional homework with your child, you could help them to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a fact file about the river Nile and compare it to other world rivers• Find you who or what ‘Ka’ was. Design a colourful symbol that might represent ‘Ka’ in Egyptian hieroglyphics.• Use the words ancient Egypt’ to create an acrostic poem.• Use hieroglyphics to write a message to a friend or family member. Can they crack your Egyptian code?	

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Subject Specific Vocabulary		Key Knowledge
mummy	A dead body which has been preserved or dried out	Cleopatra - a famous Egyptian queen
pyramid	a triangular building built as Egyptian tomb	Ramses the Great - one of the most powerful of all pharaohs of ancient Egypt
pharaoh	an ancient Egyptian ruler	Tutankhamun - a young pharaoh who became famous because his tomb was untouched when it was discovered
sarcophagus	a stone coffin	Ancient Egyptian civilisation began about 5000 years ago and lasted for roughly 3000 years.
scarab	a beetle that was sacred to the ancient Egyptians	The ancient Egyptians were farmers who grew wheat, barley, fruit, vegetables, flax and papyrus.
sphinx	an Egyptian statue having the body of a lion and the head of a man	Ancient Egypt was ruled by kings and queens called pharaohs
temple	a sacred building used for religious purposes	They worshipped over 2000 different gods.
tomb	a building or room used for burial	They believed in a never-ending afterlife and spent a lot of time preparing for death.
hieroglyph	a picture used to write something	
Nile River	one of Africa's greatest rivers - which flows into the Mediterranean Sea	They preserved important people by mummifying their dead bodies and buried them in large tombs inside pyramids.
oasis	a fertile place in a desert that has plants and water	They used a form of writing called hieroglyphs.
archaeologist	a person who studies the lives and cultures of ancient peoples	
artefact	an object which has been made or modified by a human	
Cairo	the modern capital of Egypt	

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Spiritual

Children will learn about the different gods of the Ancient Egyptians. They will reflect on their own beliefs and show understanding, and have respect, for the beliefs of others.

Social

Children will enjoy learning about the history of different communities and the social hierarchy of the ancient Egyptians and be able to compare to their own lives/community.

Be kind and REAP the rewards

Children will be respectful of the views others and have empathy for those who are less fortunate than themselves.

Moral

Children will investigate the moral and ethical issues during the Ancient Egyptian period. They will be able to discuss whether they were right in the way lower classes were treated and be able to say why.

Cultural

Children will have a greater understanding of the history of the ancient world and how this has influenced and shaped the world, in which they live. They will explore and appreciate different faiths and celebrate diversity.