

Blewbury CE Primary School – **History KS2**

Shine your light and share it with the world!

Inquiry question: How does the weather effect humans?

History unit: Ancient Egypt

Strand: Achievement of early civilisation

What children will need to already know to access this unit:

- That ancient history is BC
- How to plot periods of history in chronological order on a timeline
- What a civilisation is
- Where Egypt and Ethiopia are on a map and their climates
- Water is an important resource and shapes where people live
- That volcanos erupt and pollute the atmosphere

Why is this unit being taught in this term and links to previous learning.

Links to key inquiry question and connections with geography.
 Previous water knowledge through local history study in KS1 – how civilisations built up around water
 Growing plant (water) in year 3.
 Builds on knowledge of ancient civilisations and chronology of BC
 Impact of volcanoes
 Knowledge that in some areas there is drought
 Science knowledge of adaptation
 Links back to what human beings need
 Links to food being important to keep healthy
 Harvest/RE

Historical skills and enquiry (what the children will do)

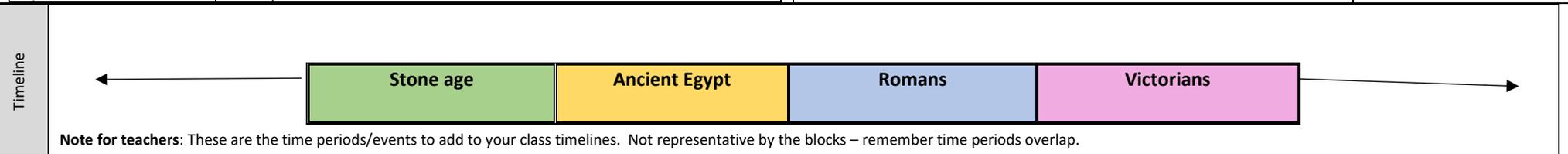
- Describe why certain people decided to settle in certain areas in Ancient Egypt
- Use appropriate vocabulary to communicate about the Egyptians
- Understand the historical concept of cause and consequence
- Discuss historical connections between Ancient Egyptians and Romans
- Ask historically valid questions and create own accounts of life in Ancient Egypt

Key vocabulary/glossary of terms:

economy	the system of how money is made and used within a country
barter	trading one thing for another without using money
harvest	to collect what has been planted and grown in the ground
river	a large natural stream of water that flows over land
Pharaoh	The Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt were the supreme leaders of the land. They were like kings or emperors
civil unrest	fighting between different groups of people living in the same country
Fustat	the capital of Ancient Egypt. Cairo is now the capital of Egypt
Famine	when large numbers of people cannot get enough food for long periods of time
tomb	a house or burial chamber for dead people
struggle	try to get free
Delta	wetlands that form as rivers empty their water and sediment into another body of water, such as an ocean (Nile – Mediterranean)
River Nile	The Nile is the longest river in the world
drought	is when there is a lack of precipitation over an extended period, usually a season or more, resulting in a water shortage
afterlife	an existence after death
invasion	to enter as an enemy, by force, to conquer or plunder
myth	a widely held but false belief or idea

What will children know by the end of this unit:

- Ancient Egyptians settled around the Nile
- The river Nile is divides Egypt in half
- Egypt was ruled by Pharaohs
- Egyptians believe in the afterlife and provided mummies with food and artefacts that they could use in the afterlife
- Many Ancient Egyptians were farmers
- Ancient Egyptians used a barter system for trading with other countries
- Ancient Egyptian civilisation weakened because of drought caused by lack of rain leading to unrest amongst Egyptian citizens
- The farmers became annoyed with the Pharaoh because Pharaohs were supposed to have the power to make the rain come.
- Unrest and internal struggle led to invasion/ collapse of Ancient Egyptian civilisation
- The Nile is the longest river in the world



Teacher's notes:

: food deprivation (caused by the drought) aggravated by hunger related diseases led to increased mortality, migrations and social collapse.

