






## Summer 2: Year 3- Tomb Raiders

<p><b>Concepts</b></p>	 <p>Perspective</p> <p>Knowing about the past, chronological order, asking and answering questions, using sources</p>	 <p>Leadership</p> <p>Knowing about significant people and leaders from the past</p>	 <p>Legacy</p> <p>Knowing how events and people from the past shape society and the world today</p>
<p>In this topic, children learn about the achievements of one of the earliest civilizations-the Ancient Egyptians. This is the first topic where they will delve deeper into the past of a different continent to gain an understanding of how people lived thousands of years ago. They will also learn how their achievements influenced the periods after.</p> <p>This topic allows children to gain knowledge of the leadership of Ancient Egypt as well as the everyday life and beliefs of the people. They will learn how the River Nile supported life and the importance of the river. This will be further developed later in KS2 where the children look more in-depth at the use of water in different parts of the world, including drawing on prior knowledge of the River Thames.</p> <p>The children will gain an insight into the philosophers of Ancient Egypt and their influence on other ancient civilisations, such as the Greeks. This prepares children to learn more about the Ancient Greeks later in KS2.</p> <p>Children will learn about the past through studying a range of artefacts from the time and the opportunity to visit the British Museum. They will also be able to draw upon previous knowledge, for example knowledge of the planets (which will be built upon in Year 5) and their understanding of Britain at the same time in history.</p>			
<p><b>National Curriculum</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know about the achievements of the earliest civilizations-an overview of where and when the first civilisations appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt</li> <li>• Continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods of study.</li> <li>• Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms</li> <li>• Answer and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.</li> <li>• Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information</li> <li>• Understand how knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources</li> </ul>			

**Year 3  
History  
Tomb Raiders**

**Foundation subject Knowledge and skills**

<b>When did this happen?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that the Ancient Egypt ran from 3100BC to 30BC</li> <li>• Understand how to order dates prior to AD and that the higher the number, the further away in the past it was</li> <li>• Know that historians usually group the history of Ancient Egypt into three major kingdoms call the Old Kingdom, the Middle Kingdom and the New Kingdom. It was during these times that Ancient Egypt was at its strongest</li> <li>• Know that a dynasty refers to a line of hereditary rulers of a country.</li> <li>• Know that the Old Kingdom is also known as the ‘Age of Pyramids’ as it includes the great 4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty when King Snefeu perfected the art of pyramid building</li> <li>• Know that the Middle Kingdom is known for uniting Egypt and placing it under one rule, which is why this epoch is often referred to as ‘The Period of Reunification.’ This empire consisted of two powerful dynasties-The Eleventh Dynasty and the Twelfth Dynasty</li> <li>• Know that the New Kingdom is often recognised as the height of Egyptian civilisation. This was a period of conquest, sometimes call the Egyptian Empire. The New Kingdom lasted until around 1100BC</li> <li>• Place events from the Ancient Egyptian era on a timeline (7500 BC the first settlers arrive at the Nile Valley; 3200BC hieroglyphs are used to keep records of trade; 3100BC the beginning of the Old Kingdom Period; 2640BC the first pyramid is built; 255BC the Giza pyramids are built for the kings Kufu, Kharfe and Menkaure; 2520BC the Great Sphinx is built; 2200BC first ploughs are attached to oxen; 2055BC Beginning of the Middle Kingdom Period; 2055 BC construction of the temple at Karnak; 1600BC Beginning of the New Kingdom Period; 1539BC Valley of the Kings starts and pharaohs are buried with treasure; 1332BC The ten year rule of Tutankhamun begins; 1100BC Upper and Lower Egypt split; 800BC period of foreign conquest begins; 51BC Cleopatra’s reign begins and the Egyptian civilisation ends</li> <li>• Know that the Late Period of Ancient Egyptian history came to an end in 332BC when Egypt was conquered by the Greeks. The Greeks formed their own dynasty called the Ptolemaic Dynasty that rolled for nearly 300 years until 30 BC. In 30 BC the Romans took control of Egypt. The Romans ruled for over 600 years until around 640AD</li> <li>• Know that in 30BC Egypt became an official Roman province. Egypt became one of the most important provinces of Rome as a source of grain and as a trade centre. For several hundred years, Egypt was a source of great wealth for Rome. When Rome split in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, Egypt became part of the Eastern Roman Empire. <i>(Children will go on to learn more about the Roman Empire in Year 4-during this topic, they just need the understanding of how the Egyptian period came to an end.)</i></li> </ul>
<b>Who were the significant people at this time?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know where Tutankhamun was buried and how he was found</li> <li>• Know that Tutankhamun was found by Howard Carter in 1922</li> <li>• Know about the achievements of the ancient civilisation of Ancient Egypt</li> <li>• Cleopatra</li> <li>• Know that one of the Egyptian figures who often is considered as an early philosopher was Ptahhotep. He served as vizier to the pharaoh in the late 25<sup>th</sup> and early 25<sup>th</sup> century BC. Ptahhotep is known for his comprehensive work on ethical behaviour and moral philosophy, called The Maximus of Ptahhotep. This is believed to have been compiled by his grandson, Ptahhotep Tiefi and is a series of 37 letters (or maxims) address to his son, Akhethotep. These letters spoke on topics such as behaviour and ethical practices.</li> <li>• Know that the Ancient Greeks philosophers regarded Egypt as a place of wisdom and philosophy. Know that Greek writers went to Egypt to learn from the Egyptian philosophers</li> </ul>

<b>What was life like then?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use maps and atlases to locate Ancient Egyptian cities and physical features</li> <li>• Use maps and atlases to locate Egypt now</li> <li>• Compare the size of Ancient Egypt to modern day Egypt</li> <li>• Know what was important to the daily lives of ancient Egyptians</li> <li>• Know that life in ancient Egypt was very varied, depending on a person's wealth (money), gender and education</li> <li>• Know that the people of ancient Egypt depended on the River Nile to survive</li> <li>• Know that the River Nile flooded every year and left behind a rich, black silt that fertilised the soil. This was essential for growing food for everyone</li> <li>• Know that a system of canals that led from the Nile were also used to water fields in other areas. This is called irrigation</li> <li>• Know there was no such thing as money in ancient Egypt, so people would trade by swapping things like pottery, food, jewellery and art etc</li> <li>• Know that boats were used to travel up and down the Nile to trade throughout the country</li> <li>• Know that mud from around the River Nile would be used to make bricks for building</li> <li>• Know that the papyrus plants around the river were used to make papyrus which was the paper of the ancient Egyptians</li> <li>• Know how and where the ancient Egyptians lived</li> <li>• Know about the hierarchy of Ancient Egyptian society</li> <li>• Know what life was like for Pharaoh and the wealthy, and the life of a slave</li> <li>• Know how mummies were made and why they were made</li> <li>• Know that mummies were buried in pyramids</li> <li>• Know about how Egyptian people used hieroglyphs to communicate</li> <li>• Know that hieroglyphs are an ancient Egyptian way of writing that uses pictures instead of letters</li> <li>• Know that there were more than 2000 gods in ancient Egypt. Most took human form but some had the heads of animals.</li> <li>• Compare the powers of different gods</li> <li>• Use paintings and tomb paintings as sources of evidence</li> <li>• Know how paintings in Ancient Egypt were used to record daily life</li> <li>• Use artefacts and photographs as sources of evidence</li> </ul>
<b>How does this period of time effect today's world?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that the River Nile runs through Egypt. Most people live along and around it today. This was also the case in ancient times. This is because the land near the Nile is a place where crops can be grown. The rest of Egypt is desert</li> <li>• Know that many of the temples, tombs, pyramids and statues built by the Ancient Egyptians are still in Egypt today</li> <li>• Know that some monuments and artefacts have been moved and are able to be seen around the world, including in London</li> <li>• Know that the Ancient Egyptians were the first to invent paper</li> </ul>