

Lower Key Stage 2— Ancient Egypt (Spring 2nd 2022)

Core Texts:



Year 3



Year 4

Immersion Day:

Education Group workshops:

Egyptian dancing and cartouche painting



Session 1: History—Who were the Ancient Egyptians?

I am developing my understanding of chronology, learning about where and when the Ancient Egyptians lived by looking at artefacts.

Children to identify the Ancient Egyptians on the timeline. Look on a map and locate where they lived. Then examine a range of artefacts—what can they tell us about life during this time? What else do we want to know?

Session 4: Geography—Farmers

I am learning to relate land use to settlements. Why did the Ancient Egyptians choose to settle where they did?



Children to describe the three seasons in the Ancient Egyptian farming year, explaining the importance of the Nile in providing both water and fertile soil. Explain and construct a model of a shaduf.

Session 7: History—Mummies

I am learning about the Ancient Egyptian ritual of mummification, selecting and using relevant historical information.

Children to learn about the mummification process through role play, before writing their own message in a canopic jar.

Session 2: History—What was life like in Ancient Egypt?

I am learning to ask questions to find out what was important to people during ancient Egyptian times.

Children to look at images of daily life in Ancient Egypt—make comparisons to their own life: homes, jobs, how to survive, death and travel.

Session 5: Geography—Crops and animals

I am learning to relate land use to settlements

Children to plan and make a model Ancient Egyptian farm, explaining the crops they grew and the type of animals they raised on the farm.



Session 8: History—Tutankhamun

I am learning to understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed through looking at different sources, by looking at the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Children to explore the 'tomb' describing their discoveries to their 'archaeological team'. Read an extract from Howard Carter's diary, before writing their own.

Session 3: Geography—The River

I am learning to use maps to locate countries and describe and understand key features of rivers.

Children to understand the vital role of the Nile for Ancient Egyptians and that they regarded the river as a God. Describe the key features, producing a large scale map (to be the basis of a 3d model in upcoming sessions), including the settlements along the banks.



Session 6: Geography—Transport

I am learning to compare land use today and during historical periods. Has it changed? Why? Why not?

Children to describe the boats the Ancient Egyptians used for transport along the Nile. Make a boat for the pharaoh and add it to the model.

***Children use their 3D models to plan and deliver a presentation about the importance of the Nile to KS1.

Session 9: History—Egyptian Gods

I am learning to understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed through looking at different sources, by researching different Egyptian Gods.

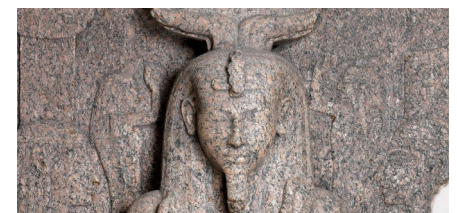
Children to compare and contrast the powers of different Gods



Enrichment Opportunities

Trip to the Ipswich Museum:

Children to handle real Ancient Egyptian objects, create a living timeline and make clay shabtis. They will also have the opportunity to step inside a 'mummy's tomb' to find out about the afterlife and explore the Natural History gallery to find out about the animals that inspired the Ancient Egyptian Gods.



Art—Spring 1st

Session 10: Art—To improve the mastery of art and design techniques, in the context of pencil drawings.

Children to complete an observational drawing of their own faces



Session 11: Art—To improve the mastery of art and design techniques, in the context of charcoal.

Children to look at the work of David Hockney. Experiment using charcoal, to make different marks (soft, smudged, bold etc.) Complete self-portrait on charcoal.



Session 12: Art—To record observations in our sketch books, using pen drawing.

Children to look at images of different masks and research how Ancient Egyptians used masks after death. Draw a mask.



Session 13: Art—To improve the mastery of art and design techniques, in the context of clay face masks.

Children to design an Egyptian style face mask and then make it out of clay. Use some hieroglyphs to decorate.



Session 14 : Art—To improve the mastery of art and design techniques, in the context of modelling masks in papier mache.

Children to make their basic mask forms and cover with papier mache.



Session 15: Art—To improve the mastery of art and design techniques, in the context of painting Egyptian masks.

Children to use bold lines and shapes to paint their masks.



DT—Spring 2nd: Mechanisms: Levers & linkages: Will this story surprise you?

Session 16: DT—To investigate pop up books, discussing purpose and audience



Children to explore a range of pop up cards and books. In small groups discuss the intended audience and subject.

Session 17: DT—To explore different mechanisms to make a pop-up book (the box and mouth fold)

Children to create a box fold and a mouth fold pop up page.



Session 18: DT—To explore different mechanisms to make a pop-up book (slider and lift up flap)

Children to create a slider mechanism and a lift up flap page.



Session 19: DT—To explore different mechanisms to make a pop-up book (rotator and paper spring)

Children to create a rotator mechanism and a paper spring page.



Session 20: DT—To write a specification for a product

Children to discuss the criteria for their own books and create a specification using one or more of the mechanisms taught.

Session 21: DT—To make a pop-up book for a specific audience using a range of techniques

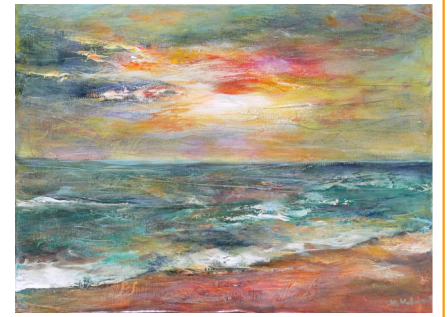
Children to use their specification to create their own pop-up book.



Session 22: DT—To evaluate the product against the design specification

Children to evaluate their pop-up books against their specification.

Artist Day (spring 2nd): Turner 1775– 1851



P.E.

Year 3: Handball, Trampoline

Year 4: Cricket, Yoga

ICT: PurpleMash

Year 3: Unit 3.7 Simulations

Unit 3.4 Touch typing

Year 4: Unit 4.4 Writing for different audiences

Music Charanga

Year 3: How does music help us to get to know our community?

Year 4: How does music teach us about our community?



RE: Emmanuel

Christianity: Why do Christians believe they are people on a mission?



PHSE: Cambridgeshire

Year 3: Managing Safety and Risk

Year 4: Drug Education



French (Rigolo 1):

Year 3: Unit 5: La famille

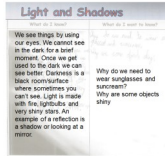
Year 4: Unit 11: En Mange



Science - Light

Session 1 - LO: To recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light

Assess prior learning.



Session 4— LO: To recognise that light is reflected from surfaces.

Children to explore different materials and explore their reflectiveness.

Object	Describe what it looks like	How shiny is it?
Thin Foil	Silver, shiny	4/5
Table	Dark, smooth, rough, dull	2/5
CD	Shiny, smooth	5/5
Whiteboard	Dark, smooth, rough, dull, a little shiny	3/5

Session 7- LO: To recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there is a way to protect their eyes.

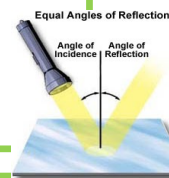
Children to design a pair of sunglasses using their observations from previous lessons.



Session 2 - LO: To recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.

Notice that light is reflected from surfaces

Children to investigate visibility of objects with a restricted light source—viewing objects through a peep hole in a box.



Session 5— LO: To recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.

Children to go on a treasure hunt around the classroom and record what transparent, translucent and opaque objects they can find.

Transparent, Translucent or Opaque			Insulating or Opaque	
Transparent	Translucent	Opaque	Insulating	Opaque

Session 8— LO: To recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there is a way to protect their eyes.

Children to follow their designs to make their sunglasses. They will also make posters to advertise the benefits of wearing their sunglasses.



Session 3 - LO: To recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.

Children experience true darkness with a black out tent, commenting on what they can and cannot see.



Session 6— LO: To recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes.

Children asked to consider why people wear glasses in the sun. Children to explore a range of materials to test and consider which would be suitable in sunglasses by shining a torch through and observing.



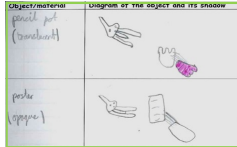
Session 9— LO: To recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.

Children to go outside and explore their shadows on the playground. Children to make observations of what they see and what they notice about their shadows.



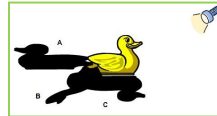
Session 10- To recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.

Children to explore different shadows through use of torches, children to record their observations.



Session 11—To explore and find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.

Children to be given an object and asked to move a torch in various ways to explore and comment on the effects on the shadow.



Session 12— To explore and find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.

Children to make shadow puppets for the characters from their core text. Use puppets to re-tell part of the story.



Science Week—14th-18th March 2022

Focus Scientists:

Year 3: Mary Anning

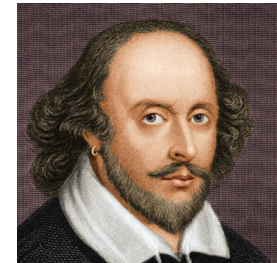
Year 4: Evelyn Glennie

Shakespeare Week

w/c/ 28th March:

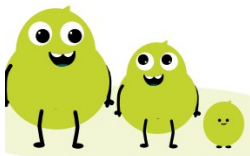
Year 3: The Tempest

Year 4: Julius Caesar



COMPARING ANIMAL LIFECYCLES

In this activity, the children will be exploring animal lifecycles. A live lesson will teach them about the lifecycle of a sheep, cow and chicken, and then they will choose a fourth animal of their own to investigate and compare.



SURVIVING ON MARS

Growth is one of the signs of life. Mars rovers are being used to explore the possibilities of life on Mars, also known as the red planet. In this activity, the children will be designing an animal that could survive on Mars. What would it look like?



INGENIOUS GENTOOS

The children will build their own nest like a gentoo penguin, and test the strength and stability of the nest under windy and rainy conditions.

