

Subject Area: Social Studies
Unit Title: Ancient Egyptian Family Life and Social Hierarchy
Grade Level: 5
Lesson Number: 1 of 5

Duration: 60 minutes
Date: March 10, 2024
Teacher: Ms. Johnson
Room: 205

Curriculum Standards Alignment

Content Standards:

- SS.5.C.1.1: Describe the basic structure of Ancient Egyptian society, including the roles of pharaohs, nobles, priests, and peasants.
- SS.5.C.2.1: Explain the significance of social hierarchy in Ancient Egyptian daily life, including how it affected family relationships, education, and occupation.

Skills Standards:

- SS.5.S.1.1: Analyze primary sources, such as images and artifacts, to infer the social status of Ancient Egyptian families and individuals.
- SS.5.S.2.1: Evaluate the impact of social hierarchy on the daily lives of Ancient Egyptian families, including the benefits and drawbacks of the system.

Cross-Curricular Links:

- Language Arts: Students will analyze primary sources and write a short essay to demonstrate their understanding of Ancient Egyptian family life and social hierarchy.
- Critical Thinking: Students will evaluate the impact of social hierarchy on the daily lives of Ancient Egyptian families and individuals.

Essential Questions & Big Ideas

Essential Questions:

- What was the basic structure of Ancient Egyptian society, and how did it affect family relationships and daily life?
- How did social hierarchy impact the daily lives of Ancient Egyptian families and individuals?

Enduring Understandings:

- Ancient Egyptian society was organized into a strict social hierarchy, with pharaohs, nobles, priests, and peasants playing different roles.
- Social hierarchy had a significant impact on the daily lives of Ancient Egyptian families and individuals, affecting their education, occupation, and relationships.

Student Context Analysis

Class Profile:

- Total Students: 25
- ELL Students: 5
- IEP/504 Plans: 3

Learning Styles Distribution:

- Visual: 40%
- Auditory: 30%
- Kinesthetic: 30%

- Gifted: 2

Pre-Lesson Preparation

Room Setup:

- Arrange desks in a U-shape to facilitate class discussions and group work.
- Set up a projector and screen for presentations and primary source analysis.

Technology Needs:

- Computer with internet access for research and presentations.
- Projector and screen for presentations and primary source analysis.

Materials Preparation:

- Primary sources, such as images and artifacts, for analysis.
- Whiteboard and markers for note-taking and presentations.

Safety Considerations:

- Ensure that all students have a safe and comfortable working environment.
- Encourage students to ask questions and seek help when needed.

Detailed Lesson Flow

Introduction (10 minutes)

- Introduce the topic of Ancient Egyptian family life and social hierarchy.
- Ask students to share what they know about Ancient Egypt and what they would like to learn.

Direct Instruction (20 minutes)

- Provide a detailed explanation of Ancient Egyptian society, including the structure of the social hierarchy and the roles of different family members.
- Use visual aids, such as diagrams and charts, to support student understanding.

Engagement Strategies:

- Ask open-ended questions to promote critical thinking and class discussion.
- Use primary sources, such as images and artifacts, to provide students with a firsthand look at Ancient Egyptian family life and social hierarchy.

Guided Practice (20 minutes)

- Have students work in pairs to analyze primary sources, such as images and artifacts, to infer the social status of Ancient Egyptian families and individuals.
- Provide guiding questions, such as "What can you infer about the social status of this family based on their clothing and jewelry?" or "How do you think the role of the father differed from the role of the mother in Ancient Egyptian families?"

Scaffolding Strategies:

- Provide sentence frames and vocabulary lists to support ELL/ESL learners.
- Use graphic organizers to help students organize their thoughts and take notes during the lesson.

Independent Practice (20 minutes)

- Have students complete a written assignment, such as a short essay or diagram, to demonstrate their understanding of Ancient Egyptian family life and social hierarchy.
- Provide sentence frames and vocabulary lists to support ELL/ESL learners.

Closure (10 minutes)

- Review the key learning objectives and ask students to share what they learned about Ancient Egyptian family life and social hierarchy.
- Provide feedback and encouragement, highlighting student strengths and areas for improvement.

Differentiation & Support Strategies

For Struggling Learners:

- Provide additional support and scaffolding, such as graphic organizers and sentence frames, to help students understand complex concepts.
- Offer one-on-one instruction and feedback to support students who need extra help.

For Advanced Learners:

- Provide additional challenges and extensions, such as research projects and presentations, to support students who need extra stimulation.
- Encourage students to take on leadership roles and help their peers with their learning.

ELL Support Strategies:

- Provide visual aids, such as diagrams and pictures, to help students understand complex vocabulary and concepts.
- Use sentence frames and vocabulary lists to support students in participating in class discussions and completing written assignments.

Social-Emotional Learning Integration:

- Encourage students to reflect on their own social status and how it affects their daily life.
- Provide opportunities for students to practice empathy and understanding towards others, regardless of their social status.

Assessment & Feedback Plan

Formative Assessment Strategies:

- Observe student participation during guided and independent practice.
- Review student written assignments and provide feedback.

Success Criteria:

- Students will be able to describe the basic structure of Ancient Egyptian society, including the roles of pharaohs, nobles, priests, and peasants.
- Students will be able to explain the significance of social hierarchy in Ancient Egyptian daily life, including how it affected family relationships, education, and occupation.

Feedback Methods:

- Provide written feedback on student assignments.
- Offer verbal feedback and encouragement during class discussions and activities.

Homework & Extension Activities

Homework Assignment:

Have students complete a short essay or diagram to demonstrate their understanding of Ancient Egyptian family life and social hierarchy.

Extension Activities:

- Have students create a model of an Ancient Egyptian home or temple.
- Ask students to research and create a presentation about Ancient Egyptian daily life, including their diet, clothing, and leisure activities.

Parent/Guardian Connection:

Encourage parents and guardians to ask their child about what they learned in class and to provide feedback and support at home.

Teacher Reflection Space

Pre-Lesson Reflection:

- What challenges do I anticipate in teaching this lesson?
- Which students might need extra support or scaffolding?
- What backup plans should I have ready in case of technical issues or other disruptions?

Post-Lesson Reflection:

- What went well in the lesson, and what could be improved?
- How did students respond to the lesson, and what feedback did they provide?
- What adjustments should I make to the lesson plan for future classes?

Introduction to Ancient Egyptian Family Life

Ancient Egyptian family life was centered around the nuclear family, with the father, mother, and children living together in a single household. The father was typically the head of the household and was responsible for providing for his family. The mother was responsible for managing the household and raising the children. Children were expected to help with household chores and learn a trade or skill to support themselves in the future.

Social Hierarchy in Ancient Egyptian Family Life

Ancient Egyptian society was organized into a strict social hierarchy, with pharaohs, nobles, priests, and peasants playing different roles. The pharaoh was at the top of the social hierarchy and was considered to be a god-king. The nobles and priests were below the pharaoh and played important roles in the government and religion of Ancient Egypt. The peasants were at the bottom of the social hierarchy and were responsible for working the land and providing food for the rest of society.

Daily Life in Ancient Egypt

Daily life in Ancient Egypt was centered around the Nile River, which provided water, food, and transportation for the population. The majority of Ancient Egyptians were peasants who worked the land and grew crops such as wheat, barley, and flax. The nobles and priests lived in larger homes and had more luxuries, such as servants and fine clothing. The pharaoh lived in a palace and was surrounded by wealth and luxury.

Food and Drink in Ancient Egypt

Food and drink in Ancient Egypt were simple and based on the crops that were grown along the Nile River. The main staples of the Ancient Egyptian diet were bread, onions, garlic, and beer. The wealthy could afford more luxurious foods, such as meat and fine wines. The poor, on the other hand, had to make do with simpler fare, such as bread and vegetables.

Education in Ancient Egypt

Education in Ancient Egypt was limited to the wealthy and the sons of nobles and priests. Boys were taught to read and write, as well as mathematics and literature. Girls were not typically educated, but were instead trained in domestic skills such as cooking and weaving. The education system was based on apprenticeships, where boys would learn a trade or skill from a master craftsman.

Occupation in Ancient Egypt

Occupation in Ancient Egypt was based on social class and family background. The pharaoh and nobles held positions of power and wealth, while the peasants worked the land and provided food for the rest of society. The priests and priestesses played important roles in the religion of Ancient Egypt, while the artisans and craftsmen created goods such as pottery, jewelry, and furniture.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Ancient Egyptian family life and social hierarchy were complex and multifaceted. The social hierarchy was based on wealth and power, with the pharaoh at the top and the peasants at the bottom. Education and occupation were limited to the wealthy and the sons of nobles and priests. Daily life in Ancient Egypt was centered around the Nile River, which provided water, food, and transportation for the population.

Assessment

Assessment for this lesson will be based on student participation and engagement during the lesson, as well as a written assignment that demonstrates their understanding of Ancient Egyptian family life and social hierarchy. The written assignment will be graded on content, organization, and grammar and mechanics.

Glossary of Key Terms

Ancient Egypt: A civilization that existed from around 3100 BCE to 30 BCE in northeastern Africa.

Pharaoh: The ruler of Ancient Egypt, considered to be a god-king.

Noble: A member of the upper class in Ancient Egypt, often holding positions of power and wealth.

Priest: A member of the priestly class in Ancient Egypt, responsible for performing religious rituals and ceremonies.

Peasant: A member of the lower class in Ancient Egypt, often working the land and providing food for the rest of society.

Timeline of Ancient Egyptian History

3100 BCE: The beginning of Ancient Egyptian civilization.

2613 BCE: The construction of the Great Pyramid of Giza.

1350 BCE: The reign of Pharaoh Akhenaten, who introduced monotheistic worship of the sun god Aten.

332 BCE: The conquest of Ancient Egypt by Alexander the Great.

30 BCE: The end of Ancient Egyptian civilization, with the death of Cleopatra VII.

References

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Trigger, B. G. (2006). A History of Archaeological Thought. Cambridge University Press.

Vandenberg, P. (2010). The Egyptians. Thames & Hudson.

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