



# After School S.A.F.E. Framework for Lesson Planning

Title: Egypt: Ancient Excavation

Grade/Group: TK-6th

Date: 12/12/2019

Objective: Students will learn about excavations of Egypt's most famous sites.

Circle Component(s):	Physical Activity – 30 Min. Daily	Wellness/Nutrition Education – 2x/month	Math and Literacy – 30-40 min. daily
	Arts Education – 1x/week	21 <sup>st</sup> Century Skills and STEM – 2x/week	Global Learning – 1x/week
	Leadership and Character Development – 1x/week	College and Career Readiness – 2x/month	Service Learning – 1 project/quarter

**Supplies: Sand, little toys/ tools (fork, spoon, toy dinosaur, popsicle sticks, broken pen or pencil, cap to a glue stick, etc.) Disposable lasgana pan, toothbrush, paint brush**

<b>Sequenced</b>	<p>Explain <b>step-by-step</b> the activity and how it builds on other activities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.) First, ask if anyone knows what we have been talking about with Egypt.</li> <li>2.) Then ask if they know how scientists (archeologist) find pyramids and how they find ancient stuff in them. Then ask if they know what an excavation is.</li> <li>3.) <b>Go into the background of pyramid excavations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● An archeologist is a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artifacts and other physical remains. Archeology is the study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture</li> <li>● An excavation in archaeology is the exposure, processing and recording of archaeological remains. An excavation site or "dig" is a site being studied</li> <li>● Many of the artifacts found are from pyramids. This helps tell archeologists about the history and culture of that time</li> <li>● The Pharaohs of Egypt were often buried in giant pyramids or in secret tombs. They believed that they needed treasure to be buried with them to help them in the afterlife. As a result, archeologists have a lot of well preserved artifacts and tombs to examine in order to find out how the Ancient Egyptians lived.</li> <li>● The pyramids were built as burial places and monuments to the Pharaohs. As part of their religion, the Egyptians believed that the Pharaoh needed certain things to succeed in the afterlife. Deep inside the pyramid the</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
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		<p>Pharaoh would be buried with all sorts of items and treasure that he may need to survive in the afterlife.</p> <p>4.) Directions to do the excavations</p> <p><b>Before Steps:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Put sand and the “artifacts” in throughout the sand</li> <li>2. Put some water to help chip away.</li> <li>3. Do this earlier in the day or day before</li> </ol> <p><b>Steps:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make sure to do the dig outside</li> <li>2. Have kids in groups and give them toothbrushes and paint brushes to dig away at the sand. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. They are not using their hands. Please explain that archeologists don’t use their hands because they don’t want to ruin their artifacts they find.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Have kids collect the items and explain or guess what they could be used for in their groups <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Can have them discuss as a group and then as a class.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<b>Active</b>	Hands on-engagement, <b>demonstrate and practice</b> skills	Students will be practicing research skills, as they discuss and dig up “artifacts,” and what they could have been used for.
<b>Focus</b>	Specific <b>time and attention on skill</b> development	45 mins.
<b>Explicit</b>	Observation and reflection = <b>validation of skills Review Objective</b>	What are we looking for at a dig? Why do we use brushes to clean away the artifacts? Why are artifacts important? What do you think the artifacts were used for?

<b>Alignment</b>	Alignment of Common Core State Standards	
<b>Language Development</b>	List Vocabulary and Sight Words Reviewed (3 words)	<p>Archeologist: a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and analyzing the remains.</p> <p>Excavation: the exposure, processing, and recording of archaeological remains.</p> <p>Dig: the excavation site or the area being studied.</p> <p>Artifacts: an object made by a human being, typically of cultural or historical interest.</p>



