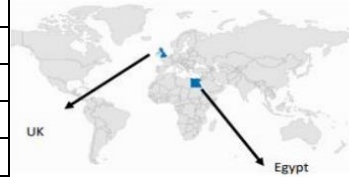


| Key Vocabulary | |
|----------------|---|
| Word | Definition |
| After Life | Some people believe that a new life begins after we die. |
| Ancient | Something from a very long time ago. |
| Canopic Jar | A jar used in Ancient Egypt to hold the organs from a dead body. |
| Cartouche | Carved tablets/drawings in oval shapes with a pharaoh's name on it. |
| Civilisation | A human society with rules, a culture and a distinct way of life. |
| Egypt | A country in Africa where ancient Egyptian civilisation began. |
| Embalm | To preserve a corpse against decay with perfumes, spices and oils. |
| Empire | A large group of states or countries ruled over by a single leader. |
| Hieroglyphics | A system of writing made of pictures and symbols instead of letters. |
| Irrigation | The process of supplying land with water to help crops to grow. |
| Mummification | The process of preserving the skin and flesh of a dead person. |
| Papyrus | A paper-like material made in Ancient Egypt for writing/painting on. |
| Pharaoh | The political and religious leader of the Ancient Egyptian people. |
| Pyramid | Huge tombs built by Ancient Egyptians to bury pharaohs and queens |
| Sarcophagus | A coffin made out of stone to store and bury dead bodies in. |
| Slave | Someone who is forced to do work for someone else. |
| Sphinx | A mythical creature with the head of a human and the body of a lion. |
| The Nile | A huge river running through Egypt that was essential to Egyptians. |
| Tomb | A large vault or building for burying the dead inside. |
| Tutankhamun | AKA the 'boy king', he was a pharaoh buried in the Valley of the Kings. |

Previous Knowledge

In Year 1, you learnt to use timelines effectively; make historical comparisons; and about significant historical events. In Year 2, you learnt to identify the impact of historical events; use sources to support your knowledge; and began to understand sequencing on a timeline. Last year, you learnt about the tools, homes, food, culture and practices from the Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Ancient Rome. This included how Britain changed throughout these periods.

| Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt | |
|---|--|
| The ancient Egyptians worshipped many gods and goddesses who were responsible for different aspects of life and death. | |
| Horus | God of the sky. The ancient Egyptians believed a pharaoh was a god-like living version of Horus. |
| Thoth | God of wisdom. He is believed to have invented hieroglyphics and kept a record of all knowledge. |
| Ma'at | Goddess of truth. Pharaohs promised to follow Ma'at and be fair and honest. |
| Osiris | God of the dead. |
| Anubis | God of mummification. He weighed the hearts of the dead against Ma'at's feather. If the heart was lighter, the person could pass to the afterlife. |



| Timeline | |
|--|---|
| c. 3100 BC: Development of hieroglyphics | c. 3500 BC: Early settlers settle in the Nile valley. |
| c. 2600 BC: Pyramid of Giza built. | c. 2700 BC: First stone pyramid built. |
| 1922: Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun. | c. AD 300: Last use of hieroglyphic writing. |

Key Questions

- Where in the world is Egypt?
- When did the Ancient Egyptian period start and end?
- What was life like in Ancient Egypt? How do we know this?
- Who built the pyramids and why?
- What clues do we have for this?
- What did the Ancient Egyptians believe? Is this still the case now?
- How did Ancient Egyptians treat their dead? Why did they do this?
- How does Ancient Egypt compare to other civilisations during the same time period?
- Who was Tutankhamun and what evidence do we have of Pharaohs?
- What are Hieroglyphics? What were they used for? Do we know?



Key Facts 1

- Egypt is a country located in the continent of Africa.
- Egypt's climate is very different to ours in the UK.
- The Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also fertile soil to farm on- this meant that people settled near the banks of the Nile.
- Ancient Egyptians were among the first civilisations to use irrigation systems.
- The Nile also provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds for papyrus (a paper-like material) and a means of transport.
- We know about ancient Egyptian life because of evidence such as the pyramids, artefacts, hieroglyphics and papyrus.
- Egyptian society was hierarchical. Some people were seen as more important.
- Egypt's Great Pyramids are 140m high and are made from very heavy stones.
- Pulleys would have helped make building the pyramids a lot easier.
- Egyptians believed pharaohs needed burying with treasure to help them after death

Key Facts 2

- Mummification was the process of preserving a dead body and was important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the afterlife.
- Important people's bodies went in pyramids.
- Ancient Egyptians believed many gods and goddesses controlled different parts of their lives and that people would live on after death.
- Tutankhamun was a pharaoh known as the 'boy king' because he became pharaoh at 9.
- His tomb was discovered in the Valley of the Kings in 1922 and helped us to understand lots more about Egyptian pharaohs and their lives.