



## Prior Learning:

Earlier British history - Stone Age, Iron Age, Romans, Anglo Saxons, Vikings.  
Post 1066 - Tudors  
Ancient Civilizations - Greece

## Key Vocabulary

pharaoh	Supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt
Akhet	Season of the year when the Nile river flooded
hieroglyphics	Type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols
afterlife	Place where ancient Egyptians believed they would go after death
mummification	Process of preserving a body after death in preparation for afterlife
Canopic jars	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy
sarcophagus	Large stone box that held a mummy's coffin
papyrus	Plant that grew on the banks of the Nile - used as an early form of paper
dynasty	Period of rule when a series of pharaohs all came from the same family
Egyptologist	Archaeologist who specialises in study of Ancient Egypt.

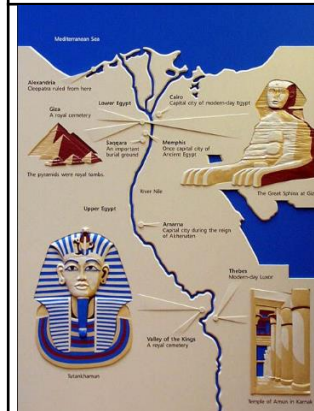
## Historical Figures

Famous & important Pharaohs		
1	<b>Narmer</b>	Said to be the first Pharaoh of all Egypt, around 3150 BCE. Also known as Warrior Menes.
2	<b>Khufu</b>	Pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza.
3	<b>Hatshepsut</b>	First and longest-reigning female Pharaoh.
4	<b>Tutankhamun</b>	Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings (mask, left).
5	<b>Ramses II</b>	Often known as Ramses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. Built more statues and temples than any other!
6	<b>Cleopatra VII</b>	Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony & Julius Caesar.

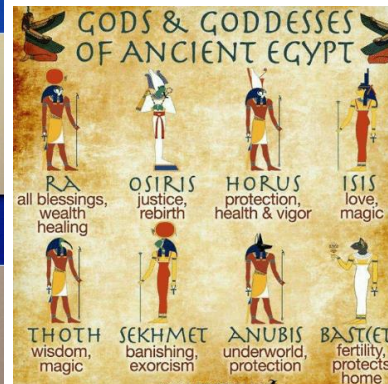


Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon - responsible for the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb in November 1922.

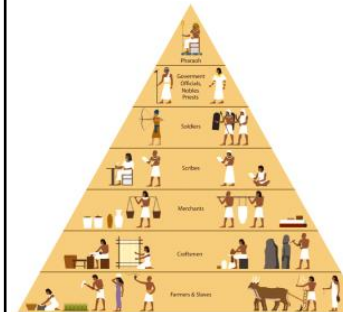
## Key locations along the Nile



## Important gods and goddesses



## Social structure



## Key Learning

- Area near the River Nile that flooded was known as the **black land**. Areas further away were known as the **red land**.
- Egyptians relied on the Nile's annual flood to grow crops and farm, as well as for drinking water and transport.
- Historians usually group history of Ancient Egypt into three major kingdoms: Old, Middle and New, when Ancient Egypt was at its strongest.
- Pharaohs were often buried in giant pyramids or secret tombs - their discovery taught us a great deal.
- Ancient Egyptians were one of the first civilisations to invent writing.

## Can I answer:

- Name some of the key sites in Ancient Egypt and state their purpose.
- What are the key beliefs about the afterlife?
- Who were the most important people in Ancient Egyptian society?
- Name some of the key gods and goddesses and what they were 'in charge of'.
- Why was/is the Nile so important to Egypt?
- What were the key successes of the Egyptian Civilisation?

## Timeline

