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| Chronological understanding | Cause and consequence | Continuity and change | Similarity and difference | Significance | Interpretations | Evidence and enquiry | Substantive knowledge |

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| Egyptian Substantive Knowledge | |
| The Ancient Egyptian era spanned from 3100 BC to 30 BC.  Egypt is on the continent of Africa.  Egyptians lived in the desert where they would hunt for food and herd animals.  They eventually moved closer to the Nile because it was easier to grow food.  Egypt became part of the Roman Empire.  People who study the Ancient Egyptians are called Egyptologists. | The last Pharaoh was Cleopatra.  Ancient Egyptians were **ruled by Pharaohs**.  Egyptians believed Pharaohs were the living descendent of Ra, the sun god. Egyptians believed the Pharaohs were gods.  **Pharaohs** built monuments to impress people and scare their enemies. Pharaohs wore a ceremonial beard as a symbol of their royal power. |
| The ancient Egyptians buried their Pharaohs in tombs. They were filled with weapons, clothes and jewellery ready for the afterlife.  The Valley of the Kings is where pharaoh tombs are. Over 60 tombs have been found here.  Ancient Egyptians built pyramids to protect the bodies and treasures of the pharaohs after they died.  More than 100 pyramids have been discovered.  The most famous pyramids were built at Giza.  The Great Sphinx is also located in Giza. | Howard Carter in November 1922 discovered the tomb of the Pharaoh Tutankhamun.  Egyptians worshipped in temples which were seen as the ‘houses for the gods.’ |



