

## Key Vocabulary

**Pharaoh** - a ruler in ancient Egypt

**Canopic jar** - a jar used in ancient Egypt to hold the organs from an embalmed body

**Sarcophagus** - a stone coffin

**Tomb** - a large vault for burying the dead. These were usually reserved for important people

**Irrigation** - supply land with water to help crops to grow

**Pyramid** - ancient stone buildings with four triangular sloping sides. The most famous pyramids are those built in ancient Egypt to contain the bodies of their kings and queens

**After life** - a life that some people believe begins when you die,

**Amulet** - a small object worn or carried by someone in the name of a god as that person believed that they would receive protection

**Egyptologist** - someone who studies the ancient Egyptians. One of the most famous examples was Howard Carter.

**Hieroglyphics** - a system of writing that used pictures and symbols instead of letters and numbers.

**Mummification** - the process of preserving the skin and flesh of a body by embalming it and drying it out.

**Papyrus** - a type of ancient paper used by the Egyptians.

**Pharaoh** - the supreme leaders of the land. These could be either Kings or Queens.

**Scarab** - a type of beetle found in Egypt that was sacred to the Egyptians.

**Scribe** - the name for someone who could read and write.

**Sphinx** - a mythical being that had the body of a lion or cat and the head of a human.

**Ancient** - something from a very long time ago

**Civilisation** - A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.

**Egypt** - The country on the continent of Africa where the ancient Egyptian civilisation was created.

**The Nile** - A river that runs through Egypt. It was essential to life in ancient Egypt



A map showing The River Nile and Ancient Egypt

## Ancient Egypt



## Famous and Important Pharaohs

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

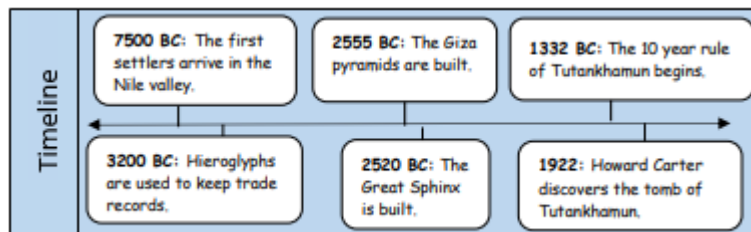
## Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt

The ancient Egyptians worshipped many gods and goddesses who were responsible for different aspects of life and death



## Important Facts

The Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also fertile soil - this means that people settled near the banks of the Nile as it was considered a prime location. The river Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas. Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and pots. Papyrus plants were used to make paper. They were among the first civilisations to use irrigation systems. Egyptian society was very hierarchical - this means that some groups of people were deemed more important than others. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian society. Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. These were called deities. They believed that people would live on after death in the "after life".



## **Historical Skills**

### **Year 2**

Develop, then demonstrate an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time such as; a long time ago, recently, when my .... were younger, years, decades, centuries.

Understand some ways we find out about the past e.g. using artefacts, pictures, stories and websites

Identify different ways that the past is represented, e.g. fictional accounts, illustrations, films, song, museum displays

Recognise what happened as a result of people's actions or events

### **Year 3**

Suggest where we might find answers to questions considering a range of sources

Start to understand that knowledge about the past is constructed from a variety of sources

Develop use of appropriate subject terminology, such as: empire, civilisation, monarch

Identify and give reasons for historical events, situations and changes

Identify and begin to describe historically significant people and events in situations

## **What I will know by the end of this area of learning**

I can locate Ancient Egypt in time and place and can talk about at least 3 or 4 iconic features of Ancient Egyptian civilization.

I can locate the Nile valley on a world map & make deductions from map evidence.

I can explain the importance of the river Nile.

I can explain why pyramids, graveyards and other important monuments we can see today were positioned on the desert's edge.

I can list at least 4 different types of evidence: pyramids, hieroglyphics, papyrus rolls, artefacts found in tombs

I can explain why the pyramids were built

I know that this was a very hierarchical society

I can ask historical questions to deepen my knowledge and understanding.