



## What should I already know?

- Africa is a continent and Egypt is a country within Africa.
- The climate of Egypt is different to that of the UK.
- Human and physical geographical features of a region in Africa.
- Other civilisations include the Saxons, Viking and the Ancient Greeks.

## Key vocabulary

**afterlife** - a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal  
**ancient** - belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410)  
**archaeologist** - someone who studies the past by exploring old remains  
**artefacts** - an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like  
**chronology** - the order of events in time  
**civilisation** - a human society with its own social organisation and culture.  
**climate** - the general weather conditions that are typical of a place  
**culture** - activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation  
**deities** - a god or goddess  
**fertile** - rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants  
**hierarchy** - a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society  
**hieroglyphics** - symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, for example those of ancient Egypt.  
**irrigation** - supply land with water in order to help crops grow  
**mummification** - If a dead body is mummified, it is preserved, for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth  
**papyrus** - a tall water plant that grows in Africa  
**pharaoh** - a king of ancient Egypt  
**polytheists** - the worship of or belief in more than one god  
**pyramids** - ancient stone buildings with four triangular sloping sides.  
**sarcophagus** - a large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in ancient times  
**society** - people in general, thought of as a large organized group  
**tomb** - a large grave that is above ground

## How has Egypt changed since ancient times?

### National Curriculum objectives:

The achievements of the earliest civilizations - an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China

### Knowledge:

- 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. They were among the first civilisations to use irrigation systems.
- The Nile also provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and a key means of transport.
- We know about Ancient Egyptian life because of artefacts found and methods of communications such as the use of hieroglyphics and papyrus rolls.
- Egyptian society was very hierarchical. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian society.
- Mummification was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the afterlife.
- The bodies of important people, such as pharaohs, were placed in these pyramids, which were built as tombs.
- 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.

### Historical skills and enquiry:

- Place Ancient Egypt in a chronological framework among multiple time periods studied and place the time in context of other significant events in history;
- Identify the similarities and differences between them in areas such as clothing, ways of life, architecture, technology and weaponry;
- Make sensible suggestions on the nature of evidence by considering what the evidence has told me, whether it is reliable based on its source and can understand the possibility that archaeologists are wrong;
- Ask relevant and searching questions about Ancient Egyptian society considering where the answer will lead them;
- Understand the lasting impact of Ancient Egypt and can give an example of these;
- State examples of what has changed and stayed the same in Egypt whilst investigating modern tourism and hypothesise as to reasons why.



3500BC: Early settlers settle in the Nile Valley.

2700BC: First stone pyramid built.

300AD: Last use of Hieroglyphic writing.

3100BC-First development of hieroglyphics.

2600BC: Pyramid of Giza built.

1922AD: Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun.

The Egyptians were considered influential to modern society. They contributed ideas about....(tick all that are true)	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Written language		
Measurements		
Time and the calendar		

The process of mummification was used so help preserve the bodies of pharaohs. This was so that they could make the journey to...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Egypt		
The Nile		
The afterlife		
Pyramids		

The Nile was important because...(tick all that are true).	Start of unit:	End of unit:
It provided settlers with fertile land to grow crops		
The banks grew papyrus reeds which they used to write on		
It provided opportunities for fishing		

Circa means...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Century		
Pyramid		
Around		
Circle		

The Egyptians built the pyramids around the same time as:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The Stone Age in Britain		
The Romans came to Britain		
The Vikings came to Britain		
William the Conqueror wins the Battle of Hastings		

Name an ancient Egyptian achievement.	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

The discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb was important because...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The artefacts he was buried with told us a lot about life in Ancient Egypt		
Howard Carter found him		
We know who killed him		

The Ancient Egyptians were among the first civilisations to use an irrigation system. Irrigation means:	
Start of unit:	End of unit: