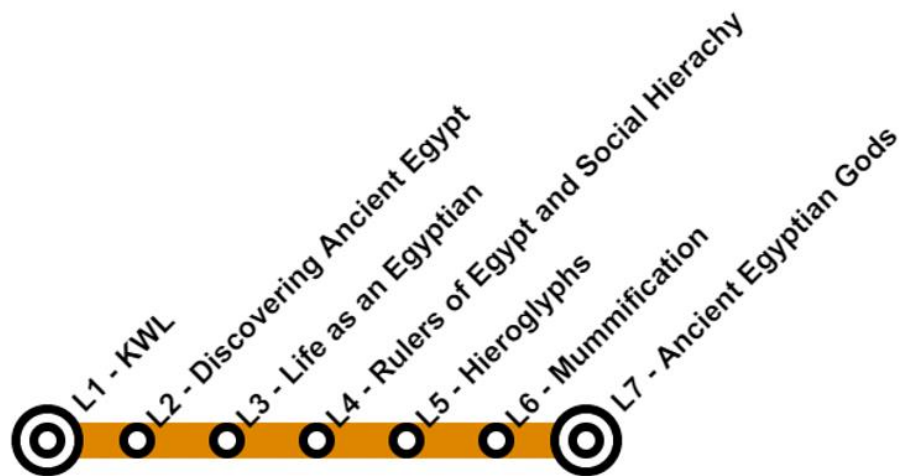


Ancient Egypt



Concept Links/Prior Knowledge

Prior history knowledge - Know key facts about the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age, including:

- late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae
- Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge
- Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture
- Know the similarities and differences between history and archaeology

Our topic for this half term is 'Ancient Egypt' so there are cross-curricular links. All of our texts in English have a strong link to books with Egyptian themes. Our geography unit looks closely at the continent of Africa and particularly Egypt whilst our Art and DT units will support the creation of work with Egyptian themes.

Sticky learning

New History Knowledge

- Know that ancient Egypt was one of the world's oldest civilisations and that was located along the River Nile (see resource below)
- Know that ancient Egypt is considered to be a predominantly Bronze Age Civilisation
- We know about the Ancient Egyptians because of evidence they left behind including pyramids, hieroglyphs, temple ruins, mummies and treasure
- To know about the technological and scientific understanding of the Ancient Egyptians and how this has been built upon by future civilisations.

New History Skills

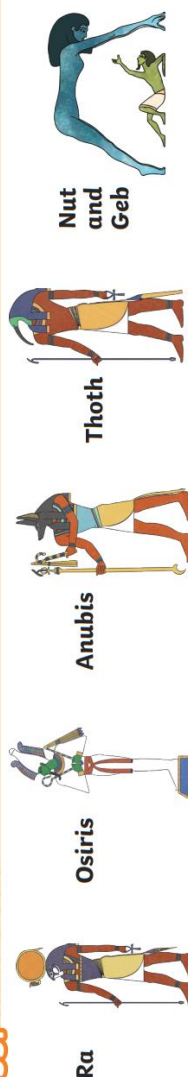
- Discuss the importance of different sources.
- Explore the timeline of events for Ancient Egypt and how this mirrors events in the UK.

New Vocabulary

Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt. He or she was considered a god.
Tomb	A large vault, usually underground, used for burying the dead.
Mummification	A process for preserving (keep original state) a body.
Hieroglyphics	A type of writing used by the Ancient Egyptians that uses pictures and symbols.
Shaduf	A hand operated device used for lifting water used for irrigating land.
Irrigation	Adding water to plants to help them grow when there is not enough rain.
Canopic Jar	Special jars that hold the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.
Sarcophagus	A large stone box which holds the mummy's coffin.
Sphinx	A mythological beast with the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh or god. The Egyptians built sphinx statues to guard tombs.
Nile	The longest river in the world and found in Africa. It was a really important part of Egyptian life where it gave them food, transport, building materials and more.
Valley of the Kings	The valley contains the tombs of numerous pharaohs, including Tutankhamun.

- 2650 BC** - The first step pyramid is built.
- 1670 BC** - The Hyksos people invade and introduce the chariot.
- 1539-1070 BC** - Time of the 'New Kingdom'
- 332 BC** - Alexander the Great conquers Egypt and founded Alexandria.
- 3100 BC** - Egypt is united by King Narmer.
- 2250 BC** - Gods for all areas of their lives are introduced.
- 1648 BC** - Nilometers are invented to measure the height of the Nile.
- 1070 BC** - The gods Ra and Amun are joined to create Amun-Ra, the king of the gods.
- 30 BC** - Queen Cleopatra kills herself. Romans conquer Egypt.

Egyptian Gods



Tutankhamun



Tutankhamun or 'King Tut' is probably the most well-known Egyptian pharaoh. One of the reasons is that his burial tomb is one of the few that was discovered with everything still in it. He was only ten years old when he became a pharaoh so he was called 'The boy king.'

Cleopatra



A very famous woman in Ancient History who ruled Egypt for 21 years. She was one of the last pharaohs in Ancient Egypt. She had a child with Julius Caesar from the Roman Empire and was popular because the country prospered under her rule. She was known for her beauty and could speak many languages.

Howard Carter



Howard Carter became famous because of a 4,000-year-old man. He was the archaeologist who discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun. Lord Carnarvon financed Carter's search for the tomb of a previously unknown Pharaoh, Tutankhamen, whose existence Carter had discovered.

