

Key Facts

- The ancient Egyptian civilisation lasted for almost 3000 years.
- Some of their greatest architectural achievements, such as the pyramids and the Sphinx, are still standing at Giza today.
- The Nile is the longest river in the world. It runs through Egypt and many other countries in Africa.
- From ancient times, the Egyptians have been dependent on the Nile for food and transportation.
- The Nile would flood every year and leave behind rich soil. This was essential for growing food.
- The largest pyramid is the Great Pyramid of Khufu, which was constructed from over 2 million stone blocks and is believed to have taken nearly 20 years to complete.
- Archaeologists divide the history of Ancient Egypt into three periods, called kingdoms:
 - The Old Kingdom (~ 3000BCE),
 - The Middle Kingdom (2133-1786 BCE)
 - The New Kingdom (1550-1070 BCE).
- The Egyptians worshiped many gods.



History

Year 4

Spring 1

Ancient Egypt



Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
Descendants	A person who is related to you and who lives after you, such as your child or grandchild.
Hieroglyphics	A picture used as a form of writing instead of letters.
Merchants	A person who buys or sells goods in large quantities.
Mummification	The process in which the flesh and skin of a corpse (dead body) can be preserved.
Official	An important person who holds a position of authority in an organisation.
Papyrus	A plant that grows on the banks of the River Nile.
Pharaoh	An ancient Egyptian ruler (king or queen).
Pyramid	A building with triangular sides built as an Egyptian tomb (a place to bury the dead).
Tomb	A large grave which is above ground with a sculpture or decoration on it.

6000 BCE	5000 BCE	4500 BCE	3500 BCE	3000 BCE	2500 BCE	1550 BCE	1325 BCE	332 BCE
Early people settled in the Nile Valley.	Egyptians farmed sheep and cattle and grew wheat and barley on the fertile valley.	Sails were used for the first time and ships were used as transport.	First wall painting using hieroglyphics.	Walled towns and villages were built using mud and bricks.	Great Sphinx and the Great Pyramid were built.	Many of the Royal tombs are built in the Valley of Kings.	Tutankhamun is buried.	Egypt is invaded by Alexander the Great and ruled by Greek kings.

Knowledge and Understanding:

Children will learn:

- Where ancient Egypt is on a map and place it on a time line
- About different groups of people that lived in Ancient Egypt
- What daily life was like for different groups of people in Egypt
- About relationship between the geography of Egypt and the way of life in the past
- About different artefacts from Ancient Egypt



Key Questions

Who were the Ancient Egyptians?

How did life in Ancient Egypt differ for different groups of people?

Why was the Nile important to Ancient Egyptians?

What did the Ancient Egyptians believe?

What did the Ancient Egyptians do with their dead?

What can we learn from Ancient Egyptian artefacts?



Key People

Khufu—Pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza.



Tutankhamun—Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings.

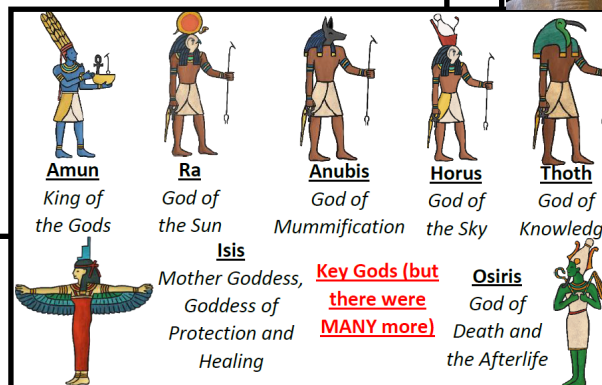


Ramses II—Often known as Ramses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. Built more statues and temples than any other.

Key skills and concepts:

Children will be able to:

- To demonstrate that the past can be divided into periods
- To ask and answer questions about the past by using sources in ways that go beyond simple observations
- To communicate their learning, making appropriate use of specialist terms
- To compare the past and now
- To make a reasoned judgement about the validity of different representations of the past
- To select and combine information from sources
- To infer and deduce using a range of sources
- To give opinions and reasons



Cleopatra VII—Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony and Julius Caesar.

