

VOCABULARY

Canopic jar- Jars with intestines, stomach, lungs and liver - all of which were thought to be needed in the afterlife.

Cartouche- An oval containing hieroglyphics with a horizontal line underneath indicating a royal name.

Hieroglyphics- A writing system where picture symbols stood for meanings or sounds. It meant 'sacred carving'.

Irrigation- Using the Nile, Egyptians would use annual flooding to channel water to dry areas to helping crops grow.

Mummy- A body prepared for burial according to ancient Egyptian practice.

Sarcophagu- A stone coffin adorned with a sculpture or inscription containing a mummy.

Scarab- The use of the common scarab beetle was often used as a symbol for rebirth.

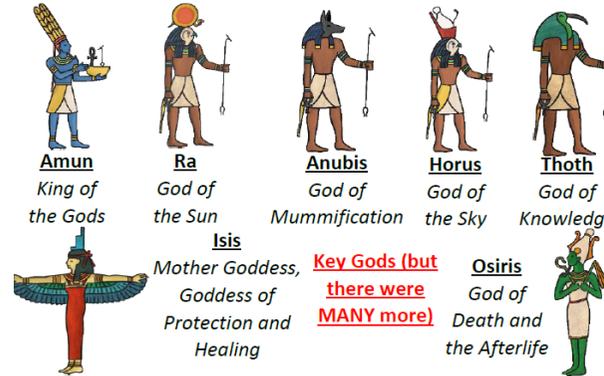
Tomb- A chamber or vault to protect the dead, the most elaborate built within pyramids or underground.

Papyrus- type of plant grown in abundance in ancient Egypt turned into a paper-like material for writing.

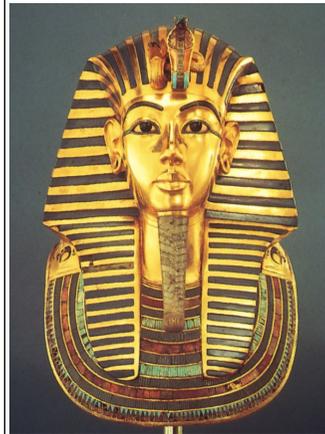
Pyramids- Over 130 giant pyramids were created as tombs for pharaohs, mostly built west of the River Nile.

ANCIENT EGYPT

IMPORTANT FIGURES



King Tutankhamun (1341 B.C)



Known for his intact tomb discovered in the Valley of Kings in 1922 by Howard Carter (English archaeologist). Known now simply as 'King Tut', he took the throne aged 9 and died aged 19. His tomb was filled with precious jewellery, artefacts, gold, a mural of his journey to the afterlife and his now famous death mask and sarcophagus.

Ramses III (1155 B.C.)

Best known for defending his country in three great wars, twice against the advancing Libyans and once against the Sea People.

Cleopatra VII (69 B.C.)

She reigned as the queen of Egypt and inspired a Shakespeare play. She was part of the Macedonian dynasty and became romantically involved with Roman leaders Julius Caesar and Mark Anthony. In a male dominated society, her political ambition and power led to her legacy.

KEY LEARNING

- The **Nile** was important because it provided water for crops, fertile soil, mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and acted as a key means of transport.
- We know about ancient Egyptian life because of evidence such as the pyramids, the artefacts that were found there and methods of communications such as the use of **hieroglyphics** and **papyrus** rolls.
- 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.
- **Mummification** was the process of preserving a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the **afterlife** where they would lead a new life.
- 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.

TIMELINE

6000 B.C.	5000 B.C.	4500 B.C.	3500 B.C.	3000 B.C.	2500 B.C.	1500 B.C.	1325 B.C.	332 B.C.	30 B.C.
People settle near the River Nile	Farmed wheat, barley and cattle	Use of sails for the first time	First use of hieroglyphics	Buildings of mud brick	Sphinx and Giza Pyramids	Valley of the Kings tombs built	King Tutankhamun buried	Alexander the Great rules	Death of Cleopatra

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 3 - Stone Age to Iron Age

WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 5 – Ancient Greece