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| **Topic: Ancient Egyptians** | **Year: 4** |

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|  **Vocabulary** |
| afterlife | a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life inheaven or as another person or animal |
| ancient | belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the endof the Roman Empire (AD 410) |
| archaeologist | someone who studies the past by exploring old remains |
| architecture | the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings |
| artefacts | an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like |
| chronology | the order of events in time |
| circa | Latin meaning ‘around’. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC. |
| civilisation | a human **society** with its own social organisation and **culture**. |
| climate | the [general](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/general) weather conditions that are [typical](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/typical) of a place |
| continent | a very large area of land that consists of many **countries**. Europe is a **continent**. |
| culture | activities such as the arts and [philosophy,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/philosophy) which are considered tobe [important](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/important) for the [development](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/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,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/importance) forexample in **society** |
| hieroglyphics | symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, forexample 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 itwith 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](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/worship) of or [belief](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/belief) in more than one [god](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/god) |
| preserve | making sure that something remains as it is, and does not change or end |
| pyramids | ancient stone buildings with four triangular sloping sides. The most famous pyramids are those built in ancient Egypt to contain the bodies of their kingsand queens. |
| sarcophagus | a large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in **ancient** times |
| settler/settlement | people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is asettlement |
| society | people in [general,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/general) [thought](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/thought) of as a large organized group |
| tomb | a large grave that is above ground |
| trade | the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services |

Timeline

**1922:** Howard Carter

discovers the **tomb** of Tutankhamun.

**c. 2600 BC: Pyramid** of

Giza built.

**c. 3100 BC:** Development

of **hieroglyphics**

**c. AD 300:** Last use of

**hieroglyphic** writing.

**c. 2700 BC:** First stone

**pyramid** built.

**c. 3500 BC:** Early

**settlers settle** in the Nile valley.

Egypt

UK

**Diagrams**

* 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 be- cause 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**.
* 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.**

**Important Facts**

* Egypt is a country in the **continent** of Africa.
* The **climate** of Egypt is different to that of the UK.
* Key human and physical geographical features.
* What life was like in Stone Age Britain.

**What should I already know?**

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| **Historical Skills and Enquiry** |
| * Describe how Egyptian **artefacts** and ruins tell us about their **culture,** and **religious beliefs.**
* Describe what Egyptian life was like for different groups of people.
* Describe how the Egyptian **society** has had an impact on modern society.
* Describe why people chose to **settle** in certain areas in ancient Egypt.
* Compare what was happening in the Egyptian **civilisation** with what was happening in Britain at the same time. Compare aspects of life such as achievements, society, beliefs, and architecture.
* Present what you know about the Egyptians using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography, English, Maths, Computing, etc)
* Use appropriate vocabulary to communicate about the Egyptians.
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