



History – Ancient Egypt

Essential Question: Is it better to be an Ancient or Modern? (Thread – Field to Fork)

What I should already know: I have studied other ancient civilizations that had many gods, such as the Ancient Greeks, the Romans and the Maya. I understand the difference between primary and secondary sources.

Enquiry Questions:

- Who were the Ancient Egyptians and how do we know about them?
- How did the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun contribute to our understanding of Ancient Egypt?
- What can we learn about Ancient Egypt from mummies?
- What was life like in Ancient Egypt and why was the River Nile so important?
- How did the Ancient Egyptians farm?

Key Vocabulary

Akhet – The flooding season in the Ancient Egyptian farming calendar.
Amulets – Charms worn for good luck or to ward off evil.
Archaeologist – A scientist who works in the field of archaeology, the study of past human life and culture.
Artefacts – Any objects made by human beings, especially ones of an earlier era.
Book of the Dead – Ancient Egyptian collection of texts made up of spells or magic formulas placed in tombs and believed to protect and help the dead in the afterlife.
Canopic – Jars made to contain the organs that were removed from the body in the process of mummification.
Fertile – Producing or able to produce farm crops or other plant life.
Mummified/ Mummy – A dead body that has been preserved.
Obsidian – A dark, shiny volcanic glass, often used in jewelry.
Organs – The parts of humans or animals that perform particular tasks e.g. heart, lungs, eyes.
Peret – The planting season in the Ancient Egyptian farming calendar.
Pharaoh – A king of Ancient Egypt.
Primary source – A source of evidence that comes from the time being studied or from a person who was involved in the events being studied.
Purified - Made clean or pure.
Resin – A sticky substance produced by fir trees and certain other plants. Used to make medicines and many other products.
Sarcophagus – A carved stone coffin.
Scarab – Large, hard-shelled beetles; small carvings made to look like these beetles and used in Ancient Egypt as a charm.
Sceptre – A rod carried by a king or queen as a symbol of royal power.
Secondary source – Does not give original information. It interprets or summarises information from primary sources. Textbooks, biographies and encyclopedias are secondary sources.
Shemu – The harvest season in the Ancient Egyptian farming calendar.
Soul – The part of human beings separate from the physical body that is thought of as the centre of feeling, thought and spirit.
Tomb – A structure built to hold the bodies of one or more dead persons.
Tutankhamun – An Ancient Egyptian pharaoh, famous because his tomb was discovered almost intact and full of treasures in 1922.

Historical Skills

Pupils will:

- Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the period studied.
- Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms.
- Address, and sometimes devise, historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.
- Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
- Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources and that different versions of past events may exist, giving some reasons for this.

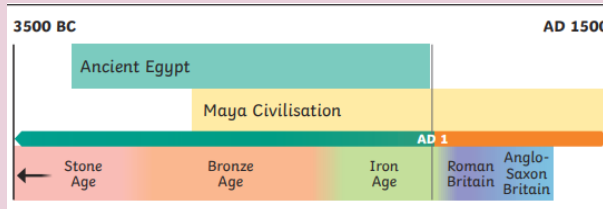
Timeline

- 6000 BC – People settle near the River Nile.
- 5000 BC – The Egyptians farm cattle, wheat and barley.
- 4500 BC – Egyptians use sails for the first time.
- 3500 BC – First use of hieroglyphics
- 3000 BC – First mud brick buildings built by the Egyptians.
- 2500 BC – Great Sphinx and Great Pyramid built.
- 2400 BC – First Egyptian obelisks built (tombs for nobles).
- 1500 BC – Valley of the Kings tombs built.
- 1325 BC – King Tutankhamun buried.
- 525 – 404 BC – Persians invade and rule Egypt.
- 332 BC – Alexander the Great took over.
- 30 BC – Death of Cleopatra
- 30 BC onwards – Romans control Egypt.

Our school Timeline



What was happening elsewhere in the world?



- When the Ancient Egyptian civilization began, it was the Stone Age in Britain. By the end of the civilization, it was the Iron Age.
- The Ancient Greeks were another very rich and powerful civilization at the time, though that civilization did not begin until 1200 BC.
- The Ancient Egyptian civilization overlapped with the Maya civilization in central America from 1800 BC onwards.
- The Shang Dynasty ruled China from 1600 BC to 1046 BC.
- The Roman Empire began spreading across many parts of the world from 625 BC onwards.

What came next?

- In 525 BC, the Persians invaded and ruled Egypt.
- In 332 BC, Alexander the Great then took over the area to become part of his empire.
- The Romans invaded and settled Egypt in 30 BC.
- The Anglo-Saxon period followed the Roman period.



Inside Tutankhamun's tomb.



The outside of the tomb.



A mummy and sarcophagus.



Ancient Egyptian paintings showing images of farming



Hieroglyphics

