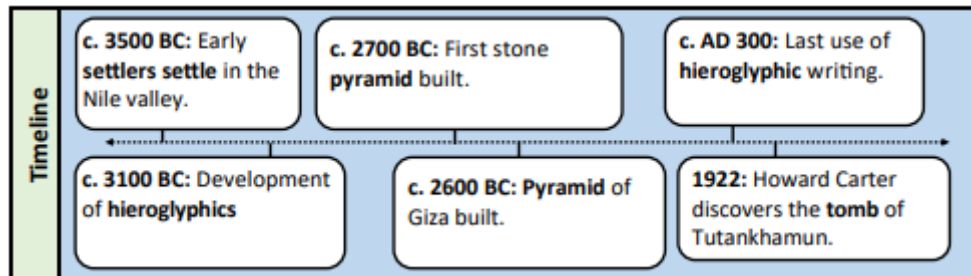


What should I already know?

- What life was like in Stone Age Britain.
- Egypt is a country in the continent of Africa.
- The climate (weather) is different to that of the UK.
- Human and physical geographical features of Egypt (the river Nile, deserts, coasts and buildings).

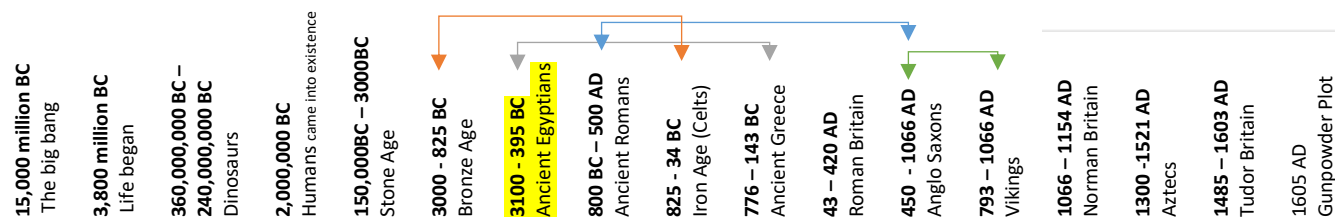
Historical Skills and Enquiry

- I can describe events and periods using the words: BC, AD and decade.
- I know that people in the past cooked and travelled differently and used different weapons from ours
- I can use various sources to piece together information about a period in history.



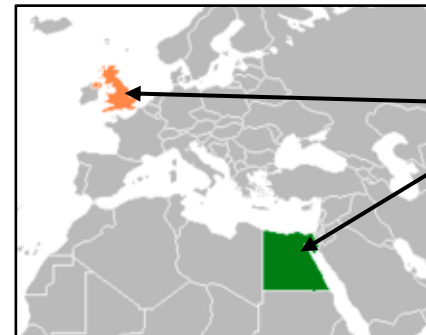
Famous & important Pharaohs

1	Narmer	Said to be the first Pharaoh of all Egypt, around 3150 BCE. Also known as Warrior Menes.
2	Khufu	Pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza.
3	Hatshepsut	First and longest-reigning female Pharaoh.
4	Tutankhamun	Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings (mask, left).
5	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!
6	Cleopatra VII	Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony & Julius Caesar.



Vocabulary	
afterlife	a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal
ancient	belonging to the distant past
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by looking at old remains
architecture	the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings
artefacts	an object from the past that shows evidence about what life was like
chronology	The order of events in time
circa	Latin word that means "around". c.800 BC means around 800 BC
civilisation	A human society with its own social organisation and culture
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of that place
continent	A very large area of land that is made of many countries. Europe is a continent.
culture	Activities such as the arts and beliefs, which are thought to be important for the development of a civilisation
deities	A god or goddess
Egyptians	The people who lived in (were citizens of) Egypt.
fertile	Rich in the nutrients needed to help plants grow healthily
hierarchy	A way of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society
hieroglyphics	Symbols in the form of pictures which can be used in some writing systems, for example like those used in ancient Egypt
irrigation	Supply land with water to help crops grow
mummification	If a dead body is mummified , it is preserved , for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth
papyrus	A tall water plant that lives in Africa can be used to make a form of paper
pharaoh	A king of ancient Egypt
polytheists	The worship or belief in more than one 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 the ones built in Egypt to contain the bodies of their kings and queens.
sarcophagus	A large decorative container in which a dead body was put in ancient times
settler/settlement	People who move to a new place. When people start a community, this is called a settlement
society	People in general, thought of as a large organised group
tomb	A large grave that is above or below the ground
trade	An activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services

Important Facts
➤ The Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also fertile soil – this meant that people settled near its banks as it was thought this was the best place to live. The Egyptians were amongst the first civilisations to use irrigation systems. ➤ The Nile provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and an important method of transport. ➤ We know about life in ancient Egypt because of evidence such as the pyramids, the artefacts that were there and methods of communication such as the use of hieroglyphics and papyrus rolls. ➤ Egyptian society was hierarchical – this meant that some groups of people were thought more important than others. Each group had a different part to play in society. There were also slaves. ➤ Religion was very important to the Egyptians- they were polytheists- they believed that different gods and goddesses were in charge of different parts of their life. These were called deities. ➤ Mummification was a process for preserving a body- this was very important to the Egyptians as they thought this would prepare the body for its journey into the afterlife. ➤ The bodies of important people such as pharaohs were placed in pyramids, which were built as tombs.



On this map you can see the UK and Egypt.

