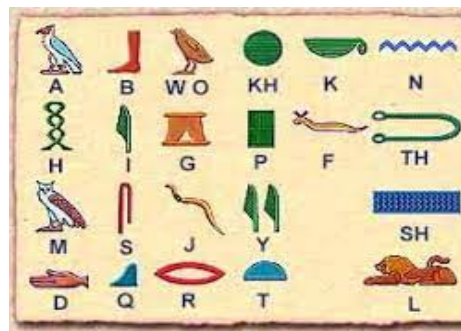


Vocabulary	Definitions
Afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
Ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
Canopic Jars	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.
Dynasty	A period of rule when a series of Pharaohs all came from the same family.
Egyptologist	An archaeologist whose focus is Ancient Egypt.
Hieroglyphics	A type of writing that used a combination of symbols.
Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.
Papyrus	A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. It was used to make an early version of paper.
Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.
Sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin.
Tomb	A sealed room where a person was placed after death.
Irrigation	A system of canals or channels dug to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would naturally reach.
Preserve	Making sure something remains as it is, and does not change or end.

What do hieroglyphics look like?



Enquiry question: What did the Ancient Egyptians achieve?

What does a pyramid look like?



Where is Egypt?



Key Knowledge

The River Nile was an important part of Ancient Egyptian civilisation. The Nile was used for water, fishing and trade. It also flooded every year leaving behind black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. This mud was also used for making bricks. Due to its importance, most people lived along the River Nile. The Egyptians were among the first civilisations to use irrigation systems.

Pyramids were built as a resting place for pharaohs. One of the most well-known pharaohs is Tutankhamen. He became pharaoh at the age of 9. His tomb was discovered by the Egyptologist, Howard Carter. We know lots about ancient life because of evidence found in pyramids such as hieroglyphics and papyrus rolls.

The Ancient Egyptians believed in a series of rituals performed on the body after death to prepare the body for the afterlife. Once complete, the bodies would be mummified and be taken to their tomb, which was full of their most prize possessions. This ritual meant that the bodies were preserved.

Paper, clocks, calendars, the ox-drawn plough and astronomy were important Egyptian inventions.

The Ancient Egyptians worshipped many gods and goddesses who were responsible for different aspects of life and death. Some of these include Anubis: the God of the dead, and Isis: the protector of the dead.

Key Skills

Place events on a time line.

Use terms and begin to date events.

Understand a range of historical vocabulary.

Use evidence to build a picture of what life was like.

Identify key features and significant events.

Look for links and effects.

Explain why certain events might have happened.

Look at a range of evidence.

Begin to evaluate how useful different sources are.

Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event.

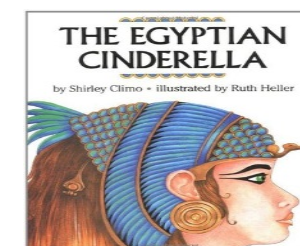
Choose relevant materials to present a picture of what life was like.

Ask a variety of questions.

Use the library and the internet for research.

Communicate our knowledge in a range of different ways.

The Egyptian Cinderella by Shirley Climo



Ancient Egypt timeline

