

3 BIG IDEAS

Chronology

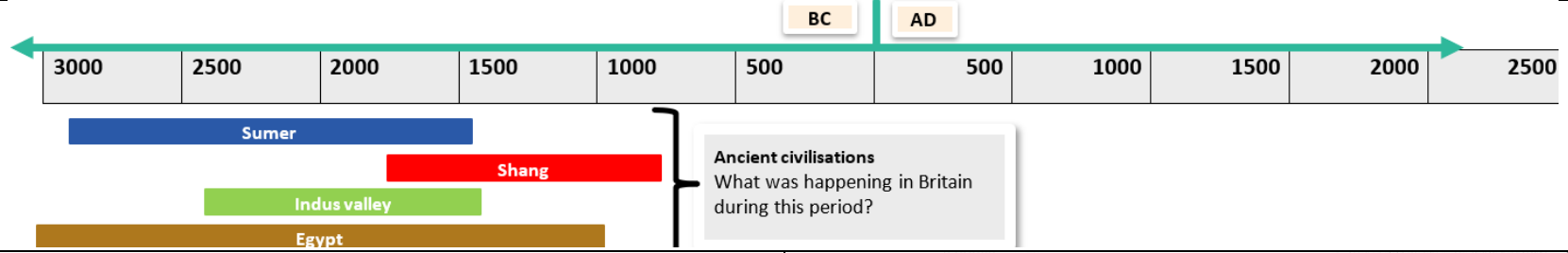
- I know the Ancient Egyptian civilisation began around 3100 BC and ended around 332 BC
- I know that Ancient Egypt is one of the world's earliest civilisations
- I can identify and order key events in Ancient Egyptian history - settlement along the River Nile, the building of the Valley of the Kings, Tutankhamun's death, Roman invasion
- I can place key events on a timeline
- I can place the Ancient Egyptian era on a timeline together with the Stone Age and other ancient civilisations

Equality

- I can name and explain the social order of people during Ancient Egyptian times (slave, farmer, soldier, craftsmen, scribes, doctors, priest)
- I can explain how and why Pharaohs were treated differently from other people
- I can explain how we know about Tutankhamun from artefacts found in his tomb

Change

- I can explain how the archaeologist Howard Carter changed our understanding of life in Ancient Egypt
- I can describe Ancient Egyptian beliefs about Gods and creation have changed



Key takeaways

1. We can find out about Ancient Egyptian **civilisation** by studying archaeological remains and writing.
2. The River Nile was important because it made the land fertile, so the Egyptians could grow crops. It was also used for transport.
3. Society was structured with the **pharaoh** at the top and slaves at the bottom.
4. Most people in Ancient Egypt were farmers.
5. Ancient Egyptians worshipped over 2000 gods and goddesses.
6. The Ancient Egyptians believed in an afterlife.
7. Archaeologists are able to read hieroglyphics following the discovery of the Rosetta Stone.
8. Howard Carter discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun in November 1922.
9. Many museums in the UK have an Ancient Egyptian collection.
10. The Ancient Egyptians had many **achievements** in such areas as farming, building, religion, medicine, writing, mathematics and crafts.



Vocabulary

civilisation - a group of people living together with advanced ways of living, communicating and working

hierarchy - a way of ranking and organising things or people

hieroglyphics - a writing system that uses pictures and symbols instead of letters and words

Pyramid - a monument providing a tomb for the pharaoh

Valley of the Kings - a long narrow passage just west of the River Nile in the southern half of Egypt

Pharaoh - the supreme ruler of Ancient Egypt

embalm - to treat a dead body with special preparations to preserve it

mummification - the process of embalming a body after a person has died

priest - a person who has the authority to lead or perform religious ceremonies

high priest - a chief priest

River Nile - the longest river in the world, flowing through north-eastern Africa

archaeologist - somebody who looks at ancient sites and objects to learn about the past