



Key Knowledge

Ancient Egyptian civilisation began more than 5000 years ago in 3100BC and they ruled for over 3000 years until 30BC.

Egyptian civilisation was only possible because of the River Nile and its annual flooding, which made the land good for farming.

Ancient Egyptian civilisation was very advanced and had a written language, organised schools, irrigation and a complex religion.

Ancient Egypt was ruled by pharaohs. A couple were women, but most pharaohs were men. Pharaohs were the leaders of government and religion. There were about 170 different pharaohs over time, but there was only one pharaoh at a time.

Egyptians mummified and buried their pharaohs in pyramids and tombs in the Valley of the Kings.

Ancient Egyptians wrote using hieroglyphics, a type of writing that uses a combination of pictures and symbols. The discover of the Rosetta Stone has helped modern historians to read hieroglyphics.

Egyptologists such as Howard Carter have used physical evidence and artefacts to learn more about Ancient Egypt, because it is beyond living memory so no one is alive who lived then.

Being A Historian

- develop an awareness of the past, using words and phrases relating to the passing of time;
- observe and use pictures, photographs and artefacts to find out about the past;
- recognise some similarities and differences between the past and the present;
- use historical vocabulary to retell simple stories about the past;

Key Concepts

Civilisation	Evidence
A civilization is a group of people with their own languages and way of life, for example the Ancient Egyptians. A civilization is organised. This means it has laws, culture, a reliable way of getting food, and a leader or government.	Historians learn about the past by looking at evidence . This might be artefacts (objects made by people), remains of buildings, writing and art. If people are still alive from that time, they can give evidence, too.

Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey

Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
All About Me - significant events	Super Me - Achievements, birthdays and festivals	The Ancient Egyptians circa 3100-30BC	The Ancient Greeks circa 700-480BC	The Victorians 1837-1901	The Romans circa 753 BC-476 AD	The Tudors 1485-1603	World War Two 1939-1945



Canopic Jars

Tutankhamun's death mask

Map of Ancient Egypt and the Nile



Hieroglyphics

Rosetta Stone



Amun - King of the Gods

Ra - God of the Sun

Anubis - God of Mummification

Horus - God of the Sky



Isis - Goddess of protection and healing

Osiris - God of Death and the Afterlife

Thoth - God of Knowledge

Key Vocabulary

AD	Used to show that a date is before the year 0. This is counted forwards, so AD 100 is before AD 200.
Afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
Amulet	A charm used to ward off evil.
Archaeology	The study of events and places in the past, using artefacts and physical evidence.
Artefacts	Objects found that give us information about people, places and events in the past.
BC	Used to show a date before the year 0. These count backwards, so 200BC is before 100BC.
Canopic jar	Containers for storing the internal organs (for example heart, lungs, liver) of a dead body.
Cartouche	An oval frame with a king or god's name inside.
Egyptologist	A historian or archaeologist who focusses on Ancient Egypt. For example, Howard Carter, who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.
Hieroglyphics	A type of writing used by the Ancient Egyptians that uses a combination of pictures and symbols.
Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.
The Nile	The River Nile is about 4,000 miles long and creates a fertile green valley across the desert so crops can grow there.
Obelisk	A large, pointed stone column.
Papyrus	A tall reed that grew by the River Nile. The Ancient Egyptians used this to make paper, ropes, baskets and boats.
Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of Ancient Egypt.
Pyramid	A huge stone structure built as a tomb for the Pharaohs to be buried in.
Rosetta Stone	A large black stone covered in writing and symbols. It was found in 1799 that has helped historians decipher the meaning of hieroglyphics.
Sarcophagus	A decorated stone box that was used a coffin.