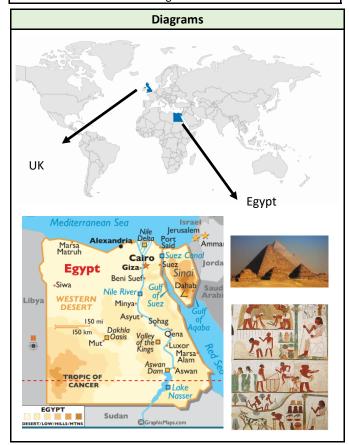
## **Oughterside Foundation School - History**

Topic: Ancient Egyptians Year: 4 Strand: Civilisation

### What should I already know?

- Egypt is a country in the continent of Africa.
- The **climate** of Egypt is different to that of the UK.
- Human and physical geographical features of Egypt.
- What life was like in Stone Age Britain.



#### Important Facts

- The Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also fertile soil - this means that people settled near the banks of the Nile as it was considered a prime location. They were among the first civilisations to use irrigation systems.
- The Nile also provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and a key means of transport.
- We know about ancient Egyptian life because of evidence such as the pyramids, the artefacts that were found there and methods of communications such as the use of hieroglyphics and papyrus rolls.
- Egyptian society was very hierarchical this means that some groups of people were deemed more important than others. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian society.
- Mummification was the process of preserving a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the afterlife.
- The bodies of important people, such as pharaohs, were placed in these pyramids, which were built as tombs.
- Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. These were called deities.

Vocabulary						
afterlife	a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in					
aiternie	heaven or as another person or animal					
ancient	belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end					
	of the Roman Empire (AD 410)					
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains					
architecture	the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings					
artefacts	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like					
chronology	the order of events in time					
circa	Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.					
civilisation	a human <b>society</b> with its own social organisation and <b>culture</b> .					
climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of a place					
continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.					
culture	activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to					
	be important for the development of civilisation					
deities	a god or goddess					
fertile	rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants					
hierarchy	a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for					
	example in <b>society</b>					
hieroglyphics	symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, for					
	example those of ancient Egypt.					
irrigation	supply land with water in order 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 grows in Africa					
pharaoh	a king of <b>ancient</b> Egypt					
polytheists	the worship of 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 those built in ancient Egypt to contain the bodies of their kings					
	and queens.					
sarcophagus	a large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in ancient times					
settler/	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a					
settlement	settlement					
society	people in general, thought of as a large organized group					
tomb	a large grave that is above ground					
trade	the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services					

# c. 3500 BC: Early settlers settle in the Nile valley.

Timeline

c. 2700 BC: First stone pyramid built.

c. AD 300: Last use of hieroglyphic writing.

c. 3100 BC: Development of hieroglyphics

**c. 2600 BC: Pyramid** of Giza built.

**1922:** Howard Carter discovers the **tomb** of Tutankhamun.

#### **Historical Skills and Enquiry**

- Describe how Egyptian artefacts and ruins tell us about their culture, and religious beliefs.
- Describe what Egyptian life was like for different groups of people.
- Describe how the Egyptian **society** has had an impact on modern society.
- Describe why people chose to **settle** in certain areas in ancient Egypt.
- Compare what was happening in the Egyptian civilisation with what was happening in Britain at the same time. Compare aspects of life such as achievements, society, beliefs, and architecture.
- Present what you know about the Egyptians using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography, English, Maths, Computing, etc)
- •Use appropriate vocabulary to communicate about the Egyptians.

Topic: Ancient Egyptians			Year: 4		Strand: Civilisation				
Question 1: Name an ancient Egyptian achievement.	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Question 4: Circa means	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Question 8: The Nile was important because(tick all that are true).	Start of unit:	End of unit:	
	1	1	pyramid century	+ +		it provided settlers with			
	1	1	around circle	-		fertile land to grow crops it was a river			
			circie			the banks grew papyrus			
Question 2: The Egyptians were considered influential to modern society. They contributed ideas	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Question 5: The discovery o Tutankhamun's tomb was	Start of unit:	End of unit:	reeds which they used to write on it provided opportunities			
about(tick all that are true)	unit.	unit.	important because the artefacts he was buried		<del></del>	for fishing			
written language measurements			with told us a lot about life in ancient Egypt			Question 9: The process of mummification was used so	Start		
time and the calendar			Howard Carter found him	+		help preserve the bodies of	of	End	
Question 3: The Ancient Egyptians			I I WE KNOW WNO KIIIED NIM I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		pharaohs. This was so that the could make the journey to	ney unit:			
were among the first civilisations to use an irrigation system. Irrigation means:	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Question 6: The Egyptians built the pyramids around the same time as:	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Egypt the Nile the afterlife			
		Ţ	the Stone Age in Britain			pyramids			
			the Romans came to Britain the Vikings came to Britain William the Conqueror wins the Battle of Hastings			Question 10: Pyramids were used as tombs. A synonym fo the word tomb is	Start or of unit:	End	
			Question 7: We know how the Ancient Egyptians lived because of(tick all that applications)	Start of	f End of unit:				
			pyramids written language						
		J	artefacts		+				