

Catton Grove Primary School - History

Year 3

Topic: Ancient Egyptians

Strand: Ancient Civilisations

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.
- The terms BC/BCE-AD/CE

Historical Skills and Enquiry:

How do Ancient Egyptian artefacts and ruins tell us about their culture, and religious beliefs?

Can you describe what Egyptian life was like for different groups of people?

Who is Howard Carter and why is he important?

Who was an important God to the Egyptians? Why?

How is life in Britain different from Ancient Egypt?

Why was the Nile important to the Ancient Egyptians?

Who is Cleopatra?

Interesting Facts:

The afterlife was incredibly important to the Egyptians. They believed that by preserving a dead person's body their soul would live on in the afterlife forever.

Cats were considered sacred animals by the Ancient Egyptians.

The Ancient Egyptians **invented** lots of things we still use today, such as paper, pens, locks and keys and – believe it or not – toothpaste!

Important Places:



Core Knowledge for Ancient Egypt

For 3000 years, Ancient Egypt was home to some of the most influential inventions and discoveries in history.

The Egyptians developed systems for writing (including hieroglyphics) and mathematics; they used paper (papyrus) and wrote texts on religion, astronomy and medicine.

The Egyptians built magnificent buildings, temples and tombs, decorating them with pictures, paintings and carvings.

The civilisation continued until the death of Cleopatra VII in 30 BCE when Egypt fell to the Roman Empire.

The river Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops.

Important People:

Cleopatra VII: (69 BC and 30 BCE) Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony & Julius Caesar.

Tutankhamun: Became King of Egypt at nine years old. He reigned for about nine years.

Howard Carter: (1874 - 1939) British archaeologist, world famous for discovering Tutankhamun's tomb.

Historical Vocabulary:

Afterlife The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.

Akhet The season of the year when the Nile river flooded. A very important time of year in the desert!

Ancient - belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.

Archaeology - the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.

Archaeologist - a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.

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 who focuses Ancient Egypt. Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.

Hieroglyphics A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols (Right).

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 as an early version of paper.

Pharaoh The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt. 1

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.

Historical Vocabulary:

Rosetta Stone: Discovered in 1799, was written in hieroglyphs and two other languages, including ancient Greek, which linguists (language experts) could still read.

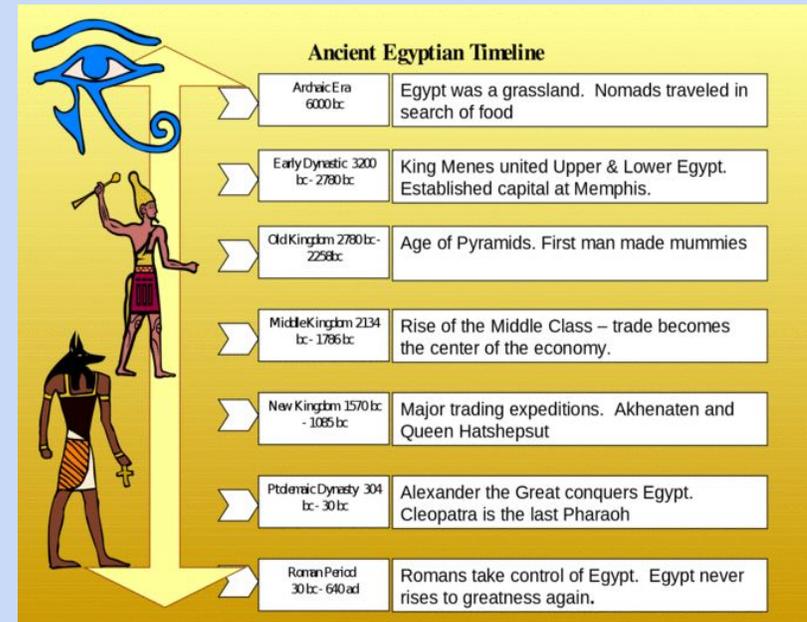
Sarcophagus A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaohs.

Settler/ settlement: people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement

Tomb: a large grave that is above ground

Trade: the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services

Historical Timeline:



Tutankhamun's death mask



canopic jars