



What I should already know:

Y4 History (The Romans in Britain) and KS1 Geography (Continents, Map Skills).

Key Knowledge and skills

Know where Ancient Egypt was and how was it ruled e.g Upper Egypt, lower Egypt, dynasties, Red Land and desert.

How important was the River Nile to Ancient Egyptian civilisation e.g trade routes, papyrus reeds, harvesting seasons.

Know what information was recorded by the Ancient Egyptians and for what purpose. Hieroglyphics and the link to alphabets and number systems/calendars today.

Know how a typical Egyptian family lived.

Know what the belief systems of the Ancient Egyptians were. Underworld, afterlife, gods and goddesses.

Explain how Ancient Egyptians successfully reached the afterlife.

Know why Egyptology been so important in helping us understand the Ancient Egyptians.

Timeline of Events

2686BC	The period of Ancient Egyptian history called the 'Old Kingdom' begins.
2050BC	The 'Middle Kingdom' begins
1550BC	The period of Ancient Egyptian history called the 'New Kingdom' begins.
1336BC	9 year old Tutankhamun becomes the youngest ever Pharaoh Of Ancient Egypt
31BC	The last pharaoh Cleopatra VII loses the battle of Actium to the Roman Empire
1799AD	The Rosetta Stone is discovered by the French. It takes nearly 25years to translate.
1922AD	Howard Carter discovers the undisturbed tomb of Tutankhamun

	Vocabulary
Afterlife	Life after death. Protections like The Book of the Dead helped the Egyptians travel to the afterlife.
Hieroglyphics	A complex collection of letters, words and symbols called hieroglyphs. Scribes had the job of reading and writing them.
Canopic jars	Jars that stored a mummy's organs. Each organ was protected by a god shown on the jar's lid.
Mummification	The process that preserves a body and prepares it for the afterlife, including using natron (salt) and amulets (charms).
Cartouche	An oval containing hieroglyphs, often found in tombs, that spells out the name of a pharaoh.
Papyrus	A material made from reeds that grow on the banks of the River Nile. It was mainly used to make paper scrolls.
Civilisation	The way of life for a particular group of people. Another example would be the Ancient Greeks.
Sarcophagus	The decorated coffin of a pharaoh or important ancient Egyptian. A sarcophagus was usually made out of stone.
Dynasty	A line of rulers that passed on their duties.
Pharaohs	Usually came from family dynasties.
Tomb	A place to bury the dead. A pharaoh's tomb could be a pyramid, like at Giza, or a series of underground chambers.
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Egyptology	The study of Ancient Egyptian language, history and culture by Egyptologists like Howard Carter.

Key Questions
 How was ancient Egypt ruled? Why was the river Nile important to Egyptians?
 What was the significance of hieroglyphics?
 What was it like for a typical Egyptian family?
 What belief systems did they have?



Mummification

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