

Timeline of

Key Events:

7500 BC : People began to build homes and farm in the Nile Valley

3000 BC: Hieroglyphics started to be used

2950 BC: Upper and Lower Egypt were united into one kingdom

2600 BC: Pyramids started to be built

2600-2150 BC: The Old Kingdom

2055-1650 BC: The Middle Kingdom

1500-1070 BC: The New Kingdom

1332-1323 BC: King Tutankhamen ruled

196 BC: The writings on the Rosetta Stone were carved

51-30 BC: Cleopatra VII ruled; she was the last pharaoh

31 BC: Egypt became a part of the Roman Empire

Sticky Knowledge

Ancient Egyptian Civilisation lasted from 3100BC to 332BC.

Ancient Egypt was a civilization of ancient Africa, concentrated along the lower reaches of the Nile River, situated in the place that is now the country Egypt. Egypt is located in north eastern Africa.

Egyptian civilization developed along the Nile River in large part because the river's annual flooding ensured reliable, rich soil for growing crops.

Pyramids were built for religious purposes. The Egyptians were one of the first civilizations to believe in an afterlife.

Mummification is the process of preserving the body after death. Egyptians believed that life continued even after someone died, as long as they were buried properly in their tomb with their belongings.

The Rosetta Stone is the key to understanding Egyptian hieroglyphs: a system that employs characters in the form of pictures.

The ancient Egyptians believed Gods created the universe and maintained order. Gods were also involved in everyday life, forming the core of Ancient Egyptian religion.

HISTORY : YEAR 4



Prior & Future Learning

The Ancient Egyptian Civilisation demonstrates an abundance of progression, culture and religious beliefs, covering a huge expanse of time. Children start to see historical development outside of the UK and Europe.

This topic will develop prior knowledge for both the Islamic and Ancient Greek Civilisations to be taught in Upper KS2.

Legacies

Some of the world's largest monuments were constructed without modern technology. Egyptian architecture and art has influenced modern architecture and art. Egyptians also made advances in astrology,



Key Vocabulary

Archaeology : study of human history and prehistory through artefacts and other physical remains

The River Nile: the lifeblood (as important as blood) to Ancient Egyptians

Natural Resources: materials from the Earth that are used to support life and meet people's needs

Settlement: a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community

Civilisation: when people live in a large society with shared cultures and rules

Ancient Egypt: known as "Gift of the Nile" because the river provided irrigation, fertile soil, and easy transportation

Pharaohs: kings of ancient Egypt who were worshipped as gods

Tutankhamen (King Tut): this pharaoh was famous because archaeologists found his tomb intact (it was never robbed)

Hieroglyphics: Ancient Egyptian system of writing that used pictures to represent words

Rosetta Stone: a message written in stone with Egyptian hieroglyphics and translations in Greek; this enabled scholars to understand Egyptian hieroglyphics

Papyrus: paper-like material made from the reed plant

Mummification: process by which bodies were preserved (organ were removed and the body was wrapped)

Sphinx: a sculpture with the head of a pharaoh and the body of a lion; standing guard over the pyramids at Giza

