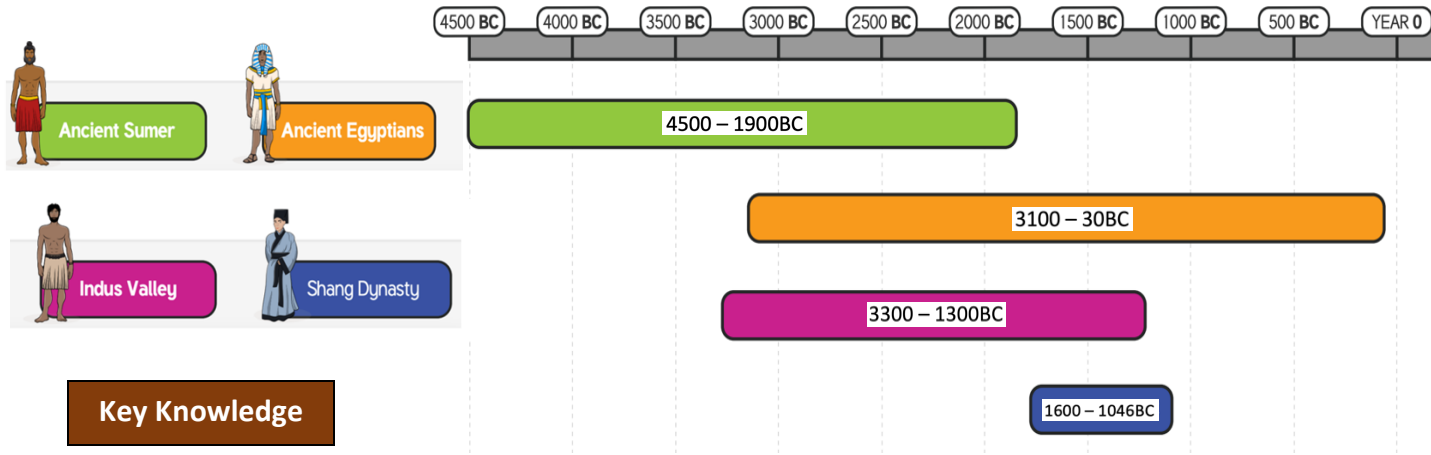


Y3 History: What were the major achievements of the Ancient Egyptians, and what did it allow them to accomplish?

Prior Learning



- I understand what is meant by prehistoric, BC / BCE and AD / CE.
- I can name key events from the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- I can describe the way people lived during these periods of time.
- I can suggest reasons why the way people lived during these periods changed over time.
- What do I already know about the Ancient Egyptians?



Key Knowledge

Civilisations

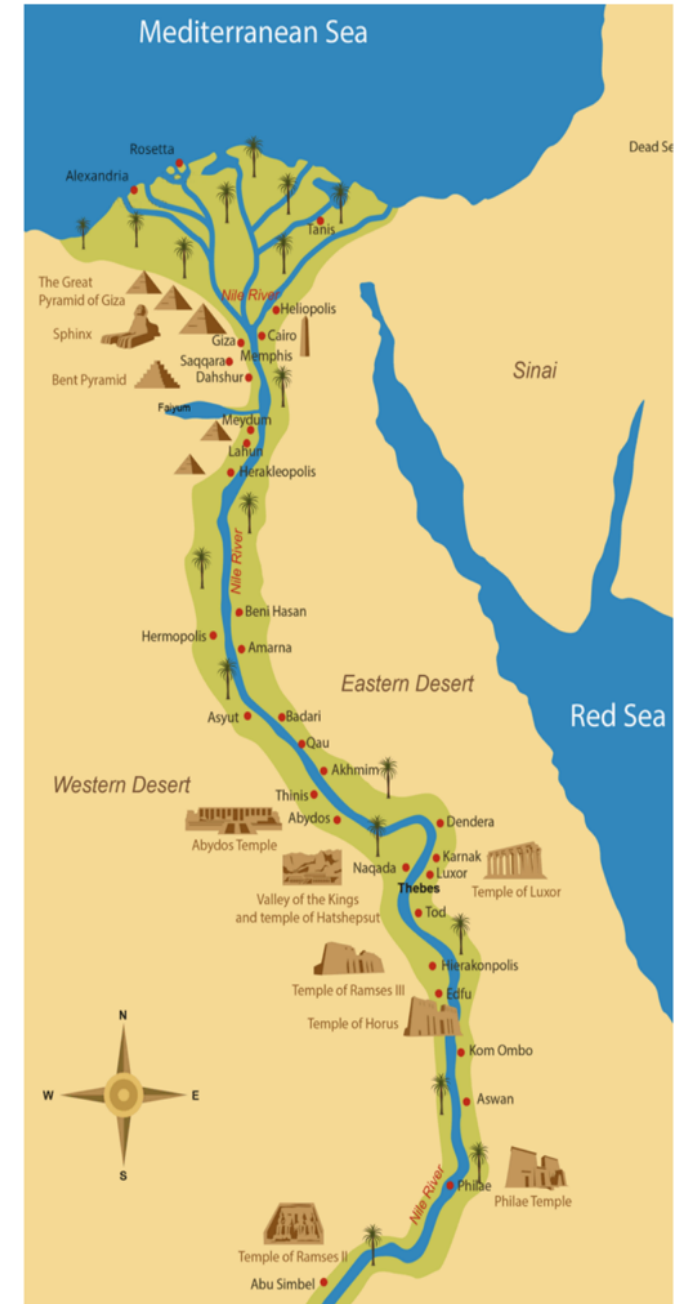
- A civilisation was an 'advanced' human society, organised into a large settlement (cities).
- The earliest were found in warm climates, and next to a major river.

Ancient Egyptian Society

- Ancient Egypt was split into the old, middle and new kingdoms, ruled by dynasties of pharaohs.
- The yearly flooding of the River Nile was essential for farming; ancient Egyptians used irrigation to provide water in the hot, dry desert.
- Society was organised in a pyramid - the common jobs at the bottom, and the most important at the top.
- Scribes made written records on daily life and important events.
- There were over 2000 gods and goddesses, who were believed to be responsible for every aspect of daily life.
- Beliefs about the after-life were important in burial rituals, including mummification and pyramids for the rich.

Historical Enquiry

- I can talk about the major achievements of the Ancient Egyptians, and what it allowed them to accomplish.



Key Vocabulary: Glossary

ancient	belonging to the distant past, usually beginning 'BCE' (Before the Common Era).
civilisation	a human society with its own culture, including a system of writing.
dynasty	a period of rule when a series of leaders all come from the same family.
hierarchy	a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance in society.
hieroglyphics	symbols in the form of pictures, which were carved into stone or painted onto papyrus.
irrigation	methods of supplying the land with water (such as canals), to help crops grow in a hot / dry area.
mummification	a method of preserving a body for the after-life: an important ritual for the wealthy.
mythology	a collection of stories belonging to a particular religious or cultural tradition.
pharaoh	The ruler of all Egypt, worshipped as the god Horus in human form.
pyramid	huge stone structures, built around the tombs of powerful pharaohs.
scribe	wrote records on all aspects of life, using a simpler version of hieroglyphics known as hieratic.

Key Gods and Goddesses



AMUN
KING OF THE GODS



RA
GOD OF THE SUN



ANUBIS
GOD OF THE DEAD



HORUS
GOD OF THE PHAROHS



THOTH
GOD OF LEARNING AND WRITING

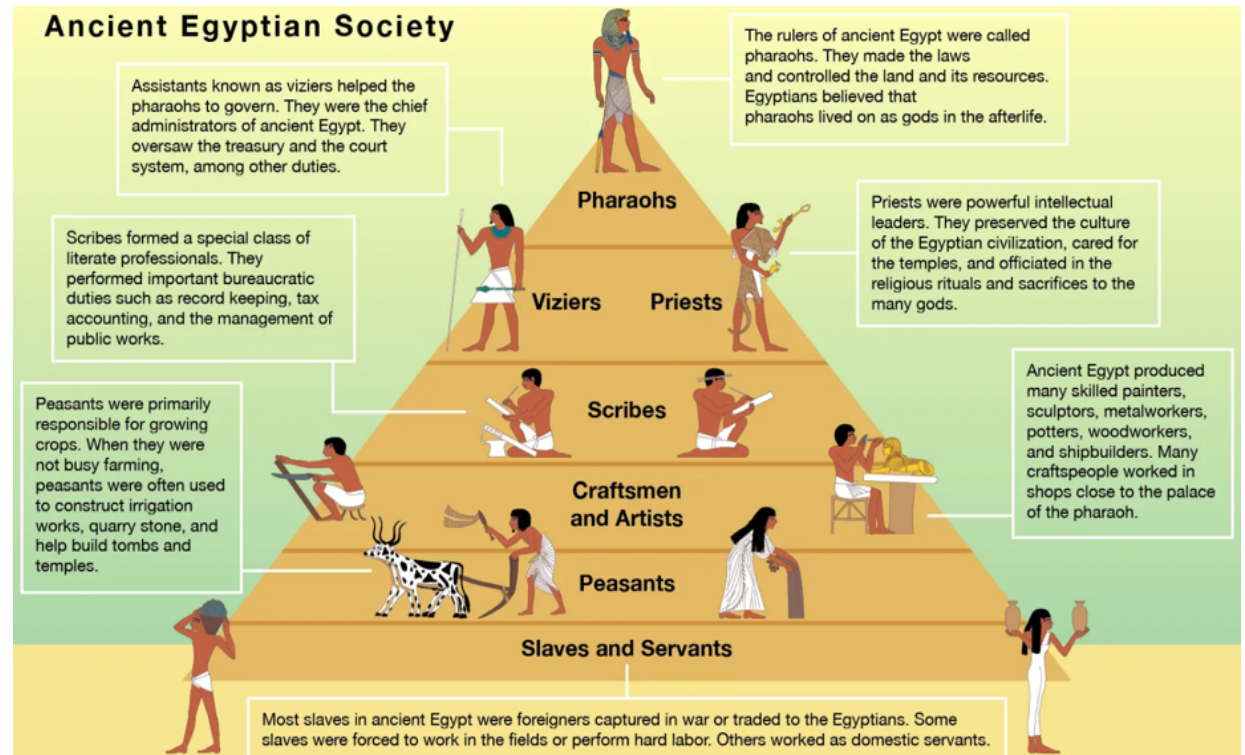


OSIRIS
GOD OF THE AFTERLIFE



ISIS
GODDESS OF MAGIC AND HEALING

Ancient Egyptian Society



Key Names

Narmer	Unified the upper and lower kingdoms around 3150 BCE, becoming the first pharaoh of all Egypt.
Khufu	The Great Pyramid at Giza was built for Khufu in c. 2550 BCE, as his burial tomb. The Great Sphinx was built for his son, Khafre.
Hatshepsut	In 1472 BCE, she was one of the first female rulers of Egypt, leading successful military, trading and building campaigns.
Tutankhamun	In 1336 BCE, he became the youngest pharaoh at age 9; his burial tomb (Valley of the Kings) was discovered by Howard Carter, 1922.
Ramses II	Ramses the Great became pharaoh in 1279BCE; oversaw the building of more statues and temples than any other.
Alexander the Great	The Greek king of Macedonia, considered the greatest ever military leader, conquered Egypt in 332BCE.
Cleopatra VII	The last pharaoh of Egypt, she followed many Egyptian traditions; made alliances with Julius Caesar and Mark Anthony to keep power, but the Romans eventually conquered Egypt in 30BCE.
Rosetta Stone	Carved in 196BCE, it became the key to deciphering hieroglyphs; it was discovered in 1799, and showed the same text in 3 languages - including ancient Greek, which was understood by scholars.