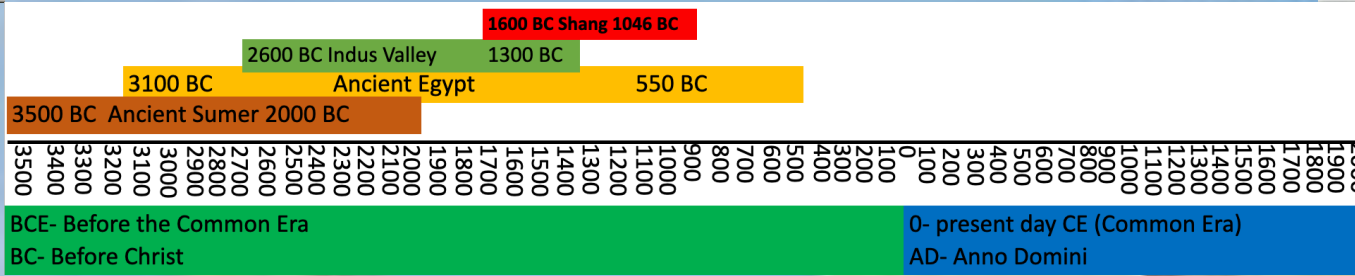


Year 3: Ancient Egypt Knowledge Mat



Key Vocabulary	
Primary Source	Documents, images or artefacts that provide direct evidence about a historical topic.
Archaeology	The study of things that people had made, used and left behind.
Civilisation	A group of people with their own languages and way of life
Ancient	Very old; existing for many years
Hieroglyphics	A type of writing using pictures and symbols
Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt; considered a God
Pyramid	Monuments providing tombs for Pharaohs
Tutankhamun	A Pharaoh of Ancient Egypt from about 1334 BC to 1323 BC.
Mummy/ Mummification	A dead body that has been specially preserved/the process of making a mummy

Crucial Knowledge
7500 BCE First settlers in Nile valley
The River Nile is 4 162 miles long and it was very important in Ancient Egypt.
2550 BCE Pyramids at Giza built
Egyptians believed in the afterlife. The Book of the Dead contained what Egyptians hoped life would be like in the afterlife.
Canopic jars stored intestines, stomach, lungs and liver. The heart was left in the body as they believed it contained the soul
After dying, they believed your heart was weighed. To enter the afterlife, you had to have a light heart showing that you were good
3500 BCE First use of hieroglyphic symbols
The Rosetta stone helped us to work out how to translate hieroglyphics into English.
1336 BCE Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh
1922 CE Carter discovers Tutankhamen's tomb

Key Question Sequence
<u>What were the greatest achievements of the Ancient Egyptians?</u>
How can we discover what Ancient Egypt was like over 5000 years ago?
What sources of evidence have survived and how were they discovered?
What does evidence tell us for everyday life of men, women and children?
What did the ancient Egyptians believe about the afterlife and how do we know?
What did ancient Egypt have in common with other civilisations from that time?
Home Study: The Pyramids

