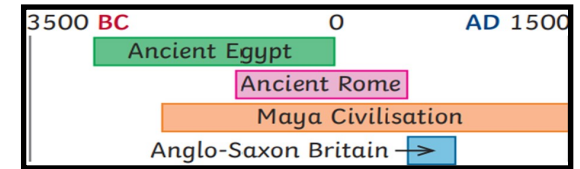


Did you know?

The ancient Egyptians invented toothpaste!

Ancient Egypt

Year 4 Summer Term



Timeline

6000 B.C.	3200 B.C.	2630 B.C.	2560 -2540 B.C.	2603-2578 B.C.	2000 B.C.	1539 B.C.	1479B.C.	1332 B.C.	51 B.C.
First permanent settlers arrive in Nile Valley.	Hieroglyphs are used to keep trade records.	The first pyramid is built.	Construction on the Pyramids of Giza begins.	The Great Sphinx was constructed during this time.	First ploughs are attached to Oxen.	The Valley of the Kings begins. Pharaohs are buried there.	Hatshepsut is crowned the fifth Pharaoh of Egypt	The 10-year rule of Tutankhamun begins.	Cleopatra's reign begins.

Key Vocabulary

ancient	Belonging to the distant past.
burial	The action of burying a dead body.
mummification	To make a dead body into a mummy by embalming and drying.
preserved	To maintain something in its original state.
organs	Internal parts of the body with specific functions.
soul	The spiritual part of a living being that is separate to the physical body.
afterlife	Where the soul would travel to after death.
sarcophagus	Stone coffins with elaborate decorations in which the mummified body would lay.
hieroglyphs	The formal writing system was Egypt with around 1,000 characters.
tomb	A large vault used for burying the dead.

Writing

Hieroglyphs were used for religious texts and inscriptions on statues and tombs. Hieroglyphs were written by scribes, who had to attend a special school to learn how to write. Most scribes were men although there is evidence some female doctors used Hieroglyphs

The Nile

The Egyptians relied on the annual flooding of the Nile for their livelihoods. There were three seasons in the Egyptian calendar: Akhet, Peret and Shemu. The silt left behind by the flood waters was enriched with minerals vital for crop growing.

Mummification

The Egyptians believed preservation of the body was essential to reach the afterlife. In order to do this, they needed to dry out the body and embalm it. Internal organs were removed (except the heart) and put into canopic jars. The body was then wrapped in linen and laid to rest.

Significant People

Hatshepsut (1479-1458 B.C.)

Hatshepsut was the fifth Pharaoh of the Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt. She was the second historically confirmed female Pharaoh. Hatshepsut's understanding of religion allowed her to establish herself as the God's Wife of Amun.

Tutankhamun (1332-1324 B.C.)

Tutankhamun was known as the 'boy king' because he became Pharaoh aged 9. His golden coffin was buried in a tomb in the Valley of the Kings, surrounded by 5,000 priceless treasures. Historians believe he died suddenly as the tomb was finished hastily. He ruled for 10 years.

Cleopatra (51-30 B.C.)

Cleopatra was queen of the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt and its last ruler. She was actually Greek and became Pharaoh when she was 18 which meant she had to share power with her younger brother, Ptolemy XIII.

Did you know?

The Egyptians believed in more than 2,000 gods. They even had a goddess of frogs!

'All things are possible...
Who you are is limited only by who
you think you are.'
- Egyptian Book of The Dead

Significant People

Who were the key figures that shaped the world in this period?

Community

How has this historical period affected our local area?

Equality & Justice

How were different groups of people treated during this time?

Environmental Responsibility

What legacy did this period leave behind and how are we preserving it?