



Key Facts	Map/Timeline/Diagram	
<p>The Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also <b>fertile</b> soil - this means that people <b>settled</b> near the banks of the Nile as it was considered a prime location. They were among the first <b>civilisations</b> to use <b>irrigation</b> systems.</p> <p>We know about <b>ancient</b> Egyptian life because of evidence such as the pyramids, the <b>artefacts</b> that were found there and methods of communications such as the use of <b>hieroglyphics</b> and <b>papyrus</b> rolls.</p> <p>Egyptian <b>society</b> was very <b>hierarchical</b> - this means that some groups of people were deemed more important than others. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian <b>society</b>.</p> <p><b>Mummification</b> was the process of <b>preserving</b> a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the <b>afterlife</b>.</p> <p>The bodies of important people, such as <b>pharaohs</b>, were placed in these <b>pyramids</b>, which were built as <b>tombs</b>.</p> <p>Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were <b>polytheists</b> - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. These were called <b>deities</b>.</p>	 <div data-bbox="1227 791 1977 1007"> <p><b>c. 3500 BC:</b> Early settlers settle in the Nile valley.</p> <p><b>c. 2700 BC:</b> First stone pyramid built.</p> <p><b>c. AD 300:</b> Last use of hieroglyphic writing.</p> <p><b>c. 3100 BC:</b> Development of hieroglyphics</p> <p><b>c. 2600 BC:</b> Pyramid of Giza built.</p> <p><b>1922:</b> Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun.</p> </div>	
<p><b>Key Learning:</b></p>	<p><b>Prior</b></p>	<p><b>ties:</b></p>
<p>Describe how Egyptian <b>artefacts</b> and ruins tell us about their <b>culture</b>, and <b>religious beliefs</b>. Describe what Egyptian life was like for different groups of people.</p> <p>Describe how the Egyptian <b>society</b> has had an impact on modern society.</p> <p>Describe why people chose to <b>settle</b> in certain areas in ancient Egypt.</p> <p>Compare what was happening in the Egyptian <b>civilisation</b> with what was happening in Britain at the same time. Compare aspects of life such as achievements, society, beliefs, and architecture.</p>	<p>KS1 - Continents</p> <div data-bbox="1541 1018 2152 1262">  </div> <p>Liverpool Museum - Meet the Mummy workshop (Summer Term 2)</p>	

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

Key word	Definition
Afterlife	a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal
Deities	a god or goddess
Canopic Jars	a covered jar used in burials to hold the entrails and other visceral organs from an embalmed body.
Hierarchy	a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in <b>society</b>
Hieroglyphics	symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, for example those of ancient Egypt.
Mummification	If a dead body is <b>mummified</b> , it is <b>preserved</b> , for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth
Papyrus	a tall water plant that grows in Africa
Pharaoh	a king of <b>ancient</b> Egypt
Polytheists	the worship of or belief in more than one God
Preserve	making sure that something remains as it is, and does not change or end
Pyramids	ancient stone buildings with four triangular sloping sides. The most famous pyramids are those built-in ancient Egypt to contain the bodies of their kings and queens.
Sarcophagus	a large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in <b>ancient</b> times
Tomb	a large grave that is above ground