

## Willerby Carr Lane Primary School - History

**Topic: Ancient Egyptians**

**Year: 5**

**Strand: Early Civilizations**

### What should I already know?

- That 'pre-history' is a term that describes a time in history when there were no written records.
- That these periods of time are in the following chronological order:
- The Stone Age, The Bronze Age, The Iron Age
- That the Stone Age and Bronze Age was BC and the Iron Age was both BC and AD
- That BC means *Before Christ* and AD means *Anno Domini* (in the year of Our Lord)
- That Romans took control of England from the Celts
- That England was ruled by Anglo Saxons and then Normans
- That Vikings invaded and settled in parts of England

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

When and where did the Ancient Egyptians live?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Egypt, one of the greatest and most powerful civilizations in the history of the world, lasted for over 3000 years from 3150 BC to 30 BC.</li> <li>• The civilization of Ancient Egypt was located along the Nile River in northeast Africa.</li> </ul>
What was daily life like in Ancient Egypt?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daily life in Ancient Egypt revolved around the Nile and the fertile land along its banks.</li> <li>• The yearly flooding of the Nile enriched the soil and brought good harvests and wealth to the land.</li> <li>• Most ancient Egyptians worked as field hands, farmers, craftsmen and scribes.</li> <li>• A small group of people were nobles.</li> <li>• Hieroglyphs were used as a form of communication and recording.</li> </ul>
What did the Ancient Egyptians believe happened after death?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ancient Egyptians believed in life after death. They believed that they had to preserve their bodies (by mummifying them) so they could use them in the afterlife. They believed that when they died, they would make a journey to another world where they would lead a new life.</li> <li>• Canopic jars were used by ancient Egyptians to hold mummified remains. During the mummification process, the organs (liver, intestines [guts], lungs and stomach) of the human body were removed and preserved separately in canopic jars.</li> <li>• Religion played a big part in their lives. They believed in a wide variety of gods and goddesses. These gods could take different forms, usually as animals.</li> </ul>

- Some gods and goddesses were more important than others:
  - Ra** - the sun god and the most important god to the Ancient Egyptians. Ra was drawn as a man with a hawk head and a headdress with a sun disk.
  - Isis** - the mother goddess. It was thought that she would protect and help people in need. She was drawn as a woman with a headdress in the shape of a throne.
  - Osiris** - the ruler of the underworld and god of the dead. He was the husband of Isis and father of Horus. Osiris was drawn as a mummified man with a feathered headdress.
  - Horus** - the god of the sky. Horus was the son of Isis and Osiris. He was drawn as a man with the head of a hawk. A Pharaoh was thought to be the living version Horus, was the leader of the Egyptian religion and the people's representative to the gods.
  - Thoth** - the god of knowledge. He blessed the Egyptians with writing, medicine, and mathematics. He was also god of the moon. Thoth is drawn as a man with an Ibis bird head. Sometimes he was represented as a baboon.
- **The scarab** was an amulet or lucky charm placed on the heart to protect it on its journey to the afterlife. It was a symbol of rebirth or regeneration. The Egyptian god Khepri (Ra as the rising sun) was often depicted as a scarab beetle or as a scarab beetle-headed man.



How do we know about the Ancient Egyptians?

- Artefacts like the Rosetta Stone, tomb paintings and grave goods help us understand what life was like in ancient Egypt.
- Harold Carter discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun in 1922

Vocabulary	
afterlife	the life one has after one dies and takes their buried belongs with them.
Alexander the Great	One of the most successful military commanders in history and one of the last great pharaohs of Egypt.
amulet	a charm worn that the Ancient Egyptians thought had magical powers.
BC	used to record historical dates as a number of years before Christ's birth. (Before Christ)
canopic jars	special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach
civilisation	the society, culture and way of life of a particular people and place.
Cleopatra	the last Pharaoh of Ancient Egypt.
craftsperson	carpenters, weavers, jewellers, leather workers, and potters.
dynasty	a period of rule when a series of pharaohs all came from the same family
farmers	grew crops such as wheat, barley, vegetables, figs, melons, pomegranates and vines. they also grew flax which was made into linen. the most important crop was grain.
Giza	A place where several large pyramids and the Great Sphinx were built
hieroglyphics	a type of writing used by the Ancient Egyptians that used a combination of pictures and symbols
inundation	the annual flooding of the Nile, allowing new growth to take place in the hot soils.
irrigate	supply crops and plants with water.

King Narmer	The first King of the First Dynasty of Egypt
mummification	the process of embalming a body and wrapping it in cloth after death to keep it looking lifelike.
mythology	a collection of myths belonging to a particular religion or culture.
Pantheon	the 2000 gods the Ancient Egyptians believed in.
Pharaoh	the ruler of Egypt. Pharaoh means great house in Egyptian. They were believed to be gods.
priest	the person in charge of a temple.
Rosetta Stone	a special stone that had the same inscription written both in Greek and in Egyptian hieroglyphics. It was an important clue that helped researchers to translate and understand hieroglyphics.
sarcophagus	The old stone coffins used by wealthy people during Ancient Egyptian times.
scribes	the few educated Egyptians who could read and write. Employed by Pharaohs.
shaduf	a hand operated device that pulls up water from a watering hole.
Sphinx	a mythological beast with the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh or god. The Egyptians built sphinx statues to guard tombs
Tutankhamun	'The Boy King' who died when he was 18. His tomb, which was discovered in 1922 by Howard Carter, is the only tomb of a royal that is greatly preserved and untouched by the thieves.

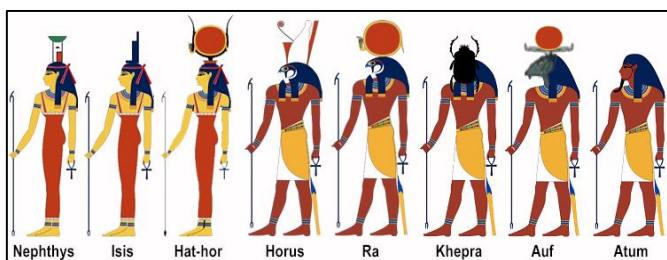
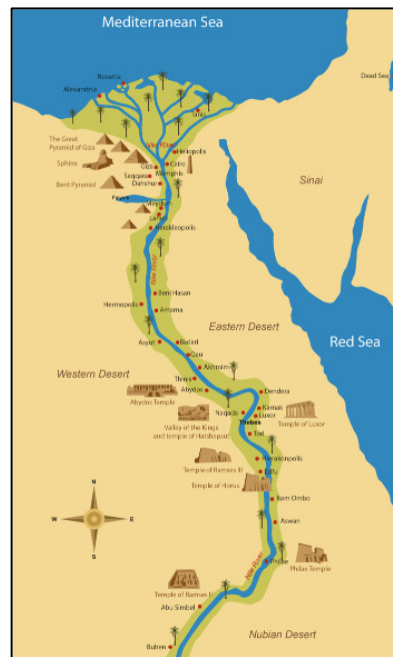
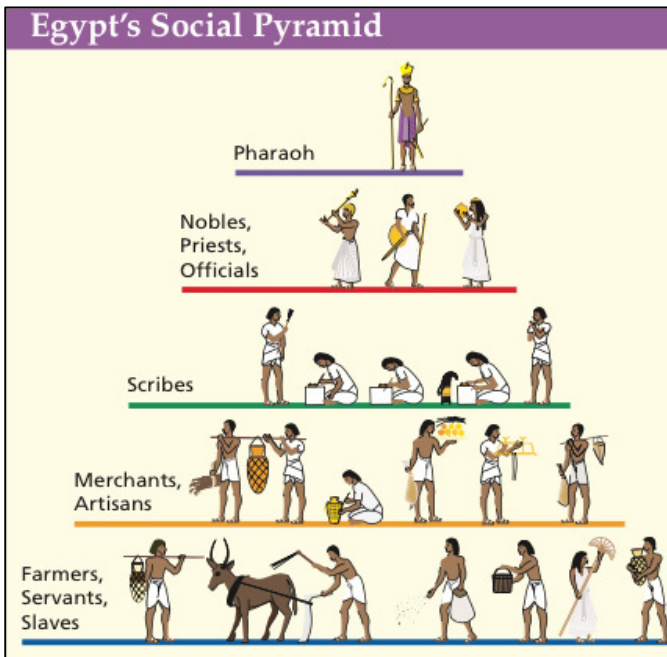
Key Dates / Timeline			
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Date	Event	Description	Simultaneous British History
7500BC	The first settlers arrived in the Nile Valley	The first settlers survived by eating wild plants and the animals they hunted. As the climate became drier, the area turned to desert and people moved closer to the river to farm the land along the banks.	Britain becomes an island c.6000BC
3200BC	Hieroglyphic script developed	Hieroglyphics were used to keep records of trade. They were symbols written out on paper scrolls made from the papyrus plant.	New Stone Age is an era of British history that spanned from c.4000 – c.2000 BC
3100BC	King Narmer unites Upper & Lower Egypt		Skara Brae built between c.3180 BC to c.2500 BC
2640BC	First Step Pyramid built	The first pyramid is built. The 'Step Pyramid' was built in sandstone and encased in limestone, it still stands at over 70 metres tall.	Stonehenge built c.2600BC - c1600BC
2555BC	Giza Pyramids built	The Giza Pyramids are built for the kings Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure. The pyramids are in the desert across the River Nile from Cairo, the capital of Egypt. The largest of these is 146 metres tall and nearly 200 metres long.	Bronze Age is an era of British history that spanned from c.2000 – c.750 BC
1539BC	Valley of the Kings starts.	Valley of the Kings is started and expanded for about 500 years. The mummies of Pharaohs were buried with their treasures to take with them in the afterlife. To date, 63 tombs have been discovered including Ramesses II and Tutankhamen.	
1332BC	The ten-year rule of Tutankhamun begins	The boy king is arguably the most famous pharaoh of our time, probably because his tomb was discovered intact in 1922 by a team of British archaeologists. He is thought to have only been 18 when he died, the cause of death is a mystery but some scholars believe he may have been killed in a hippopotamus attack.	Iron Age is an era of British history that spanned from c. 750 BC – 43 AD
332BC	Egypt invaded by Alexander the Great	Alexander the Great conquers Egypt and Alexandria is founded. Egypt is ruled by Greek kings. The Ancient Egyptian period ends.	The Celtic people arrive from Central Europe. The Celts were farmers and lived in small village groups. They were also warlike people and fought against the people of Britain and other Celtic tribes. c.3180 BC to c.2500 BC
30BC	Cleopatra dies	The end of the Ancient Egyptian era. Egypt became a province of the Roman Empire.	Roman Britain was part of the Roman Empire from 43 AD

Important figures	Image
<p>Tutankhamun</p> <p>He was an ancient Egyptian pharaoh. He took the throne at eight or nine years of age.</p>	
<p>Howard Carter</p> <p>He was a British archaeologist and Egyptologist who became world-famous after discovering the intact tomb of the Pharaoh, Tutankhamun in November 1922.</p>	

Historical Skills and Enquiry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organise key dates on a timeline</li> <li>• Compare what was happening simultaneously in Ancient Egypt and Britain</li> <li>• Use maps of Ancient Egypt to understand the locations of important places in Ancient Egypt and to the location of Egypt in the world.</li> <li>• Carry out research to find out about daily life in Ancient Egypt</li> <li>• Find out about the achievements of one of the earliest civilizations</li> <li>• Compare the lives of the rich and poor, considering social hierarchy, using artefacts such as the Rosetta Stone, tomb paintings and grave goods to help us (Educational visit to Hands-On History Museum in Hull)</li> <li>• Decode hieroglyphs to understand how the Ancient Egyptians communicated</li> <li>• Understand the importance of the Rosetta Stone in deciphering hieroglyphics and unlocking the secrets of life in Ancient Egypt</li> <li>• Find out about the religious beliefs of the Ancient Egyptians and which gods were important to them.</li> <li>• Find out how Ancient Egyptians were mummified (Educational visit to Hands-On History Museum in Hull)</li> <li>• Use digital images and 3D interactive resources to enhance engagement</li> <li>• Find out how the work of Howard Carter was valuable in building knowledge of Tutankhamun.</li> <li>• Ask questions about the past and find answers by exploring the sources left from the past.</li> <li>•</li> <li>• Educational Visit: Hands-on History Museum, Hull</li> </ul>



Pyramids of Giza.



Scarab

