



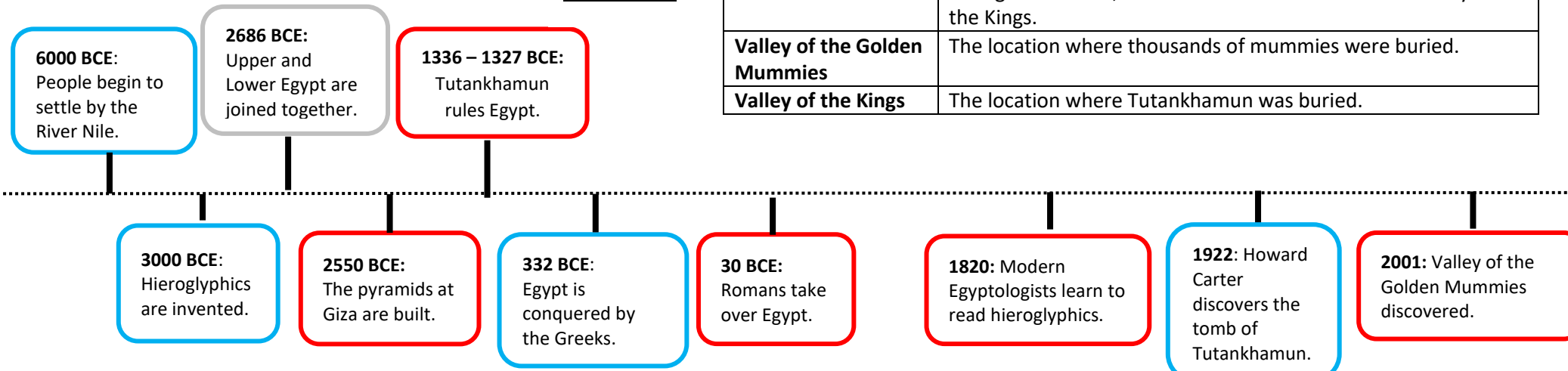
What I should know already:

- Other ancient civilisations such as the Greeks, Romans and Maya.
- The continents, including the location of Africa.
- The importance of archaeology in finding artefacts that allow us to understand the past.
- That different peoples and cultures have their beliefs about what happens when we die.
- You may know about Mayan glyphs, used for writing, Mayan temples used for burials and the importance of water for any successful settlement.

What I should know by the end of the unit:

- The location of Ancient Egypt in both time (including Ancient Egypt's place in the Bible) and place.
- The importance of the River Nile and its annual flooding for agriculture and how this supported a thriving civilisation.
- How archaeology allows us to build us a picture of everyday life in the past.
- Important Egyptologists that discovered and catalogued artefacts.
- How the Ancient Egyptians lived their everyday lives, and how this showed they were an advanced civilisation.
- The importance of religion and some of the many gods worshipped.
- Their beliefs about life after death and how this led to mummification and the building of the pyramids.
- The social structure of Egyptian society, from Pharaohs to slaves.
- Some of the important burial sites of the period, including the Valley of the Kings.
- The use of hieroglyphics by the Ancient Egyptians.
- The rise of Ancient Egypt and its fall, becoming a province of the Roman Empire and how this pattern is seen in great civilisations throughout history.

Timeline



Vocabulary and People

<b>afterlife</b>	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
<b>Akhet</b>	The season of the year when the Nile river flooded. A very important time of year in the desert!
<b>Ancient Egyptian</b>	of, relating to, or characteristic of the Egyptians in the period studied or any of their languages.
<b>archaeologist</b>	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.
<b>canopic jars</b>	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.
<b>civilisation</b>	A human society with its own social organisation and culture.
<b>culture</b>	Activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation.
<b>dynasty</b>	A period of rule when a series of Pharaohs all came from the same family.
<b>Egyptologist</b>	An archaeologist who focusses on Ancient Egypt.
<b>fertile</b>	Soil that is able to produce lots of crops.
<b>hierarchy</b>	a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society.
<b>hieroglyphics</b>	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols.
<b>Howard Carter</b>	A famous Egyptologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.
<b>human features</b>	Features of land that have been impacted by human activity.
<b>irrigation</b>	Supplying the land and crops with water.
<b>mummification</b>	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.
<b>papyrus</b>	A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. It was used as an early version of paper.
<b>Pharaoh</b>	The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.
<b>physical features</b>	natural features of land.
<b>pyramids</b>	Large tombs built for the Pharaohs.
<b>polytheists</b>	The worship of or belief in more than one god.
<b>River Nile</b>	The river that runs through Egypt. When it flooded, it left behind fertile mud, ideal for growing crops.
<b>sarcophagus</b>	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaohs.
<b>society</b>	people in general, thought of as a large organized group.
<b>Tutankhamun</b>	Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings.
<b>Valley of the Golden Mummies</b>	The location where thousands of mummies were buried.
<b>Valley of the Kings</b>	The location where Tutankhamun was buried.

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Chronologically place Ancient Egypt within their existing knowledge of world history.
- Identify connections, contrasts and trends between Ancient Egypt and other civilisations studied (such as common aspects of civilisation, the rise and decline of all empires), using correct historical terminology.
- Answer historically valid questions about cause: How did beliefs about life after death influence Ancient Egyptian society?
- Answer historically valid questions about similarity and difference: How were the Ancient Egyptians similar and different to other civilisations studied?
- Make a thoughtful use of both primary and secondary sources in describing aspects of Ancient Egypt.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Know the physical geography of northern Africa, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, deserts.
- Know the human geography of the Ancient Egyptian civilisation, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate Egypt and significant landmarks.

Where did the Ancient Egyptians live?

