



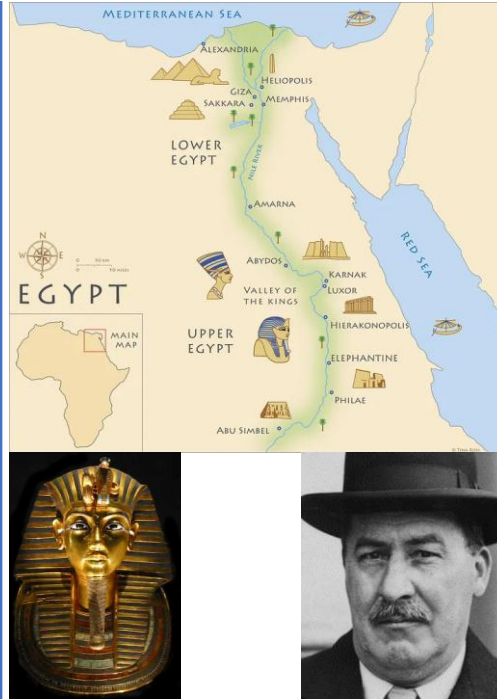
Year 3 History: Ancient Egyptians

Prior Learning

- The Great Fire of London happened in 1666. (Y2)
- Florence Nightingale lived in the Victorian times, which was from 1837-1901. (Y2)
- Christians believe Jesus was born in OAD. (Y2)
- Dinosaurs roamed Earth more than 65 million years ago.

Y3:

- According to historians, The Stone Age period ran from 9500BC to 2000BC.
- The Bronze Age period came next, from 2000BC to 800BC.
- The Iron Age period came last of the three and was from 800BC to 43AD.
- None of these eras were sudden; the times were over-lapped and gradual.
- 'BC' - Years before the birth of Christ. As numbers become larger, time becomes more distant.
- 'AD' - Years since the birth of Christ, said to be in OAD. As numbers become larger, time becomes more recent.



Sticky Knowledge

- Egypt is still a country; it is in mostly in Africa, but part of it is in Asia. It has coasts on the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. Libya and Sudan also border it. Egypt is mostly desert.
- In Egypt most people live along the River Nile. This was also the case thousands of years ago.
- In 7500 BC settlers moved to the Nile valley.
- Ancient Egyptians believed in the **afterlife** and mummified their dead.
- In 1332 BC Boy-King **Tutankhamun** began his 10 year reign.
- The discovery of **Tutankhamun's tomb** and **mummified** body by **Howard Carter** in 1922 has allowed historians to learn more about the Ancient Egyptians.
- Egyptians believed that if they worshiped different Gods and Goddesses good things would happen to them; if they were bad they would be punished in the afterlife.
- The River Nile was essential for survival in Ancient Egyptian times – it was used for transportation, food, water and religious activities.

Vocabulary

afterlife	The Egyptians believed that when they died, they would make a journey to another world where they would lead a new life.
ancient	Ancient history is considered to the time from the beginning of writing and recorded human history to the end of the Roman civilisation.
Canopic jars	During the process of mummification, all of the major organs were removed and placed in 4 Canopic jars. The lids were decorated with different Gods to guard the organs.
Hieroglyphics	The Egyptian writing called hieroglyphics used pictures to represent different objects, actions, sound or ideas.
Howard Carter	The archaeologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.
Lord Carnarvon	A rich man who funded the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb.
Mummification	A complicated process used to preserve dead bodies, which took around 70 days.
Nile	The river which runs through the country and is the longest country in the world.
Pharoah	Pharaohs were the king or Queen of Egypt Ancient Egyptians considered the pharaoh to be a half-man, half-god.
Pyramid	The pyramids are the tombs of Egypt's kings.
Sarcophagus	A stone container for a coffin or body.
Tomb	A chamber, or room, for keeping dead bodies.
Tutankhamun	A boy who became King at 9 years old, famous for having the most well-preserved Ancient Egyptian tomb.



Griffe Field Primary School history topics timeline

