Lesson 6 low what Ancient Egypt had in common with other civilisations from that time. Vocabulary -Ancient civilisations, Indus Valley, Ancient Sumer, Shang Dynasty

Lesson 5

I know the importance of the Book of the Dead in learning about what Ancient Egyptians believed. Vocabulary-Anubis, mummification, canopic jars, natron, amulets, scrolls, rituals, book of the dead

> I know how to inference and deduct to find out about everyday life and religious customs of the period. Vocabulary ocabulary: King Den, Sandals, cattle, tomb raiders

Lesson 4

Lesson 1 I know at least 6 key even from an Ancient Egyptian civilisation. Vocabulary -Africa, Ancient Civilisation, BC, Papyrus, River Nile Delta, Hieroglyphics, Mummy, Pharaoh, Sphynx, Pyramid, gods

Lesson 2

know why the Nile Valley lesson Sequence is important. I can use evidence from images to infer what life in ancient Egypt was like. Vocabulary- UK, Africa, Egypt, Nabamun, Nile Valley

Lesson 3

I know what sources of evidence tell us about the Ancient Egyptian civilisation. Vocabulary - Howard Carter, tomb, Tutankhamun, annex, burial chamber, mummification, Nile clay, antechamber, passage, treasury, Lady, Evelyn, Lord Carnarvon, chariot



Tomb	Grave or building where body of dead person is laid
Vizier	Important men who worked for the pharaoh

Key vocabulary

Ancient	The term to describe history before 500AD
Artefact	An object made by human beings
Ankh	Symbol of life which only gods and kings carried
Civilisation	Way of life of a group of people
Embalming	Preserving the dead body using chemicals salts and oils
Excavate	To dig in the ground to discover old buildings or objects that have been buried for a long time
Flax	Plant that can be made into cloth
Hieroglyphics	Symbols used by Ancient Egyptians in their writing
Mummification	A way of preserving a body after death
Natron salt	Absorbs water used to dry the body before it was wrapped in bandages
Papyrus	Paper made from the stems of the papyrus plant
Pharaoh	A ruler of Ancient Egypt who was very wealthy who the people thought came from the sun-god Ra
Pyramid	Stone structure that has a square base and sloping triangular sides that join at the top built to house dead bodies of their kings who were like gods living on earth
Sarcophagus	Massive stone, painted outer coffin in which mummy was stored

Keystage history







Top takeaways

1. That Ancient Egypt is just one of 5 major ancient civilisations which emerged about 5000 years ago, each being organised with cities and having their own form of communication- e.g. hieroglyphics or cuneiform.

- 2. Egypt was ruled by Pharaohs who were seen more like a god than just a person. Tutankhamun is the most famous whose tomb was only discovered 100 years ago Below the pharaoh there were other levels of society from viziers and scribes and priests down to slaves.
- **3.** The Egyptians worshipped hundreds of gods, many represented by animals.
- **4.** Much of daily life in Egypt was influenced by the Nile which flooded every year, essential for growing crops.
- **5.** We know that the Egyptians thought that people who died went to a new world and we have lots of artefacts used in the mummification process.
- **6**. Much of what we know for sure about Ancient Egypt comes from the Rosetta stone discovered only 200 years ago. There are still a lot of unanswered questions about this ancient civilization such as did slaves really build the pyramids?



Keystage history