

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

Tutankhamun	A pharaoh of Egypt that is famous for his tomb that was discovered. The tomb was largely untouched and was full of treasure.
pharaohs	The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt
tombs	Ancient Egypt is known for its magnificent and beautiful tombs. The most well-known are within the pyramids in the Valley of the Kings.
pyramid	A geometrical term that refers to part of the burial complexes for Egyptian pharaohs
hieroglyphs	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols
afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
scribe	A scribe recorded in writing the everyday life and extraordinary happenings in ancient Egypt.
sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaohs.
mummy	Remains of a body found inside the carved and brilliantly painted burial case known as a sarcophagus
papyrus	An Egyptian plant whose reeds
scarab	Scarabs are amulets formed to look like the dung beetle, an animal associated, by the ancient Egyptians, with life, rebirth, and the sun god Re.
Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife
Canopic jars	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver, and stomach



### Knowledge Mat

#### How can we recreate the wonder of Ancient Egypt?

#### Sticky Knowledge

The Egyptians worshiped many gods and goddesses these could be human or part human part animal. Ra was the most important god, he was god of the sun and the lord of the other gods. Another important god was Anubis, he was god of the dead and was often seen with a head of a dog.

Tutankhamen was known as the boy king, famous because his tomb was one of the only tombs found with everything in it in 1922 by Howard Carter.

The River Nile is the life source upon which life in Ancient Egypt flourished. It created (and still creates) banks of fertile soil for the Egyptians to live and farm on.

The Egyptians were the first civilization to invent writing.

Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over.

#### Crucial Connections

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb>

A children's introduction to Ancient Egypt and interesting facts

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/egypt/ten-facts>

#### Aspirations

Museum curator, archaeologist, archivist, academic librarian, teacher, university lecturer, museum curator/exhibitions officer, journalist, broadcaster, historical research analyst.



**SCHOOL READY, WORK READY, LIFE READY**

### Key Knowledge

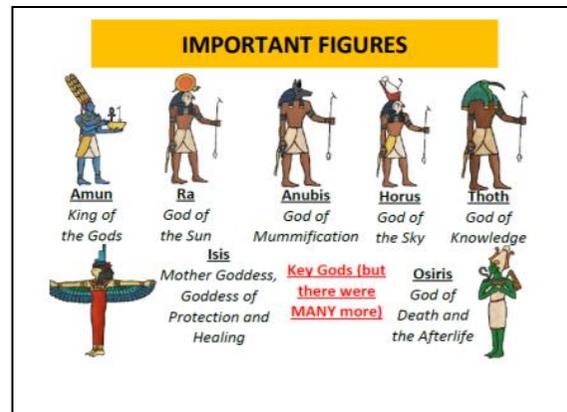
We know about ancient Egyptian life because of evidence such as the pyramids, the artefacts that were found there and methods of communications such as the use of hieroglyphics and papyrus rolls.

Egyptian society was very hierarchical - this means that some groups of people were deemed more important than others. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian society.

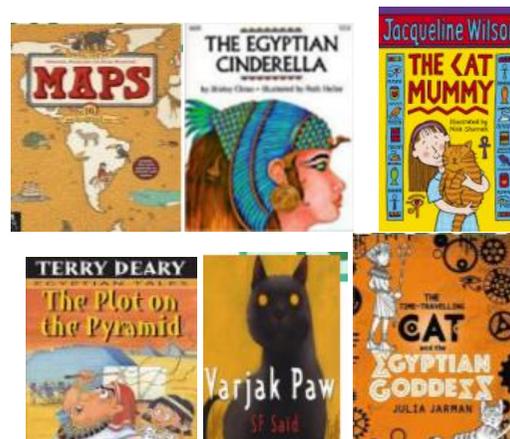
Mummification was the process of preserving a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the afterlife where they would lead a new life.

The bodies of important people, such as pharaohs, were placed in these pyramids, which were built as tombs.

Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. These were called deities.



### Reading Recommendations



### Key Knowledge

The majority of the people who lived in Ancient Egypt were farmers. The land around the River Nile provided excellent soil for agriculture as a result of the annual flooding of the rivers between June and September. Many cereal crops were grown, much of which was in turn developed into bread and beer. These became staple foodstuffs in the kingdoms. Farmers' produce was owned by the landowner or the state. Other Ancient Egyptians worked in professional roles, such as doctors and engineers, while the upper classes of scribes and officials could be identified by their white kilts. Slavery existed in Ancient Egypt, although it was possible for a slave to buy his freedom, and they were often shown some good treatment, including access to doctors' services. Women in Ancient Egypt had more rights than in many civilizations of similar times, including the right to own land and property, and to trade and make contracts. It was also possible for a number of women – including the infamous Cleopatra – to become pharaohs of the kingdom.

6000BC - People began to settle into the Nile Valley.

5000BC - Egyptians farmed sheep and cattle and grew wheat and barley.

3500BC - Craftsmen begin to create wall paintings using hieroglyphics.

3000BC - Walled towns and villages began to be built, made of mud bricks.

2500BC - The great Sphinx and great pyramid are built in Giza.

1550BC - Many of the royal tombs are built in the Valley of Kings.

1325BC - King Tutankhamen was buried in the Valley of Kings.

30BC - Queen Cleopatra died signalling the end of Ancient Egypt.

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