



Ancient Egypt



History
Year 3
Autumn 2



History

950



Ancient
Egypt



PKC



Tutankhamun

Ancient
Egyptian
Pharaoh



Howard Carter

Archaeologist
who discovered
Tutankhamun's
tomb in 1922



River Nile

Black Land

Irrigation

Archaeologist

Pharaohs

Artefacts

Hieroglyphics

Mummification

Pyramid

A river, which flows through the continent of Africa. It is the longest river in the world

The land either side of the River Nile, which is black in colour. It is full of rich nutrients to help plants grow

The supply of water, which helps land or crops, grow

Scientists who study the history of humans by looking at what has been left behind (e.g. objects buried underground or graves)

Pharaohs were the Kings or Queens of Egypt. A Pharaoh was the most important and powerful person in kingdom

An object made and used a long time ago

An Ancient Egyptian writing system

The process used by Ancient Egyptians to preserve a person's body for the afterlife

A huge stone tomb built by Ancient Egyptians

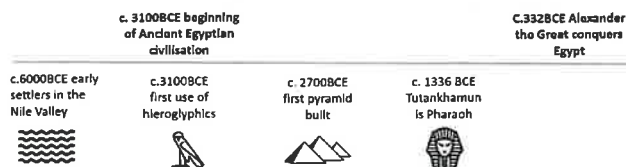
Year 3 Autumn 2 History- Ancient Egypt



Knowledge Organizer- Ancient Egypt (Year 3 History)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
River Nile	A river, which flows through the continent of Africa. It is the longest river in the world.
Black Land	The land either side of the River Nile, which is black in colour. It is full of rich nutrients to help plants grow.
Irrigation	The supply of water, which helps land or crops, grow.
Archaeology	A person who studies history by looking for things people in the past have left behind. Archaeologists look at objects (artefacts), people and places (sites) from a long time ago.
Pharaohs	Pharaohs were the Kings or Queens of Egypt. A Pharaoh was the most important and powerful person in the kingdom. They were the head of the government and the highest priest of every temple.
Artefacts	An object made by humans that tell us about the time it is from.
Hieroglyphics	An Ancient Egyptian writing system
Mummification	The process used by Ancient Egyptians to preserve a person's body for the afterlife
Pyramid	A huge stone tomb build by Ancient Egyptians for Pharaohs (shaped like a pyramid)

Ancient Egyptian Society Pyramid



Tutankhamun









Ancient Egyptian
Pharaoh

Howard Carter



Archaeologist who
discovered
Tutankhamun's tomb
in 1922

					
Understand chronology and recount key events	Interpret primary sources	Research secondary sources	Ask questions	Compare and contrast (similarities & differences)	Make judgements and infer

Lesson 1: Locating Egypt and the River Nile

Knowledge Objective

To identify the location of Egypt and understand the importance of the Nile

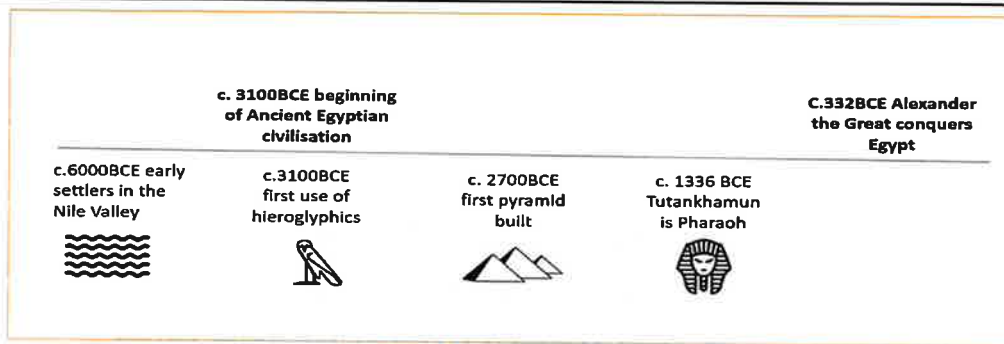


Retrieval Practice

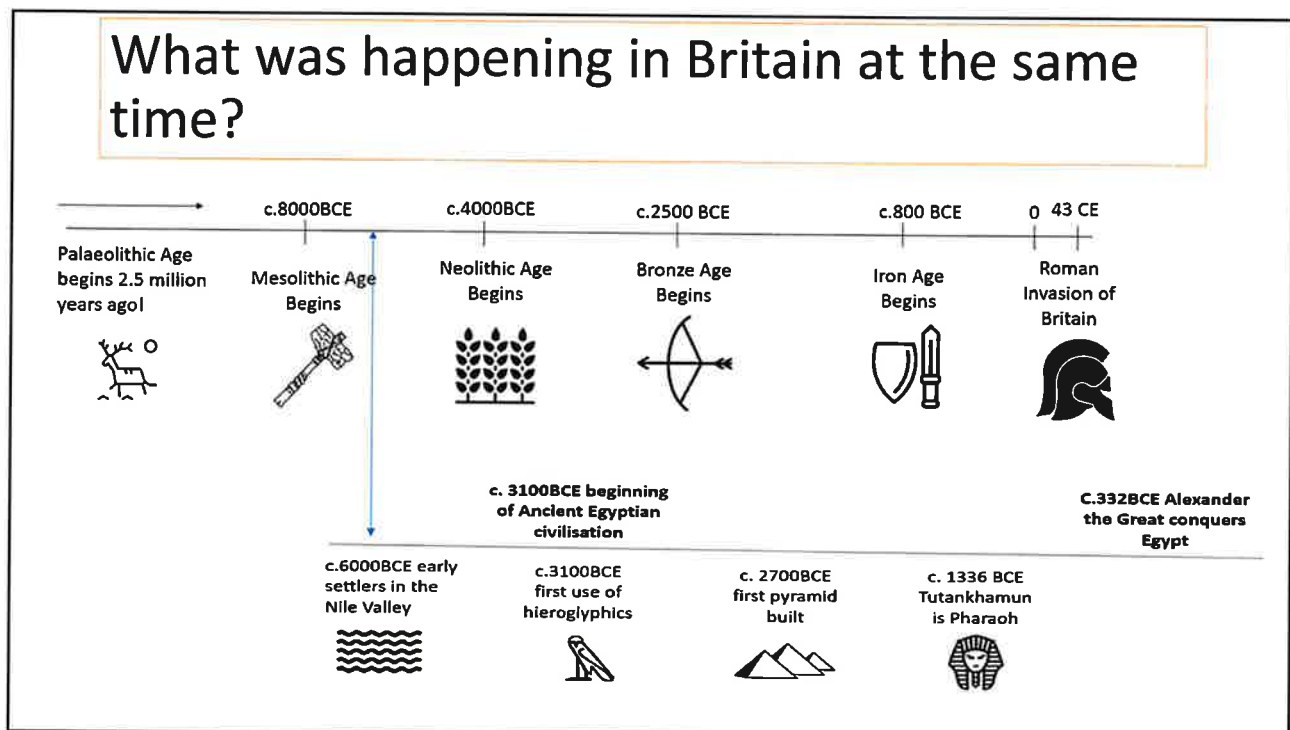
Where is Africa?

Have you ever heard
of a place called
Egypt?





BCE-The bigger the number the longer ago it was



Vocabulary

Africa	One of the 7 continents of the world
Egypt	A country located in North Africa
continent	A continent is a large solid area of land
River Nile	The longest river in the world. It is located in Africa
flood	When a river has too much water it overflows
silt	Is a soil that gets carried along by a river
fertile	When the ground is very good for growing crops
farming	To use land to grow crops

Who were the Ancient Egyptians?



Ancient: from a time long ago

Egyptian: from a country called Egypt

People lived in early settlements around the River Nile in Egypt from around 7000 years ago, and the Ancient Egyptian civilisation started to grow around 3100 BC.

The Ancient Egyptian civilisation is considered one of the greatest in history, known for its inventiveness and power. It lasted for just over 3000 years.

When we say the soil is very fertile, it means it is capable of growing crops. Fertile soil has the right nutrients to allow plants to grow.

In Egypt, along the River Nile the ground was very fertile. This is because when the River Nile would flood often. After the water had gone, silt was left on the land. This silt was very rich in nutrients, so it would create fertile soil, ideal for growing plants.



Africa

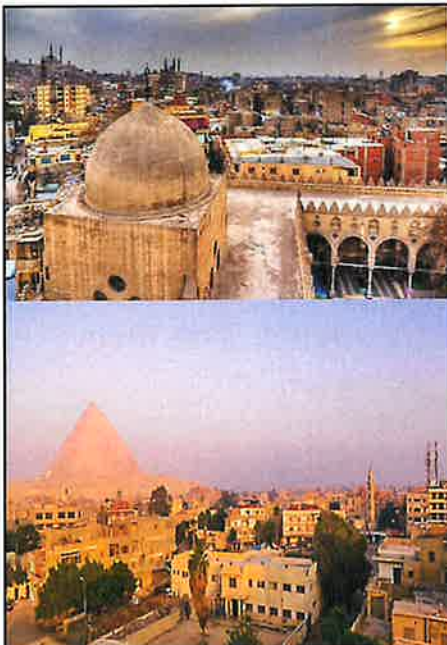
Africa is a continent. There are 7 continents on Earth.

Continents are then split up into countries. There are 195 countries in the world.

We are going to learn about Ancient Egypt.



Look at Egypt's coastline. It is near two bodies of water.
The Mediterranean Sea and The Red Sea.
It is also near the Equator.
As it close to the Equator, what does this mean for its climate?

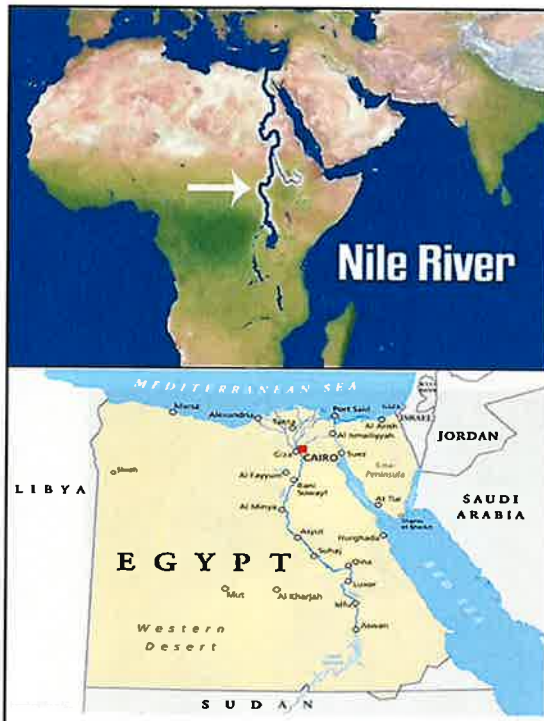


Egypt is a very hot and dry country. It does not rain for many days. Only about 14 days a year.

In the UK we get 133 days of rain.

So that means the River Nile is so important to Egypt for growing crops.





Look at the River Nile and how long it is.

It goes all through Egypt and a number of other countries including Israel, Libya and Sudan.

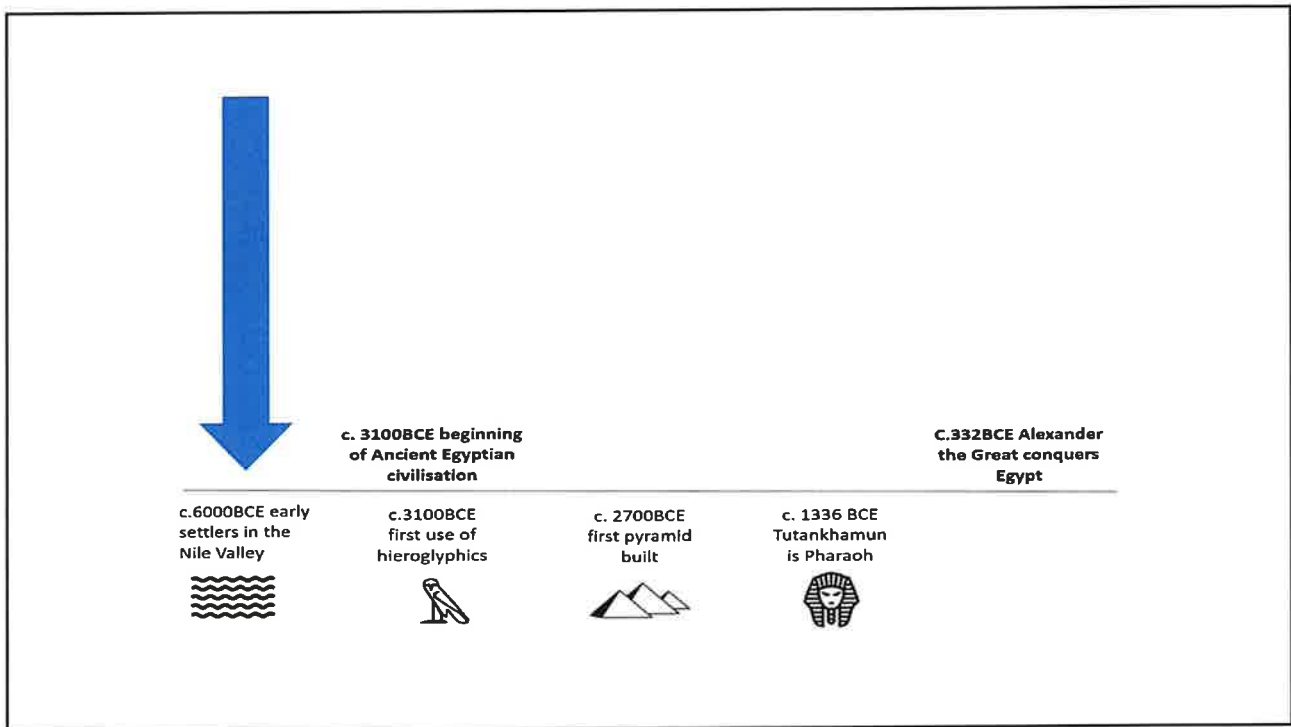
The River Thames in England is only 215 miles long.



Describe the location of Egypt and explain what you know about Egypt already.

Egypt is located in.....

Egypt has a very important river that flows through it. The River is called.....



The River Nile floods and overflows onto the land around it. The River drops the silt and this causes either side of it to turn black. Egyptians call this land "The Black Land."

The silt is full of rich nutrients which help the plants grow. In ancient times, people who lived near to the River Nile were able to live off the land, grow crops and catch fish.

This means they did not have to live as nomads. It allowed them to build a civilisation.

The ancient Egyptians based their farming around the annual flooding of the River Nile.

There were three seasons in the Egyptian calendar:

- **Akhet**

Also called the **Season of the Inundation**. Heavy summer rain in the highlands of Ethiopia each year would cause the Nile to flood as it flowed through Egypt. Farmland could be covered by up to two metres of water.

- **Peret**

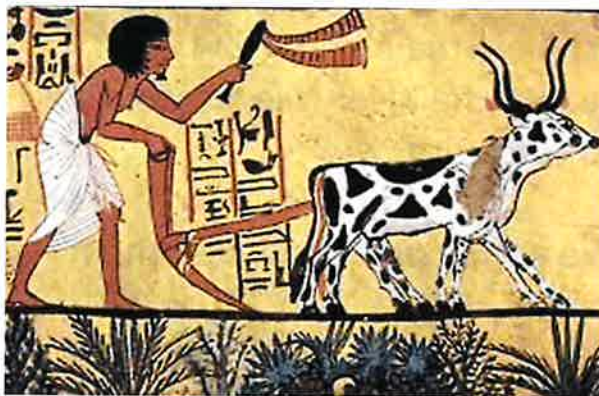
Also called the **Season of the Emergence**. As the floodwaters went down, the land beside the Nile was left covered in thick dark mud which was very fertile. Farmers used this season to plant grain, barley and other fruits and vegetables.

- **Shemu**

Also called the **Season of the Harvest**. Egyptians harvested the food they had planted, collected seeds to plant the following year and stored grain in large silos.



Lesson 2: Life in Ancient Egypt





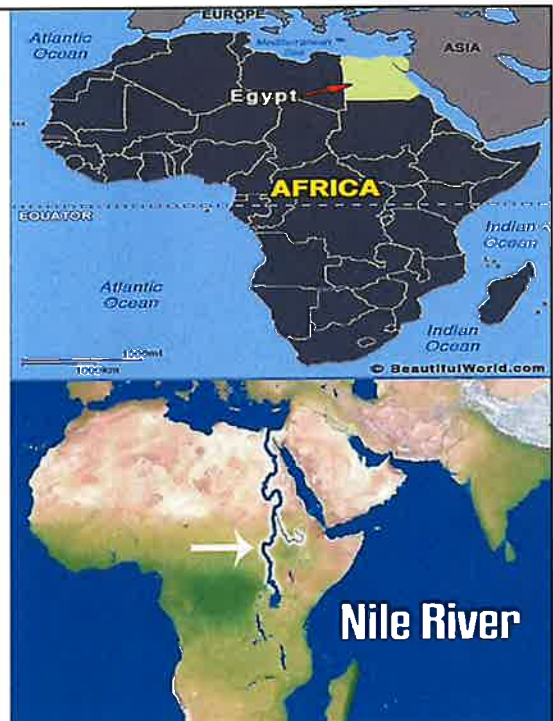
Retrieval Practice

What do you know so far about
Ancient Egypt?

Where is it located?

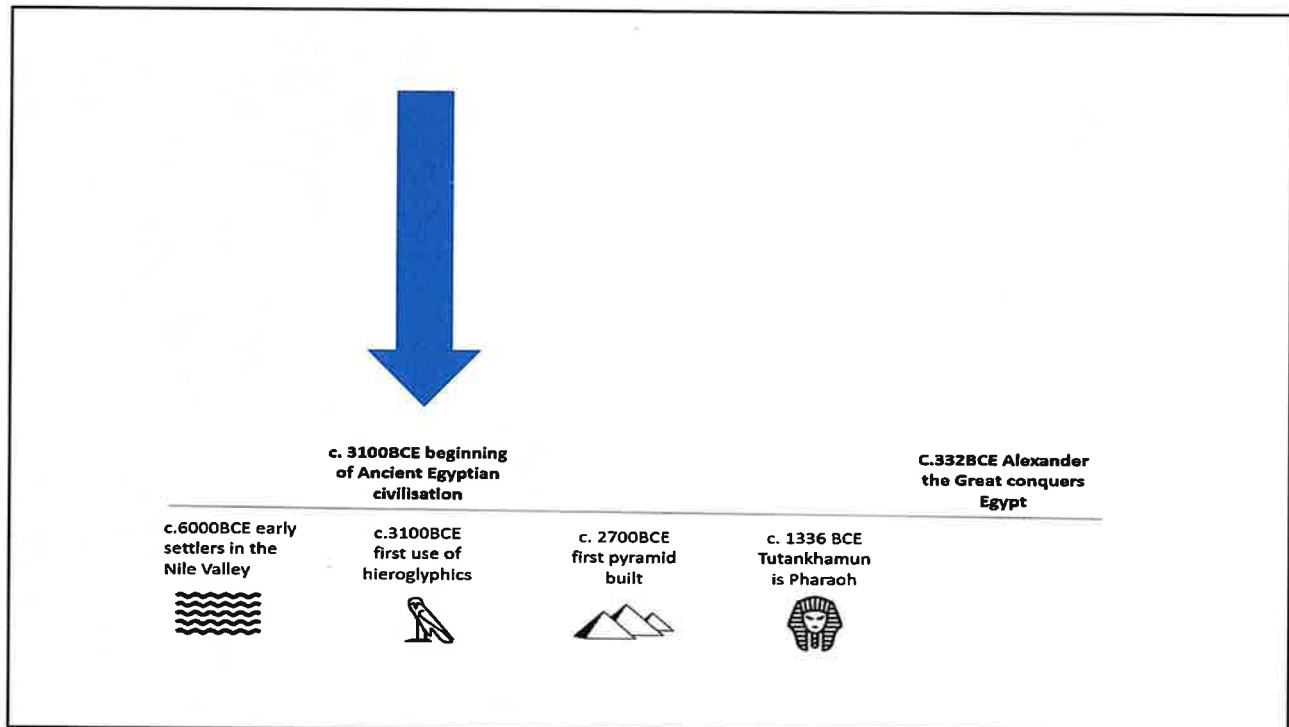
What was the name of the river?

Why was the River Nile so
important?



Knowledge Objective

To understand that Ancient Egyptian
society was hierarchal



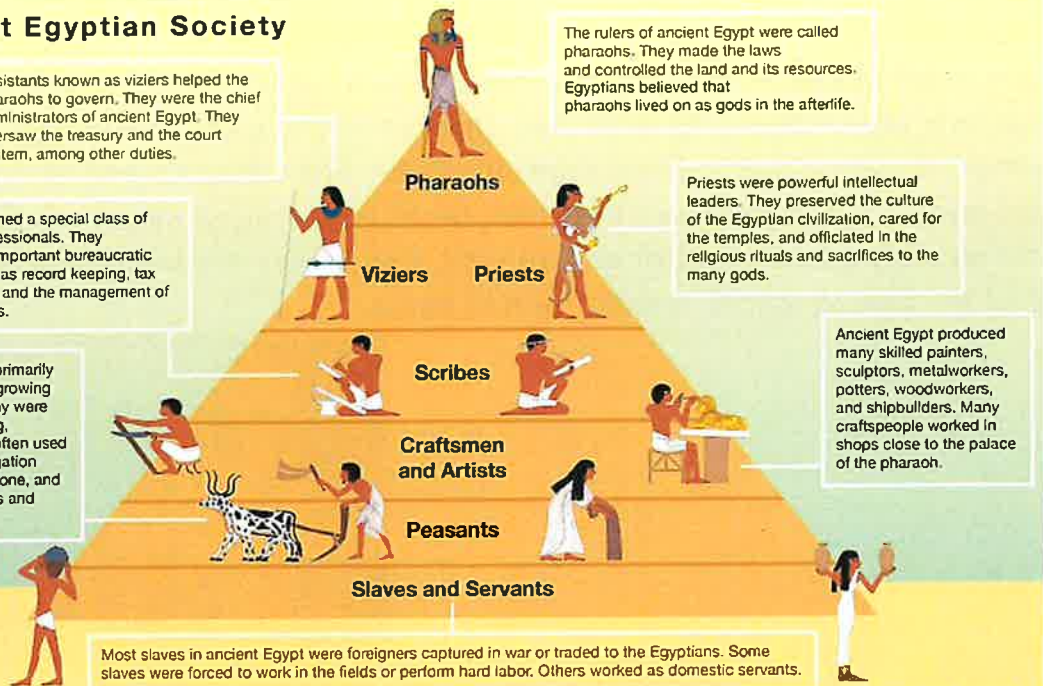
Vocabulary	Definition
pyramid	Giant structures built in Ancient Egypt
pharaoh	The title given to the ruler of Ancient Egypt
vizier	A pharaoh's most trusted advisor
slave	a person who is owned by and forced to work for another with no pay or rights.
society	the members of a community or group considered together
hierarchy	A way of ranking people and seeing how important they are

Ancient Egyptian Society

Assistants known as viziers helped the pharaohs to govern. They were the chief administrators of ancient Egypt. They oversaw the treasury and the court system, among other duties.

Scribes formed a special class of literate professionals. They performed important bureaucratic duties such as record keeping, tax accounting, and the management of public works.

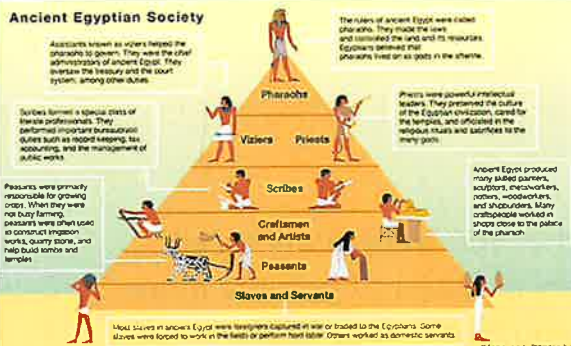
Peasants were primarily responsible for growing crops. When they were not busy farming, peasants were often used to construct irrigation works, quarry stone, and help build tombs and temples.



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Ancient Egyptian Society

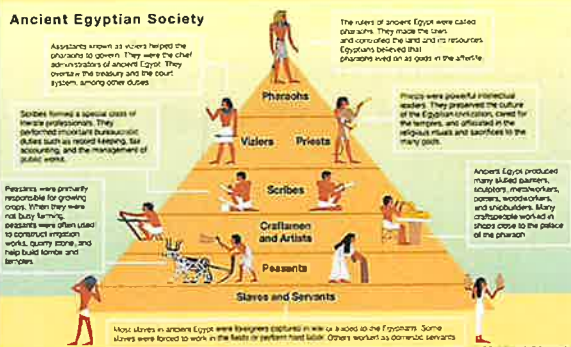
Assistants known as viziers helped the pharaohs to govern. They were the chief administrators of ancient Egypt. They oversaw the treasury and the court system, among other duties.



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Ancient Egyptian Society

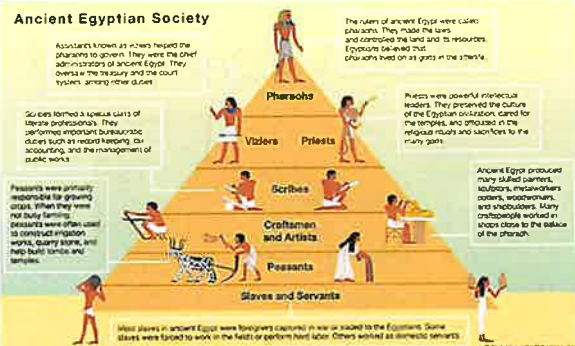
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Ancient Egyptian Society

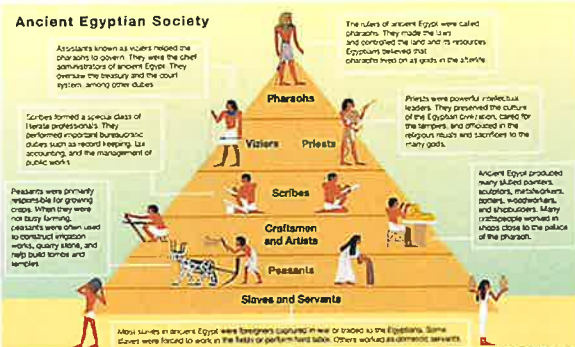
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Ancient Egyptian Society

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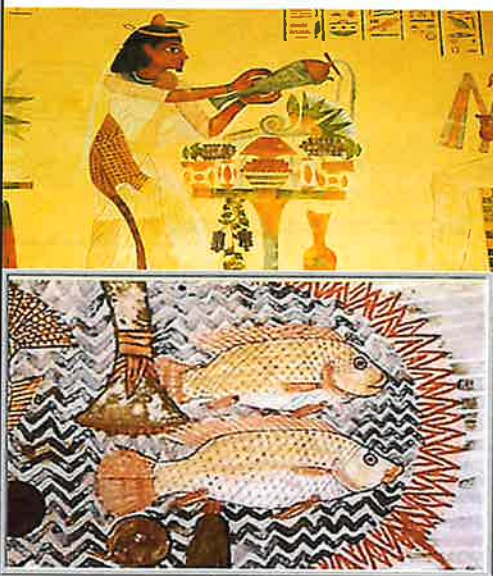


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A son or daughter took on the social class or 'hierarchy' of their parents. There were small possibilities of moving into the next higher class. Some farmers and peasants saved money to send their children to the trade and village schools for better education and to learn a specific trade. The schools were run by artisans and priests. If a boy did well in school, he could be raised into the scribe class and possibly go on to better government jobs. It was not a common practice to send the girls to school, most stayed at home.



Ancient Egypt Food



Egyptian fishes

The higher you were in the social hierarchy in Ancient Egypt the more choice you had in your foods. Richer people would eat a much more varied diet including meat, eggs, bread, fish, figs and grapes. Poorer people ate fish, bread and onions.

What were ancient Egyptian houses like?

Because they were built a very long time ago, not many examples of ancient Egyptian houses have survived. Houses would have been built of mud-bricks with floors made from earth. There would be living rooms for chatting and socialising, kitchens for preparing food, and bedrooms for sleeping.



Many of the large objects that we can move around (like seats and ovens) were built into the house. There was no gas or electricity, meaning that food was cooked in stone ovens, using a fire for heat. To keep food and drinks cool, pits were dug and food was stored below ground level.

What do the following images tell you about life in Ancient Egypt?

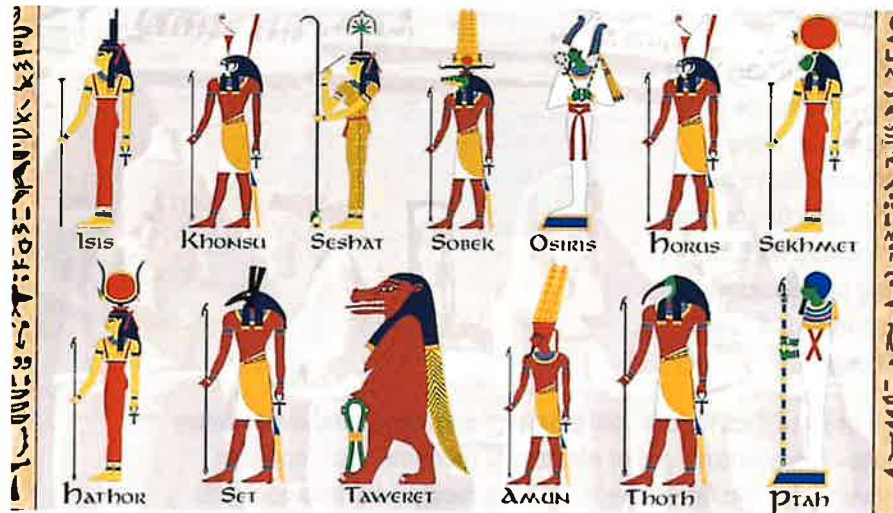
This item tells me that....
Thinking like a historian I think that this item shows me....

Household items from Ancient Egypt

Items from ancient Egyptian homes



Lesson 3: Religion and the Afterlife



Retrieval Practice

What have you
learned about Ancient
Egypt so far?

What is a pharaoh?

Why was the River
Nile so important?

Pharaohs

Pharaohs were the kings
or queens of Egypt.
The most rich and
powerful who decided
everything about the
country. They were
almost seen as gods!



Vocabulary	Definition
polytheistic	Worship more than 1 god
Book of the Dead	Ancient Egyptians believed this book held the secrets about what happens after you die
God	A male supreme being
Goddess	A female supreme being
papyrus	A type of paper used to write on in Ancient Egypt
afterlife	What happens to you after you die
tomb	A sealed place where people are laid to rest after they die
pyramid	Giant structures built in Ancient Egypt

The Gods

The ancient Egyptians had many gods. Gods created the universe and maintained order, but they were also involved in everyday life. Egyptians believed that a long time ago, only chaos existed. Out of chaos a hill emerged (called the **Benben**). The first god, **Atum**, was sitting on the hill.

Atum, realising he was alone, created two children called **Shu** and **Tefnut**. His children left to create the world. Shu and Tefnut were away for a long time so Atum sent his eye to look for them. Shu and Tefnut returned with Atum's eye and he was so grateful the eye started crying. The tears dropped to the earth on the hill and from them the first humans were created!

Which Egyptian God Is It?

There were more than 2000 gods in ancient Egypt. This means it was a polytheistic religion.

Most took human form but had the heads of animals. The ancient Egyptians worshipped these gods.

They believed that there had just been chaos before these gods created the wonderful world. They believed that the gods would guide them through life and the afterlife.

Ra

Ra was the god of the Sun.
He is shown as having the head of a falcon and a human body.



Horus

Horus was the god of the sky.
He is shown as looking similar to Ra
because he has the head of a hawk and the
body of a human.

**Anubis**

Anubis was the god of embalming, the
mummification ritual.
Anubis is shown as having the head of a
jackal.

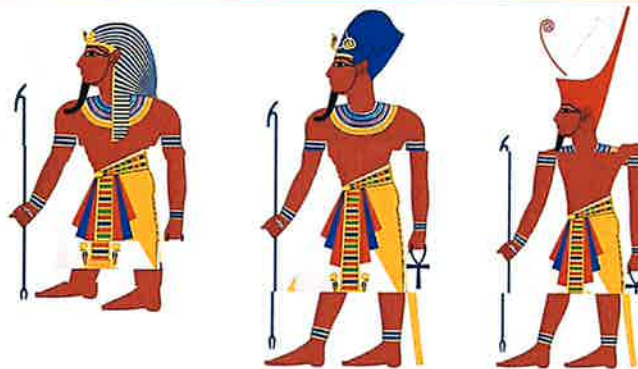


Sekhmet

Sekhmet was the goddess of war, fire and medicine. She is shown as having the head of a lion.



The Ancient Egyptians considered Pharaoh to be their main contact to the gods; perhaps more of a high priest than a god. He was, however, closely associated with the god Horus and may have, at times, been considered a god in human form.



Afterlife

The Egyptians believed that there was a life after death. They thought that people had two important parts: a "ka", or life force that they only had while alive, and a "ba" which was more like a soul. If the "ka" and "ba" could be united in the after world the person would live in the afterlife. A key part was that the body had to be preserved for this to happen. This is why the Egyptians used the embalming process, or mummification, to preserve the dead.

This is why some people were mummified and had tombs with lots of important object with them.

Lesson 4 Tutankhamun and Howard Carter





Retrieval Practice

How do archaeologists find out about the past?

What did prehistoric people leave behind that helped us to find out about them?



Retrieval Practice

Remember ancient Egyptians believed in the afterlife. This is why they were buried with their possessions.



This picture shows the tomb of a person along with their possessions.

archaeologist

statues

tomb

pyramids

mummy

pharaoh

afterlife

Definition

a large structure built especially in ancient Egypt that usually has a square base and four triangular sides

what some people believe happens to you after you die

rulers in ancient Egypt

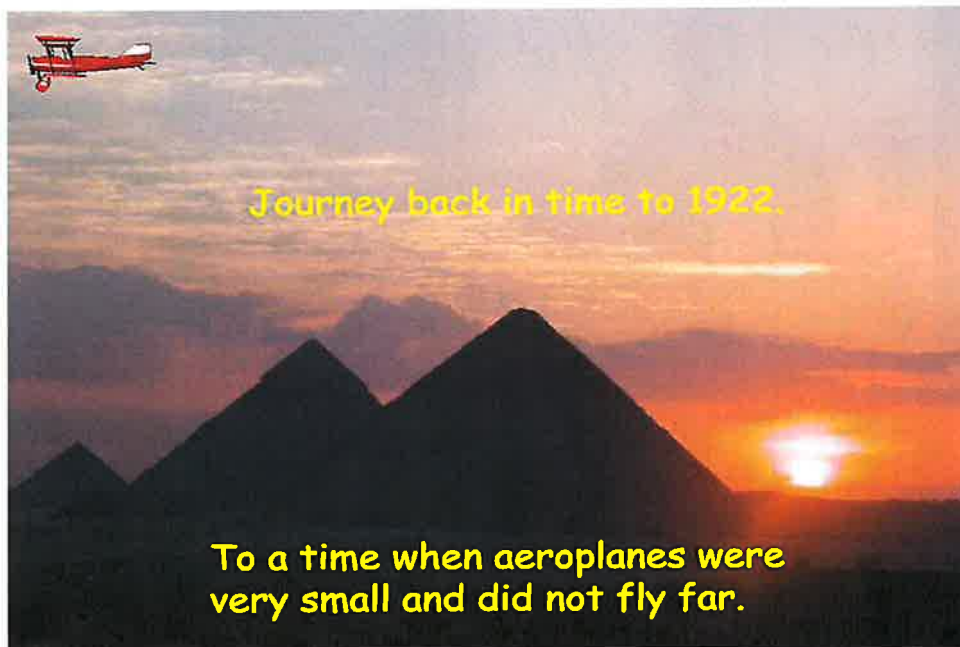
are scientists who study the history of humans by looking at what man-made objects were left behind

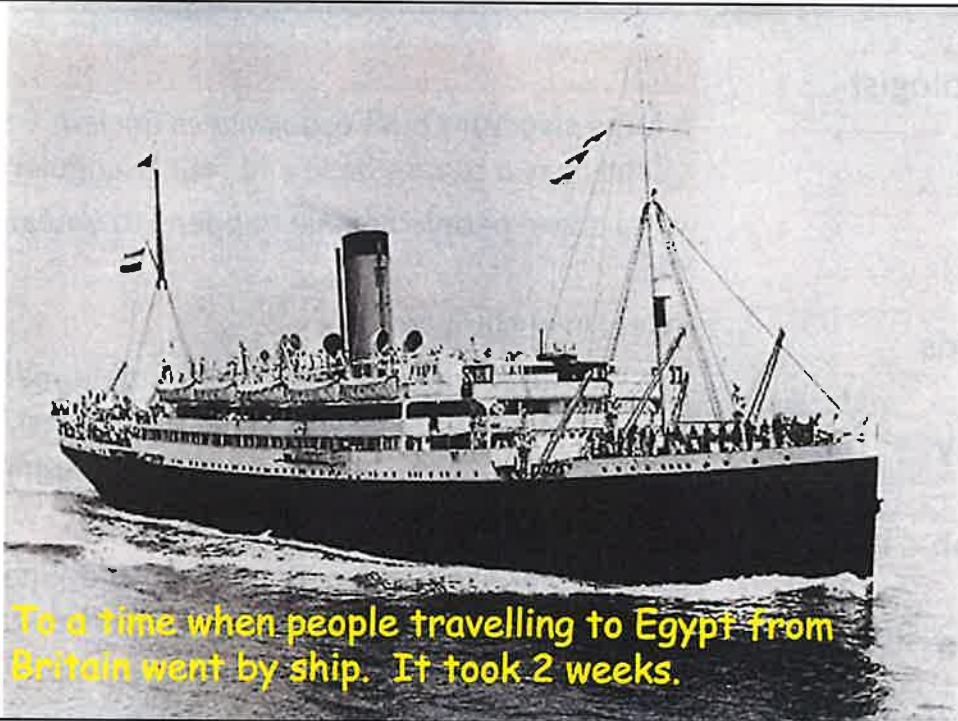
the body of someone preserved after death in ancient Egypt

an image or likeness (as of a person or animal) sculptured, modelled, or cast in a solid substance

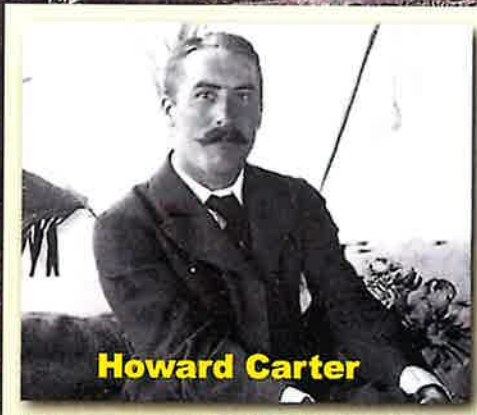
a house or burial chamber for dead people

Howard Carter



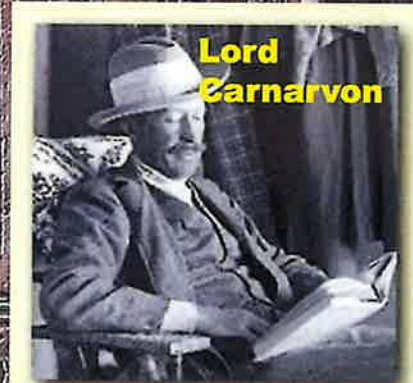


To a time when people travelling to Egypt from Britain went by ship. It took 2 weeks.



Howard Carter

Howard Carter was a British archaeologist working in Egypt.

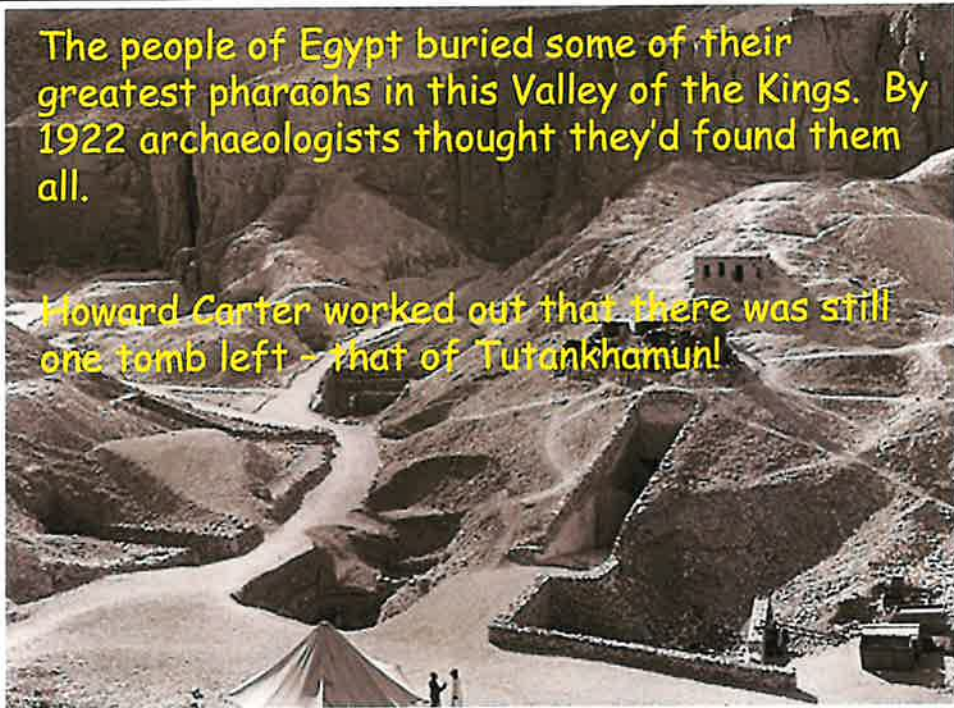


Lord Carnarvon

Lord Carnarvon was a rich Englishman with an interest in Egypt. He paid the bills for Howard Carter's work.

The people of Egypt buried some of their greatest pharaohs in this Valley of the Kings. By 1922 archaeologists thought they'd found them all.

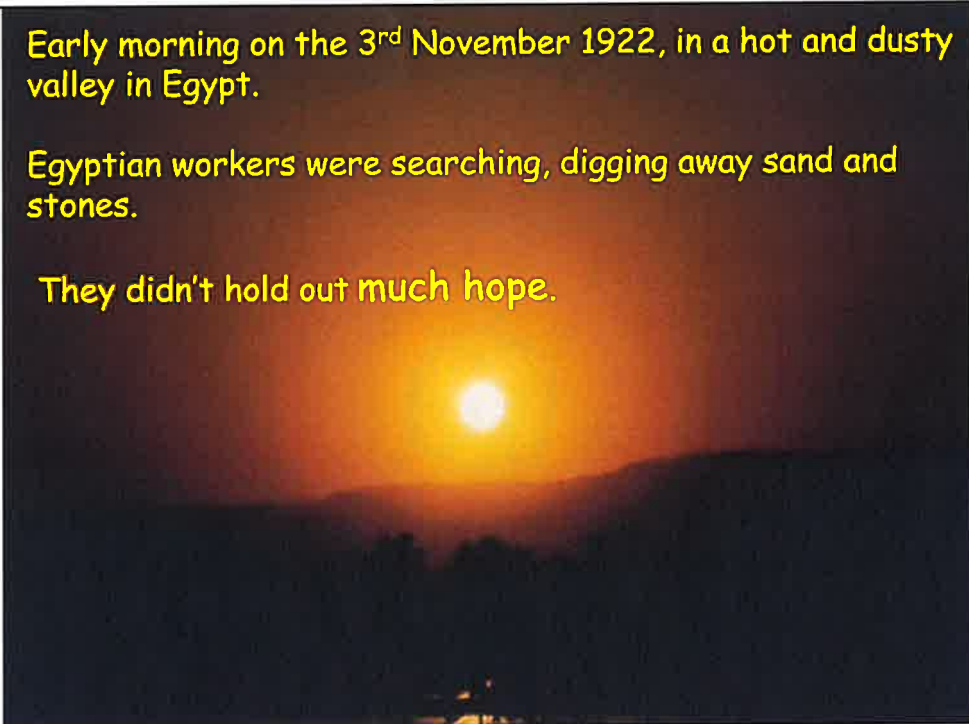
Howard Carter worked out that there was still one tomb left - that of Tutankhamun!



Early morning on the 3rd November 1922, in a hot and dusty valley in Egypt.

Egyptian workers were searching, digging away sand and stones.

They didn't hold out much hope.

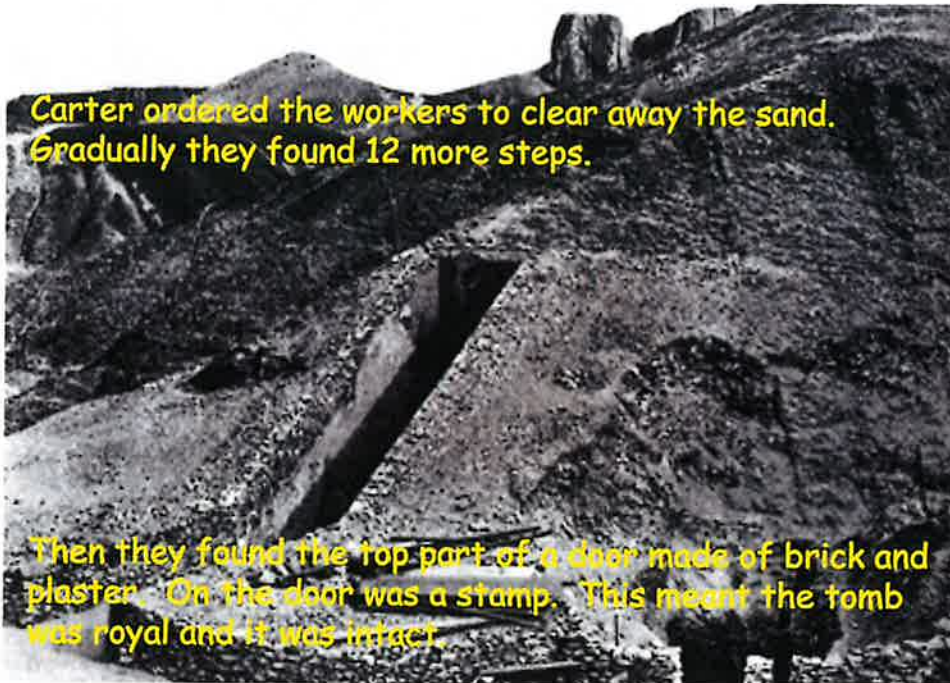




A young boy crouched a few feet away. His job was to fetch water to the workers. He sat digging in the sand with a stick. Suddenly he hit a hard surface.

He dug furiously and found a stone step.

He stared at it - then covered it over and ran to tell Howard Carter what he'd found.



Carter ordered the workers to clear away the sand. Gradually they found 12 more steps.

Then they found the top part of a door made of brick and plaster. On the door was a stamp. This meant the tomb was royal and it was intact.



Next day, Howard Carter asked the workers to break down the door. They found a passage way blocked by rubble. Clearing them away they found...

A second door.

Carter took an iron bar and made a tiny hole in the top left hand corner. The bar passed through so the passage was clear.

Carter took a candle and put it up to the hole to test for dangerous gas.

Then he widened the hole and looked in.

At first he saw nothing - then his eyes adjusted.

"Can you see anything," asked Lord Carnarvan

"Yes", replied Carter

"Wonderful things!"



Both Carter and Lord Carnarvan were desperate to take a closer look. But Egyptian rules said **NO!**

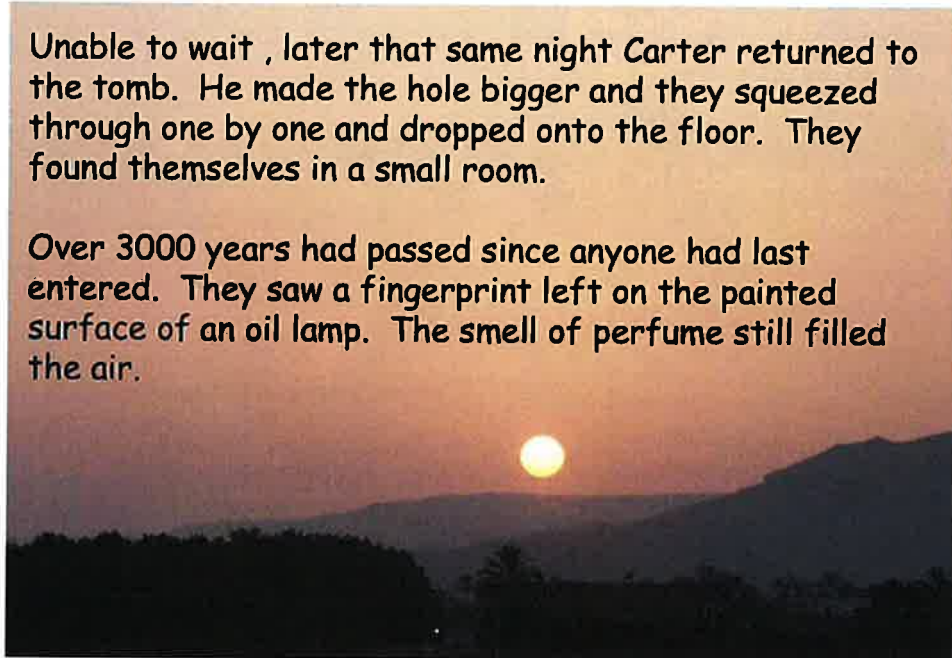
Archaeologists had to have permission to dig in Egypt. They had to have an inspector with them when they first went in.

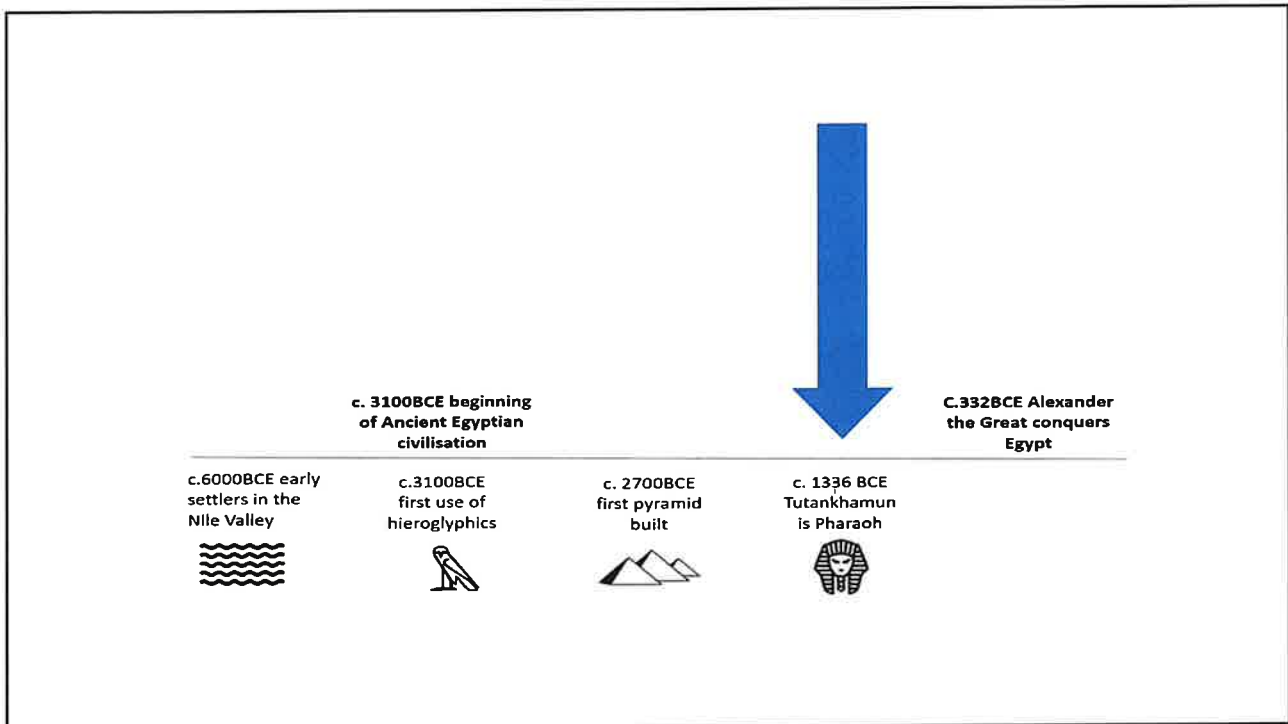


Frustrated, they closed up the hole and left one of the workers on guard. Then they got on their donkeys and rode back to Carter's house.

Unable to wait, later that same night Carter returned to the tomb. He made the hole bigger and they squeezed through one by one and dropped onto the floor. They found themselves in a small room.

Over 3000 years had passed since anyone had last entered. They saw a fingerprint left on the painted surface of an oil lamp. The smell of perfume still filled the air.





Who was Tutankhamun?

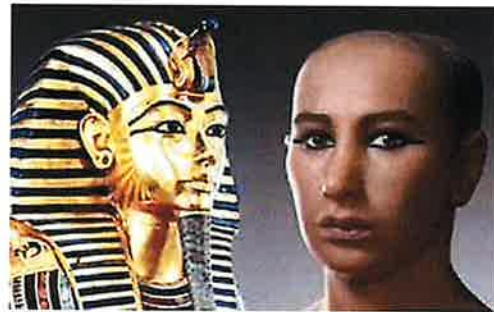
Pharaohs were the kings of Ancient Egypt. They ruled over the land, collected taxes from the people, enforced the law and led the Egyptian army against invaders.

Tutankhamun became pharaoh after the death of his father **Akhenaten**. Akhenaten was a very controversial ruler. He outlawed all of the gods except for one called Aten.

The people were very unhappy with this change and, after Akhenaten's death, destroyed many of his statues and monuments.

Tutankhamun inherited the throne at the age of 9 or 10. Because he was so young, he had powerful advisers around him to help him rule Egypt. They included **General Horemheb** and **Grand Vizier Ay**.

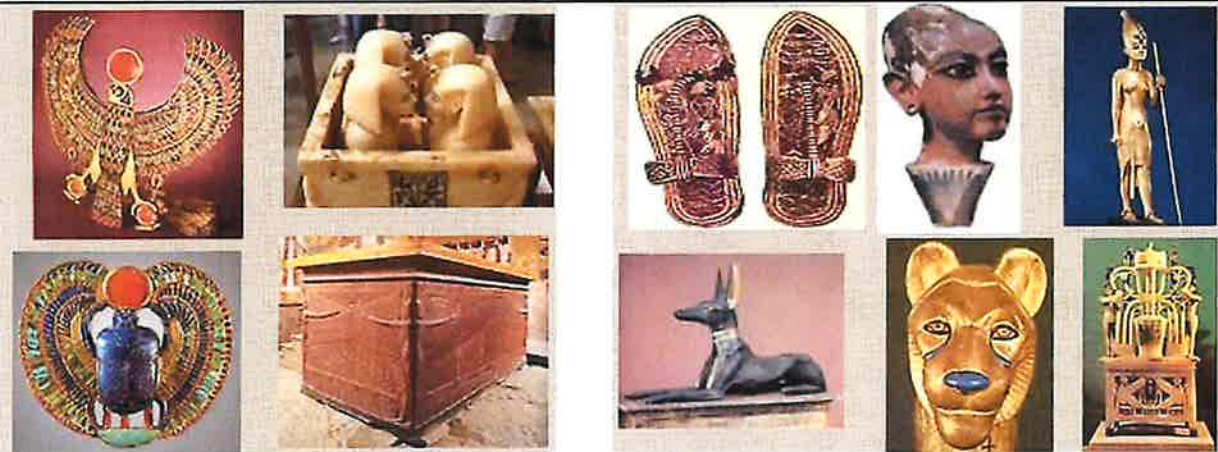
Tutankhamun reversed many of his father's decisions. People were allowed to worship the old gods again and damaged temples were repaired.



Tutankhamun reigned for roughly 10 years. He died around the age of 18 and was buried in a tomb in the **Valley of the Kings**.

His burial place was hidden for many centuries. It was discovered by the Egyptologist **Howard Carter** in 1922. It contained many amazing artefacts, including Tutankhamun's famous golden death mask, a chariot and a dagger made from meteorite iron.





Look at these images of items found in Tutankhamun's tomb. What might an archaeologist discover from this about Tutankhamun and life in ancient Egypt at this time?

I think an archaeologist would discover that.....

These artefacts show that in ancient Egypt life was....

Lesson 5: Hieroglyphics





Retrieval Practice

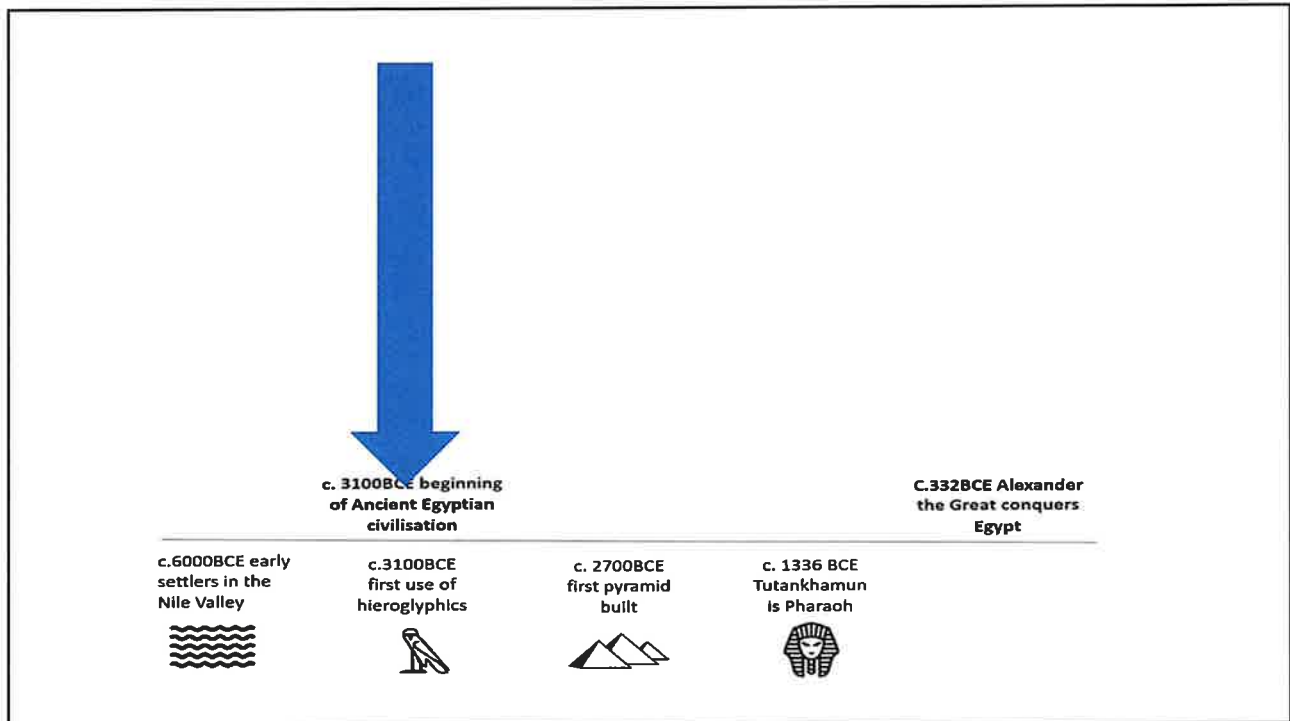
What do you know about
Ancient Egypt?

How do we know about
Ancient Egypt?

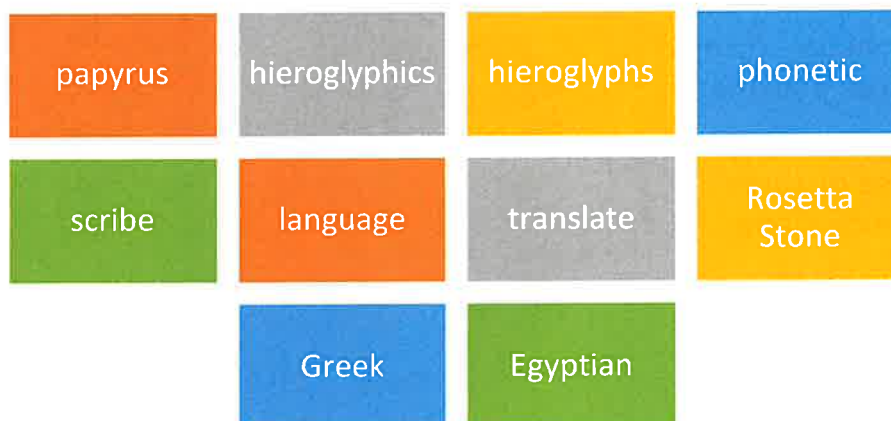


Knowledge Objective

To understand that hieroglyphics can tell us
about life in Ancient Egypt



Vocabulary



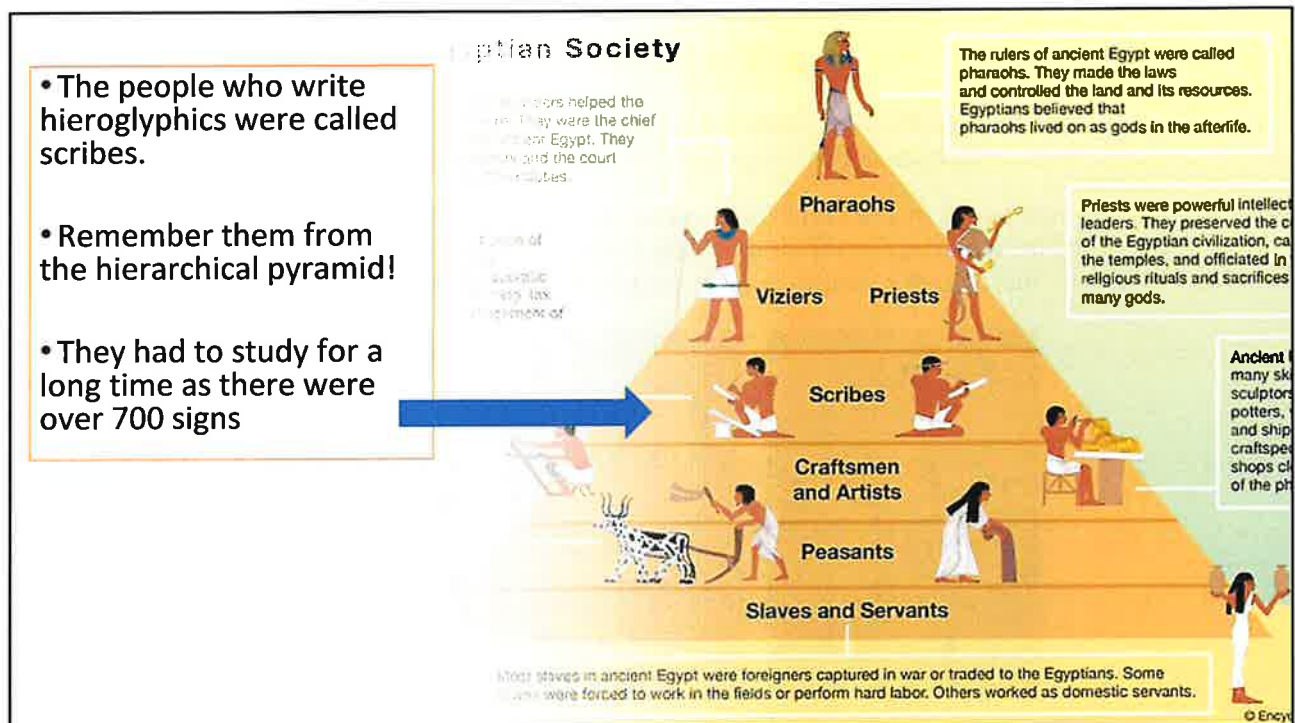
Looks these
images of
hieroglyphs



hieroglyphics

- These images formed part of the alphabet
- The Ancient Egyptians left these pictures carved into stone behind.





- Some signs stood for whole words
- Some were phonetic (they made a sound)
- Hieroglyphics could be written vertically, horizontally, left to right or right to left



The Rosetta Stone

The Rosetta Stone is famous because it contains hieroglyphic script that specialists were able to decode (make sense of).

It was found in 1799 and took twenty years to translate. It is inscribed in three parts; the top and middle texts written in Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic script, and the bottom written in Ancient Greek.

