



Year 4 History - Ancient Egypt



Embalm Used to preserve a dead body it will not decompose. If a human body is not embalmed, it will start to decay very quickly. Embalming is similar to mummification, which many ancient peoples did to dead bodies. Embalming is different from taxidermy, where only the skin is preserved.

Hieroglyphics A writing system where picture symbols stood for meanings or sounds. It meant 'sacred carving.'

Papyrus A type of plant grown in abundance in ancient Egypt turned into a paper-like material for writing.

Sarcophagus A stone coffin adorned with a sculpture or inscription containing a mummy.

Canopic jars Jars containing intestines, stomach, lungs, and liver - all of which were thought to be needed in the afterlife.

Egyptologist is an archaeologist who specializes in Egyptology. Egyptology (science) is the study of the culture and artifacts of the ancient Egyptian civilization.

Pharaoh A king of ancient Egypt.

Tomb A chamber or vault to protect the dead, the most elaborate built within pyramids or underground.

Afterlife Ancient Egyptians believed that when they died, they would make a journey to another world where they would lead a new life. They would need all the things they had used when they were alive, so families would put those things in their graves. Egyptians paid vast amounts of money to have their bodies properly preserved. Those who were poor were buried in the sand whilst the rich were buried in a tomb.



Egypt
(Africa)



Big Question: How can we recreate the wonder of Ancient Egypt?

Flashback Questions - Sticky Knowledge

What was life like for the Ancient Greeks? How have they influenced our life today? What do you remember about more recent history (Victorians)? Could you compare the time periods that you know about? What are the different ways that we could present information about history? How do we know so much about ancient history? Is it always accurate information? Why? What is chronology and how could you describe it?

Assessment Questions

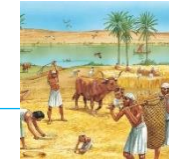
What is an archaeologist and how have they helped us to find out about the past?

Who were the ancient Egyptians and how did they live?

Who were the pharaohs and why were they important?

What can we learn from the Ancient Egyptian's writing?

Were the Egyptians more advanced than we were?



Timeline									
6000 B.C.	5000 B.C.	4500 B.C.	3500 B.C.	3000 B.C.	2500 B.C.	1500 B.C.	1325 B.C.	332 B.C.	30 B.C.
People settle near the River Nile	Farmed wheat, barley and cattle	Use of sails for the first time	First use of hieroglyphics	Buildings of mud brick	Sphinx and Giza Pyramids	Valley of the Kings tombs built	King Tutankhamun buried	Alexander the Great rules	Death of Cleopatra