## Highgate Community Primary School – Year 4 Ancient Egypt

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V	ocabulary/					
Afterlife	The place where Egyptians believe they go after death.					
Canopic Jar	Special jars that held the organs of the mummies including lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.					
Hieroglyphics	A type of writing which consists of a mixture of pictures and symbols.					
Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death for the afterlife					
Tomb	A large grave that sits above the ground.					
Pyramid	A building with triangular sides, built as an Egyptian tomb.					
Papyrus	The plant that grew on the banks of the Nile, it was used as paper.					
Pharaoh	The King or Queen (ruler) of Egypt.					
Sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummies coffin.					

### Key Knowledge

- River Nile was so important to the Egyptians (provided transport and trade opportunities, fertile ground for crops and a supply of fresh food and water).
- Hieroglyphs were a form of Ancient Egyptian writing, that we have been able to read since the discovery of the Rosetta Stone.
- There were many different roles in Ancient Egyptian societies from slaves to Pharaohs.
- A pyramid was a tomb that held the body of a dead Pharaoh. Pyramids could take over twenty years to build as they had to use tools and build by hand.
- The Book of the Dead was a collection of magic spells placed in the tombs of wealthy people to give them a safe journey to the afterlife.

### **Famous Pharaohs**

**Tutankhamun** – He was the youngest Pharaoh and was well known for his burial in the Valley of the Kings.

Ramses II – He is often known as Ramses the great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. He built more statues and temples than any other Pharaoh.

**Cleopatra VII** – She is often considered the last Pharoah of Egypt. She kept the power by making alliances with famous Roman's such as Julius Caesar.

#### An example of hieroglyphics.



# Map of Egypt



Cairo is the capital of Egypt. The River Nile is the longest river in the world. People settled near the Nile as it was a useful source of water (used for drinking, washing, watering crops)

## **Timeline and Ancient Egyptian Gods**

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	Farmed wheat,	Use of sails	First use of	Buildings of	Sphinx and	Valley of	King	Alexander	Death of
near the	barley and	for the first	hieroglyphics	mud brick	Giza	the Kings	Tutankhamun	the Great	Cleopatra
River Nile	cattle	time			Pyramids	tombs built	buried	rules	







Mummification









Mother Goddess. Protection and Healina

Death and