

**Skills that we will use:**

- develop a chronologically secure knowledge of world history
- Recognise the achievements of the earliest civilizations
- Devise historically valid questions about change, similarity and difference, and significance.
- use maps, atlases and globes to locate Egypt and describe features
- Research human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

**Key vocabulary**

**Afterlife-** the place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died

**Mummification-** The process of preserving a body after the death in preparation for the afterlife.

**Canopic jars** – Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.

**Hieroglyphics** – A type of writing that uses a combination of pictures and symbols.

**Papyrus-** A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. It was used as an early version of paper.

**Pharaoh-** The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt

**Dynasty** – A period of rule when a series of Pharaohs all came from the same family.

**Scribes-** wrote hieroglyphs

**Rosetta Stone** – a special stone that has the same inscription written both in Greek and Egyptian hieroglyphics

**River Nile**—the longest river in the World

**Settlers**— a person who begins to inhabit an area that was not previously lived in

**Civilisation**—a stage of human , socaila dn cultural development which is advanced

**Pyramid**— a monumental structure with a square base and sloping sides

**Key facts about the River Nile:**

- The River Nile is in Africa. It originates in Burundi, south of the equator, and flows northward through northeastern Africa, eventually flowing through Egypt and finally draining into the Mediterranean Sea.
- Most Egyptians lived near the Nile as it provided water, food, transportation and excellent soil for growing food.
- The River Nile flooded every year between June and September, in a season the Egyptians called akhet - the inundation.
- Ancient Egypt could not have existed without the river Nile. Since rainfall is almost non-existent in Egypt, the floods provided the only source of moisture to sustain crops.

**Key Dates**

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>3500 BC</b> | Early settlers arrived in the Nile valley   |
| <b>3100 BC</b> | The hieroglyphic script was developed       |
| <b>2700 BC</b> | The first stone pyramid was built           |
| <b>2600 BC</b> | The Pyramids of Giza were built             |
| <b>1336 BC</b> | Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh                 |
| <b>1279 BC</b> | Ramses 1 becomes Pharaoh                    |
| <b>1100 BC</b> | Upper and Lower Egypt split                 |
| <b>332 BC</b>  | Alexander the Great conquers Egypt          |
| <b>196 BC</b>  | The Rosetta Stone was carved                |
| <b>51 BC</b>   | Cleopatra's rule begins                     |
| <b>30 AD</b>   | Egypt becomes a Roman Province              |
| <b>300 AD</b>  | The last use of hieroglyphic writing.       |
| <b>969 AD</b>  | City of Cairo founded                       |
| <b>1799 AD</b> | The Rosetta Stone was found                 |
| <b>1822</b>    | Hieroglyphs deciphered                      |
| <b>1922</b>    | Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamen's tomb |

