

Key Skills Historical Areas of study: Y4/Y3	Key enquiry questions
<p><u>Finding Out About the Past</u> <u>(Enquiry)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a range of information to ask and answer questions about the past. • Use interpretations, pictures and written sources to build a picture about the past. • Give reasons why peoples account of the same event may be different. • Talk about sources of information that contain negative views and accounts. • Use simple sources of information such as artefacts, photos and books to answer simple questions about the past. • Use key evidence to support judgements and reasoning made about aspects of the past. • Ask and answer questions about an archaeological site. 	<p>How do we know about the Ancient Egyptians? How do Archaeologists find out about the ancient Egyptians and their lives? What can we find out about the Ancient Egyptians from primary sources? How and why do historians’ interpretation of the Ancient Egyptians differ? Do historians always depict Ancient Egyptian civilisations fairly? If not, why not?</p>
<p><u>Finding Out About the Past</u> <u>(Chronology)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use dates and historical terms to describe historical periods, e.g. The Ancient Egyptians – Old Kingdom- 2600-2100 BCE . Middle Kingdom 2000-1650 BCE, New Kingdom1540-1075 • Describe how the past has been divided into different periods of time. Use the terms BC and AD to locate dates of invasion and occupation. • Talk with increasing accuracy and detail about events, places and people beyond living memory. • Use an increasing range of historical terms to describe the passage of time, e.g. modern, recent, long ago, older etc. 	<p>When did the Ancient Egyptian period begin? When and why did the Ancient Egyptian period end ? What historical periods came before and after it? What were the main historical periods during the Ancient Egyptian era and what were the main characteristics of those periods?</p>
<p><u>Historical Events</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe features of historical events beyond living memory. • Identify common themes and features. • Explain and give reasons for events in the present and past. • Talk about and describe, in simple terms features of key events and people in the past. • Talk about the impact of events on the lives of the people of the time. 	<p>What significant events took place during this period?</p> <p>Who were the most important Pharaohs of the time and how did they change the lives of Ancient Egyptians? What were the key historical events in the period? How did those events change the lives of the Pharaohs, the rich, the poor?</p> <p>Were people treated fairly in the Ancient Egyptians times? Who do we feel compassion for the Ancient Egyptian times and why?</p>

<p><u>Lifestyles of People in the Past</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast the ways of life of people from different historical periods. • Compare and describe features of life now and in the past beyond living memory. • Describe and give reasons for the changes and differences in lifestyle in the past and present • Talk about and describe the home and the way people lived, e.g. day to day life, things they did, their house, their family etc. • Describe and give reasons for similarities and differences between the lives of people. • Describe the changes and differences 	<p>What are the similarities and differences to life in Ancient Egypt to present time? What was the class structure in Ancient Egypt- Was this fair? How did the Egyptian people live? How did the lives of the Pharaohs , and the rich differ to the very poor? Were people treated fairly? Why was the River Nile so important to all Egyptians? Why were the pyramids built? Who built them? In what ways did Ancient Egyptians slaves show courage in their work? What was the Valley of the Kings and why was it important? What religious beliefs did the Ancient Egyptians have ? What did the Ancient Egyptians believe about death and what happens beyond? What happens when a prominent Ancient Egyptian dies? What were the Ancient Egyptian views about the afterlife? How does the way you have lived your life affect your journey into the afterlife? Why did the Egyptians mummify their dead? Why are the Pyramids such an important primary source for archaeologists ? How did historical events change the lives of people throughout the period? Which sections of Ancient Egyptian society showed compassion in the way they lived?</p>
<p><u>Significant Historical People</u></p> <p>Use a range of sources of information to find out about a significant historical person from a historical period e.g. : Tutankhamun, Ramesses II, Hapshetsup, Cleopatra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe key events in their life from a range of sources of information. • Talk about and give reasons for the actions of, and events in the life of a well-known historical person • Talk about and describe events in the life of a well-known historical person. • Describe key events in their life from a range of sources of information. • Talk about the actions of, and events in the life of a well-known historical person. 	<p>Which Ancient Egyptians do we admire for showing courage? Who were the significant historical figures of the time during the Ancient Egyptian period? What evidence is there to show that these people were courageous in their acts? Who was Tutankhamun? How was King Tutankhamun different to other pharaohs? Where was his tomb discovered? Who discovered his tomb? In what year was he discovered? Why was it such a significant discovery?</p>
<p>Mantle of the Expert A long lost tomb is discovered on the side of a mountain in the Valley of the Kings. The discovery is reported to the Cairo Museum of Antiquities who dispatch a team of archaeologists to investigate the discovery, open the tomb, and catalogue what's inside. Expert team: Archaeologists Client: The Cairo Museum of Egyptian Antiquities Commission: To excavate a recently discovered tomb To open the tomb and record what's inside To remove and research the items found in the tomb To create an exhibition of the objects for the</p>	
<p>Key Vocabulary : Ancient Egyptians, The River Nile, Pyramids, Sphinx, Scarab Beetles, Pharaohs, Slaves, Tombs, Temples, Hieroglyphics, Sarcophagus, Shabti,Papyrus, Cartouche, Ankh, Amulet, Dynasty, Mummification Canopic Jars, Khol, Natron, Wadjet Eye</p>	

The Ancient Egyptians Knowledge Organiser:

Key information

The Ancient Egyptians ruled over 5000 years ago and lasted for 3000 years.

Pharaohs ruled Egyptians and one of the most famous was a boy called Tutankhamun.

Ancient Egypt depended on the waters of the River Nile, which flows through harsh and arid desert. Only the land on the banks of the Nile could be cultivated to support life and farm on. The rest of Egypt was, and is, desert.

The Ancient Egyptians made paper from reeds called papyrus and that is where we get the word 'paper'. They wrote in pictures called hieroglyphics.

The Egyptians were famous for creating magnificent buildings called Pyramids. The Egyptians built over 100 pyramids and some of them were almost 150 meters tall.

Ancient Egyptians believed in several gods and mummified the bodies of wealthy and famous people to send them to the afterlife safely.





Key Vocabulary

Pharaoh – The pharaoh was at the top of the order, and thought to be a god.

Hieroglyphics – Pictures the ancient Egyptians used instead of words.

Papyrus – Paper that the Egyptians made from reeds to write hieroglyphics on.

Tomb – A burial place for many famous Egyptians, including pharaohs.

Mummification – The process of preserving the body of a person to allow them to enter the afterlife.



Timeline of Key Events:

All dates below are approximate

Old Kingdom: 2600 BCE - 2100 BCE

Middle Kingdom: 2000 BCE - 1650 BCE

New Kingdom: 1540 BCE - 1075 BCE

7500 BCE First settlers in Nile valley

3500 BCE First use of hieroglyphic symbols

3100 BCE Narmer unites regions of Lower and Upper Egypt.

2650 BCE First step pyramid built

2550 BCE Pyramids at Giza built

2335 BCE Pyramid texts written (magical

spells to protect pharaohs)

1472 BCE Hatshepsut becomes caretaker

ruler. (Later declares herself pharaoh)

1336 BCE Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh

1279 BCE Ramses II becomes pharaoh

1100 BCE Upper & Lower Egypt split

332 BCE Alexander the Great conquers Egypt

Rosetta stone carved

1279 BCE Ramses II becomes pharaoh

30 BCE Egypt becomes a Roman Province

1922 CE Carter discovers Tutankhamen's tomb

Places, Objects, and Occupations in Ancient Egypt

The Great Pyramid of Giza		The Great Pyramid of Giza is the oldest and largest of the Great Pyramids complex near Cairo. It is the oldest of the 7 wonders of the Ancient World, and the only one still intact. It was built for pharaoh Khufu.	Where? Cairo, northern Egypt	Key Facts: The Great Pyramid is 146 metres tall.
Valley of the Kings		The Valley of the Kings is a place where pharaohs were buried for nearly 500 years, between 16 th -11 th Century BC. Tombs were cut out of the rock. Tutankhamun's famous tomb is located in the valley.	Where? Banks of the River Nile, Luxor, southern Egypt	Key Facts: The tombs were stocked with goods that the pharaoh would need in the next world.
The Great Sphinx		The Great Sphinx is a large limestone sculpture of a sphinx: a mythical creature with the body of a lion and the head of a human. At some point in the past, the nose has been removed. It is one of the oldest monuments in existence.	Where? Cairo, northern Egypt	Key Facts: The Great Sphinx is 73 metres long from head to tail
The River Nile		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. In total it is 4,560 miles long!	Where? North to south across Egypt (and beyond!)	Key Facts: The Nile is often considered the longest river in the world.
Ancient City of Thebes		Thebes was an Ancient Egyptian city that was the capital during the Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom. Its ruins lie within what is now the city of Luxor.	Where? Luxor, southern Egypt	Key Facts: It is often called the 'world's greatest open air museum.'
Mummies		Egyptian believed that their bodies would be needed for the afterlife. So, the rich paid for their bodies to be mummified: purified, preserved & wrapped in linen.	How? Sods were used to dry out the body.	Key Facts: It could take up to 70 days to mummify a body!
Clothes		As Egypt is a hot country, people wore lightweight linen clothes to keep them cool. Until the age of six, most children would not wear any clothes.	How? Linen is made from the flax plant.	Key Facts: Egyptians wore jewels & make-up to please the gods.
Farming		The pharaoh made peasants farm on the fertile lands. The people of Egypt were able to grow things like wheat, barley, fruit, vegetables, figs and melons.	How? Fertile Nile soil was ideal for farming.	Key Facts: Every June, farming stopped as the Nile flooded.
Sports		The Ancient Egyptians enjoyed many sports. Most were designed to prepare young men for battle, for example wrestling, boxing, chariot racing and archery.	How? Egyptians invented rules for many sports.	Key Facts: Many sports they played are still played today!
Festivals		Throughout the year the Egyptians held various festivals. Many of these were in honour of the gods, and there would be both offerings and celebrations.	How? Some took place according to the moon.	Key Facts: The most well-known festival was the Opet Festival.
Hunting		The Egyptians hunted for both food and entertainment. This was normally an activity for the rich, however the poor also enjoyed hunting when there was time.	How? They used spears, arrows and sticks.	Key Facts: Even dangerous animals like lions were hunted.
Hieroglyphics		Hieroglyphics were pictures that Ancient Egyptians used to represent objects, actions, sounds, and ideas. In total, there were more than 700 different hieroglyphics. Some of the pictures stood for whole words.	How? Plants were crushed to make ink.	Key Facts: Hieroglyphics were often carved onto the walls of tombs.