

Hyde Park Junior School – History

Topic: Ancient Egypt

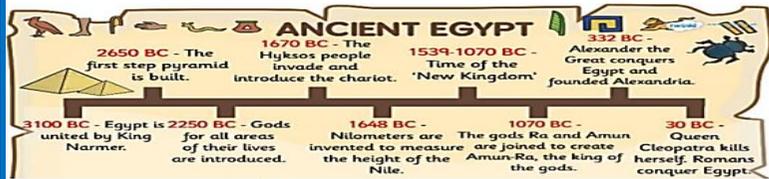
Year: 3

Strand: Civilizations long ago

Why are people today still so fascinated by Ancient Egypt?

Overview

Understanding the characteristic features which define the Ancient Egypt civilisation, in particular show an understanding of the main ideas associated with Ancient Egyptian society and make comparisons with that of the Early Islamic civilisation, Egypt times.



What should I already know?

I can locate Ancient Egypt in time and place.
I can locate the Nile valley on a world map and make deductions from map evidence.
I can explain why pyramids were built.

The bodies of important people, like pharaohs, were placed in pyramids, which were built as tombs.
Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt.

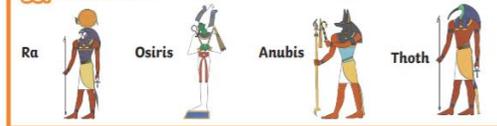
Physical and Human Features

Ancient Civilisation: refers specifically to the first settled and stable communities that became the basis for later states, nations, and empires.
Kingdom: a country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen.
Archaeology: the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.
Evacuations: the action of evacuating a person or a place.
Artefacts: an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.
Pharaohs: is a title used in many modern discussions of the rulers of all Ancient Egyptian dynasties.
Mummified: to make (a dead body) into a mummy, as by embalming and drying. to make (something) resemble a mummy; dry or shrivel up.
Religious beliefs: refers to attitudes towards mythological, supernatural, or spiritual aspects of a religion
Afterlife: (in some religions) life after death.
Hieroglyphics: a form of writing that use pictures of objects to represent words, syllables ideas or sounds.
Descendants: a person who is related to you and who lives after you.
Slavery: condition in which one human being was owned by another.

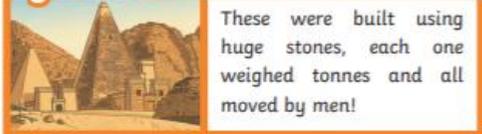


Some important information about Ancient Egypt

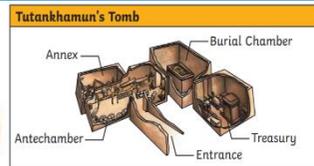
Egyptian Gods



Pyramids



Tutankhamun's death mask



Tutankhamun Facts:
Born: around 1342 BC

- Died: around 1323 BC
- Pharaoh from approx. 1333 BC to 1323 BC
- Known as the 'boy king' as he became pharaoh aged only 9
- Tomb discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922
- Tomb contained over 3000 treasures
- Historians believe Tutankhamun died suddenly as the tomb was finished hastily.

Historical skills and Enquiry

Writing: Hieroglyphs were written by scribes, who had to go to a special school to learn how to write. Almost all scribes were men, although there is some evidence of female doctors being able to read hieroglyphs in medical texts. Hieroglyphs were used for religious texts and inscriptions on statues and tombs. They were also used for counting crops and animals so that the right taxes could be taken.
Slavery: When we look at all of the incredible buildings and temples in Egypt, we have to realize that many of them were built using slave labour. Slaves were very important in ancient Egypt as a big part of the labour force, but they were also used for many other purposes. Many slaves were house servants, gardeners, farm labour, musicians and dancers of excellent talent, scribes (those that kept written documents), and accountants.



- Skills:**
- Raise a range of higher order questions and be able to use a range of pictorial and written sources to answer them.
 - Begin to select and combine information from different sources to answer questions raised.
 - Identify different ways in which the past is represented.
 - Understand the difference between historical facts and opinions.
 - Make a range of inferences and deductions based on evidence analysed.
 - Use historical specialist vocabulary when communicating findings.
 - Draw conclusions at the end of a unit and be able to back up viewpoints with simple reasons and some evidence.

