



## Key Vocabulary

Hieroglyphics	A system of writing that used pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.'
cartouche	An oval shape in which the names of kings and queens were often written in hieroglyphics to show that they were special.
Pharaoh	A ruler in ancient Egypt
Canopic Jar	A jar used in ancient Egypt to hold the organs from an embalmed body.
Rosetta Stone	a black basalt stone found in 1799 that bears an inscription in hieroglyphics and Greek letters. It is celebrated for having given the first clue to understanding the meanings behind Egyptian hieroglyphics.
Society	People living and working together for the benefit of each other
Pyramid	A monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top, especially one built of stone as a royal tomb in ancient Egypt.
Mummification	If a dead body is mummified, it is preserved, for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth.



## Key Aim

- Understanding of timeline and historical events that predate history.
- Begin to recognise the key developments in society and advances in civilisation and their achievements

This term, children move away from the chronological narrative of Britain's history (Bronze Age – Iron Age) and begin a depth study of the life and achievements of the ancient Egyptians and where this sits within the pre-history timeline.

Children investigate how Egyptian society was structured and read about how the discovery of the Rosetta Stone. They explore the mysteries of the Great Pyramid and learn about the achievements of some famous ancient Egyptians.

Finally, children learn about how the discovery of King Tutankhamun's tomb and its artefacts provided insight into the life of the pharaoh.



**The River Nile** was essential to life in ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas. Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

## The 1922 discovery of Tutankhamun



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