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| **What I already know** |
| What should I already know?   * Egypt is a country in the continent of Africa. * The climate of Egypt is different to that of the UK. * Human and physical geographical features of Egypt. * What life was like in Stone Age Britain. |

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| **What will I know by the end of the topic?** |
| * Where and when was Ancient Egypt * Who built the Great Pyramid at Giza? * Why did Hatshepsut send an expedition to Punt? * What did Akhenaten do that made him so hated? * What happened to Akhenaten’s successors? * Why do we remember Ramesses II? * How did Ptolemy II contribute to trade? * How did the civilisation of Egypt end? |

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| **Vocabulary** | |
| archaeologist | someone who studies the past by exploring old remains |
| architecture | the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings |
| artefacts | an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like |
| chronology | the order of events in time |
| circa | Latin meaning ‘around’. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC. |
| civilisation | a human society with its own social organisation and culture. |
| climate | the general weather conditions that are typical of a place |
| continent | a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent. |
| culture | activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation |
| deities | a god or goddess |
| fertile | rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants |
| hierarchy | a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society |
| hieroglyphics | symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, for example those of ancient Egypt. |
| irrigation | supply land with water in order to help crops grow |
| mummification | If a dead body is mummified, it is preserved, for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth |
| papyrus | a tall water plant that grows in Africa |
| pharaoh | a king of ancient Egypt |
| polytheists | the worship of or belief in more than one god |
| preserve | making sure that something remains as it is, and does not change or end |
| pyramids | ancient stone buildings with four triangular sloping sides. The most famous pyramids are those built in ancient Egypt to contain the bodies of their kings and queens. |
| sarcophagus | a large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in ancient times |
| settler/ settlement | people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement |
| society | people in general, thought of as a large organized group |
| tomb | a large grave that is above ground |
| trade | the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services |

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| **Historical enquiry skills I will develop** |
| * Describe how Egyptian artefacts and ruins tell us about their culture, and religious beliefs. * Describe what Egyptian life was like for different groups of people. * Describe how the Egyptian society has had an impact on modern society. * Describe why people chose to settle in certain areas in ancient Egypt. * Compare what was happening in the Egyptian civilisation with what was happening in Britain at the same time. Compare aspects of life such as achievements, society, beliefs, and architecture. * Present what you know about the Egyptians using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography, English, Maths, Computing, etc) * Use appropriate vocabulary to communicate about the Egyptians. |

