



KEY FACTS

- Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest and most powerful civilizations in the history of the world. It lasted for over 3000 years from 3150 BC to 30 BC.
- The civilization of Ancient Egypt was located along the Nile River in northeast Africa. The Nile was the source of much of the Ancient Egypt's wealth. Great Egyptian cities grew up along the Nile as the Egyptian people became experts in irrigation and were able to use the water from the Nile to grow rich and profitable crops. The Nile provided food, soil, water, and transportation for the Egyptians. Great floods each year would provide fertile soil for growing food.
- Ancient Egypt was rich in culture including government, religion, arts, and writing. The government and religion were tied together as the leader of the government, the Pharaoh, was also leader of the religion. Writing was also important in keeping the government running. Only scribes could read and write and they were considered powerful people.
- The Pharaohs of Egypt were often buried in giant pyramids or in secret tombs. They believed that they needed treasure to be buried with them to help them in the afterlife. As a result, archaeologists have a lot of well preserved artefacts and tombs to examine in order to find out how the Ancient Egyptians lived.
- The Ancient Egyptian Empire began to weaken in about 700 BC. It was conquered by a number of other civilizations; finally the Romans came in 30 BC and Egypt became a province of Rome.

ONLINE RESOURCES

https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_egypt.php

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb/resources/1>

Secrets of a Sun King by Emma Carroll, The Red Pyramid by Rick Riordan

NATIONAL CURRICULUM AIMS

- To construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
- To understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

TOPIC VOCABULARY

Pharaoh - an ancient Egyptian ruler

Civilization - the stage of human social development and organization which is considered most advanced.

Pyramid- a triangular building built as Egyptian tomb

Sarcophagus - a stone coffin

Temple - a sacred building used for religious purposes

Thebes- the capital of ancient Egypt

Hieroglyph- a picture used to write something

Archaeologist - a person who studies the lives and cultures of ancient peoples

Artefact - an object which has been made or modified by a human

Cleopatra - a famous Egyptian queen

Sphinx - an Egyptian statue having the body of a lion and the head of a man

Irrigation - Irrigation is the application of controlled amounts of water to plants at needed intervals.

OTHER USEFUL VOCABULARY

Temple, tomb, mummy, Nile River, culture, crops, transportation, fertile soil, government, scribe,