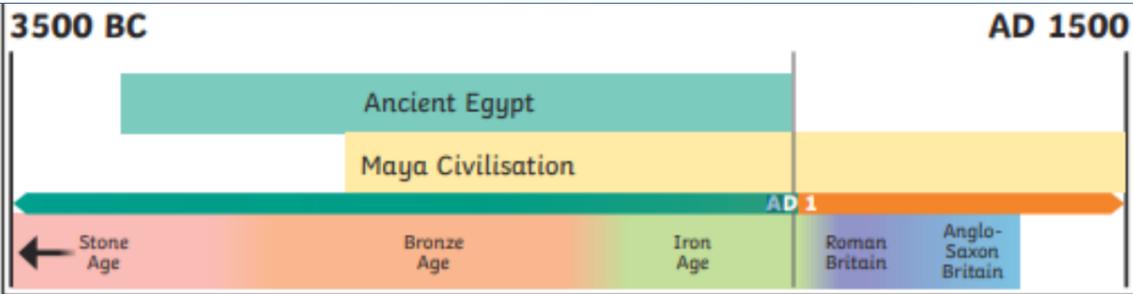


The Egyptians believed in over 100 gods and goddesses - they even borrowed some from their neighbours! Many stayed popular for thousands of years. Some gods were shown with heads or bodies of animals, and most wore a special symbol on their heads to show who they were. Gods and Goddesses were



Mummification

After death, pharaohs of Egypt were usually mummified and buried in elaborate tombs. The steps to mummifying a body were:

1. Wash the body
2. Remove brain
3. Remove the organs
4. Place organs in canopic jars
5. Keep the heart
6. Dry out the body
7. Pack the body
8. Wrap the body

Ancient Egyptian Gods and Goddesses	
Horus	God of the sky. The ancient Egyptians believed that a pharaoh was a god-like living version of Horus.
Thoth	God of Wisdom. He is believed to have invented hieroglyphics and kept a record of all knowledge.
Ma'at	Goddess of truth. Pharaohs promised to follow Ma'at and be fair and honest.
Osiris	God of the dead.
Anubis	God of mummification. He weighed the hearts of the dead against Ma'at's feather. If the heart was lighter, the person could pass to the afterlife.

Hieroglyphics

Hieroglyphics was used for writing in Ancient Egypt, and scribes wrote on papyrus. Papyrus was a thick type of paper made from reeds that grew along the Nile. Scribes were mostly men who went to a special school to learn how to write.

Scribes wrote using hieroglyphics. Hieroglyphics 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.

Did you know...?

The Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799. It was written in hieroglyphics and two other languages, including ancient Greek, which language experts could still read. They translated the hieroglyphics by comparing the languages. It took 20 years to translate all of the text into modern language.

Daily Life

The common people of ancient Egypt worked as farmers or craft workers, playing music and board games in their spare time. They usually wore linen clothes and make-up made from minerals.

Common jobs were:
Carpenters Builders Farmers Hunters

Egyptian Artefacts

Artefacts are objects made from humans, often from an era long ago. They are often found in the ground by archaeologists and tell us lots about how people used to live. Historians use artefacts like a detective uses evidence to work out what happened.



The Ancient Egyptian Empire

In c.3000 BC, King Menes united two Egyptian kingdoms to build the empire of ancient Egypt. It lasted until 30BC when the Romans took over.

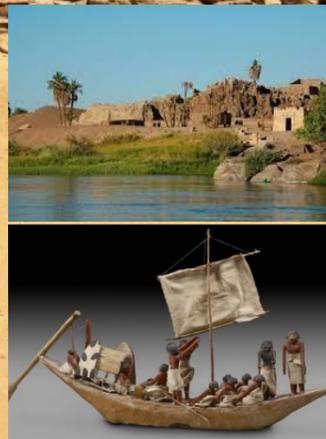
A Pharaoh's Death

The ancient Egyptians built the pyramids as resting places for the pharaohs. When a pharaoh died, priests would prepare their bodies with a process called mummification. The pharaoh was then placed in a tomb, often under a pyramid, with their most treasured possessions. The ancient Egyptians believed that these treasures would help them in the afterlife.



The Nile

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



Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun was a pharaoh known more recently as the 'boy king' because he became pharaoh when he was 9-years old.

Howard Carter was a British archaeologist who discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun in 1922. It is thought that Tutankhamun wasn't an especially important king, however, the discovery let archaeologists record what an Egyptian King's tomb looked like and learn more about ancient Egypt.

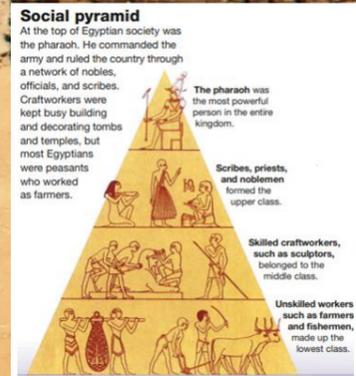


Tutankhamun's death mask

Recall and Remember!

Add information to your knowledge mind map regularly to help you to reflect on, and remember what you have learnt throughout the unit.

At the end of the unit, work in a small group to create a fun quiz on purple mash about Ancient Egypt for your friends to complete!



Ancient Egyptians - Year 5

What you have learnt already in year 4:

Chronological understanding:

I have learnt to become more secure in my knowledge of chronology and can place periods of history I have learnt about accurately on a timeline.

I have learnt to confidently make links between areas of history I have studied, identifying differences and similarities between them

Vocabulary:

I have learnt to remember and use a range of names and words from the areas I have studied in Year 4 as well as remembering some names and words from previous study.

I have learnt to generally use words and phrases to indicate time, talking about decades, centuries, millennium etc.

I have learnt to understand a few words related to history in general as well as periods of history e.g. empire, parliament, civilisation etc.

Questioning:

I have learnt to ask questions to develop my understanding.

I have learnt to challenge sources of information.

I have learnt to organise some information that is purposeful in responding to or asking questions.

Knowledge:

I have learnt to remember a range of key facts and information from areas of study in Year 4 and can remember a few facts from previous areas of study.

I have learnt to understand how our knowledge of history is developed through a range of sources.

I have learnt to use at least one type of source of information confidently and begin to use at least two different types of sources e.g. books, internet, visual clips

Opportunities for teaching diversity, equality and expanding cultural capital:

A visit to a local museum.
Invite a visitor into school such as Mr Egypt.

A virtual lesson about Ancient Egypt.

Comparing and considering their beliefs

Key Historical Concepts:

- Chronology Empire
- Civilisation
- Wider World History
- Continuity and Change
- Cause and Consequence
- Similarity/difference/significance
- Local history
- Cultur
- Economy
- Governance
- Vocabulary

What you will learn by the end of this unit:

I will learn about the chronology of ancient Egypt and place it on a world timeline.

I will be able to identify Africa and Egypt on a map and describe its climate.

I will learn in detail about what daily life was like in ancient Egypt.

I will understand in detail what was important to ancient Egyptians and how they lived.

I will learn about the River Nile and why it was crucial to life for the ancient Egyptians.

I will learn about the ritual of mummification, who was mummified and why it was important.

I will learn about Egyptian Gods and Goddesses, what they look like, the responsibilities they have and why they are important.

I will learn about Egyptian artefacts.

I will learn about Tutankhamun, who discovered him and the significance of that discovery.

I will learn about the Valley of the Kings.

I will learn about the stages of the Afterlife.

Key Skills:

Evaluate and Create - I will be able to evaluate what I have learnt about different ancient Egypt and use this to help me in my work (both written and verbal).

Connect ideas - I will connect ideas by making links in the impact certain periods of time have had to nowadays and how life has developed.

Describe - I will learn to use a range of historical terminology to describe different periods of history (including other ancient civilisations) and how they have impacted the world we know today.

Recognise impact - I will use what I have learnt to outline the impact ancient Egypt has had on modern Egypt.

Question/ideas/points of view - I will compare my own ideas, points of view and questions to those of my peers and think about how the range of answers will influence my view of ancient Egypt.

Respond thoughtfully - I will respond thoughtfully to questions and answers myself and peers have and use what I have learnt to further these.

Investigate - I will be able to use different methods to investigate different aspects of ancient Egypt.

Skills and knowledge I may use from other subjects:

Geography: I will be able to use my map skills to locate and identify Egypt on a map, including naming the continent and describing the physical properties of the country.

Maths: To help me work out how long-ago events happened and order them.

Literacy: I can use my reading and comprehension skills to further my knowledge of ancient civilisations.

Art: to create a piece of replica art or artefacts from ancient Egypt.

RE: Use my knowledge of religion to compare beliefs and contrast those to my own.

D&T: I can use my knowledge of food to compare food and cooking style from Ancient Egypt to now. I can use pottery and clay skills to create artefact replicas.

Music: To take part in improvised performances using replica musical instruments.

What you will learn by the end of this Key stage:

By the end of this key stage, you will have a secure understanding of the ancient civilisation, Ancient Egypt. You will be able to identify various artefacts, describe their importance and why they are significant. You will be able to explain in detail about how the ancient Egyptians lived, what daily life was like, their jobs and what was important to them. You will understand why the River Nile was paramount to their survival. You will have a deep understanding about the ancient ritual of mummification, including the steps required, who and why people were mummified. You will learn all about the Howard Carter and how he discovered Tutankhamun. You will be able to explain why this discovery was so important as well as describe the various things that were found in the tomb. You will be able to recognise Egyptian Gods and Goddesses and explain their roles and responsibilities. You will understand ancient Egyptian's beliefs about the Afterlife.

Key Vocabulary:

Africa - the second largest continent on earth

Agriculture - the act of raising crops and farm animals

Ancient - relating to times a very long time ago

Archaeologist - A scientist who studies past human life and culture

Artefacts - an object made by human beings, often from an earlier era

Carpenter - A person who builds and repairs houses and other things made out of wood

Chronological - to put events into the order in which it happened

Civilisation - the culture of a particular society that has reached an advanced level

Develop - a significant change or improvement

Egypt - the country on the continent of Africa where the ancient Egyptian civilisation was created

Hieroglyphics - A system of writing that consists of pictures and symbols instead of letters

Irrigation - A system of canals or channels dug by the Egyptians to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would naturally reach

Mummification - the process of turning a dead body into a mummy using special chemicals and wrapping it tightly in cloth to preserve the body

Pharaoh - A ruler of ancient Egypt

Responsibilities - something for which a person is responsible for

Ritual - a set form for going through the steps of a religious ceremony

Tomb - A sealed room where a person was placed after death

Trade - The act of exchanging or buying and selling goods