

Key Vocabulary

- **Egyptian** – A person from Ancient Egypt
- **Pharaoh** - A ruler in Ancient Egypt
- **Nile** – A river that runs through Egypt (also the longest river on Earth)
- **Pyramid** – A structure with a square or triangular base (used as a royal tomb in Egypt)
- **Tomb** – A large vault for burying the dead
- **Cairo** – Egypt's capital city
- **Sarcophagus** – a stone coffin adorned with a sculpture
- **Hieroglyphic** – Egyptian writing
- **Mummification** – process where the skin of a corpse can be preserved
- **Papyrus** – material made from stem of a water plant that Egyptians used as paper

Walk like an Egyptian!

Year 3 and 4 Autumn term

History – Ancient Egyptians (3100-2686 B.C.)



Key Knowledge

- Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest and most powerful civilisations in the world. It lasted over 3000 years.
- Ancient Egypt was positioned along the Nile River. This meant they had food, soil, water and transportation.
- Not all Egyptians could read and write. This was down to the Scribes. They were considered powerful people because of their talents.
- The Pharaohs of Egypt were buried in giant Pyramids or secret tombs.
- The Pharaohs believed they needed to be buried with treasure so that they could make it into the afterlife.
- Egyptian men and women wore make-up. It was thought to have healing powers and protect them from the sun.
- They were the first civilisation to write. They used ink and paper called Papyrus.
- Cats were considered sacred animals in Egyptian culture.
- Egyptians mummified dead bodies so that the soul could return to the right body.
- There are three main pyramids which are located in Egypt's capital city, Cairo.



- Anubis the God of the dead.



Key Figures



- Tutankhamun was an Egyptian Pharaoh
- He was pharaoh from the age of 9
- He died at the age of 19



- Cleopatra was the last Ancient ruler of Ancient Egypt
- She reigned for almost 30 years
- She shared her reign with her 2 brothers and later her son.

