

# Boarshaw Primary School – History

## Topic: Ancient Egypt

## Year 4

### 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.
- Some human and physical geographical features of Egypt.
- What life was like in Stone Age Britain

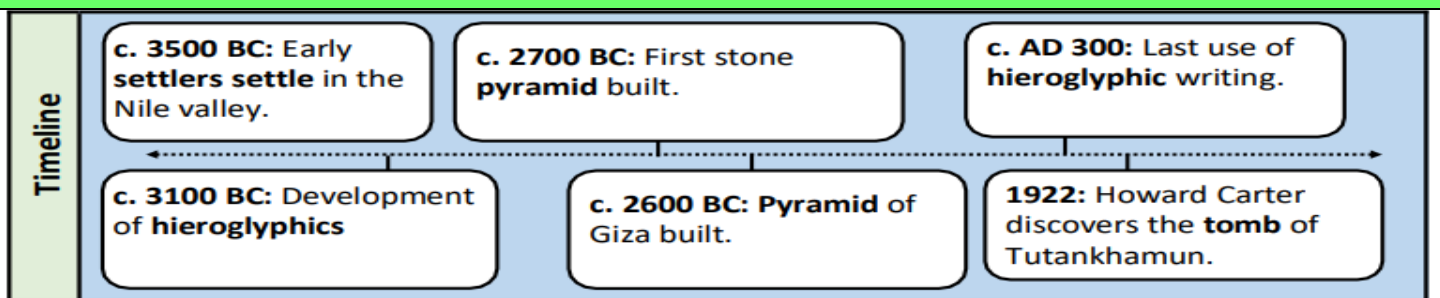
### Key knowledge

- The Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also fertile soil - this means that people settled near the banks of the Nile as it was considered a prime location. They were among the first civilizations to use irrigation systems.
- The Nile also provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and a key means of transport.
- We know about ancient Egyptian life because of evidence such as the pyramids, the artefacts that were found there and methods of communications such as the use of hieroglyphics and papyrus rolls.
- Egyptian society was very hierarchical - this means that some groups of people were deemed more important than others. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian society.
- Mummification was the process of preserving a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the afterlife.
- The bodies of important people, such as pharaohs, were placed in these pyramids, which were built as tombs.
- Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. These were called deities.

### Key vocabulary

- Afterlife** - a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal.
- Ancient** - belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410).
- Archaeologist** – someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.
- Artefacts** – an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like.
- Chronology** – the order of events in time.
- Civilisation** – a human society within its own social organisation and culture.
- 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 like in Ancient Egypt.
- Irrigation** – to supply land with water to help crops grow.
- Mummification** – process of preserving a dead body by wrapping it in cloth.
- Papyrus** – a tall water plant that grows in Africa.
- Pharaoh** – a king/ruler of Ancient Egypt.
- Polytheists** – the worship of or belief in more than one god.
- Preserve** – making sure that something remains as it was made.
- Pyramids** – ancient stone buildings made of square base and triangular sloping sides. Used to house bodies of dead Pharaohs.
- Sarcophagus** – large decorative coffin.
- Society** – people in general, a large organized group.
- Tomb** – a large grave that is above ground.

### Timeline



### Diagrams

