

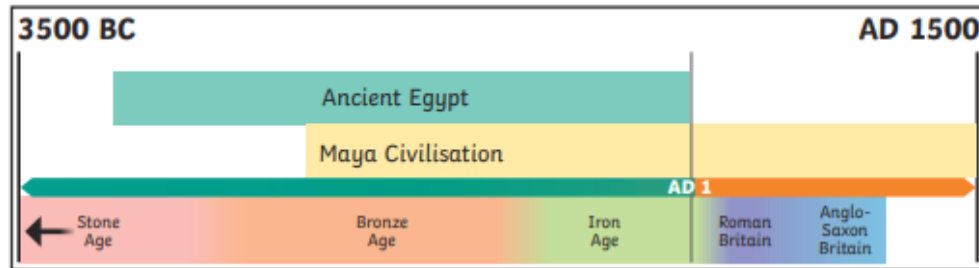


# History – Egypt – Then and Now



Year 4  
Autumn Term

## Timeline



## Historical Skills Vocabulary

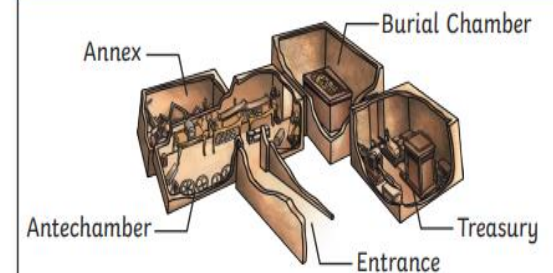
<b>BC</b>	Used to show that a date is before the year AD 1. This is counted backwards so 200 BC is before 100 BC.	<b>AD</b>	Used to show that a date is after the year AD 1. This is counted forwards so AD 100 is before AD 200.
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## Key Vocabulary


ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
civilisation	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
archaeologists	A person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.
the Nile	A river that runs through Egypt. It was essential to life in ancient Egypt.
Pharaoh	A ruler of ancient Egypt.
hieroglyphics	A system of writing that consists of pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.
tomb	A sealed room where a person was placed after death.
embalm	To treat a corpse to preserve it from decay.
sarcophagus	A stone coffin, typically adorned with a sculpture or inscription and associated with the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Rome, and Greece.
burial ritual	A religious or solemn ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed according to a prescribed order.
mummification	The process of preserving a dead body by embalming and wrapping it in bandages.
temple	A building devoted to a god or gods for worship.



## Tutankhamun's Tomb



## Key Facts

<p><b>Ancient Egyptian life</b></p>	<p>The River Nile</p>	<p>Life revolved around the Nile. Every year, it flooded and left behind a 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 water, fishing 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</p>
	<p>A Pharaoh's death</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>They were clever people!</p>	<p>Over the thousands of years, the ancient Egyptians thrived, and many of the fixtures of their society are still commonplace. For instance, women donned ornate jewellery and wigs, the men boxed, fenced and wrestled for sport and the children played with board games, dolls and other toys. They also thrived as inventors and their creations changed everything from fashion to agriculture so drastically that we still see their influence today.</p>
<p><b>More recent discoveries</b></p>	<p>1799 The Rosetta Stone was discovered leading to Egyptian Writing (Hieroglyphics) being understood</p>	<p>Hieroglyphs were written by scribes, who had to go to a special school to learn how to write. Almost all scribes were men. Hieroglyphs were used for religious texts, inscriptions on statues and tombs, and for counting crops and animals so that the right taxes could be taken. The Rosetta Stone was written in hieroglyphs and two other languages, including ancient Greek, which linguists (language experts) could still read. Linguists translated the hieroglyphs by comparing the languages. It took 20 years to translate all the text into modern language.</p>
 <p>Tutankhamun's death mask</p>	<p>1922 Tomb of Tutankhamun discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings</p>	<p>Born: around 1341 BC became Pharaoh aged only 9 Pharaoh from approx. 1333 BC to 1323 BC Died: around 1323 BC Historians believe Tutankhamun died suddenly as the tomb was finished hastily. Ancient Egyptians believed that when they died, they would make a journey to another world where they would lead a new life. They would need all the things they had used when they were alive, so families would put those things in their graves. Egyptians paid vast amounts of money to have their bodies properly preserved. Those who were poor were buried in the sand whilst the rich were buried in a tomb. Tutankhamun's tomb contained over 3000 treasures!</p>