



**Lilac Class: Ancient Egypt – a study of Egypt life and achievements and their influence on the western world**

**History- How can we re-discover Ancient Egypt?**

**Key Vocabulary**

<b>Giza-</b>	A place where several large pyramids and the Great Sphinx were built.
<b>Hatshepsut-</b>	A powerful queen who became one of Egypt's most successful pharaohs.
<b>Hieroglyphics-</b>	A type of writing used by the Ancient Egyptians that used a combination of pictures and symbols.
<b>Mummy</b>	A dead body that has been specially preserved using embalming so that it won't rot.
<b>Papyrus-</b>	A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. The Ancient Egyptians used it to make paper, boats, sandals, baskets, and rope.
<b>Pharaoh-</b>	The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt. He or she was considered a god.
<b>Pyramid-</b>	A giant tomb built for the pharaohs of Egypt.
<b>Sarcophagus-</b>	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin.
<b>Scribe-</b>	An Ancient Egyptian that was specially trained to read and write.
<b>Sphinx-</b>	A mythological beast with the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh or god.
<b>Tutankhamun-</b>	A pharaoh of Egypt that is famous for his tomb that was discovered. The tomb was largely untouched and was full of treasure.
<b>Canopic jars-</b>	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver, and stomach
<b>Book of the Dead-</b>	A text that had a number of magic spells that were supposed to help a person in the afterlife.



**Key People**

Howard Carter  
Hatshepsut  
Narmer  
Khufu  
Tutankhamun  
Ramses II  
Cleopatra VII

**Key Places**

Amarna  
The River Nile.  
Memphis  
Thebes  
Alexandria

**Key Dates**

7500 BCE	First settlers in Nile valley
3500 BCE	First use of hieroglyphic symbols
3100 BCE	Narmer unites regions of Lower and Upper Egypt.
2650 BCE	First step pyramid built
2550 BCE	Pyramids at Giza built
2335 BCE	Pyramid texts written (magical spells to protect pharaohs)
1472 BCE	Hatshepsut becomes caretaker ruler. (Later declares herself pharaoh)
1336 BCE	Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh
1279 BCE	Ramses II becomes pharaoh
1100 BCE	Upper & Lower Egypt split <b>332 BCE</b> Alexander the Great conquers Egypt
196 BCE	Rosetta stone carved <b>30 BCE</b> Egypt becomes a Roman Province
1279 BCE	Ramses II becomes pharaoh
1922 CE	Carter discovers Tutankhamen's tomb

History- How can we re-discover Ancient Egypt?

Key Knowledge

The majority of the people who lived in Ancient Egypt were farmers. The land around the River Nile provided excellent soil for agriculture as a result of the annual flooding of the rivers between June and September. Many cereal crops were grown, much of which was in turn developed into bread and beer. These became staple foodstuffs in the kingdoms. Farmers' produce was owned by the landowner or the state. Other Ancient Egyptians worked in professional roles, such as doctors and engineers, while the upper classes of scribes and officials could be identified by their white kilts. Slavery existed in Ancient Egypt, although it was possible for a slave to buy his freedom, and they were often shown some good treatment, including access to doctors' services. Women in Ancient Egypt had more rights than in many civilizations of similar times, including the right to own land and property, and to trade and make contracts. It was also possible for a number of women – including the infamous Cleopatra – to become pharaohs of the kingdom.

Key Knowledge

In the period around 3100 BCE the lands around the Nile in Egypt were united under a single pharaoh – possibly called Menes. This began the first of the main dynastic periods in Egypt. The period of the Old Kingdom is noted for its significant building projects, including the pyramids at Giza and the Sphinx. This period also saw the construction of a canal system to support irrigation of crops during the dry months. However, towards the end of the period, significant droughts caused problems for Egypt leading to a period of famine. The Middle Kingdom saw an increase in spending and organisation of defences to protect the kingdom. Religion became more widespread, and pyramids were gradually replaced by more hidden tombs. During the period of the New Kingdom, the reign of Egyptian pharaohs was initially spread over a greater area. However, the country's riches made it vulnerable to attack and many territories were lost. The kingdoms eventually came to a demise after a period of Greek Rule, when the Romans ended the reigns of Marc Antony and Cleopatra.

