

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.

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

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.

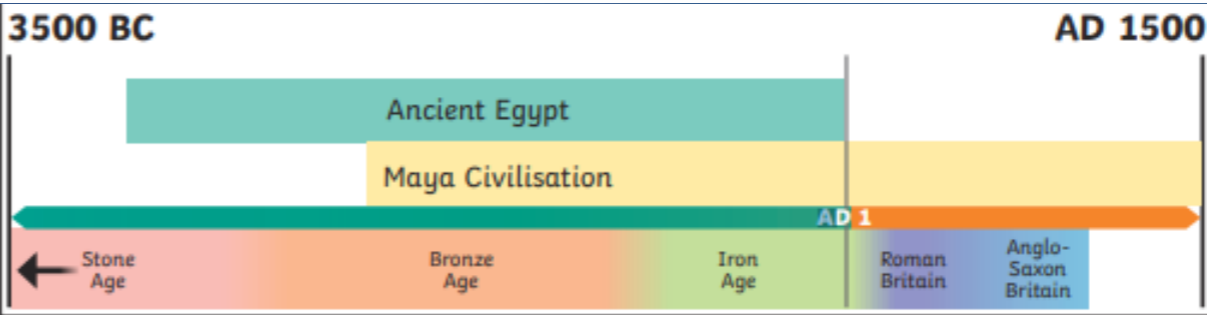
Did you know...?

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



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.

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. There are lots of artefacts from ancient Egypt such as the book of the dead, the pyramids, masks and statues.



The River Nile



Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun was a pharaoh from ancient Egypt. 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

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



Where is Egypt?

Egypt is located within the continent of Africa. It is a north-western country. The climate is hot, dry and dominated by desert.

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 3

What you have learnt already in year 2:

Chronological understanding:

I have learnt to accurately order events that I learnt about from furthest away to most recent.

I have learnt to draw timelines and placed areas of study on them. I have learnt to compare areas of study and identify similarities between them.

I have learnt to compare areas of study and identified differences between them.

Vocabulary:

I have learnt a range of names and words specific to areas of study

I have learnt to and used words and phrases accurately to indicate periods of time e.g. a long time ago, ancient, centuries

Questioning:

I have learnt to ask simple questions to develop my understanding.

I have learnt to accurately answer simple questions related to an area of study confidently

I have learnt to justify my answers using sources or stories

Knowledge:

I have learnt to identify key events about the areas I have studied.

I have started to about how we know about past events.

I have learnt to identify different representations of history in books, visual clips, letters.

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

What you will learn by the end of this unit:

I will learn about where on the world timeline the ancient Egyptian period is.

I will be able to identify Egypt on a map.

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

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

I will learn about the importance of the River Nile.

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

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

I will learn about some Egyptian artefacts.

I will learn about Tutankhamun and who discovered him

I will learn about the Valley of the Kings.

I will learn about the stages of the Afterlife.

Key Skills:

Apply and analyse - I will apply what I know about different ancient civilisations to what I know now and analyse these in ways which further my learning.

Describe - I will learn to use historical terminology to describe what life was like in Ancient Egypt

Connect ideas - I will connect ideas about life in ancient Egypt and their beliefs.

Consider - I will consider what happened during this time period and how it has shaped the future. I will consider similarities and differences between then and now.

Question - I will question ideas and concepts that I am not sure of to gain further understanding of ancient Egypt.

Discuss/ideas/points of view - I will further my learning by discussing subjects in peer groups, seeing other's points of view and challenging my own.

Respond thoughtfully - I will learn to respond thoughtfully to questions and subjects using what I have learnt so far.

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.

Key Historical Concepts:

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

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

Ancient - relating to times a very long time ago

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

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

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