



*How 'ahead of their time' were  
the Ancient Egyptians?*





→ 43

43—410

410—1066

1066—1485

1485—1603

1603—1714

1714—1837

1837—1901

1901 →

Pre-history

Roman

Anglo-Saxon

Viking

Medieval

Tudor

Stuart

Georgian

Victorian

Modern

## How 'ahead of their time' were the Ancient Egyptians?

### Timeline of events

7500 BCE	The first settlers arrived in the Nile Valley.
3200 BCE	Hieroglyphics were first used to keep trade records.
2640 BCE	The first pyramid was built.
2600 BCE	Mummification begins.
2555 BCE	The Giza pyramids were built for the pharaohs <u>Kufu</u> , <u>Kharfe</u> and <u>Menkaure</u> .
2520 BCE	The Great Sphinx was built.
1539 BCE	The Valley of the Kings starts and pharaohs are buried with their treasure.
1332 BCE	The 10 year rule of Tutankhamen begins.
51 BCE	Cleopatra's reign ends.
30 BCE	Ancient Egypt becomes part of the Roman Empire.

### Key Places

Giza	Pharaohs built pyramids at Giza as their tombs to the afterlife. It includes the Great Pyramid (one of the 7 wonders of the ancient world) and the Sphinx.
Valley of the Kings	Rock tombs were excavated for the pharaohs and important nobles. It is known to contain 63 tombs.

### Key Artefacts

Narmer Palette	A primary source of evidence with some of the earliest hieroglyphics ever found. It is not known for sure if the palette shows real events or myths. It is possibly the first 'historical document' in the world.
Rosetta Stone	A primary source of evidence written in 196 BCE. It has the same text in hieroglyphics and Greek.



### Key vocabulary

ancient	Belonging to the very distant past and no longer exists.
civilisation	An advanced society with a clear cultural identity.
hierarchy	A system in which members of a society are ranked according to status or authority.
hieroglyphics	Writing in symbols.
papyrus	Paper-like writing material.
pharaoh	A ruler in Ancient Egypt.
primary	Original source of evidence from the time being studied.
pyramids	Monuments that were tombs for pharaohs.
secondary	A source of evidence created after an event has happened.
sphinx	A creature with the head of a pharaoh and the body of a lion.





Egypt



Ancient



Sarcophagus



Mummy



Mummify



Artefacts



Nile



Slave



# Ancient Egyptians



Pharaoh



Sphinx



Pyramid



Farming



Tutankhamun



Tomb



Hieroglyphics



Temple



Canopic Jars

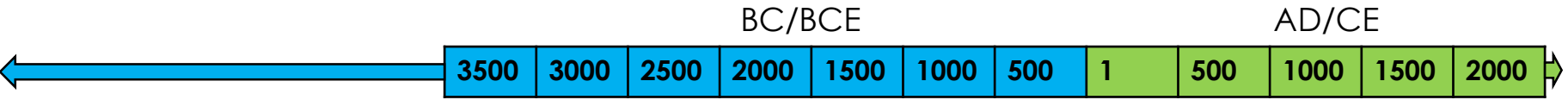


Egyptian

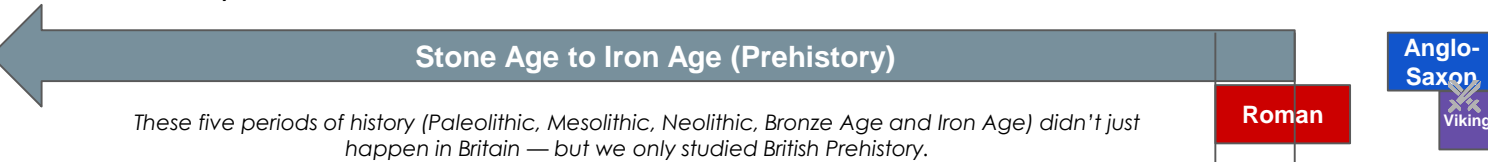
# Vocabulary

<i>ruler</i>	<i>civilisation</i>	<i>beliefs</i>	<i>class</i>
<i>wealth</i>	<i>peasant</i>	<i>slave</i>	<i>agriculture</i>
<i>invention</i>	<i>trade</i>	<i>discovery</i>	<i>source</i>
<i>reliability</i>	<i>archaeologist</i>	<i>artefact</i>	<i>legacy</i>

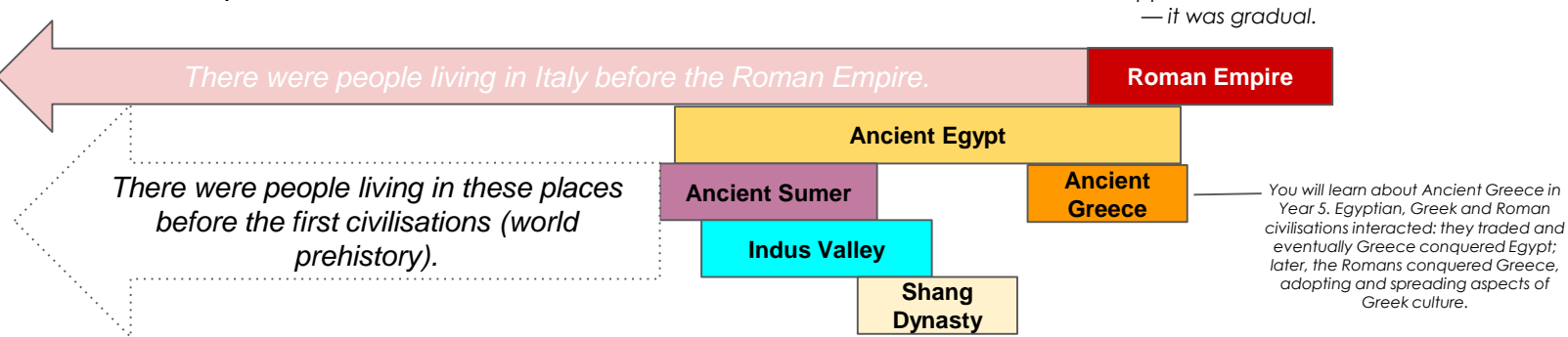
# Year 4 Chronological Overview



## British History



## World History



# Lesson 3: How can we discover what Egypt was like 5000 years ago?

## Retrieval Practice

1) Which ancient civilisation was the first to create a system of written language?

- a) Indus Valley civilisation
- b) The Shang Dynasty
- c) Ancient Sumer

2) Why was the discovery of the Rosetta Stone important?

**The Rosetta stone allowed researchers to translate ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing for the first time.**

3) Can you remember the name of the type of paper the ancient Egyptians made?

**Papyrus**

4) What did The Shang Dynasty use oracle bones for?

- a) To ask the gods for help in making decisions
- b) To keep trade records
- c) To write down stories

## Retrieval Practice



1) Tick which ancient civilisation was the first to create a system of written language?

The Indus Valley civilisation	Ancient Egypt	Ancient Sumer
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2) Why was the discovery of the Rosetta Stone important? **Tick one.**



This showed some hieroglyphics which helped people **understand** their **language**.



This was a very **decorative** artefact that lots of people wanted to go to **see**.

3) Can you remember the name of the type of paper the ancient Egyptians made?

Papyrus paper	Pyramid paper	Artefact paper
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4) What did The Shang Dynasty use oracle bones for?

To ask the gods for help in making decisions	To keep trade records	To write down stories
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# Lesson 3: How can we discover what Egypt was like 5000 years ago?

The ancient Egyptian civilization began in approximately 3000 BCE and ended in 30 BCE when the Romans conquered Egypt.



Howard Carter

1874–1939



George Herbert

1866–1923

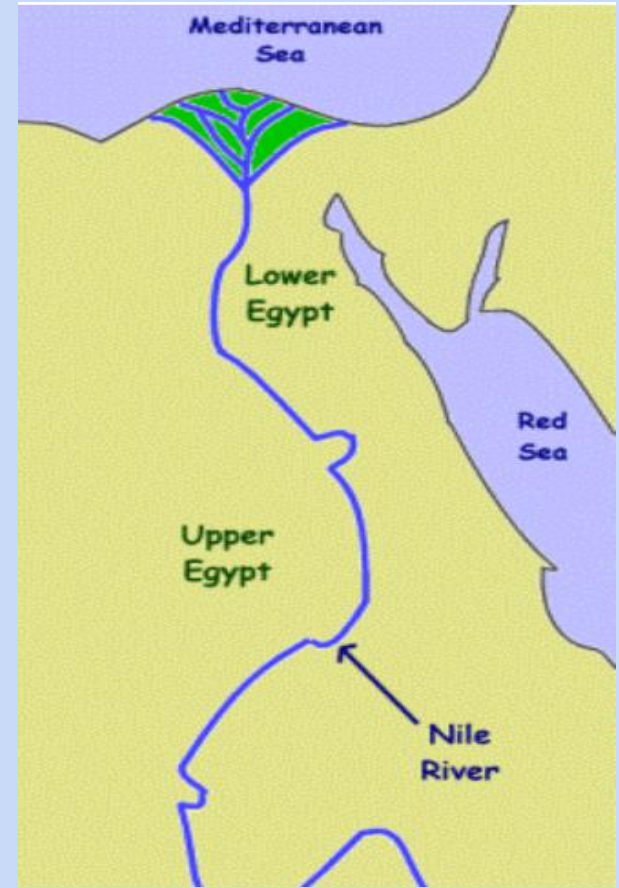


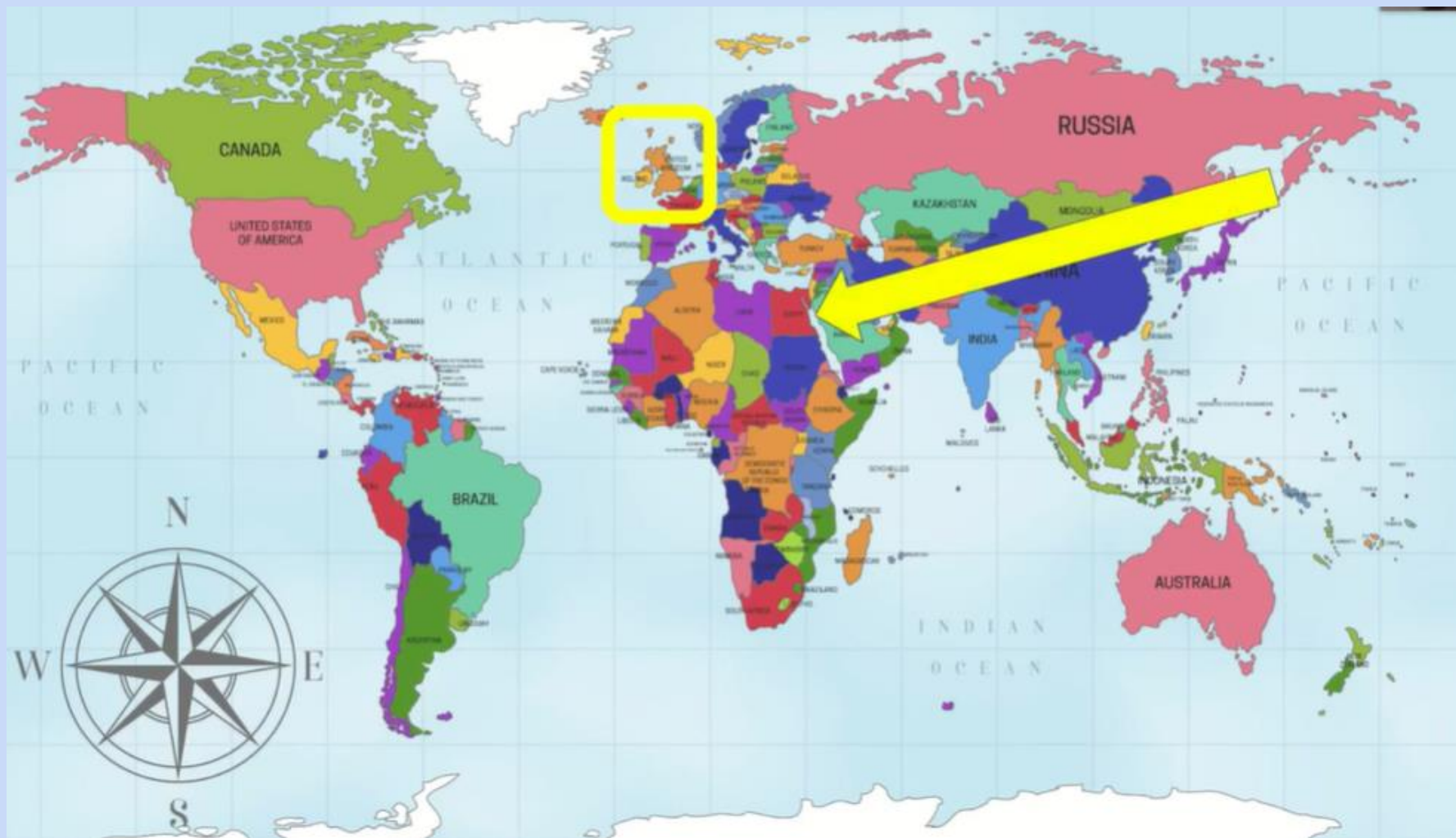
Gaston Maspero

1846–1916



Egypt is situated in the northeast corner of Africa with the *Mediterranean Sea* to the north and the *Red Sea* to the east.





# The Nile

- *The River Nile is the longest river in Africa and in the world.*



- In **Africa** near the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea.
- **90% desert.**



- **Longest river in the world.**
- Flows through the length of Egypt.
- Very **important** for Egyptians.



- Ancient Egyptians settled close to The Nile to grow crops.
- Flax was grown which was made into linen.



- **Every year** June-September, the **Nile used to flood.** The only source of **moisture** for **crops.**



# Task 1) Answer the following questions:

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On which continent can we find Egypt?

- a) Asia
- b) South America
- c) Africa
- d) Europe

The Ancient Egyptian civilisation was the only civilisation around in 3000 BCE.

- a) True
- b) False

The River Nile is the longest river in...

- a) Africa
- b) Asia
- c) Europe
- d) The world

How much of Egypt is desert?

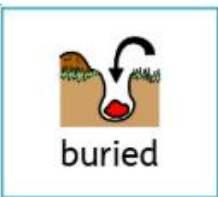
- a) 80%
- b) 90%
- c) 50%
- d) 75%

## Task 1: Circle a, b or c for each question.

On which continent can we find Egypt?	a) Asia	b) South america	<input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Africa
The Ancient Egyptian civilisation was the <b>only</b> civilisation around in 3000 BCE.	a) True	<input checked="" type="radio"/> b) False	
The River Nile is the longest river in...	a) Africa	b) Europe	<input checked="" type="radio"/> c) The world
How much of Egypt is desert?	a) 80%	<input checked="" type="radio"/> b) 90%	c) 50%

# How do we know so much about Ancient Egypt?

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The Valley of the Kings





# How do we know so much about Ancient Egypt?

Primary sources = From the time.



Secondary sources = Made after the time.



Saqqara



Primary source	Secondary source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Primary sources are original documents from the time.</li><li>• Primary sources give first-hand information from people during that period of history.</li><li>• Primary sources are tricky to understand as they don't always give us clear information.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secondary sources give second-hand information after the period of history.</li><li>• Secondary sources are written by individuals like researchers who are interested in that time.</li><li>• Secondary sources don't always have the truth.</li></ul>

# Saqqara

*In 2018, a large collection of mummified animals was discovered by archaeologists near the Step Pyramid of Saqqara.*

In 2018, a large collection of **mummified animals** was discovered by archaeologists near the Step Pyramid of Saqqara.







The biggest discovery was a tomb thought to be **4500 years old**. The tomb is said to have belonged to Wahyte, a priest who served Pharaoh Neferirkare.



# Task 3: Match these Ancient Egyptians artefacts to the statement that you think best describes them.

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	A game of senet
	Carpentry tools
	Jewellery
	Model workers - butchers, bakers etc.

**Task 3:** Match these Ancient Egyptians artefacts to the statement that you think best describes them.



A game of senet



Carpentry tools



Jewellery



Model workers - butchers, bakers etc.