



CONONLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Inspiring and Challenging Our Children

Ancient Egypt

Key Stage 2

Key:

For this each History topic, the key knowledge to be taught to both Lower Key Stage 2 (Years 3 & 4) and Upper Key Stage 2 (Years 5 & 6) is written in **black** type.

Additional key knowledge taught to Upper Key Stage 2 (Years 5 & 6) is written in **red** type.

History: Curriculum Intent—Key Knowledge

Background

The ancient Egyptian civilisation began **5,000** years ago when people started building villages next to the River Nile in **north-east Africa**. It lasted for around **3,000** years. The history of Ancient Egypt is usually broken into three periods of time, or three kingdoms: the Old, Middle and New kingdoms. During these three kingdoms, the lands were ruled by a sequence of Pharaohs, including several who we know a great deal about. The objects retrieved from the pyramids by archeologists mean that we have lots of evidence about the lives of rich and powerful people, as well as some about the poorer sections of Egyptian life.

All dates below are approximate

Old Kingdom: 2600 BC/BCE - 2100 BCE

Middle Kingdom: 2000 BC/BCE - 1650 BCE

New Kingdom: 1540 BC/BCE - 1075 BCE

7500 BC/BCE First settlers in Nile valley

3500 BC/BCE First use of hieroglyphic symbols

3100 BC/BCE Narmer unites regions of Lower and Upper Egypt.

2650 BC/BCE First step pyramid built

2550 BC/BCE Pyramids at Giza built

2335 BC/BCE Pyramid texts written (magical spells to protect pharaohs)

1472 BC/BCE Hatshepsut becomes caretaker ruler. (Later declares herself pharaoh)

1336 BC/BCE Tutankhamun becomes pharaoh

1279 BC/BCE Rameses II becomes pharaoh

332 BC/BCE Alexander the Great conquers Egypt

196 BC/BCE Rosetta stone carved

30 BC/BCE Egypt becomes a Roman Province after the death of Cleopatra

1922 AD/CE Howard Carter discovers Tutankhamun's tomb

Key Themes and Terms which run through our curriculum

Archeology / archeologist – the study of history by digging in different historic sites and studying what is found/ someone who digs up the remains of old societies

Civilisation – a human society with its own social organisation and culture.

Culture –shared behaviour such as diet, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion, which are shared by a group of people or society

Decline – a decrease in power, wealth, size and importance

Dynasty- a period of rule when a series of kings, queens or pharaohs all come from the same family.

Hierarchy- the different ranks, or power structures, in a society or organisation.

Monarch, monarchy – a monarch is the king or queen. A monarchy is a country ruled by a monarch

Slavery, slaves- a system where people are owned by other people, with no rights, and are made to work very hard for no pay

Society – people living together in organised communities

Technology- inventions and methods for solving practical problems.

Trade - is the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services between people, businesses, or countries.

Key Places and buildings

Giza- the modern day name of the place in Egypt where the pyramids were built

Luxor- city in modern day Egypt, on the site of the ancient city of Thebes, the capital city of the pharaohs when they were at the height of their power. There are the remains of important Egyptian buildings at Luxor, including the Luxor Temple and Karnak Temple. The Valley of the Kings is nearby.

Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut – temple built on three levels dedicated to Hatshepsut, the first and longest serving female pharaoh

The Nile Delta-an area of flat land where a river divides into smaller rivers before flowing into the sea. The Nile delta is in Northern Egypt

River Nile- longest river in Africa. Starts in Ethiopia, flowing through other countries until gets to Egypt, ending in the Mediterranean Sea

The Sphinx- a mythical creature, body of lion, head of human; a giant statue of a sphinx can be found

Temple of Horus- the most completely preserved of all the Egyptian temples

Valley of the kings- valley in Egypt where tombs were carved out of the rocks for pharaohs and other important Egyptians

Key People

Hatshepsut – first and longest-reigning female pharaoh

Howard Carter – archeologist and Egyptologist who discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun

Khufu – pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza

Narmer – said to be the first pharaoh of all Egypt, around 3150 BCE. Also known as warrior Menes.

Ramses II-often known as Ramses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum

Tutankhamun-youngest pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

Key Line of Enquiry 1:	Key Line of Enquiry 2:	Key Line of Enquiry 3:
Who were the Ancient Egyptians?	What was everyday life like for the Ancient Egyptians?	What was the Importance of farming for the Ancient Egyptians?
<p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How we know about the Ancient Egyptian Civilisation – sources / archeology etc • Howard Carter and the discovery of Tutankhamun’s tomb • When the Ancient Egyptians lived, including geographical features such as climate and terrain. • The importance of the River Nile to the Ancient Egyptians for farming, hunting and trading. 	<p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rulers of Ancient Egypt • Pharaohs such as Tutankhamun, Narmer, Rameses II and Hapshepsut • Family roles, jobs and diet • How life was different for rich and poor, men and women in Ancient Egypt • Hierarchy of Ancient Egyptian Society • What games were played by the Ancient Egyptians • Hieroglyphics 	<p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How farming was based around the annual flooding of the River Nile • The three seasons Akhet, Peret and Shemu. • Farming methods – basin irrigation and invention of tools like the shaduf. • Compare with the importance of farming for the Maya civilisation
Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary	Key vocabulary
<p>Archeologist – Someone who digs up the remains of old societies</p> <p>Civilisation - a human society with its own social organisation and culture</p> <p>Egyptologist - someone who studies the language, history, and culture of ancient Egypt.</p>	<p>Culture –shared behaviour such as diet, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion, which are shared by a group of people or society</p> <p>Dynasty – A period of rule when a series of kings, queens or pharaohs all came from the same family</p> <p>Hierarchy- the different ranks, or power structures, in a society or organisation</p> <p>Hieroglyphics – A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols</p> <p>Papyrus – A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile</p> <p>Pharaohs – The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt</p> <p>Society – people living together in organised communities</p> <p>Technology- inventions and methods for solving practical problems</p> <p>Trade - is the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services between people, businesses, or countries.</p>	<p>Akhet – The season of the year when the Nile river flooded</p> <p>Peret – the season when the flood waters went down and planting took place</p> <p>Shaduf- a tool for supplying water to crops</p> <p>Shemu- the season when harvesting took place.</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

Key line of enquiry 4:	Key Line of Enquiry 5:	Links to other History topics:
What did the Ancient Egyptians believe in?	How does Ancient Egypt influence our lives today?	History
We will learn about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Egyptian creation story • Different gods • The Journey to the Afterlife • Why the Egyptians made mummies • Why the Egyptians built pyramids • Similarities with religions of other Ancient Civilisations such as the Maya. • How and why religion changed over time in Ancient Egypt 	We will find out about influences on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art • Architecture • Music • Film • Literature 	Compare and contrast with other civilisations such as Ancient, Rome, Greece and the Maya Civilisation
Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Links to other subjects:
<p>Afterlife – The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died</p> <p>Canopic jars – Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach</p> <p>Pyramid – pyramid shaped structures used as tombs for Egyptian pharaohs</p> <p>Sarcophagus – A large stone box that held a mummy’s coffin</p> <p>Tomb – a place for putting a dead body in the earth or a space cut out of rock</p>	<p>Architecture - the design of buildings</p> <p>Culture –shared behaviour such as diet, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion, which are shared by a group of people or society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art – sculpture, ceramics • Maths – Base 20, Calendar • Music – ancient Egyptian instruments, Akhnaten – Philip Glass, Joseph and his Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat • Science - space • Geography – countries, continents, oceans, rivers, geographical features, maps • RE – Book of Exodus, Old Testament