What we already know:

- Egypt is a country in the **continent** of Africa.
- The **climate** of Egypt is different to that of the UK.
- Human and physical geographical features of Egypt.
- What life was like in Stone Age Britain.

Year 4 – Ancient Egyptians

What's next?

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age.
- The Bronze Age began when **settlers** arrived from Europe to Britain. These **settlers** brought with them ways of making tools from metal (bronze).
- The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC till the Roman **invasion** (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron.
- In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first **invaded** Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.

Pre-historic	Ancient History				1 CE		Modern History					Present
Dinosaurs Extinct	**Stone Age**		**Bronze Age**	**Iron Age**	**1CE**	**Roman Britain**	**Middle Ages**	**Stuarts**	**Victorian Era**		**1900**	**2024**
65,000,000 BCE No humans on Earth	800,000 BCE Used stones tools, lived in caves and simple hunts	10,000 BCE Started to farm the land and settle	2,100 BCE Metal was used for the first time	750 BCE Large organised tribes Used Iron for tools	43 CE End of Iron Age	**55 B.C-450 A.D**	1451 Christopher Columbus	1666 Great fire of London	1799 Mary Anning	1820 Florence Nightingale	**WW1 1914** **WW2 1939** **Moon Landing 1969**	Yr4
		3500 BCE 3100 BCE 2700 BCE 2600 BCE	Early settlers in the Nile Valley Development of hieroglyphs First stone pyramid built Pyramid of Giza			**CE/AD 300** Last use of **hieroglyphic** writing.					**1922:** Howard Carter discovers the **tomb** of Tutankhamun.	

Story of Britain

Ancient Egyptians were one of the most advanced Ancient Civilisations – they were using metals and more advanced technologies while Britain was still in the Stone Age.

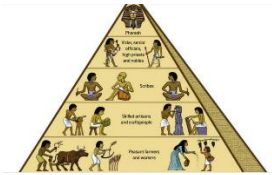
Ancient Egypt began to emerge as a settled society around 3100BC – over 2000 years before the Celts started settling into tribes in Britain.

Egyptian was one of the first languages to be written down. Hieroglyphs were used until approx. 300AD. Historians only began to understand hieroglyphs after the discovery of the Rosetta Stone.

In 1922 a team of British Archaeologists lead by Howard Carter discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun – 'the Boy King' – who became Pharaoh age 9 and died aged 18. His tomb in the Valley of the Kings is the only known tomb that hadn't been robbed of all its treasures. The discovery of the tomb was very important in understanding more about life in Ancient Egypt.

Society and Government

Egyptian society was strictly hierarchical - at least 5 layers: The Pharaohs; Viziers; Scribes; Farmers; Slaves.



Pharaohs were seen as the representative of the gods on earth – half god/half man. They had absolute power. The first pyramids were built in 2700BC – they were tombs for the Pharaohs and their families.

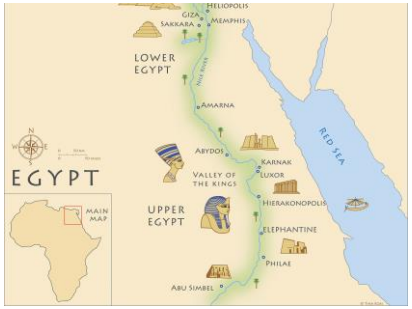
Cleopatra was the last of the Pharaohs but had to fight to stay as Pharaoh because she was a woman. When the Romans came, she made an alliance with Julius Caesar and persuaded him to defeat her brother Ptolemy.

Cleopatra and Caesar had a son together. Cleopatra made Egypt wealthy again and built-up trade with other nations.

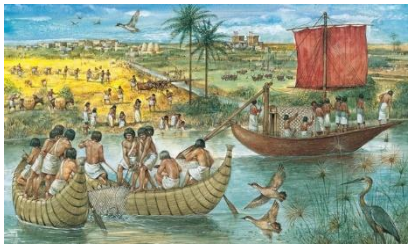
When Cleopatra died, Egypt became part of the Roman empire. Egyptians now had to work for Rome – the crops grown in the Nile delta kept Romans fed.

Economy and Trade

The Nile was central to Egyptian life as it provided fertile land and water for the Ancient Egyptians. The way the Nile floods made the land around it very good for growing crops which enabled the Egyptians to develop a lot of wealth.



The mud around the Nile made very good bricks which helped with building.



Beliefs

Religion was very important to the Egyptians. Like (but before) the Romans, they were polytheists – they worshipped many gods.

The most important gods included Ra (Sun God), Osiris (God of Life and Death) and Anubis (God of the Dead).

Ancient Egyptians thought that if they pleased the Gods that they would be granted eternal life. They believed in Ma'at (May-et)– a life of justice, order and harmony. They believed that all levels of society would be judged as equal. A slave would be treated the same as a pharaoh and would be rewarded or punished based on their behaviour.

Death rituals and mummification were important to the Egyptians as this prepared the person for the journey to the afterlife.

Vocab

Tier One

Tier Two

- Society
- Hierarchy (hierarchical)
- Pharoah
- Vizier
- Scribe
- Artisan
- Slave
- Government
- Order (stability/organisation)

Tier Three

- Resurrection
- Mummification
- Preservation (preserving)
- Afterlife
- Sarcophagus
- Canopic jar
- Tomb
- Afterlife

			Egyptians made many advances in medicine. Egyptian doctors were seen as priests because illnesses were seen as a punishment from the gods.	