

What we already know:

We already know that there was another ancient civilisation in Greece at roughly the same time. We know that the Ancient Greek society left a 'legacy' - that is, discoveries during this time had a long-term impact. Ancient Greece was a polytheistic society in which many gods were worshipped. We studied the Stone Age to the Iron Age in Britain and we know that the Ancient Egyptian civilisation happened during the time in which the Bronze Age and Iron Age were happening.



Subject: History

Unit: The Ancient Egyptians

Year: 5

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Ancient Society – the earliest civilisations that emerged around the world. Pyramid - pyramids are ancient stone buildings with four triangular sloping sides The Afterlife: the life, for example in heaven, that some people believe begins after death: .	Civilisation - the culture and way of life of a society or country at a particular period in time: hierarchical - this means that some groups of people were deemed more important than others. Pharaoh – A king Viziers – a position of great authority in Ancient Egypt, much like the position of our Prime Minister. Scribes - a person employed before printing was invented to make copies of documents. Artisan - someone who does skilled work with their hands	Ma'at - a life of justice, order and harmony. Canopic jars – jars in which the organs of the body were stored after death (as part of the mummification process). Sarcophagus – A stone coffin Tomb - a large stone structure or underground room where someone, especially an important person, is buried Hieroglyphics - pictures or symbols that represent words, used in the writing system of ancient Egypt papyrus (early paper scrolls made from reeds) the Rosetta Stone enabled us to decode the meaning of hieroglyphics.

What's next?

Learning about Ancient Egypt has built upon our knowledge of ancient civilisations. We'll be able to extend our knowledge further in Year 6 when we study the Mayan civilisation. You'll be able to compare their beliefs and ways of worship and look at how their society was structured. The Mayans also had pyramids - you'll be able to look at the similarities and differences between their pyramids and those of the Egyptians. You've been able to put your detective skills to the test when looking at artefacts found in the pyramids. You'll be able to explore many more artefacts and a wide variety of written sources when you investigate WW2 in Year 6.



Timeline														
Pre-historic	Ancient History				Modern History							Present		
		Ancient Egypt 3100 BCE – 332 BCE												
			Ancient Greece 1200 BCE BC – 146 BCE											
					Vikings AD 793 -AD 1066									
Dinosaurs extinct 65,000,000 BCE	Stone Age 3,500 BCE – 2,500 BCE		Bronze Age 2,500 BCE – 800 BCE	Iron Age 800 BCE – AD43	Romans in Britain 43AD – 410AD	Anglo Saxons 410 AD - 1066	Great Fire of London 1666	Victorian Era 1837-1901	WW2 1939 - 1945	Queen Elizabeth II Coronation 1953	1 st Moon Landing 1969	We were born. 2012/13	King Charles Coronation 2023	Year 5 2023/2024

Beliefs

The Afterlife:

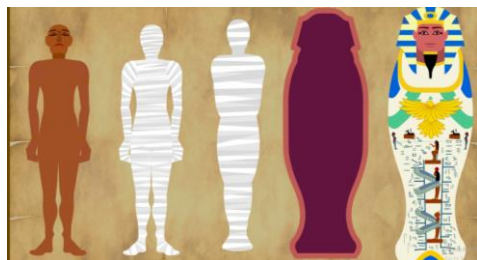
Pyramids:

Pyramids were tombs for Pharaohs.
They were ancient limestone buildings with four triangular sloping sides.
Skilled, paid workers built pyramids for up to 30 years.



Mummification:

Mummification preserved a body.
Only the rich were mummified.
Egyptians believed in an afterlife and preserved parts of the body that they would need.
They preserved the heart because they believed this was their brain.
Organs were removed and put into canopic jars.
Wrapped bodies were put into a sarcophagus.



Gods and Goddesses:

Egyptians were polytheists and believed in multiple Gods.
They had a God for every part of daily life.
Ancient Egyptians believed that they would be granted eternal life if they lived a life of justice, order and harmony.
The goddess Ma'at judged their heart on death. If it was light, they accessed the afterlife.
A slave was treated the same as a Pharaoh.



Ra – God of the Sun



Osiris – God of the Underworld



Anubis – God of the dead



Horus – God of the sky



Isis – God of good fortune



Nut and Geb – Goddess of the sky and God of the earth.



Amun – God of the air



Thoth – God of knowledge



Sekhmet - Goddess of war

Chronology

Ancient Civilisation means a very old society and no longer exists.
All civilisations had a King/Queen leader, invented their own language, worshiped Gods, organised their food, participated in art and sport.
Most of the civilisations (Greek, Romans, Mayans) existed at the same time as Ancient Egyptians

Society & Government

Egyptian Society:

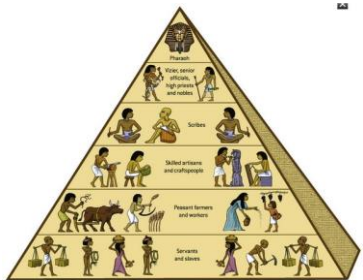
The Egyptian society was hierarchical – some people were deemed more important than others.

The Pharaoh – the leader of Egypt – half God/ half human.

Scribes and Artisans – wealthy, could read and write.

Farmers and Labourers – could not own land, poor. Farmers and labourers could work hard and work up to become a scribe/artisan

Slaves – were either born or made a slave as a result of a crime.



Hieroglyphics:

The ancient Egyptian civilisation was one of the earliest languages to be written down.
They used pictures and symbols called hieroglyphics.
Hieroglyphics were written on papyrus and pottery and carved into stone walls.
The Rosetta stone helped people to decode the hieroglyphs.