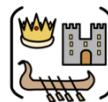


Key vocabulary	
River Nile	River in Northeastern Africa
Pharaoh	a ruler of ancient Egypt
fertile	producing crops plentifully
pyramid	a massive structure built especially in ancient Egypt that usually has a square base and four triangular sides meeting at a point
hieroglyphic	a system of writing mainly in symbols
papyrus	the soft central part of papyrus stems pressed into writing material
Rosetta Stone	a famous ancient Egyptian artifact which helped to decipher hieroglyphics.
mummification	the process of preserving a body after death
tomb	burial chamber for dead people



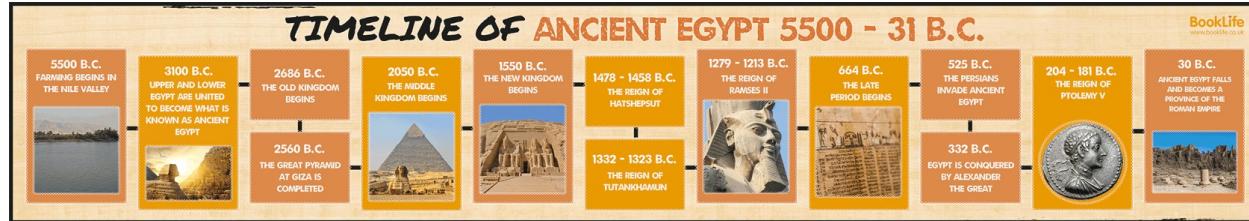
Year 3 Term 3

What were the achievements of the Ancient Egyptians?



Key knowledge:

- There were other ancient civilisations in the world at the same time.



- The Ancient Egyptians harnessed the River Nile as a natural resource which allowed the population to grow and settlements to develop.

- The river flooded every year making the soil very fertile. The Egyptians used this to grow crops. Some of the same farming techniques are still used in Egypt today.
- There were three seasons: Akhet (flooding), Peret (planting), and Shemu (harvesting).

- They invented hieroglyphs to record their ideas. These were used on stone monuments and on papyrus.

- Hieroglyphics were only deciphered in the 1820s after the discovery of the Rosetta Stone.
- Egyptians made the first ever paper from reeds called papyrus.

- The Egyptians built pyramids and tombs as places to bury their kings and queens (pharaohs). They were buried with things they would need in the afterlife.

- The first pyramid was built in 2630 BCE and all were built to the west of the River Nile.

- Egyptians made a lot of discoveries about medicine and used this to mummify their dead.

- They understood about different organs, the brain and the heart.

- Egypt became a part of the Roman Empire in 30 BCE, following the defeat of Marc Antony and Queen Cleopatra by Emperor Augustus.

Skills - We are historians

1. Ask and answer who, what, how, where, why questions.		2. Sequence dates on a timeline using a dated scale.		3. Use a range of primary and secondary sources to find out about the past		4. Describe the impact of then on now	
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