

By the end of this unit, I will know:

- Why the River Nile was so crucial in helping the Ancient Egyptians to thrive.
- That Ancient Egyptian artefacts are on display in museums across the world.
- The different roles and jobs the Ancient Egyptians had
- Why and how the pyramids were built
- How the Ancient Egyptians worshipped their gods and their creation story
- What the Ancient Egyptians used to believe about the afterlife and the mummification process

I should already know:

The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age.

Historical concepts

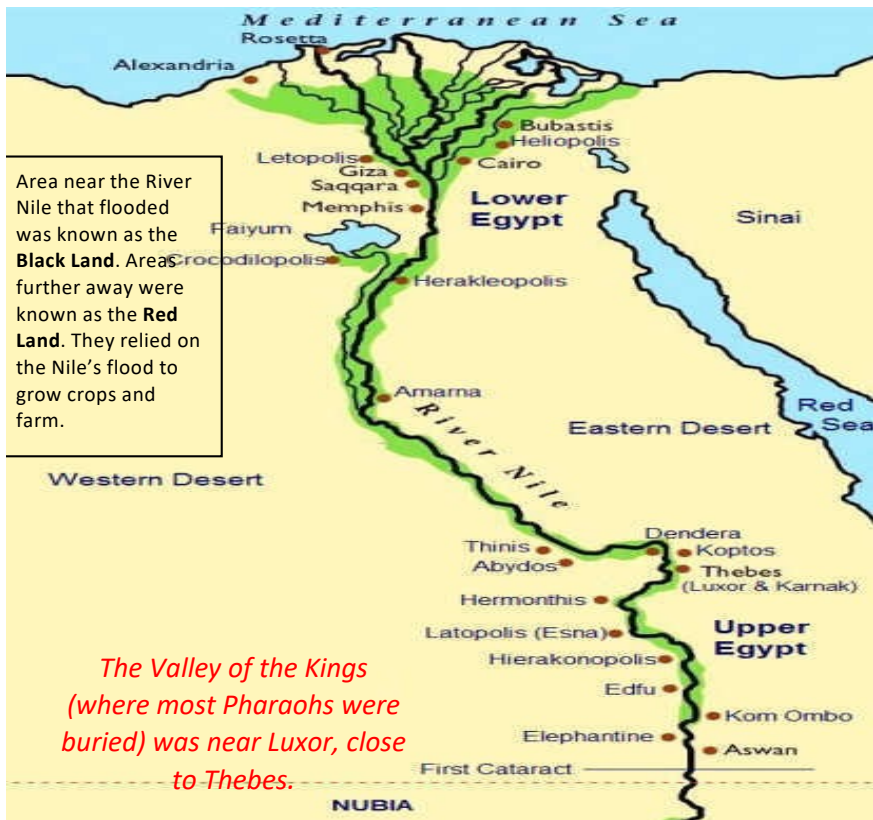
Time change and chronology To create a sense of period and time, the sequence of when things happened, what changed and what continued.

Vocabulary

canopic jars	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.
irrigation	The agricultural process of applying controlled amounts of water to land to assist in the production of crops.
fertile	Land or soil capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops.
cartouche	A carved tablet or drawing representing a scroll with rolled-up ends, used ornamentally or bearing an inscription.
mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.
hierarchy	A system in which members of an organization or society are ranked according to relative status or authority.
hieroglyphics	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols.
sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin.
excavation	The action of excavating something, especially an archaeological site.

Timeline

2700Bc-2150BC	Old Kingdom
2040BC-1786BC	Middle Kingdom
1570 BC-1075BC	New Kingdom



Area near the River Nile that flooded was known as the **Black Land**. Areas further away were known as the **Red Land**. They relied on the Nile's flood to grow crops and farm.

The Valley of the Kings (where most Pharaohs were buried) was near Luxor, close to Thebes.



Significant people

Howard Carter (1874-1939)	Found Tutankhamun's tomb (1922) in the Valley of the Kings.
Jean Francois Champollion (1779-1832)	Deciphered Egyptian hieroglyphic helping with translation of the Rosetta stone.