

History: How would you survive Ancient Egypt today?

What should I already know?

At the end of KS1 I have:

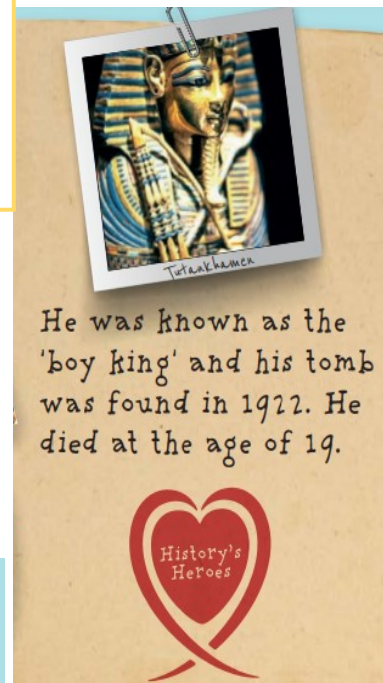
- knowledge of recent British History and the impact of these periods on my life today.
- studied and explored significant events in British history such as The Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight, development of the WW.
- discovered significant people who helped shape Britain including: Henry VIII, Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole, Tim Berners-Lee, William Claxton and Boudicca.
- explored legacies that are alive today from these periods such as homes, technology, clothing and religion.

Tutankhamen:

He made complete changes to the religion of Egypt by getting rid of their idea of many gods and changing their worship to one god: **Aten, the sun god.**



You can see Egyptian Mummies at Bolton Museum



He was known as the 'boy king' and his tomb was found in 1922. He died at the age of 19.



Hieroglyphics:

The Egyptians invented one of the earliest forms of writing. The symbols they used were called hieroglyphs. They believed that hieroglyphs had been invented by the gods. People who wrote hieroglyphs were called **scribes**.



Mummification

Ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and that when a person died they passed onto an 'afterlife'. In order to have that kind of life, their body needed to be preserved and they needed to be **buried with all of their possessions**.



Cleopatra:

She was not Egyptian, however she was born in Egypt. Her family originated in Greece, Cleopatra embraced many of her countries ancient customs including learning the Egyptian language. She was the last pharaoh before the Romans took over.

Ancient Egypt 3100 BC - 332 BC

Houses

As the River Nile flooded every year, it washed away the mud huts. People decided to use the mud to create bricks. They mixed mud with straw, and then they were left in the sun to bake and dry.

Pyramids

The pyramids were created as burial tombs to honour their **pharaohs**. The pyramids were built by thousands of foreign slaves. The location had to be on firm rock and specific measurements followed.



A wonder of the world!

Ancient	Theories	Tomb	Preserved	Foreign	Radical
Belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire.	An idea with scientific reason.	A place where a body would be buried or laid to rest. These were usually reserved for important people and include details of their lives painted on the walls.	To retain as much of the historic character of a person or building as possible.	A different country of origin than the one you live in.	A person who does not follow the norms of society.

Key Concepts

