Year 3: What does the evidence tell us about life in Ancient Egypt and what did Ancient Egypt have in common with other civilizations?

Subject Specific Vocabulary

pharaoh	A king or queen in Ancient Egypt. They owned all of the land in Egypt and were believed to act as a messenger of the gods.
pyramid	Pyramid-shaped stone structures built as tombs to bury Egyptian pharaohs once they had died.
hieroglyph	A character of the Ancient Egyptian writing system. Hieroglyphs could be carved on stone but were also written on papyrus.
sarcophagus	A stone, box-shaped case used to hold a corpse. These were often carved and brilliantly painted.
mummification	The process used by the Ancient Egyptians to mummify (preserve) the bodies of the dead.
papyrus	A thick paper made from the reeds of the papyrus plant.
civilisation	A group of people with their own languages, laws, culture and way of life.

Artefacts



sphinx



scarab

Exciting Reads



Sticky knowledge

To know that the Ancient Egyptians lived around 3000 years ago and were an Ancient civilisation.

The River Nile was essential to life in Ancient Egypt for fishing, farming, trade, building and paper making

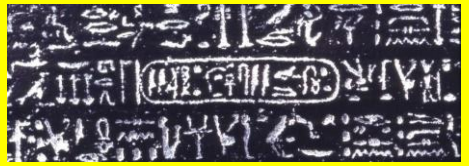
People believed in many Gods and the afterlife.

Mummification is a process where the skin and flesh of a dead body can be preserved

Mummification evolved over time.

The Rosetta Stone was written in hieroglyphics.





To know that the Indus Valley, Shang dynasty, Ancient Sumer were happening at the same time as the Ancient Egyptians
To know one thing that they had in common:
- All had forms of writing
- Permanent buildings organised into streets
- All near a river which helped to grow crops

