

River View Primary School



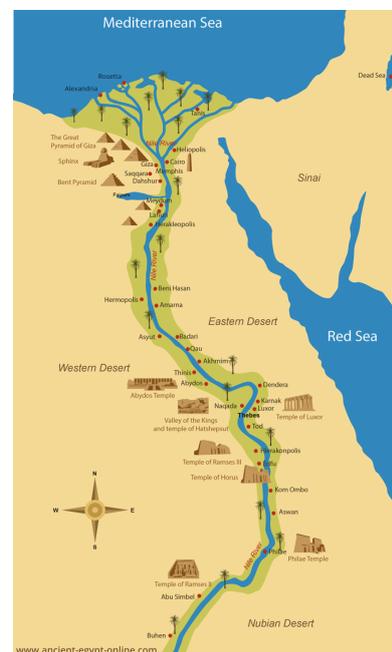
Year 3

Summer 1: The Egyptians

Key question: how does the Ancient Egyptian civilization beliefs and society differ from the modern world?

Vocabulary

Afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
Akhet	The season of the year when the Nile River flooded. A very important time of year in the desert!
Canopic jars	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.
Dynasty	A period of rule when a series of Pharaohs all came from the same family.
Egyptologist	An archaeologist who focusses Ancient Egypt. Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.
Hieroglyphics	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols.
Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.
Papyrus	A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. It was used as an early version of paper.
Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of all Ancient Egypt.
Pyramids	Monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top. The pyramids are the stone tombs of Egypt's kings.
Sphinx	A mythical creature with the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh.
Sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaohs.
Civilisation	The level of development at which people live together peacefully in communities.



Key features and landmarks	Famous and important pharaohs
River Nile: The longest river in the world.	Narmer: Is said to be the first Pharaoh of all Egypt, around 3150 BCE. Also known as Warrior Menes.
Valley of Kings: The Valley of the Kings was a great burial ground for the Pharaohs. After around 1500 B.C, the Pharaohs no longer built great pyramids in which to be buried. Instead, most of them were buried in tombs in the Valley of the Kings.	Khufu: The pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza.
Deserts: The Western Desert of Egypt is an area of the Sahara which lies west of the River Nile. The Eastern Desert extends east from the Nile to Red Sea.	Hatshepsut: The first and longest-reigning female Pharaoh.
Seas: The Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea.	Tutankhamun: The youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings.
	Ramses II: Is often known as Ramses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. Built more statues and temples than any other!
	Cleopatra VII: Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony & Julius Caesar.

