



Holly Park Learning Organiser

Year 4 - History



Ancient Egyptians: What achievements allowed the Ancient Egyptians to last for 3000 years?

History Thread & Prior Knowledge: Invasion, empire and monarchy

Key Vocabulary

Pharaoh	A ruler of ancient Egypt.
Irrigation	A system of canals or channels Egyptians dug to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would reach naturally.
Cartouche	An oval shape in which the names of kings and queens were often written in hieroglyphics to show that they were special.
Hieroglyphics	A system of writing that used pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.
Civilization	a human society with its own social organisation and culture.
Deities	A god or goddess
Fertile	Rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants
Mummification	If a dead body is mummified, it is preserved, for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth
Papyrus	A tall water plant that grows in Africa
Sarcophagus	A large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in ancient times
Tomb	A large grave that is above ground
Ancient	Belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410)
archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains

Key Points

What?	What was it like to be an Ancient Egyptian?
When?	When were the Ancient Egyptian's alive?
Who?	Who were the rulers of Ancient Egypt?
Why?	Why were the lives of the rich and poor so different?
And?/So?	And so what impact did the Ancient Egyptians have?

Core Knowledge:

National Curriculum Link: the achievements of the earliest civilizations

1. Who were the Egyptians and why do we remember them?
2. What was everyday life like for the Egyptians?
3. Who ruled in Ancient Egypt?
4. What is mummification?
5. Was religion important to the Ancient Egyptians?
6. How do we know about the Egyptians?

Key People

Tutankhamun	Anubis	Ra
Cleopatra VII	Howard Carter	Lord Carnarvon

Cross Curricular Links

Insert any suggested cross curricular links or ideas here.

What was everyday life like for the Ancient Egyptians?

Hieroglyphs were written by scribes, who had to go to a special school to learn how to write. Almost who were men. Hieroglyphs were used for religious texts and inscriptions on statues and tombs. They were also used for counting crops and animals for taxes

The river Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Papyrus plants were used to make paper. Mud was used for houses.

Clothes: The Ancient Egyptians made their clothes from linen cloth - long dresses with shoulder straps for women. Men would have worn kilt-like skirts. They often went barefoot. Footwear was a luxury item. Ancient Egyptians loved decorating their outfits. Men and women wore necklaces, bracelets, and earrings. Both would use eye make-up called kohl, painting thick, striking lines around their eyes.

Food: Bread was the most important food. Crops of wheat, barley and corn grew near the Nile. They ate lots of fruit and vegetables. The Nile had lots of different types of fish in it. Only the wealthiest people ate meat. They also ate ducks, geese, swans and pigeons. Most people drank beer. The Egyptians also drank wine. They also drank milk and fruit juices.

Homes: Early homes were made out of mud and papyrus leaves. They then started to use the mud to make bricks. They mixed mud with straw and baked them in the sun. The floors were raised and the windows were high to keep sand out. Houses had flat roofs and people often slept on the roof. Most people lived in villages, clustered along the banks of the River Nile. Village houses were built close together, for strength and security

Who were the Ancient Egyptians and why do we remember them?

The ancient Egyptian civilisation began 5,000 years ago when people started building villages next to the River Nile in north-east Africa. It lasted for around 3,000 years.



Ancient Egypt was one of the world's first civilizations. It is also one of the most famous civilizations in history. The ancient Egyptians built huge pyramids, temples, palaces, and tombs. Their paintings and carvings are among the most splendid ever created.

Who ruled in Ancient Egypt?

Hatshepsut First and longest-reigning female Pharaoh. Tutankhamun Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings (mask, left). Ramses II 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.

The Black Nubia Kings of Kush Queens of Egypt – Cleopatra Nefertiti Hatshepsut

How do we know about the Egyptians?

"At last have made wonderful discovery in Valley; a magnificent tomb with seals intact; re-covered same for your arrival; congratulation." - Howard Carter 1922

Was religion important to the Ancient Egyptians?

Gods: Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses. These were called deities. Amun – God of all gods Ra – sun god
Anubis – god of mummification Thoth – God of knowledge
Isis – God of healing Osiris – God of the afterlife



What is mummification?

Here we can see Howard Carter in the tomb, looking at the sarcophagi of Tutankhamun. We often associate ancient Egypt with mummification – but were all people mummified? Was everyone buried in a pyramid? It is important that children recognise that Tutankhamun was not buried in a pyramid. Exploring the lives of ordinary Egyptians can provide a real contrast to that of the pharaohs. What is the process of mummification? Why did it happen? Who was mummified? Why were pharaohs buried in pyramids? How did the building of pyramids change over time? Were rich and poor treated the same in ancient Egypt?



When:	3500 BC	3100BC	1472BC	1336 BC	51-30BC	1922
What happened	Early settlers	Development of hieroglyphics	Hatshepsut first ruler	Tutankhamun becomes Pharaoh	Queen Cleopatra	Howard Carter finds Tutankhamun's tomb
						

Year 4 History Skills Progression—Disciplinary Knowledge

Chronological understanding Who ruled in Ancient Egypt?	Can begin to date events Place events from period studied on time line Can understand more complex terms eg BCE/CE Can begin to note contrasts and trends over time
Range and depth of historical knowledge An overview of world history Who were the Egyptians and why do we remember them?	Can use evidence to reconstruct life in time studied Can identify key features and events of time studied Can offer a reasonable explanation for some events Can give a broad overview of life in Britain through various time periods Can compare and look for links and effects in time studied
Investigation and Interpretations of history Was religion important to the Ancient Egyptians?	Can suggest causes and consequences of some main events in history Can begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources and begin to explain why they might be different Can use more than one source of evidence to gain a more accurate understanding Can use text books and historical knowledge
Historical enquiry What was everyday life like for the Egyptians? How do we know about the Egyptians?	Can suggest suitable sources of evidence and use it to build up a picture of a past event Can select and record relevant information relevant to the study Can choose relevant material to present a picture of one aspect of life in time Can ask a variety of questions Use the internet for research
Organisation and communication What is mummification?	Can communicate my knowledge through: Discussion Drawing pictures Drama/role play Making models Writing Using ICT Can use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate: <i>dates, time period, era, change, chronology</i>

SEND concepts and understanding:

SEND core skills:

Possible Adapted learning for SEND & EAL: