










	Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory	Building on previous knowledge and skills, you will remember:		Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory	Building on previous knowledge and skills, you will remember:	
	Ancient Egypt was a civilisation in Africa. A civilisation is a group of people who live together.	Earlier in Year 4, you learnt that Ancient Romans worshipped many gods and shared the same language (Latin).	Ancient Egyptians Knowledge and Skills		There were three key periods in Ancient Egypt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Old Kingdom - Middle Kingdom - New Kingdom 	In Year 3, you learnt that the 3 prehistoric periods were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Stone Age - the Bronze Age - the Iron Age
	Things haven't rotted because Egypt is very hot and dry.	Earlier in Year 4, you learned that Pompeii was preserved in ash from Mount Vesuvius so we have been able to learn much about ancient Roman life.			The Rosetta Stone helped us to read hieroglyphics.	Earlier in Year 4, you learnt that Romans used to write onto wax tablets using a stylus to carve the letters into the wax.
	The River Nile is the longest river in the world.	Earlier in Year 4, you learnt that only 20% of the River Nile is actually in Egypt!			The Ancient Egyptians grew many different crops including emmer wheat for bread and barley for beer.	Earlier in Year 4, you learnt that Romans grew wheat, grapes and olives in Rome.
	The River Nile floods every year.	Earlier in Year 4, you learnt that The Nile was a great water supply and was useful for transporting crops.			A pyramid was a tomb to hold the body of a dead pharaoh.	In Year 3, you learnt that Christians bury their dead relatives.

Key Vocabulary	
ancient	Ancient means very, very old.
canopic jar	Canopic jars were used to hold the stomach, the intestine, the liver and the lungs of the dead pharaoh.
hieroglyph	Hieroglyphics were the pictures and symbols that ancient Egyptians used to write.
mummification	Mummification is where the body of a dead pharaoh was preserved.
papyrus	Papyrus is a plant that the ancient Egyptians used to make a sort of paper to write on.
pyramid	A pyramid is a structure with four triangular sides that were built by the Ancient Egyptians for their dead pharaoh.
sarcophagus	A sarcophagus is a stone coffin.
shabti	Shabtis are small figures of adult males or females inscribed with a special formula to be recited to help in the afterlife.
shaduf	A shaduf is a hand-operated machine used to transport water from a lower level to a higher one.



The Big Event



You will learn how important it was that we were able to find such well preserved evidence to help us know so much about the Ancient Egyptians.

You will have to decide that evidence to put in our own time capsule that we will bury to help people in the future learn about our time in history! What do you think we should place in it?