

What did the Ancient Egyptians achieve?

What I already know:

- What stayed the same and what changed between periods of the Stone Age and Iron Age.
- The chronology of prehistoric Britain.



3500 BC

Ancient Egypt

Maya Civilisation

AD 1

Roman Britain
Anglo-Saxon Britain

Stone Age

Bronze Age

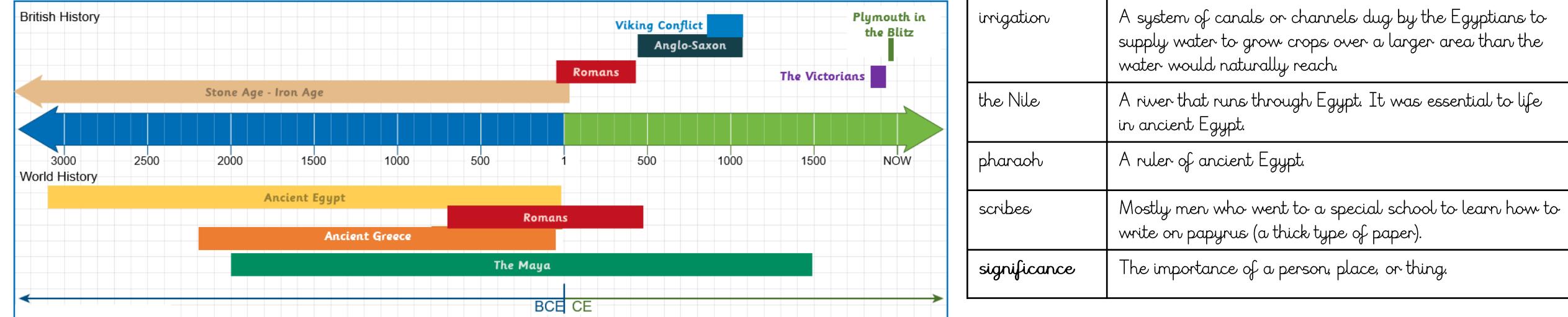
Iron Age

Enquiry questions:

- When was Ancient Egypt?
- Who were the Ancient Egyptians?
- What did hieroglyphics mean?
- Who were the Egyptian gods?
- How did the Ancient Egyptians use the River Nile?
- How were the pyramids built?
- Why is Cleopatra a significant ruler?

New Knowledge:

- In c. 3000 BC, King Menes united two Egyptian kingdoms to build the empire of Ancient Egypt. It lasted until 30 BC when the Romans took over.
- Life revolved around the River Nile, which was used for fishing, water and trade. Most people lived along and around the river, and still do in Egypt today.
- The Ancient Egyptians built the pyramids as resting places for their pharaohs (rulers).
- The Ancient Egyptians worshipped many gods and goddesses.



Vocabulary:

ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
agriculture	Farming, including growing crops and raising animals.
civilisation	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
Egypt	The country on the continent of Africa where the ancient Egyptian civilisation was created.
hieroglyphics	A system of writing that consists of pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.
irrigation	A system of canals or channels dug by the Egyptians to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would naturally reach.
the Nile	A river that runs through Egypt. It was essential to life in ancient Egypt.
pharaoh	A ruler of ancient Egypt.
scribes	Mostly men who went to a special school to learn how to write on papyrus (a thick type of paper).
significance	The importance of a person, place, or thing.