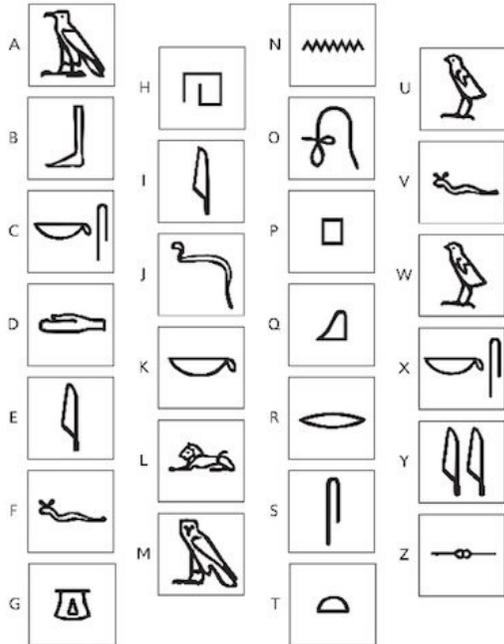


What should I already know?

- Where Egypt is and what continent it is in.
- What a pyramid looks like.
- That the Ancient Egyptians lived a long time ago.



Hieroglyphics - this is the writing system of the Ancient Egyptians.



Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Using artefacts to learn about the past
- Using primary and secondary sources to learn about the past

Tutankhamun— The boy king. His death mask is one of the most well-known of all the Pharaohs.



Anubis - the God of death. He had the head of a jackal.



What will I know by the end?

- Who Tutankhamun was and what was found in his tomb
- Who Cleopatra was and some of the main events in her life
- Who some of the Egyptian Gods were and what they looked like
- One or two Egyptian myths
- What hieroglyphics are and how they were used

Vocabulary

Ancient—belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.

Civilization — the process by which a society or place reaches an advanced stage of social and cultural development and organization.

Hieroglyphics—the Ancient Egyptians system of writing using pictures and symbols.

Mummification —the process of preparing and preserving a body and wrapping it in linen ready for the afterlife.

Pharaoh—the title given to an Egyptian king or queen. A Pharaoh was the most important and powerful person in the kingdom.

Sarcophagus—a large stone box which was often decorated with hieroglyphics and was used as a coffin.

Myth—Ancient Egyptian myths were stories centred on stories about their Gods and Goddesses.

Tutankhamun— was known as the ‘Boy King’ who ruled Egypt when he was just 9 years old and died when he was just 18.

Cleopatra— An Egyptian Pharaoh and queen. She had links with Ancient Rome.

Artefact—Something touched by or used by humans that can teach us about the past.

Howard Carter—The man whose team opened the tomb of Tutankhamun.