

## Year 3 – Summer Term - What can we find out about Ancient Egypt?

**In this topic, I will:**

- I can explore artefacts found in Tutankhamen’s tomb to infer understanding about ancient Egypt.
- I can make suggestions about what unfamiliar artefacts might have been used for.
- I can explain the significance of the discovery of the Rosetta stone.
- I can generate questions I want to find the answers to about life in ancient Egypt.
- I can choose an area I wish to research, and use a variety of sources to carry out my research.
- I can describe the features of daily life in ancient Egypt.
- I can explain the events surrounding the discovery of Tutankhamen’s tomb.
- I can describe ancient Egyptian beliefs in the afterlife.
- I explain the process of mummification.
- I can describe the difference between ancient and modern periods.
- I know when the ancient Egyptian civilisation was.
- I can sort pictures into those that depict scenes from ancient Egypt and those that depict scenes from other eras.

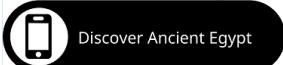
**Historical Enquiry**  
**Historical Understanding**  
**Chronological Understanding**

UK

Egypt

**Tutankhamun's death mask**

The above is written using hieroglyphs and says **Ancient Egypt**



**In this topic, I will:**

- locate ancient Egypt in time and place.
- learn about the Egyptian landscape and find out how it impacted on people’s lives in Ancient Egypt.
- find out about Tutankhamen and how artefacts can teach us about the past.
- understand the importance of artefacts in helping us find out about the past.
- find out about the way of life in ancient Egypt.
- learn about Egyptian tombs, pyramids and burial sites.
- recall, select and organise historical information.

**National Curriculum Link:** Children will learn about the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt.

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### KEY VOCABULARY

BC	Used to show that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards, so 200 BC is before 100 BC.
AD	Used to show that a date is after the year 0. This is counted forwards, so AD 100 is before AD 200.
Artefacts	Objects left behind by previous civilisations. They help us find out about people and culture of the past.
The Rosetta Stone	Found by French soldiers in a place called Rosetta. It is written in 2 languages (Egyptian and Greek) using three different scripts (hieroglyphics, demotic and Greek).
Hieroglyphics	A system of writing which used pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.
Howard Carter	The archaeologist who discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun
Duat	The ancient Egyptian underworld.
River Nile	The longest river in the world which was essential to life in Ancient Egypt.
Valley of the Kings	The place where many Pharaohs were buried (including Tutankhamun).
Mummification	A process used to preserve dead bodies so their bodies could be used in the afterlife.
Tutankhamun	The Boy King who was Pharaoh from approximately 1342BC to 1323BC
Sarcophagus	In which the mummy was placed in – it is a decorated coffin.

#### Tutankhamun Facts:

- Born around 1342BC
- Died around 1323BC
- Pharaoh from approximately 1333BC to 1323BC
- Known as the boy King he became Pharaoh at the age of 9?
- His tomb was discovered by Howard Carter in the Valley of Kings in 1922.
- His tomb contained over 3,000 treasures
- Historians believed Tutankhamun dies suddenly as the tomb was finished hastily.

#### Embalming and Mummification:

- First, the body was washed and cleaned.
- Then, the brain was pulled out through the nose with a hook.
- The intestines, liver, stomach and lungs were removed through a slit in the side of the body. The organs were then placed in canopic jars. The heart was left in.
- The body was covered in a special salt called natron. This dried the body out. It was left for around 40 days.
- After 40 days, the natron was washed off and the body was stuffed with sawdust or linen.
- The body was then coated with oils and resin.
- It was wrapped in bandages from head to toe.
- A mask of the person's face was placed over the mummy which was finally laid in a coffin, or series of coffins, called a sarcophagus.

**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.

Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper

#### Key Questions:

- 1 Egypt is a country in which continent?
- 2 In what year did Howard Carter discover Tutankhamun's tomb?
- 3 How many different scripts was the Rosetta Stone written in?
- 4 What does the letter A look like in hieroglyphics?
- 5 Why was Tutankhamun called the Boy King?
- 6 Who was Anubis?
- 7 How long was natron left on the body during the embalming process?
- 8 What was the ancient Egyptian underworld called?
- 9 What is a sarcophagus?
- 10 Where was Tutankhamun's tomb found?

**PHAROH OR PHARAOH?**  
Which is the correct spelling?

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