

Key Question: What evidence is there that Ancient Egypt was the most advanced society in the world?

Maps:



Images:



Key Facts:

Tutankhamun was made pharaoh of Egypt at the age of nine, making him the youngest pharaoh.

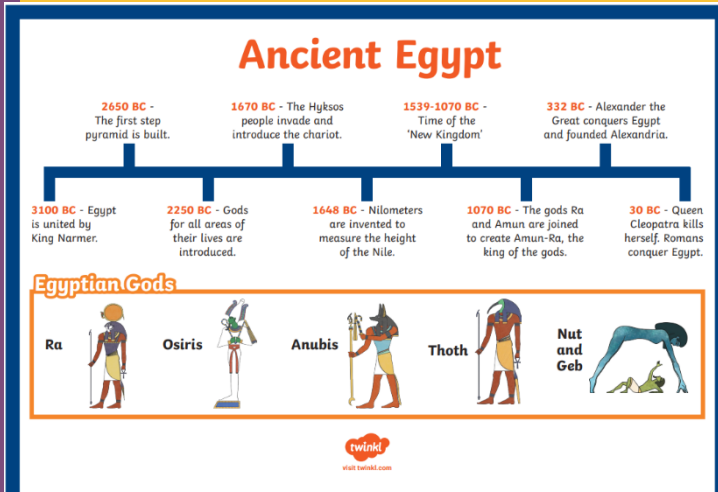
Howard Carter was the Egyptologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922.

Pharaohs bodies were preserved in a process called mummification.

The river Nile was vital to the Ancient Egyptians.

Ancient Egyptians are one of the earliest ancient civilizations.

Timeline of events:



What I should already know:

KS1:

- that events in history fit onto a chronological timeline.
- that changes can happen in living memory.
- that events beyond living memory are commemorated through festivals or anniversaries.

Year 3:

- that there are ancient civilizations.
 - what BC and AD mean on a timeline.
- that achievements in ancient civilizations have an impact on future life. (Stone Age and the use of tools)

Year 4:

that King Alfred was the first King of England (Vikings)

Key Vocabulary:

pharaoh	a ruler in Ancient Egypt
mummification	the method of preserving a dead body
archaeologist	a person who studies human history through the excavation of sites and analysis of artefacts/physical remains.
Rosetta Stone	a granodiorite stele discovered in 1799 which is inscribed with hieroglyphs
sarcophagus	a stone coffin, typically decorated with a sculpture or inscription