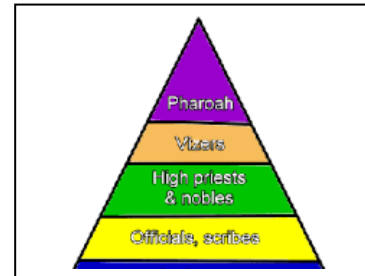
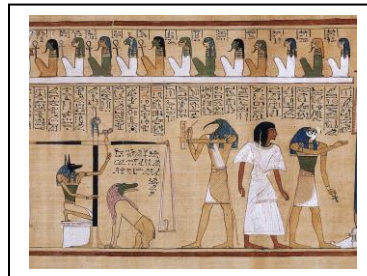


Subject Specific Vocabulary

Civilisation	The developed culture and way of life of a society.
Fertile Crescent	The semi-circular area of land where the first ancient civilisations began.
Irrigation	The digging of channels to allow water to flow through a field to water crops.
Nomadic	A lifestyle involving moving from place to place.
Ziggurat	A large pyramid made from mud bricks, with a temple on top.



Link From



THROUGH THE AGES (Y3)
Historical events occurring concurrently in different locations.
Ancient Egypt and the Stone Age. Chronological Link: 3,000BC-300BC.

Link To



MAAFA (Y6)
Make comparisons between different civilisations in the past- The Kingdom of Benin.

Sticky Knowledge

Ancient Egyptian civilisation grew up around the banks of the Nile, because there was fertile soil in the floodplains. The Egyptians used the water to cook, clean and irrigate crops, and also as a food source. Cities developed over time.

Architecture was an important aspect of life. Soldiers and citizens worked together to create buildings from mud bricks or stone and constructed huge pyramids, tombs and monuments for the pharaoh. Art developed and was used to decorate objects and tombs.

The pharaoh was at the top of the hierarchy and had absolute power. The vizier ensured that the pharaoh's orders were carried out. Priests performed rituals to keep the gods happy. Scribes and soldiers kept government records and supervised building projects. Skilled craftspeople made objects, including pottery and jewellery, to serve the pharaoh or to trade. Peasant farmers grew crops and worked as builders for the pharaoh. Slaves, who were prisoners of war or criminals, were at the bottom of the hierarchy and were forced to work for the pharaohs or nobles.

Pharaohs ruled over ancient Egypt with absolute power. The most well-known pharaoh is Tutankhamun. His tomb was discovered in the Valley of the Kings by Howard Carter in 1922. The vast number of priceless artefacts found buried with the pharaoh provided a lot of information about life in ancient Egypt.

The ancient Egyptians improved earlier innovations and invented many useful items to make life easier. They created clocks and calendars for telling the time. They made paper from the papyrus plants to record information. To help move water for their crops, they invented a shaduf, which used a lever mechanism to move a heavy bucket of water from a low to higher level.

