



Year 3/4 History: Ancient Egypt



Subject Specific Skills

- To develop chronologically secure knowledge and establish clear narratives within and across periods of history.
- To note connections, contrasts and trends over time and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.
- To understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

Prior Learning

- Children understand that there is a past within their living memory and a past beyond that. Substantive concepts such as trade, industry and settlement will have been mentioned but may not explicitly taught.
- Some children have been introduced to the concept of time being split into BC and AD. Children will know that early civilisations changed when agriculture began.

Key Vocabulary:

era - a period of time marked by a distinctive character or event

chronology - the order in which things happen

hieroglyphs - one of the earliest known writing systems used from around 3000 BC

temple - a building that people used for worshipping gods or for other religious purposes

trade - the buying and selling of goods and services

preserve - to keep intact or free from decay

Key Knowledge:

- The Ancient Egyptians were a civilisation that settled near the River Nile in Egypt, Africa. They lived from 3100 BCE to 30 BCE.
- Pyramids were built for Pharaohs (the ruler) to be buried in when they died. Ancient Egyptians were buried with their belongings and the tomb walls were painted with scenes from the dead person's life.
- The Ancient Egyptians used to have many different Gods and Goddesses that they would pray to when they needed to.
- Many people in Ancient Egypt chose to be mummified when they died. They did this because they believed that they had to preserve their bodies to use in the afterlife.
- The Ancient Egyptians didn't use the same alphabet that we are used to. They had their own called 'hieroglyphics' (plural) or 'hieroglyphs' (singular).

