

What we already know: People settled near water. People began to make tools with stone, then metal and iron. People began to live in tribes,	<h2>Year 3 History: Ancient Egyptians</h2>	What's next? Ancient Greeks and how they influence Ancient Rome. Roman invasion of Britain and its impact on country.
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Timeline

Prehistoric	Pre-History				1 CE/AD	Modern History	Present	
Dinosaurs Extinct	Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age		Stuarts Era Restoration	Victorian Era	2023	
65,000,000 BCE No humans on Earth	800,000 BCE Used stones tools, Nomadic	2,100 BCE Metal was used for the first time	750 BCE - 43 CE Large, organised tribes Used Iron for tools		1666 Great Fire of London	1799 Mary Anning 1820 Florence Nightingale	Year 3	
		Ancient Egyptians 3000 BCE - 50 BCE						
		3500 BCE Early settlers settle in the Nile area.	c3100 The first recorded use of hieroglyphics.	c2700 BCE Building the first stone pyramids	c2600 BCE The Great Pyramid of Giza built		300 AD Last use of hieroglyphic writing.	1922CE Howard Cater discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun

Story of Ancient Egypt	Society and Government	Economy and Trade	Beliefs	Vocab
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Egyptians were one of the most advanced Ancient Civilisations - they were using metals and more advanced technologies while Britain was still in the Stone Age. • Ancient Egypt began to emerge as a settled society around 3100BC - over 2000 years before the Celts started settling into tribes in Britain. • Egyptian was one of the first languages to be written down. Hieroglyphs were used until approx. 300AD. Historians only began to understand hieroglyphs after the discovery of the Rosetta Stone. • In 1922 a team of British Archaeologists lead by Howard Carter discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun - 'the Boy King' - who became Pharaoh age 9 and died aged 18. His tomb in the Valley of the Kings is the only known tomb that hadn't been robbed of all its treasures. The discovery of the tomb was very important in understanding more about life in Ancient Egypt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egyptian society was strictly hierarchical - at least 5 layers: The Pharaohs; Viziers; Scribes; Farmers; Slaves. • Pharaohs were seen as the representative of the gods on earth – half god/half man. They had absolute power. • The first pyramids were built in 2700BC – they were tombs for the Pharaohs and their families. • Cleopatra was the last of the Pharaohs but had to fight to stay as Pharaoh because she was a woman. When the Romans came, she made an alliance with Julius Caesar and persuaded him to defeat her brother Ptolemy. • Cleopatra and Caesar had a son together. Cleopatra made Egypt wealthy again and built-up trade with other nations. • When Cleopatra died, Egypt became part of the Roman empire. Egyptians now had to work for Rome – the crops grown in the Nile delta kept Romans fed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nile was central to Egyptian life as it provided fertile land and water for the Ancient Egyptians. • The way the Nile floods made the land around it very good for growing crops which enabled the Egyptians to develop a lot of wealth. • The mud around the Nile made very good bricks which helped with building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion was very important to the Egyptians. Like (but before) the Romans, they were polytheists – they worshipped many gods. • The most important gods included Ra (Sun God), Osiris (God of Life and Death) and Anubis (God of the Dead). • Ancient Egyptians thought that if they pleased the Gods that they would be granted eternal life. They believed in Ma'at (May-et)– a life of justice, order and harmony. They believed that all levels of society would be judged as equal. A slave would be treated the same as a pharaoh and would be rewarded or punished based on their behaviour. • Death rituals and mummification were important to the Egyptians as this prepared the person for the journey to the afterlife. • Egyptians made many advances in medicine. Egyptian doctors were seen as priests because illnesses were seen as a punishment from the gods. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Tier One</p> <p>pyramids afterlife ancient</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tier Two</p> <p>mummification papyrus pharaoh preserve Sarcophagus</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tier Three</p> <p>hierarchy hieroglyphics irrigation archaeologist architecture artefacts chronology</p>