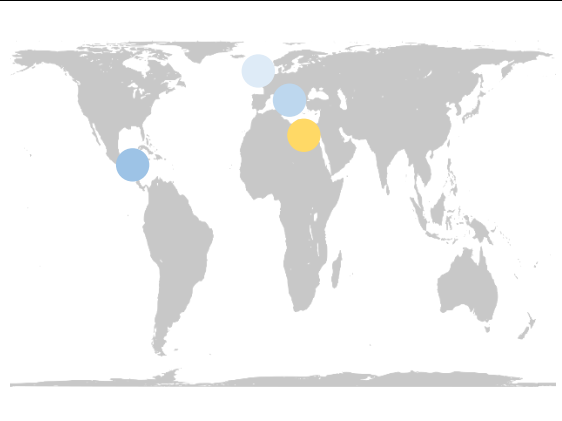


YEAR 3: HISTORY SPRING 1: ANCIENT EGYPT

	Britain	Stone Age			Bronze Age 2,500BCE - 700BCE	Iron Age 700BCE - 43CE
		Palaeolithic 500,000BCE - 8,000BCE	Mesolithic 8,000BCE - 4,000BCE	Neolithic 4,000BCE - 2,500BCE		
	Europe				Ancient Greece 1,200BCE - 146BCE	
	South America				Ancient Maya 1,800BCE - 1,500CE	
Africa				Ancient Egypt 3,100BCE - 332BCE		

Key Vocabulary	
BCE	Before Common Era
CE	Common Era
Ancient	Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.
capital city	The city or town where a country's government is based.
flax	A blue-flowered plant which has stalks used to make fabric.
scribe	A writer.
merchant	A person who sells things.
divine	Having the qualities of a God. or Goddess.
hieroglyphs	Symbols used to represent letters and sounds.

Location:

The country of Egypt is situated in the Northern Hemisphere, in the Northeast of the continent of Africa. The Tropic of Cancer runs through the bottom of Egypt. The climate in Egypt is arid and the main biome is desert.

The Mediterranean Sea is North of Egypt and the Red Sea is to the East. The longest river in Africa, the River Nile, runs through Egypt to the Mediterranean Sea; it is 6,650km long! The capital city of Egypt is Cairo.



A map of Egypt, showing the capital city and main bodies of water.

YEAR 3: HISTORY SPRING 1: ANCIENT EGYPT

The Nile and Farming:

Ancient Egyptians settled by the River Nile because it flooded every year, leaving behind black mud which fertilised the soil around it. To this day, the land around the Nile is green whereas the rest of Egypt is desert.

The River Nile was important for: growing crops like wheat, melons, peas and cucumbers; growing **flax** to make clothes; catching fish; trading pottery, food, jewellery and art; making materials like bricks and paper.



Life in Ancient Egypt:

In Ancient Egyptian society, most people were farmers. They worked on lands that belonged to pharaohs and were paid with food, clothes and a home.

Other jobs included bakers, **scribes**, priests, doctors and **merchants**. Many children also had jobs!

Ancient Egyptian houses were made of mud bricks from the Nile. Seats and ovens were built into the walls of the houses.

Rich people ate meat, eggs, fish and grapes. Poor people ate bread and onions.

Beliefs: Ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses. Some gods were humans, others animals and even stars! Each god represented a natural force, like storms and fire.

Ra
God of the Sun



Nut and Geb
Goddess of the Sky
God of the Earth



Set
God of Chaos, the Desert and Storms



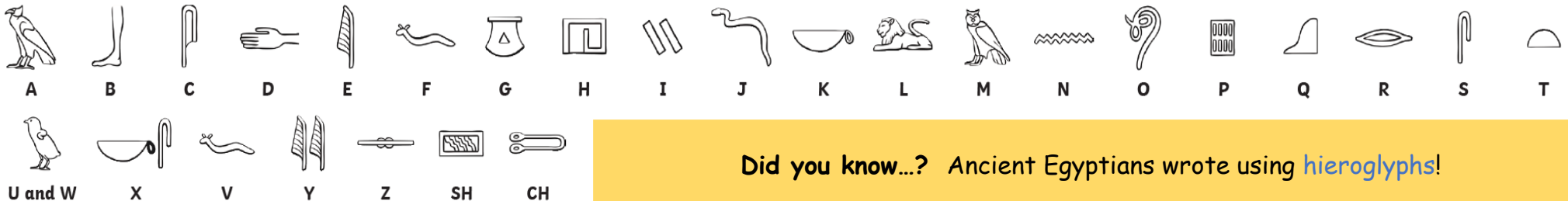
When the Romans took over Egypt, people converted to Christianity.

Rulers: The pharaohs of Ancient Egypt were said to represent different gods and goddesses. Pharaohs were **divine** which meant that the Egyptian people believed they were chosen to rule by the gods.

-A pharaoh was the most important and powerful person in Egypt.

-Pharaohs were the political and religious leaders of the Egyptian people.

Well-known pharaohs included Tutankhamun and Hatshepsut.



Did you know...? Ancient Egyptians wrote using **hieroglyphs**!