Innovation Civilisation

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Year 3 History: What were the greatest achievements of the Ancient Egyptians?



Key Topics: The River Nile and farming, the pyramids, mummification, hieroglyphics, Tutankhamun's tomb

Key Vocabulary

Ancient history	This is the history of people who lived thousands of years ago in places where writing was being developed (3000BC to 500AD).
archaeologist	An archaeologist learns about the past by digging up and studying remains and objects left behind.
artefact	A man-made object left behind by the past.
cartouche	An oval frame with a line at the bottom used in hieroglyphics: it indicates that a royal name is written inside.
civilisation	A large, well organised group of people united by shared laws, trade, culture and values.
fertile	Able to produce lots of plants and crops.
hieroglyphics	A writing system that uses pictures and symbols instead of letters and words.
irrigation	A supply of water to land so that crops can grow
mummification	The Ancient Egyptian process of preserving a body so that it did not rot and could go on to the afterlife.
papyrus	A grass like plant that Ancient Egyptians used to make paper.
pharaoh	A ruler of Ancient Egypt.
Rosetta Stone	An ancient stone that was discovered, it was carved with Greek and Egyptian writing and helped historians to understand the meaning of hieroglyphics.
sarcophagus	A stone coffin.
shaduf	A hand operated tool that lifted water onto crops.

People and Places

Egypt is a country in the north-east of the continent of Africa; it is mostly desert. The River Nile flows through Egypt and was used by the Ancient Egyptians for farming, fishing and transport.



The pyramids at Giza are tombs where many Egyptian pharaohs were buried. The Great Pyramid was the tallest building on earth when it was built.



Howard Carter was a British archaeologist who discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun in The Valley of the Kings. The tomb had over 3000 artefacts inside.





