

# History—Year 3—What was it like to live in Ancient Egypt?

## Key Knowledge



A civilization is a group of people with their own languages and way of life.

Ancient Egypt was a civilization that began around **3100BC**. This period of time ran alongside the Bronze age and Iron age.

The River Nile was crucial to life in Ancient Egypt. It impacted jobs, food and transport. It was also used for trading goods.

In all civilizations there is a social structure. The social structure of Ancient Egypt compares rich and poor.

The pharaoh was the ruler in Ancient Egypt. Tutankhamun was an Egyptian pharaoh. He was a boy king. The last pharaoh was Cleopatra VII.

They built pyramids as tombs for pharaohs. The pharaohs were buried with treasure. Archaeologists discovered his tomb.

The Egyptians believed in an afterlife and would mummify their dead.

The Egyptians were one of the first civilizations to develop their own writing system using hieroglyphics.

## Key Places



**The River Nile** runs through Egypt. Most people live near the Nile, because the areas around it are mostly desert. The River Nile would flood every year and leave behind a rich soil. This was essential for growing food. Boats were used to travel up and down the Nile to trade throughout the country.



## Vocabulary



BC	River Nile	heir
AD	Pharaoh	inherit
ancient	afterlife	
century	mummification	
archaeology	Canopic jars	
artefact	papyrus	
trade	hieroglyphics	
monarch	sarcophagus	
civilisation	tomb	
burial	pyramids	
dynasty	preserve	
hierarchy	crops	
Egypt	flood	

## Timeline of key events

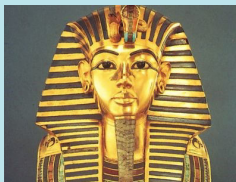
Themes— Legacy and Change. Monarchy. Trade. Diversity and Equality.

People began to form a civilisation in Egypt.

**3100 BC**

Tutankhamun became pharaoh at 9 years old.

**1336 BC**



The last pharaoh was female— Cleopatra VII died

**30 BC**



Howard Carter, a British archaeologist, discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun

**1922 AD**