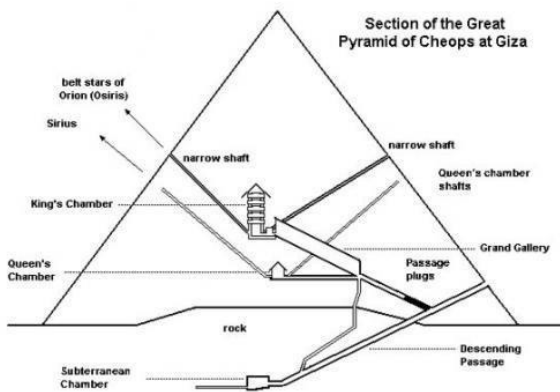


History		Year 4	
Focus: Egyptians			
Age related historical vocabulary			
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.	pharaohs	The word pharaoh originally meant 'great house', but came to mean the person who resided in it.
tombs	Ancient Egypt is known for its magnificent and beautiful tombs. The most well known are within the pyramids in the Valley of the Kings.	mummy	Remains of a body found inside the carved and brilliantly painted burial case known as a sarcophagus.
vizier	The vizier in ancient Egypt was the most knowledge powerful position after the king. A vizier was the equivalent of a modern day prime minister	papyrus	An Egyptian plant whose reeds are slit and placed in layers in order to form paper
pyramid	A geometrical term that refers to part of the burial complexes for Egyptian pharaohs.	hieroglyphs	The term hieroglyph refers to the fact that it is carving for sacred things, but hieroglyphs were also written on papyrus.
scribe	A scribe recorded in writing the everyday life and extraordinary happenings in ancient Egypt.	Tutankhamen	Tutankhamen was known as the boy king, famous because his tomb was found in 1922.
sarcophagus	Sarcophagus is a Greek word meaning flesh-eating and refers to the mummy case	scarab	Scarabs are amulets formed to look like the dung beetle, an animal associated by the ancient Egyptians



Key Knowledge

- Tutankhamen was known as the boy king. He was 14 when he died and he is famous because his tomb was found in 1922. It was filled with wonderful treasures to take into the afterlife.
- Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over.
- Men and women wore make up in Ancient Egypt. Made from crushed charcoal, it had special religious and magical purposes.
- The Pharaohs of ancient Egypt presented themselves as all-powerful, brave military leaders and devout rulers.
- Over many centuries, the ancient Egyptians developed a method of preserving bodies so they would remain lifelike. The process included embalming the bodies and wrapping them in strips of linen. Today we call this process mummification.
- The Egyptians believed there was great power in a name. If someone's name was remembered then he or she would survive in the afterlife. That's why pharaohs' names were written in hieroglyphics in their tombs