

Year 3 Parakeets

History

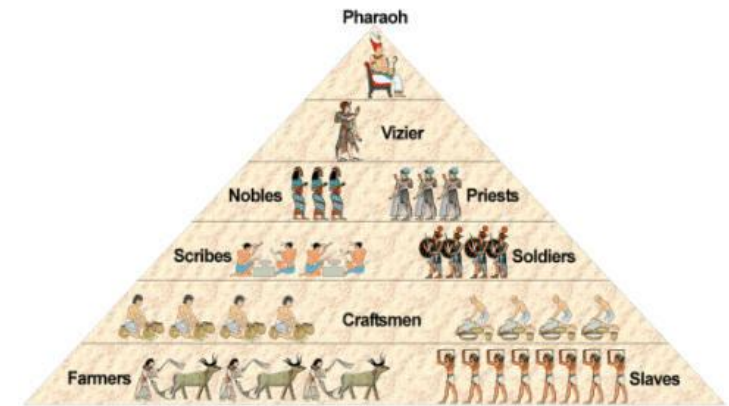
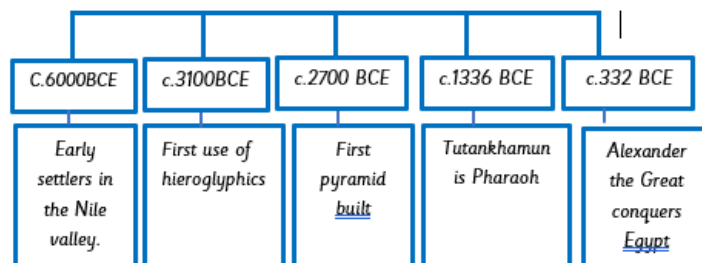
Autumn 2



Life in Ancient Egypt

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Archaeologist	Scientists who study the history of humans by looking at what has been left behind, e.g. objects buried underground or graves
Artefacts	An object made and used a longtime ago.
Black land	The land either side of the River Nile, which is black in colour: it is full of rich nutrients to help plants grow
Embalming	To treat a dead body with special preparations to preserve it from decay
Hierarchy	A way of ranking and organising things or people.
Hieroglyphics	An ancient Egyptian writing system
Irrigation	The supply of water, which helps land or crops grow
Mummification	The process used by ancient Egyptians to preserve a person's body for the afterlife
Papyrus	A material prepared in ancient Egypt from the pithy stem of a water plant, used in sheets throughout the ancient Mediterranean world for writing or painting on and also for making articles such as rope.
Pharaohs	Pharaohs were the kings or queens of Egypt: a Pharaoh was the most important and powerful person in the kingdom
Pyramid	A huge stone tomb built by ancient Egyptians
River Nile	A river, which flows through the continent of Africa: it is the longest river in the world

Timeline



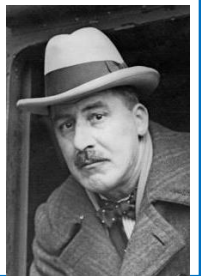
Ancient Egyptian society

Tutankhamun

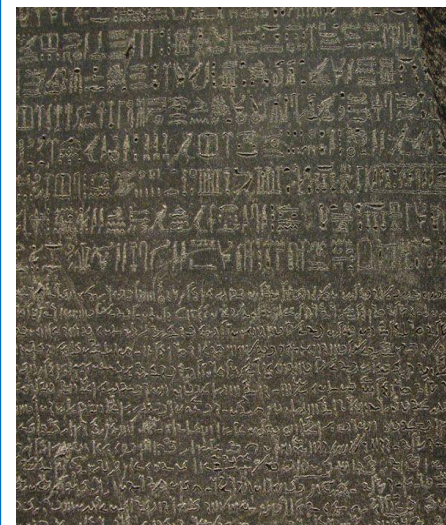


Tutankhamun was a pharaoh known more recently as the 'boy king' because he became pharaoh when he was 9 years old. His tomb was discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922. The discovery helped people to understand more about the Egyptians pharaohs.

Howard Carter



The Rosetta Stone



The Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799.

It was written in hieroglyphs and two other languages, including ancient Greek, which language experts could still read. They translated the hieroglyphs by comparing the languages.

It took 20 years to translate all the text into modern language.