## Retrieval Vocabulary AD, BC, BCE, CE, agriculture, past, polytheism, prehistory,

## Key Unit Vocabulary

archaeologist - a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains afterlife - life after death

canopic jar - a covered urn used in ancient Egyptian burials to hold organs civilisation - the society, culture, and way of life of a particular area

**descendant** - a person related to an ancestor

floodplain - an area of low-lying ground adjacent to a river

hieroglyph - a system of writing that used pictures and symbols instead of letters

irrigation - a system of canals or channels Egyptians dug to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would reach naturally

mummification - the process of preserving a dead body as a

mummy

nomadic living - living by travelling from place to place to survive

**pharaoh** - a ruler of ancient Egypt

tomb - a large vault, typically an underground one, for burying the dead uncivilised -

not socially, culturally, or morally advanced

## Year 4 Summer Unit: The achievements of the earliest civilisations



**Enquiry Question:** What was so special about the Ancient Egyptians?

Historical Concept: evidence, similarity & difference



## **Key Unit Facts**

 The Egyptians had a structured society with the Pharaoh on the top and slaves at the bottom.

• Over 130 pyramids have been found in Egypt. The Pyramids of Giza were built for the kings Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure.

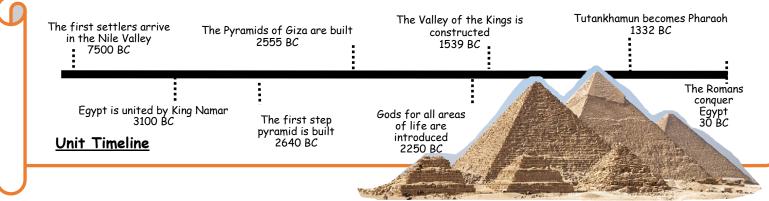
The Egyptians invented lots of things that we still use

today. For example: medicine, musical instruments, paper, pens and toothpaste.

•There were over 2,000 Ancient Egyptian Gods and Goddesses.

•Tutankhamun is one of the most famous Pharaohs. Perhaps because his tomb was discovered completely intact in 1922.





Camelot Primary School History Knowledge Organiser 2022-2023 Summer