











## Key Vocabulary

artefact - a human-made object

archaeologist - a person who studies the studies the past by finding artefacts, bones and other remains

**BCE** (before the common era) - used to show the date before the year 1, this counted backwards

**CE** (common era) - used to show a date after the year 1, this is counted forwards **civilisation** - an organised society with its own culture and way of life, existing in its own particular area over a particular period of time (we have learnt about the Roman civilisation)

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.

silt - fine particles of soil, clay or sand carried and left by water.

hieroglyphics - a system of writing that used pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.'

cartouche - an oval shape in which the names of kings and queens were often written in hieroglyphics to show that they were special.

pharaoh - a ruler of ancient Egypt

## Year 4 - Ancient Egypt



## Tutankhamun Facts

- Born: around 1341 BCE
- Died: around 1323 BCE
- Pharaoh from approx. 1333 BCE to 1323 BCE
- Known as the 'boy king' as he became pharaoh aged only 9
- Tomb discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922
- Tomb contained over 3000 treasures You will look at what we can learn from Tutankhamun's tomb
- Historians believe Tutankhamun died suddenly as the tomb was finished hastily.

## Why was the River Nile essential to life in Ancient Egypt?

The river Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas. Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

















