History



All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality history education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and develop perspective and judgement, to provide an understanding of chronology, knowledge of significant individuals and events. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about history.

Key Vocabulary:

- empire
- imperialism
- control
- power
- wealth
- pharaoh
- hieroglyphics
- pyramids
- civilization
- tribes



Ancient Egypt



Spring 2

New Knowledge:

- We can use primary and secondary sources of information to help us learn about the past.
- Primary sources provide a first-hand account from a particular time period. These are original documents written by people who witnessed an event or lived in the same time. (letters, diaries, photographs, interviews.
- Secondary sources offer an analysis of primary sources (encyclopaedias, books, news articles.
- The success of Ancient Egyptian civilisation (3150BC 30BC) came partly from its ability to adapt to the conditions of the River Nile's valley for agriculture.
- Scribes were the few Egyptians who could read or write. This was difficult as they wrote in hundreds of hieroglyphics. It took up to 12 years to train.
- Pharaohs had pyramids build as tombs. The Great Pyramid at Giza took approximately 20 years to build.
- Howard Carter discovered the tomb of Tut in 1925.
- Pharaohs and Queens ruled on behalf of a god known as divine kingship.
- He or she set laws and were considered half human and half God.
 The Ancient Egyptian social system had a strict hierarchy, with pharaohs at the top and slaves at the bottom.
- Priests were very important.
- There were many Gods which were worshipped, including Thoth, the God of writing and wisdom, Ra the sun God, and Hapi, the God of the River Nile.









