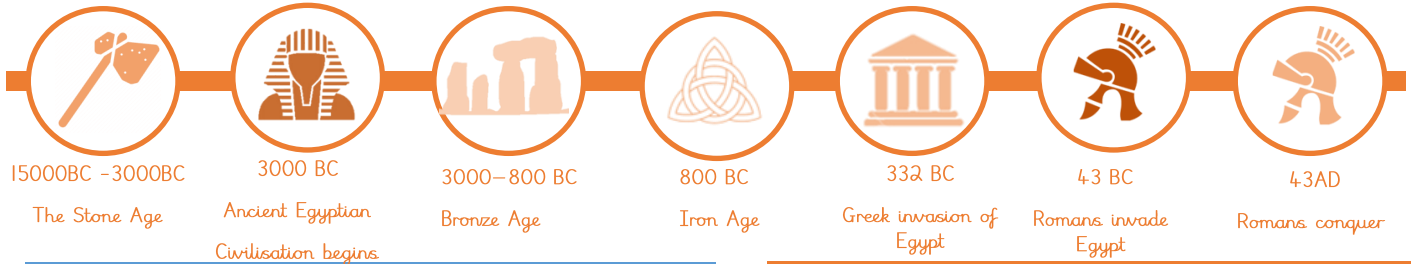




How can we use artefacts to understand the Ancient World?

3

When? – Historical Context



What? – Key Events

3500 BC	First documented use of hieroglyphics
3100 BC	Upper and Lower Egypt united by the Pharaoh Narmer
3000 BC	Papyrus is used for writing
2650 BC	First step pyramid built
2600 BC	Mummification process is perfected
1472 BC	Hatshepsut becomes the first female Pharaoh
1336 BC	Tutankhamun becomes Pharaoh
332 BC	Alexander the Great conquers Egypt
196 BC	Rosetta Stone is carved
30 BC	Cleopatra dies as the last Pharaoh; Egypt becomes a Roman province
1799 – 1822	The Rosetta Stone is discovered and archaeologists use it to decipher hieroglyphics
1922	Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun



Key Vocabulary

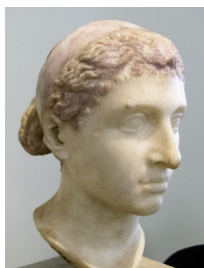
Ancient	Belonging to the very distant past
Pyramid	Large structures used for burying the Pharaohs
Mummy	The preserved body of a human or animal
Pharaoh	The kings and queens of ancient Egypt
Hieroglyphics	A form of writing which uses pictures
River Nile	A river in Egypt, the longest river in the world
Civilisation	A developed, organised society
Sarcophagus	A coffin made out of stone used by pharaohs
Afterlife	Life after death

Who (key people)



Tutankhamun

Ruled Egypt from 1336 BC until 1323BC.



Cleopatra

Last Pharaoh of Egypt who died in 30BC



Howard Carter

Archaeologist who discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun

Learning Links



Year 2 – The Nile was important to Egyptians for travel, just like the Thames was in London



Year 2

Cleopatra and Hatshepsut were powerful women who changed their world



Year 1

Egypt is situated in the North-East of the continent of Africa