

Timeline of Key Events:

All dates below are approximate

Old Kingdom: 2600 BCE - 2100 BCE

Middle Kingdom: 2000 BCE - 1650 BCE

New Kingdom: 1540 BCE - 1075 BCE

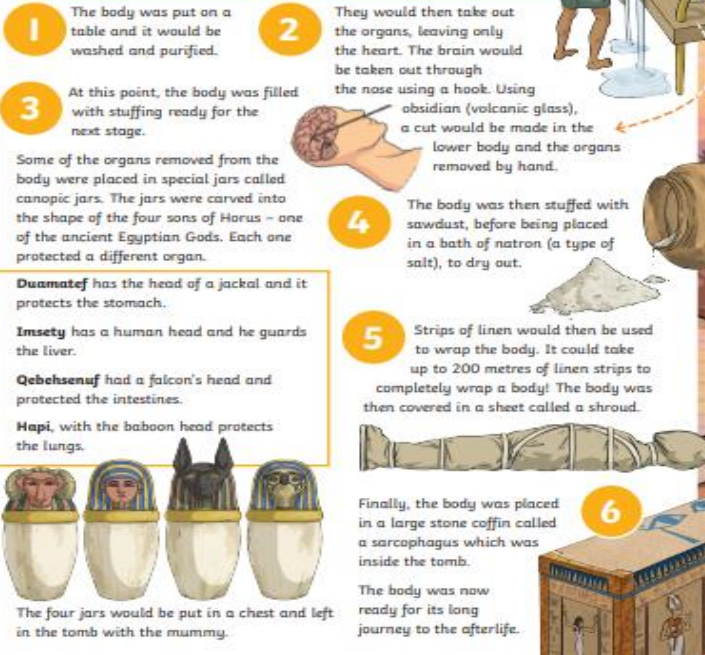
- 7500 BCE First settlers in Nile valley
- 3500 BCE First use of hieroglyphic symbols
- 3100 BCE Narmer unites regions of Lower and Upper Egypt.
- 2650 BCE First step pyramid built
- 2550 BCE Pyramids at Giza built
- 2335 BCE Pyramid texts written (magical spells to protect pharaohs)
- 1472 BCE Hatshepsut becomes caretaker ruler. (Later declares herself pharaoh)
- 1336 BCE Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh
- 1279 BCE Ramses II becomes pharaoh
- 1100 BCE Upper & Lower Egypt split
- 332 BCE Alexander the Great conquers Egypt
- 196 BCE Rosetta stone carved
- 1279 BCE Ramses II becomes pharaoh
- 30 BCE Egypt becomes a Roman Province
- 1922 CE Carter discovers Tutankhamen's tomb

Year 3-Autumn- Ancient Egypt

Mummification Process

From Body to Burial

The ancient Egyptians believed in preserving the body ready for the afterlife. The mummification process was a complicated one and took over 70 days.



- 1** The body was put on a table and it would be washed and purified.
- 2** They would then take out the organs, leaving only the heart. The brain would be taken out through the nose using a hook. Using obsidian (volcanic glass), a cut would be made in the lower body and the organs removed by hand.
- 3** At this point, the body was filled with stuffing ready for the next stage. Some of the organs removed from the body were placed in special jars called canopic jars. The jars were carved into the shape of the four sons of Horus - one of the ancient Egyptian Gods. Each one protected a different organ.
 - Duameteef** has the head of a jackal and it protects the stomach.
 - Imsety** has a human head and he guards the liver.
 - Qebehsenuef** had a falcon's head and protected the intestines.
 - Hapi**, with the baboon head protects the lungs.
- 4** The body was then stuffed with sawdust, before being placed in a bath of natron (a type of salt), to dry out.
- 5** Strips of linen would then be used to wrap the body. It could take up to 200 metres of linen strips to completely wrap a body! The body was then covered in a sheet called a shroud.
- 6** Finally, the body was placed in a large stone coffin called a sarcophagus which was inside the tomb. The body was now ready for its long journey to the afterlife.

The four jars would be put in a chest and left in the tomb with the mummy.

Ancient Egyptian Food and Drink

Meat

Animals were bred in captivity or hunted for their meat. Only the wealthiest people ate meat regularly as part of their diet and this would have included cows, goats, pigs, and even antelope!



Birds

Ancient Egyptians kept ducks for their meat as well as their eggs. They also would have hunted and eaten geese, swans and pigeons!



Beer

This was the most commonly consumed beverage for the lower classes of ancient Egypt. The brewing process meant that beer was safer to drink than water, which was often polluted. Beer was made using bread and yeast.



Wine

The ancient Egyptians were good at growing grapes and making wine. There are many paintings and drawings showing the winemaking process.



Fruit Juice

The wide range of fruits that grew in the hot climate of Egypt meant that the ancient Egyptians had a wide range of fruit juices to drink. These included figs, grapes and pomegranate.



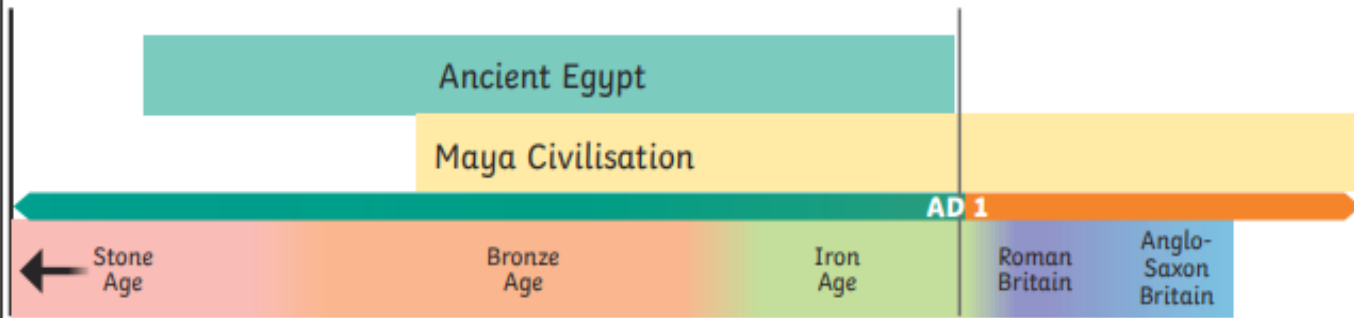
Dairy

The ancient Egyptians drank milk and made cheese from cow's and goat's milk.



3500 BC

AD 1500

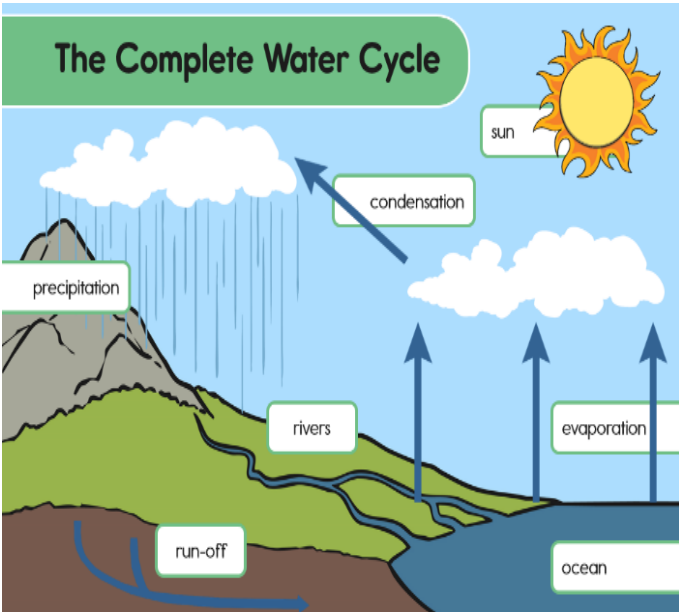


Key vocabulary:

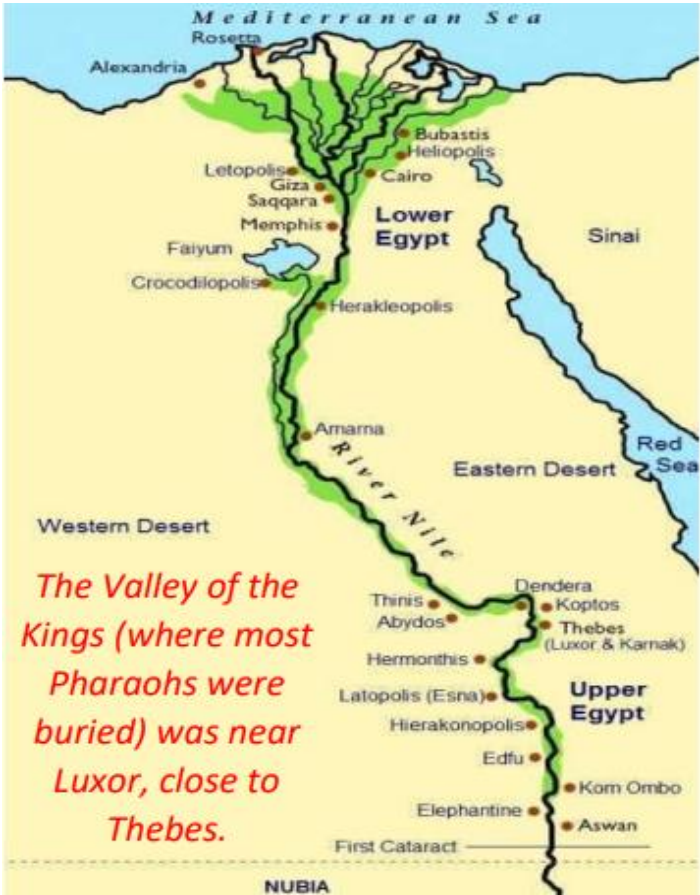
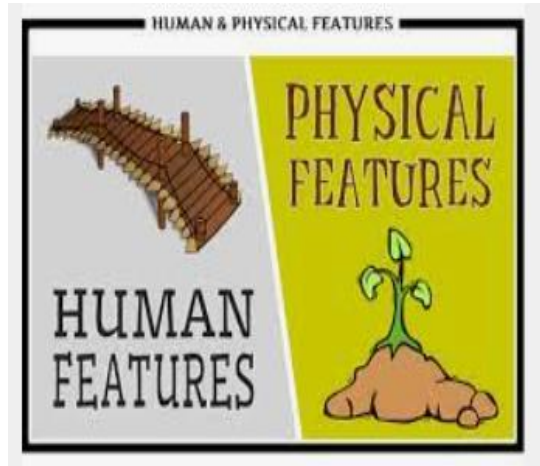
Era/ Period BC (Before Christ) CE (Common Era)

AD (Anno Domini) archaeology impact

Consequences Continuity civilisation



Year 3- Autumn- Ancient Egypt



Key vocabulary:

- Precipitation:** water that falls from clouds to the ground.
- Condensation:** the process of water vapour becoming liquid.
- Physical geography:** looks at physical aspects of the earth such as rivers, mountains and soil.
- Human geography:** looks at the human impact on our environment.
- Equator:** an imaginary line halfway between the North and South Pole.
- Continents:** a large solid area of land. There are 7 continents (Asia, Africa, N America, S America, Antarctica, Europe and Australasia).
- Population:** a group of people living in a particular area.

Equator

imaginary line halfway between North and South Poles dividing the globe into Northern and Southern Hemispheres

The globe shows the equator as a horizontal line passing through the middle of the Earth, separating the Northern Hemisphere (top) from the Southern Hemisphere (bottom).