



Year 6: Tomb Raiders



1. Terms	Definitions
Egyptology	A process historians use to study artefacts, buildings, monuments and mummies.
Dynasty	Dynasty is a sequence of rulers from the same family.
Ancient Civilisation	The first settled and stable communities that became the basis for later states, nations, and empires e.g. Greek.
circa	A term historians use to place a date/event. It means roughly or around.
Conquest	When a power invades and then takes control of a country/land.
Legacy	Something from a time in history that has been passed down and remains today.
Biome	Areas with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live e.g. deserts.
Irrigation	To supply water to crops to help them grow




2. Where is Egypt?

- It is a country in the North-eastern corner of Africa.
- It shares a border with Sudan and Libya.
- The Red Sea is to the east and the Mediterranean Sea is to the North.
- Egypt is an incredibly hot and dry country.
- Much of Egypt is made up of **desert** because it is close to the **equator**.
- The most **fertile** parts of Egypt are around the Nile Delta.
- Cairo is the capital city of Egypt.
- Egypt is a very popular holiday destination because of its hot weather, tourist attractions (water parks and resorts) and ancient history (pyramids).




5. Pyramids

- Pyramids were tombs for pharaohs when they died.
- The Egyptians believed that if the pharaoh's body could be mummified after death the pharaoh would live forever and travel to another world.
- The tombs were designed to protect the buried Pharaoh's body and his belongings.
- Slaves** built the pyramids: this was incredibly dangerous and tiring work.
- The Sphinx stands in front of all the pyramids in Giza to protect them.

Howard Carter and Tutankhamun

- Tutankhamun became pharaoh at the age of 9 in 1337 BC and reigned 9 years later.
- Howard Carter was born in 1874 in England and was an archaeologist.
- On the 4th November 1922, he discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun.
- Over 3,000 treasures were placed in the tomb to help Tutankhamun in his afterlife.

4. The Ancient Egyptians

- Historians argue that Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest **civilizations** in the world, lasting for over 3000 years from 3150 BC to 30 BC.
- Great Egyptian cities were located along the Nile, as the Egyptian people became experts in **irrigation** and were able to use the water from the Nile to grow rich and profitable crops.
- Ancient Egypt was rich in culture. They had a government, religion, arts, and writing (hieroglyphics).
- The Pharaoh was leader of the government and the religion.
- The Egyptian calendar was based upon three seasons - flooding, planting and harvesting season.
- In 332 BC, Alexander the Great conquered Egypt and Macedonian dynasty rules until 31 BC.
- In 31 BC, Egypt comes under Roman rule.

Egyptology

- Egyptology** is a process historians use to study artefacts, buildings, monuments and mummies.
- Sources** can give historians different clues about life in Ancient Egypt. Historians understand things differently sometimes from each other, this is called **historical interpretation**.

3. The River Nile

Length	6,670 km – the longest river in the world
Countries it flows through	Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, Burundi, Egypt
Number of tributaries	2 – the Blue Nile and the White Nile
Mouth	The Mediterranean Sea, Egypt

- The majority of the population of Egypt lives along the River Nile.
- The River Nile is key for transport, water, fishing and growing crops.
- Many animals live in or near the Nile, including: hippopotamus, the Nile crocodile and Egyptian cobra.