

TIMELINE

6000 BC	Early people settled in the Nile Valley. Egyptians began to use clay from the river to make pottery.
5000 BC	Many Egyptians farmed sheep and cattle. Some grew wheat and barley on the fertile land on the Nile valley.
4500 BC	Sails were used on Egyptian ships for the first time. Boats were the main form of transport in Ancient Egypt.
3500 BC	Craftsmen began to create the first wall paintings using hieroglyphic symbols in the Egyptian writing system.
3000 BC	Walled towns and villages were built in Egypt. The first buildings were made of mud brick.
2500 BC	Egyptians built the Great Sphinx and the Great Pyramid at Giza. 2500 BC – 2000 BC was the 'Old Kingdom' period.
1500 BC	Many of the royal tombs were built in the Valley of the Kings. 1500 BC – 332 BC was the period of the 'New Kingdom'.
1325 BC	King Tutankhamun was buried in the Valley of the Kings. In 1922 his tomb was discovered with wonderful treasures inside.
332 BC	Egypt was invaded by Alexander the Great and was then ruled by Greek Kings.

IMPORTANT PEOPLE

HOWARD CARTER	British archaeologist who became world famous after discovering the tomb of Tutankhamun.
LORD CARNARVON	Chief financial supporter on many of Howard Carter's Egyptian excavations.
TUTANKHAMUN	King Tut known as the boy king died at just 19 years old. He was the last of his royal family to rule Egypt during the 18 th dynasty.
CLEOPATRA	The last of the pharaohs, Cleopatra ruled Ancient Egypt for 21 years.
KHUFU	A greedy ruler of Egypt in the 4 th dynasty. His focus during his reign was mainly on building one of the most well known pyramids in Egypt, the Pyramid of Giza.
RAMSES II	Reigned during the 19 th dynasty. Lived to be 96 years old, he fathered over 90 sons and 60 daughters.



BIG QUESTIONS

Why was the River Nile so important to Ancient Egyptians?

Were the Egyptians awful?

How do we know so much about the Ancient Egyptians?

IMPORTANT PLACES

Cairo	Capital city of Egypt set on the River Nile.
Giza	Giza is the site of the iconic pyramids and Great Sphinx.
River Nile	Longest river in Africa which is about 6,650km long. Main water source of Egypt.
Valley of the Kings	A valley in Egypt where rock cut tombs were excavated for the pharaohs of the New Kingdom.
Temple of Horus	One of the best preserved monuments in Egypt. The temple is dedicated to Horus, the son of Isis and Osiris.

PROGRESSION MAP OBJECTIVES

Geography	I can locate the countries in Europe, concentrating on their key physical and human characteristics.
	I can study the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of contrasting regions in the United Kingdom.
	I can use maps to locate countries and describe features studied.
	I can study the economic activity, including trade links, of the key places that I study.
	I can use atlases to locate countries and describe features studied.
	I can locate the countries in Europe, concentrating on their environmental regions.
History	I can describe events and periods using the words: BC, AD and decade.
	I can describe events from the past using dates when things happened.
	I can use a timeline within a specific time in history to set out the order things may have happened.
	I can recognise the part that archaeologists have had in helping us understand more about what happened in the past.
	I can research a specific event from the past to then write about this.
	I can use various sources of evidence to answer questions.
Art	I can create a background using a wash with paint.
D.T	I can generate, develop, model and communicate my Egyptian boat design.
	I can use a wider range of tools and equipment to make an Egyptian boat.
Computing	I can produce an accurate set of simple instructions (code), to program (control) an on-screen object (or floor 'robot'), using trial and error to refine (de-bug).