History - Y3 Summer The Egyptians Stone Romans Sheffield **Great Fire Ancient** Age Vikings Blitz of London Maya 1900CE 2000CE 1600CE 1700CE 1800CE 1200CE 1000CE 1000BCE 500BCE 2000BCE **Ancient** Anglo Magna Plague of Industrial Modern Ancient Florence WW2 Egypt Saxons Carta London Greece Revolution Nightingale Day

Key vocabulary to remember and use in your learning

Rosetta Stone	A special stone that had the same message written in Greek and hieroglyphics.
Sphinx	A giant sculpture with the head of a Pharaoh and the body of a lion, built to guard the Pyramids of Giza.
tomb	Where a dead person's body would go.
sarcophagus	An ornately decorated container for a coffin.
death mask	A cast of a dead person's face, used so the person's soul would recognise its body.
canopic jar	Contained a mummy's brain, intestines, kidney and stomach.
Afterlife	Where Egyptians believed they would go when they died.
Hieroglyphics	A system of writing that consists of pictures and symbols
dynasty	A line of Pharaohs from the same family.

Key knowledge to know and use



Hieroalyphics

In ancient Egypt, scribes wrote on papyrus. Papyrus was a thick type of paper made from reeds that grew along the Nile. Scribes were mostly men who went to a special school to learn to write. Scribes wrote using hieroglyphs. Hieroglyphs were used for religious texts and inscriptions on statues and tombs.

Mummification

When a pharaoh died, priests would prepare their bodies with a process called mummification.

The pharaoh was then placed in a tomb, often under a pyramid, with their most treasured possessions.



Pyramids

The ancient Egyptians built the pyramids as resting places for the pharaohs

