

Year 6 Summer 1 & 2 History – Ancient Egyptians

Key Knowledge

Ancient Egypt lasted from around 3100–30 BCE.
 Centered along the Nile River in northeast Africa.
 Included major eras: Early Dynastic, Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms.
 Pharaoh was a god-like ruler.
 Society included nobles, scribes, craftsmen, farmers, and slaves.
 Farmers grew wheat, barley, and flax along the Nile.
 Homes were made of mudbrick; wealth affected size and quality.
 Egyptians believed in many gods (e.g., Ra, Osiris, Anubis).
 Belief in the afterlife led to mummification and tomb building.
 The Book of the Dead guided souls after death.
 Built the pyramids, including the Great Pyramid of Giza.
 Used hieroglyphics on papyrus and monuments.
 Made advances in medicine, mathematics, and engineering.
 Created canopic jars, amulets, and jewellery.
 Tutankhamun's tomb discovered in 1922.

Key Skills

Place Ancient Egypt on a timeline and compare with other civilizations.
 Describe main features of Ancient Egyptian society, daily life, and beliefs.
 Analyse primary sources: artefacts, tombs, inscriptions.
 Use historical vocabulary to explain cause and effect.
 Compare Ancient Egyptian life with modern life.
 Explain why the Nile was vital for survival and development.

Do you remember learning?

Anglo – Saxons



Key Vocabulary

Pharaoh	Ruler of Ancient Egypt, considered a god.
Dynasty	A family of rulers.
Pyramid	Monumental tomb.
Mummification	Preserving a body for the afterlife.
Hieroglyphics	Picture-based writing system.
Nile	River central to Egypt's survival.
Sarcophagus	Stone coffin.
Papyrus	Plant used to make paper.
Tomb	Burial place for the dead.
Afterlife	Life believed to follow death.
Scribe	A person trained to write
Archaeology	Study of human history through artefacts.

