

Corriccium Links:

The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of: Ancient Egypt

Key Faels:

- Ancient Egypt was one of the most powerful ancient civilizations which lasted for over 3000 years from 3150BC to 30BC. It ended with the death of Cleopatra and the Romans conquered.
- Egyptian society was a hierarchy, each group had a different role and some were more important than others.
- The Egyptians believed in the afterlife, in order for the body to begin its journey there it had to be mummified. Mummification is the process embalming the body to preserve it. Anubis, the god of death, played a key role in this process.
- The bodies of important people, such as pharaohs, were placed tombs inside pyramids.
- Religion played an important part in Ancient Egypt, the believed in a number of gods and goddesses who were in charge of different parts of their lives.
- The River Nile played a key role in Egyptian life: it created rich soil for crops which encouraged 95% of the population to settle near the Nile, provided opportunities for fishing, transport links and provided mud for bricks and pots.

Possible frips/visits: We should already know:

- * Egyptian Workshop
- * Maidstone Museum
- British Museum
- * Chiddingstone Castle
- * Canterbury Museum

- The Romans conquered Ancient Egypt
- What life was like in the Stone Age and the Egyptians followed this



Key Vocabulary

Afterlife	A life which some people believe begins when you die
Cartouche	A carved tablet or drawing
Embalming	The preservation of a body/organ from decay
Hierarchy	A system of organising people by rank of im- portance
Hieroglyphics	Symbols which create a writing system
Mummification	The process of preserving a body/organs
Pharaoh	Kings of Ancient Egypt
Pyramids	Ancient stone buildings which contained the bodies of pharaohs
Sarcophagus	A large decorative coffin which a dead body was place in
Tomb	A large grave which is above ground