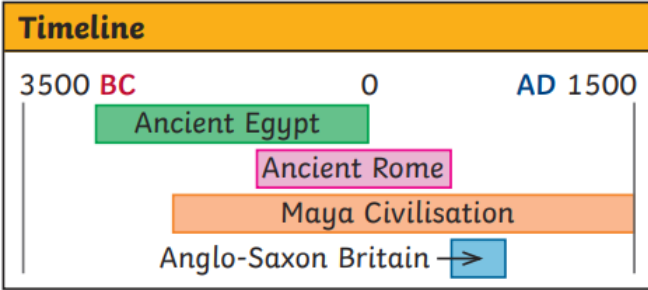




# Ancient Egyptians



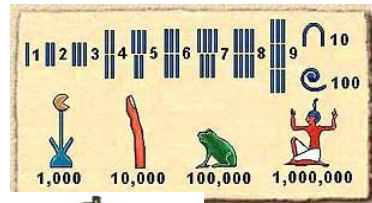
The pyramids were built to bury the Pharaohs in.



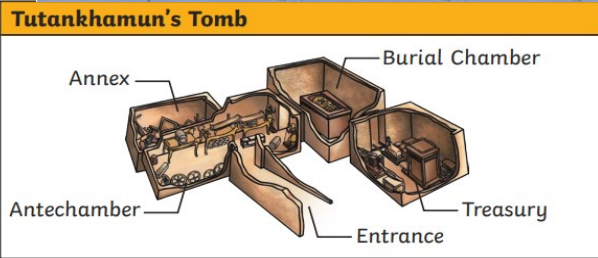
I can tell you about the Ancient Egyptian Civilisation

**Useful Vocabulary**

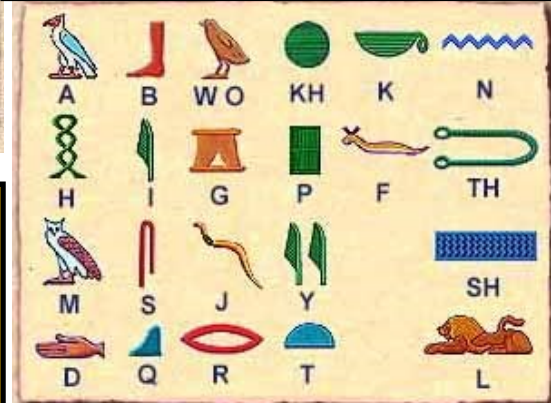
<b>Pharaoh</b>	<b>tomb</b>	<b>pyramid</b>	<b>sarcophagus</b>	<b>canopic jars</b>	<b>hieroglyphics</b>	<b>irrigation</b>	<b>shaduf</b>
Ancient Egyptian rulers (like kings). Tutankhamun (below) became Pharaoh at age 9!	A place where Egyptians placed the dead — often built from huge stone slabs, with tunnels leading down to the burial chamber.	Stone tombs built for the Pharaohs to be buried in, with many treasures; whilst they awaited the afterlife.	A coffin or box to hold a body that was used to bury wealthy people and pharaohs.	Jars used during the mummification process to preserve the organs in.	A system of writing using symbols and pictures instead of letters.	A system of canals that were dug and used to water crops over large areas.	A hand-operated machine that was used to transport water from one level to another.



Hieroglyphics were used as a letter and number system by the Ancient Egyptians



Howard Carter discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun in 1922.



A shaduf was used as an irrigation tool by the farmers.

The first settlers in Ancient Egypt set up homes along the banks of the **River Nile** around 3500BC

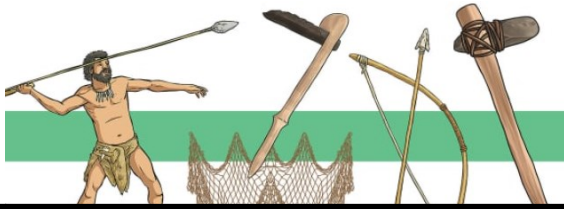
The river Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black **silt** that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to **irrigate** fields in other areas.

Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

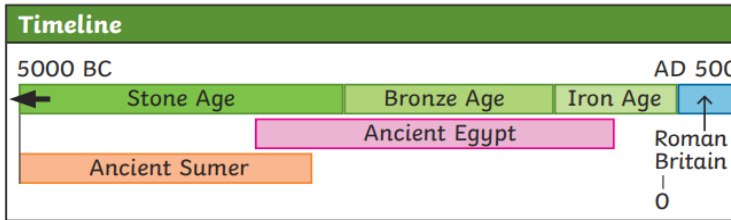


# The Stone Age

I can tell you about life in the Stone Age



Hunter gatherers used spears, axes, nets and bows and arrows to catch the animals.



## Useful Vocabulary

Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Hunter Gatherer	Settlements	Skara Brae	Stonehenge	Roundhouse
Old Stone Age (30,000 BC - 10,000 BC)	Middle Stone Age (10,000 BC - 8,000 BC)	New Stone Age (8,000 BC - 3,000 BC)	The name given to Stone Age people due to how they moved from place to place and hunted for food. Sometimes called Nomads.	Places where people began to stay and establish more village like places to live; rather than move around.	A Stone Age village that has been discovered on Orkney Island in Scotland.	An ancient stone circle, thought to have special ceremonial or religious meaning.	The name given to Stone Age homes that were built in the later Stone ages.

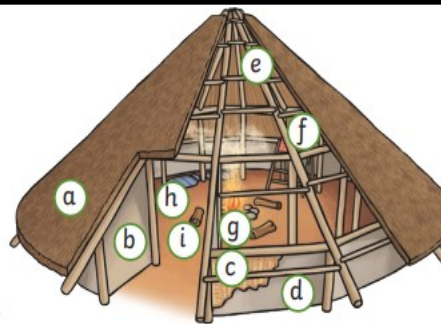
The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used to kill animals, such as mammoths for their meat, bone and skins. The bones were used for making tools, the skins were sewn together for clothing of shelter.

Stone Age people moved around in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.



## Roundhouses

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daud
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on



Cave paintings provide evidence of what life was like in the Stone Age.



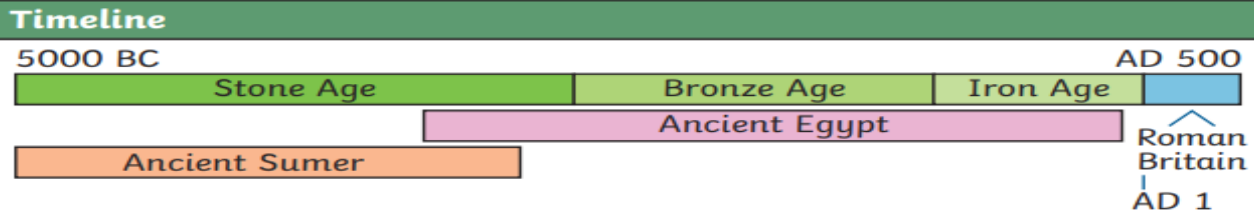
Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument that was built at the end of the Stone Age. The huge Stones were brought to Wiltshire from miles away, even as far as Wales. How and why it was constructed is open to interpretation; one theory historians have is that it was used for religious



# Bronze to Iron Age



I can tell you about the changes in Britain from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age



Iron Age people lived in farming communities called **hillforts**. The hillforts were like villages, allowing 100s of people to live off the land. They were well built with defence in mind.

## The Bronze Age

- A period of time, with no written records, where early humans made tools from **bronze**.
- The **Bronze** Age in Britain lasted around 1500 years.
- The **Bronze** Age started at different times in different countries. People travelled to other countries and brought skills, tools and knowledge with them.
- The use of **bronze** was brought to Britain around 2100 BC.
- **Bronze** was used for tools, weapons, armour and building materials.



## Key vocabulary

- Celts:** people who lived in Europe during this time
- Wattle and Daub:** building material made from mud and animal dung.
- Bronze:** a metal made from copper and tin
- Iron:** a metal that comes from the earth (iron ore)
- Hillfort:** Iron age villages built high on hills
- Round Barrow:** Burials sites in the Iron age

The Iron Age in Britain started around 800 BC. It followed the **Bronze** Age after iron began to be used for making weapons and tools — it was stronger than **bronze** and easier to work with. The Iron Age continued in Britain for about 800 years until the Romans invaded in AD 43.



## Clothing

- Woollen clothes would have been dyed with natural colours from berries and plants.
- Men wore a T-shaped tunic made from wool or linen with trousers and a belt.
- Women wore floor length skirts or dresses with a cloak pinned with a brooch.

## Land

- Farming was a big part of life.
- People moved from the hills to the valleys where it was easier to grow food.

## Weapons

- Daggers, blades, spearheads, chisels, axes and armour could all now be made out of **bronze** which was harder and more durable than stone.



## Roundhouses

Roundhouses were typical Iron Age circular houses. Some were very large, often housing lots of people living together. They had a timber frame, **wattle and daub** walls and a thatched roof. There would be a fire in the centre for cooking, light and warmth. Beds were made from hay or feather mattresses and animal skin or woollen blankets.

