

2,700 – 1,000 BC

Timeline

2,686 BC	2,613 BC	2,500 BC		2,220 BC	2,055 BC	1,500 BC	1, 336 BC	1,325 BC	1, 279 BC
Mumification developed	Fourth Dynasty begins	Great Pyramids of Giza and Sphinx built	Beaker culture arrives in Britain from Europe	Copper and Bronze tools start being used in Britain	Upper and lower Egypt reunited	Major lowland river valleys are extensively settled in Britain	Tutankhamun becomes king	King Tutankhamun buried	Ramases the Great becomes king

Key Vocabulary

Artefact	An object of historical significance.
Civilisation	A society characterised by its advanced development and organisation.
Deity	A god or goddess
Dynasty	A succession of people from the same family who play a prominent role in business, politics, or another field.
Intermediate period	A time of instability, political fragmentation and chaos.
Mummification	The process of preserving a dead body.
Pharaohs	A ruler in Ancient Egypt.
Pyramids	Over 130 giant pyramids were created as tombs for pharaohs, mostly built west of the River Nile.
Settlement	A place where people live, often a village or group of houses. Neolithic settlements were more permanent than earlier hunter-gatherer camps.

Key Questions

- Why did the Pharaohs build so many pyramids during the time known as 'Old Kingdom'?
- Explain the process of Mumification.
- Why did the Egyptians use Mumification?
- Who were the Beaker people and what changes did they bring to Britain?
- How did a new metal help develop tools in Britain?
- What happened in Egypt during an 'Intermediate Period'?
- Why are events of the third intermediate period deemed the most significant?

Famous Figures

Khufu

The Pharaoh in charge when the Great Pyramid of Giza were built.

Khafre

The Pharaoh in charge when the Sphinx was built.

Tutankhamun

One of only a few kings that was worshipped as a deity.

Ramases the Great

Known as the greatest and most celebrated and powerful Pharaoh