



## Change and continuity in Ancient Egypt

### Task A: What continued to stay the same across 3000 years?

Write two short paragraphs explaining what continued to stay the same across the Ancient Egyptian civilisation.

Your answer could discuss:

- the River Nile
- the pharaohs
- religion
- hieroglyphs

You could make a plan before you write your paragraphs to help you.



I'm going to write about the pharaohs and religion! I will include the words 'human form' and 'ba' in my answer as evidence to support my answer.

Your answer could include:

*For 3000 years, important people called pharaohs ruled over Ancient Egypt. Although who the pharaoh was changed, Ancient Egyptians continued to believe that pharaohs were the human form of their gods and goddesses.*

*Throughout the 3000 year civilisation, religion continued to be one of the most important parts of life in Ancient Egypt. Ancient Egyptians tried hard to please their gods and goddesses so their ba could get to the afterlife. This belief continued for 3000 years!*

Your answer could include:

*For 3000 years, the Ancient Egyptian civilisation lived around the River Nile and the river continued to be very important for Ancient Egypt. Ancient Egyptians used the fertile land caused by yearly floods for farming which gave them food and money from selling crops.*

*Throughout the 3000 year civilisation, scribes continued to use detailed hieroglyphs for important religious messages. Hieroglyphic writing has been found in places like the tombs of pharaohs which is evidence of this.*



## Task B: What changed across 3000 years?

Write two short paragraphs explaining what changed across 3000 years of the Ancient Egyptian civilisation.

Your answer could discuss:

- where pharaohs were buried
- mummification
- hieroglyphs

You could make a plan before you write your paragraphs to help you.



I'm going to write about how hieroglyphs. I will include the words 'detailed pictures' and 'scribes' in my answer as evidence to support my answer.

Your answer may include:

*For 3000 years, hieroglyphs were used for writing by the Ancient Egyptians. Scribes recorded all information, but the most important were religious messages.*

*At first, hieroglyphs were very detailed pictures and symbols. They were so artistic - some were even pictures of animals like birds! Scribes took their time to write slowly and beautifully, but it took so long that they needed to find a quicker way to write. Across 3000 years, the hieroglyphs slowly changed so they were less artistic. They eventually became basic lines and shapes.*

Your answer may include:

*Across 3000 years, the process of mummification changed. In the Old Kingdom, the Ancient Egyptians preserved dead bodies by drying them out with hot desert sand and then wrapping them tightly with linen cloths. Over time, they used a process called embalming and removed the internal organs. This improved the preservation of the bodies.*

*Where pharaohs were buried also changed across 3000 years of Ancient Egyptian civilisation. In the Old Kingdom, pharaohs were buried in pyramids in Giza. By the time of the Middle Kingdom, the pharaohs were buried in the Valley of the Kings.*

