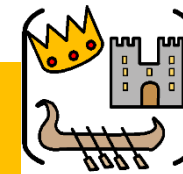


Year 3



Ancient Egypt Knowledge Organiser

What did the Ancient Egyptians achieve?

Key Vocabulary	Key Questions and Facts		
<p>Pharaoh: the supreme leaders of the land. They were like kings or emperors.</p> <p>Scarab: insects, like butterflies, dragonflies, ants, flies, and grasshoppers.</p> <p>Papyrus: a kind of paper from the stalks of a reed called papyrus, or paper plant.</p> <p>Scribe: people in ancient Egypt (usually men) who learned to read and write</p> <p>Amulet: small pieces of jewellery that the ancient Egyptians wore around their necks</p> <p>Canopic jar: Jars used by ancient Egyptians to hold mummified remains.</p> <p>Sarcophagus: a coffin or a container to hold a coffin</p> <p>Tomb: a place where people would be buried when they died.</p> <p>Afterlife: Egyptians believed that they would go to an underworld beneath the Earth called Duat</p> <p>Hieroglyphics: a writing system that uses pictures and symbols instead of letters and words</p> <p>Mummification: The methods of embalming, or treating the dead body</p>	<p>What were some of the earliest civilisations?</p> <p>The first ancient societies arose in Mesopotamia and Egypt in the Middle East, in the Indus valley region of what are now Pakistan and India, in the Huang He (Yellow River) valley of China, on the island of Crete in the Aegean Sea, and in Central America. All these civilizations had certain features in common. They built cities and invented forms of writing. They learned to make pottery and use metals. They domesticated animals, and they created fairly complex social structures with class systems.</p>	<p>When was Ancient Egypt and how long did it exist for?</p> <p>Ancient Egypt was one of the oldest and longest lasting world civilizations. It was located along the Nile River in the northeast part of Africa and lasted for over three thousand years. Historians generally use two ways to outline the history of ancient Egypt:</p> <p>1. Dynasties: The first is by using the different dynasties that ruled Egypt. These are the families that had power and passed the leadership of Pharaoh down from one family member to another.</p> <p>2. Kingdoms and Periods: There are also three primary kingdoms that historians use to define periods of ancient Egypt. The three kingdoms were the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms.</p>	<p>What was life like for the Ancient Egyptians?</p> <p>Daily life in ancient Egypt revolved around the Nile and the fertile land along its banks. The yearly flooding of the Nile <u>enriched</u> the soil and brought good harvests and wealth to the land.</p> <p>The people of ancient Egypt built mudbrick homes in villages and in the country. They grew some of their own food and traded in the villages for the food and goods they could not produce</p>
	<p>When did the Ancient Egyptian achievements occur?</p> <p>The Ancient Egyptians were one of the first civilizations to form in the ancient world. Their inventions and technology had an impact on many civilizations to come. Their technology included the ability to build large construction projects such as pyramids and palaces, simple machines such as ramps and levers, and a complex system of government and religion.</p>	<p>How do we know about the Egyptian achievements?</p> <p>The main sources of information about ancient Egypt are the many monuments, objects and artifacts that have been recovered from archaeological sites, covered with hieroglyphs that have only recently been deciphered.</p>	<p>What Role did Religion play in the lives of Egyptians?</p> <p>Religion was a way for Egyptians to explain their surroundings, such as the annual Nile flooding. Daily happenings such as the sun setting and rising, were also explained through religion. Deities were modelled after humans, as in they lived and died.</p>

Irrigation: what farmers do when they add water to their fields.

Shaduf: a hand-operated machine used to transport water from a lower level to a higher one.

Sphinx: a mythological creature with a human head and a lion's body

Oasis: fertile tract of land that occurs in a desert wherever a supply of fresh water is available.

Egyptologist: an archaeologist who specializes in Egyptology.

Pyramid: a structure with four triangular sides.

Rosetta Stone: an ancient Egyptian stone bearing inscriptions in several languages and scripts

Tutankhamun: pharaoh in 1336 BCE, at just nine years of age. He ruled until he was 18, in 1327 BCE, when he died suddenly.

Howard Carter: a British archaeologist and Egyptologist who discovered the intact tomb of Tutankhamun.

Embalming: to try and preserve the body as long as possible. the Egyptians removed all moisture from the body, leaving only a dried form that would not easily decay.

Significant Individuals and Places



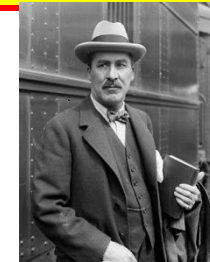
Tutankhamun

King Tutankhamun ruled Ancient Egypt from 1332 B.C. to 1323 B.C. He is most famous as the Pharaoh whose tomb was discovered by Howard Carter in 1922. It was the most well-preserved tomb ever found and led to a whole new understanding of Ancient Egypt



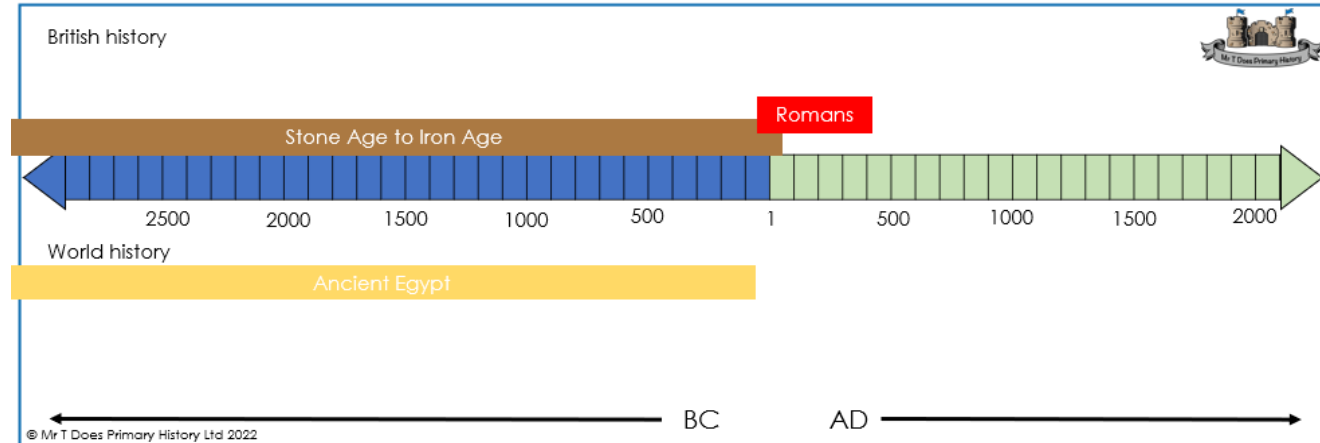
Valley of the Kings

The Valley of the Kings contains the tombs, or graves, of dozens of the royal rulers of ancient Egypt. The valley lies in the southern half of Egypt, just west of the Nile River. The tombs were built for the pharaohs (kings) who ruled from the 1500s bce to the 1000s bce.



Howard Carter

Howard Carter, (born May 9, 1874, Swaffham, Norfolk, England—died March 2, 1939, London), British archaeologist, who made one of the richest and most-celebrated contributions to Egyptology: the discovery (1922) of the largely intact tomb of King Tutankhamun.



Ancient civilisations

Ancient civilization refers specifically to the first settled and stable communities that became the basis for later states, nations, and empires. Apart from written records and carved inscriptions, the knowledge about ancient peoples is derived from the work of archaeologists. Most of the significant archaeological findings have been made in the past 200 years.

Pyramids:

Pyramids were built for Pharaohs (the ruler) to be buried in when they died. Ancient Egyptians were buried with their belongings and the tomb walls were painted with scenes from the dead person's life. By examining the objects (artefacts) and paintings in the tombs, we have been able to understand a lot more about life in Ancient Egypt.



Gods and Goddesses:

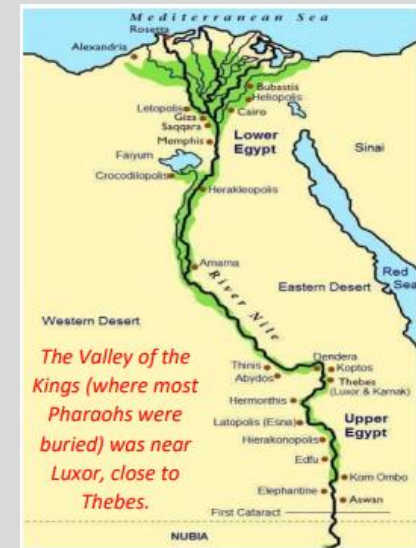
The Ancient Egyptians used to have many different Gods and Goddesses that they would pray to when they needed to. This is Anubis. Anubis was the God of mummification. He guided the dead to the next life. Priests often wore Anubis masks during mummification ceremonies. Anubis has the head of a jackal.



The River Nile:

Many people lived near to the River Nile. This was because of many reasons:

- It provided food and water.
- It was the quickest way to travel.
- Crops grew well in the nutrient rich ground.



Useful Websites

Britannica Kids – Ancient Egypt information and additional links to other key information.

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/ancient-Egypt/353087>

Super Brainy Beans – Ancient Egypt – Super Brainy History.

<https://superbrainybeans.com/history/egyptians/>

Twinkl History Homework Help – An introduction to Ancient Egypt:

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/blog/twinkl-homework-help-an-introduction-to-the-ancient-egyptians>