

Knowledge Organiser

Year: 3

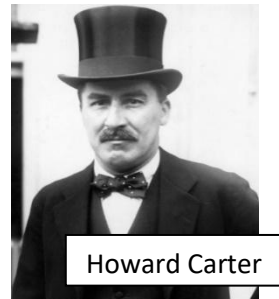
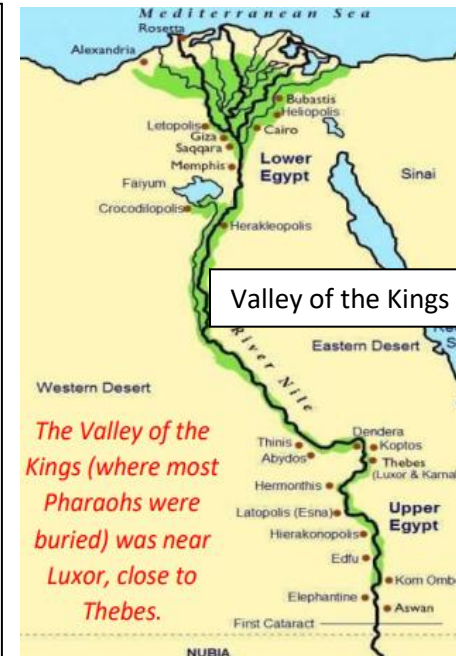
Term: Summer 2

Topic: Ancient Egypt

Key Vocabulary	Meaning
Afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
Canopic Jars	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.
Hieroglyphics	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols.
Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.
Papyrus	A plant that grew on the River Nile. It was used as an early version of paper.
Sarcophagus	A large, stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaoh's.
Linen	A light and cool fabric that worked well in the hot climate of Egypt.

Gods

- The Ancient Egyptians had Gods and Goddesses for many different aspects of life.
- There were more than 2000 gods in ancient Egypt. Most took human forms but some had animal heads.
- They believed the Gods protected the people and brought peace to Egypt.
- They believed that if they worshiped the Gods, they would take their characteristics into the afterlife.
- Pharaohs were believed to become gods and goddesses after death.



Egypt and the River Nile

- Egypt is located in the North East of Africa (below Europe).
- It borders Libya, Sudan, Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea.
- The Nile is the longest river in the world (6,695km or 4,160 miles).

The Ancient Egyptians

- The Ancient Egyptians ruled from **4500BC to 332AD**.
- The River Nile provided water and fertile soil that enabled the Ancient Egyptian people to farm and grow their own crops.
- They were then able to trade and sell what they grew.
- The River Nile also helped the Egyptians to transport goods and materials from place to place.



Houses

- There are no forests in Egypt so wood was not used for house building.
- The earliest people of Egypt lived in huts made from papyrus reeds.
- Later, the mud left behind after the annual flooding of the Nile was used to make bricks which could be used for building.



Tutankhamun's
Golden Death Mask

Pyramids

- Pyramids were built as tombs so that Ancient Egyptians could bury their Pharaoh and their families after they had passed away.
- The most famous pyramid is the Great Pyramid of Giza
- They also buried a huge amount of treasure and belongings with them to help them in the afterlife (boats, food clothing, luxury items).
- When a loved one passed away they preserved the body using a process called mummification. The Egyptians believed this would make their soul live on forever.

Weapons

- Ancient Egyptians used clubs, sword blades attached to wooden handles and knives.
- These were mostly made from bronze and copper.
- People also used throw sticks, slings and bows and arrows for combat and for hunting fowl.

Clothes

- The Ancient Egyptians wore clothing made from linen.
 - Most clothing was wrapped around and then held on with a belt.
 - Men wore wrap-around skirts similar to a kilt and women typically wore a long wrap-around dress that went down to their ankles.
- The Egyptians often went barefoot, but when they did wear shoes they wore sandals.
- Both men and women wore lots of jewellery including heavy bracelets, earrings, and necklaces.
 - Children didn't wear any clothing until they turned six years old.

Tutankhamun

- Tutankhamun, or King Tut, is the most famous Egyptian pharaoh because his tomb was discovered almost intact and full of treasures in 1922.
- Tutankhamun became Pharaoh aged 9 in 1332 BC. He died around the age of 18 and was buried in a tomb in the Valley of the Kings.
- In 1922 the Egyptologist Howard Carter discovered the tomb which contained 5,398 items including thrones, a solid gold coffin and Tutankhamun's famous golden death mask.

Food

- Fishing and agriculture were two of the most important jobs in Ancient Egypt.
- The most common foods eaten by the Ancient Egyptians were cereals, fruit and vegetables and fish from the River Nile.
- Sometimes, when there was a long drought, people had to use food that was stored from the previous year's harvest.
- Animals (goats, pigs, cows and antelope) were farmed but only the rich ate meat regularly.
- The Egyptians grew grapes to make wine and other fruits were used to make fruit juice.
- The Egyptians drank milk and made cheese from cow's and goat's milk.

Learning Objectives

Geography

Lesson 1	I can locate Egypt and explain the importance of the River Nile to the Ancient Egyptians
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History

Included in lesson above	I can place the Ancient Egyptian period on a timeline in relation to other period of history).
Lesson 1&2	I can explain what life was like in Ancient Egypt (homes, clothes, food, weapons, symbols of Ancient Egypt).
Lesson 3	I can explain the importance of the Gods to Ancient Egyptians.
Lesson 4	I can explain the importance of the Pyramids to the Ancient Egyptians.
Lesson 5	I can understand the significance of the discovery of Tutankhamun.
Lesson 6	I can show what I have learnt.



Great Pyramid of Giza



Egyptian
Clothing