

# History Knowledge Organiser

## Ancient Egyptians

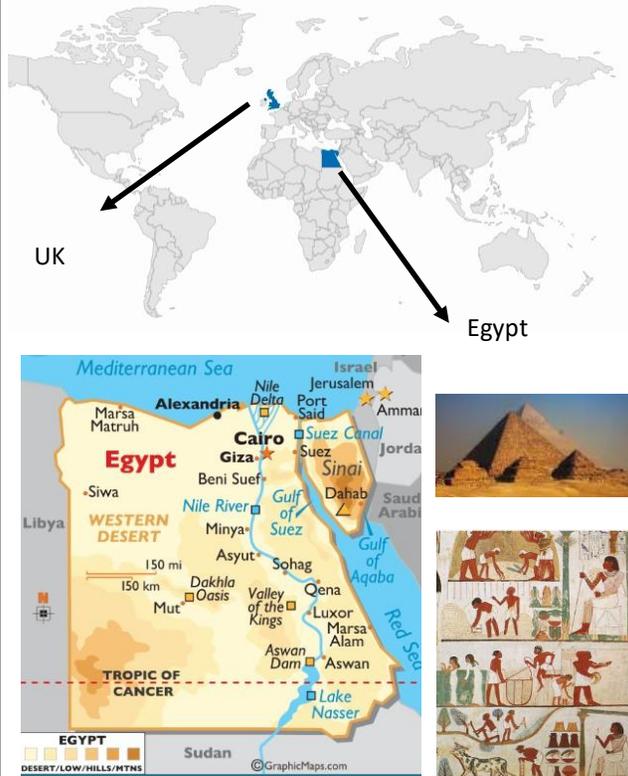
Yr 4

## Main Foci: Civilisation

### What should I already know?

- Egypt is a country in the **continent** of Africa.
- The **climate** of Egypt is different to that of the UK.
- Human and physical geographical features of Egypt.
- What life was like in Stone Age Britain.

### Diagrams



### Important Facts

- The Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also **fertile** soil - this means that people **settled** near the banks of the Nile as it was considered a prime location. They were among the first **civilisations** to use **irrigation** systems.
- The Nile also provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and a key means of transport.
- We know about **ancient** Egyptian life because of evidence such as the pyramids, the **artefacts** that were found there and methods of communications such as the use of **hieroglyphics** and **papyrus** rolls.
- Egyptian **society** was very **hierarchical** - this means that some groups of people were deemed more important than others. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian **society**.
- **Mummification** was the process of **preserving** a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the **afterlife**.
- The bodies of important people, such as **pharaohs**, were placed in these **pyramids**, which were built as **tombs**.
- Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were **polytheists** - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. These were called **deities**.

### Vocabulary

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| afterlife          | a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal   |
| ancient            | belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410)   |
| archaeologist      | someone who studies the past by exploring old remains  |
| architecture       | the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings  |
| artefacts          | an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like  |
| chronology         | the order of events in time  |
| circa              | Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.   |
| civilisation       | a human <b>society</b> with its own social organisation and <b>culture</b> .   |
| climate            | the general weather conditions that are typical of a place   |
| continent          | a very large area of land that consists of many <b>countries</b> . Europe is a <b>continent</b> .  |
| culture            | activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation   |
| deities            | a god or goddess   |
| fertile            | rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants   |
| hierarchy          | a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in <b>society</b>  |
| hieroglyphics      | symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, for example those of ancient Egypt.  |
| irrigation         | supply land with water in order to help crops grow   |
| mummification      | If a dead body is <b>mummified</b> , it is <b>preserved</b> , for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth                                     |
| papyrus            | a tall water plant that grows in Africa  |
| pharaoh            | a king of <b>ancient</b> Egypt   |
| polytheists        | the worship of or belief in more than one god  |
| preserve           | making sure that something remains as it is, and does not change or end  |
| pyramids           | ancient stone buildings with four triangular sloping sides. The most famous pyramids are those built in ancient Egypt to contain the bodies of their kings and queens. |
| sarcophagus        | a large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in <b>ancient</b> times   |
| settler/settlement | people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement   |
| society            | people in general, thought of as a large organized group   |
| tomb               | a large grave that is above ground   |
| trade              | the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services   |

Timeline

c. 3500 BC: Early settlers settle in the Nile valley.

c. 2700 BC: First stone pyramid built.

c. AD 300: Last use of hieroglyphic writing.

c. 3100 BC: Development of hieroglyphics

c. 2600 BC: Pyramid of Giza built.

1922: Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun.

### Procedural Knowledge

- Describe how Egyptian **artefacts** and ruins tell us about their **culture**, and **religious beliefs**.
- Describe what Egyptian life was like for different groups of people.
- Describe how the Egyptian **society** has had an impact on modern society.
- Describe why people chose to **settle** in certain areas in ancient Egypt.
- Compare what was happening in the Egyptian **civilisation** with what was happening in Britain at the same time. Compare aspects of life such as achievements, society, beliefs, and architecture.
- Present what you know about the Egyptians using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography, English, Maths, Computing, etc)
- Use appropriate vocabulary to communicate about the Egyptians.

## History Knowledge Organiser

**Ancient Egyptians**

**Yr 4**

**Main Foci: Civilisation**

|   |                |              |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| Question 1: Name an ancient Egyptian achievement. | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
|   |                |              |

|   |                |              |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| Question 2: The Egyptians were considered influential to modern society. They contributed ideas about....(tick all that are true) | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| written language  |                |              |
| measurements  |                |              |
| time and the calendar   |                |              |

|   |                |              |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| Question 3: The Ancient Egyptians were among the first civilisations to use an irrigation system. Irrigation means: | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
|   |                |              |

|                            |                |              |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Question 4: Circa means... | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| pyramid                    |                |              |
| century                    |                |              |
| around                     |                |              |
| circle                     |                |              |

|  |                |              |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| Question 5: The discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb was important because...   | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| the artefacts he was buried with told us a lot about life in ancient Egypt |                |              |
| Howard Carter found him  |                |              |
| we know who killed him   |                |              |

|   |                |              |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| Question 6: The Egyptians built the pyramids around the same time as: | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| the Stone Age in Britain  |                |              |
| the Romans came to Britain  |                |              |
| the Vikings came to Britain   |                |              |
| William the Conqueror wins the Battle of Hastings                     |                |              |

|   |                |              |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| Question 7: We know how the Ancient Egyptians lived because of....(tick all that apply) | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| pyramids  |                |              |
| written language  |                |              |
| artefacts   |                |              |

|  |                |              |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| Question 8: The Nile was important because...(tick all that are true). | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| it provided settlers with fertile land to grow crops                   |                |              |
| it was a river   |                |              |
| the banks grew papyrus reeds which they used to write on               |                |              |
| it provided opportunities for fishing                                  |                |              |

|   |                |              |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| Question 9: The process of mummification was used so help preserve the bodies of pharaohs. This was so that they could make the journey to... | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
| Egypt   |                |              |
| the Nile  |                |              |
| the afterlife   |                |              |
| pyramids  |                |              |

|  |                |              |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| Question 10: Pyramids were used as tombs. A synonym for the word tomb is.... | Start of unit: | End of unit: |
|  |                |              |