

NPA Knowledge Organiser: Year 3 History (Ancient Egypt)



Key Vocabulary

canopic jar	Jars with intestines, stomach, lungs and liver - all of which were thought to be needed in the afterlife.
cartouche	An oval containing hieroglyphics with a horizontal line underneath indicating a royal name.
hieroglyphics	A writing system where picture symbols stood for meanings or sounds. It meant 'sacred carving'.
irrigation	Using the Nile. Egyptians would use annual flooding to channel water to dry areas to helping crops grow.
mummy	A body prepared for burial according to ancient Egyptian practice.
sarcophagus	A stone coffin adorned with a sculpture or inscription containing a mummy.
scarab	The use of the common scarab beetle was often used as a symbol for rebirth.
tomb	A chamber or vault to protect the dead, the most elaborate built within pyramids or underground.
papyrus	A type of plant grown in abundance in ancient Egypt turned into a paper-like material for writing.
pyramids	Over 130 giant pyramids were created as tombs for pharaohs, mostly built west of the River Nile.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Gods

Amun - King of gods (head of a ram).

Anubis - God of mummification and priests often wore masks of Anubis during ceremonies (head of a jackal).

Bast - Goddess of protection and of household entertainment (head of a cat).

Sekmet - God of war and battle (head of a lion).

Horus - God of the sky (head of a falcon)

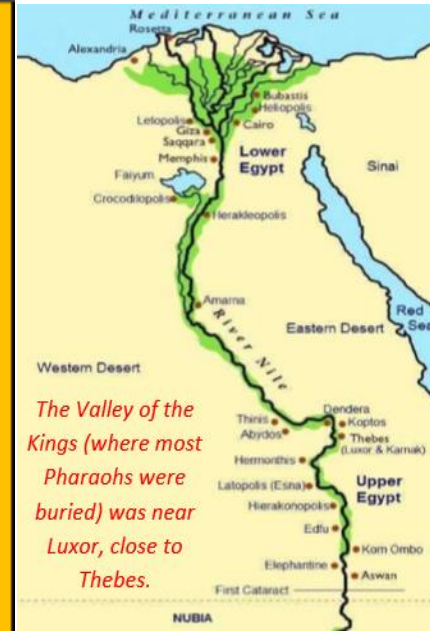


Afterlife

Ancient Egyptians believed that when they died, they would make a journey to another world where they would lead a new life. They would need all the things they had used when they were alive, so families would put those things in their graves. Egyptians paid vast amounts of money to have their bodies properly preserved. Those who were poor were buried in the sand whilst the rich were buried in a tomb.

Farming

Egyptians grew many crops, the most important being grain used to make bread, porridge and beer. They also grew vegetables and used irrigation to their advantage.



The Valley of the Kings (where most Pharaohs were buried) was near Luxor, close to Thebes.



Area near the River Nile that flooded was known as the **Black Land**. Areas further away were known as the **Red Land**. They relied on the Nile's flood to grow crops and farm.

Howard Carter, archaeologist (1874 - 1939)

"Can you see anything?" It was all I could to get out the words, "Yes, wonderful things." [when entering Tutankhamun's tomb for the first time]

DID YOU KNOW?

The River Nile is about 6,670 km (4,160 miles) in length and is the longest river in Africa and in the world. Fertile soil along the banks of the river were used to produce food for themselves and their animals.



<https://www.dkfindout.com/us/search/ancient-egyptians/>
<https://www.historyforkids.net/ancient-egypt.html>



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Timeline

6000 B.C.	5000 B.C.	4500 B.C.	3500 B.C.	3000 B.C.	2500 B.C.	1500 B.C.	1325 B.C.	332 B.C.	30 B.C.
People settle near the River Nile	Farmed wheat, barley and cattle	Use of sails for the first time	First use of hieroglyphics	Buildings of mud brick	Sphinx and Giza Pyramids	Valley of the Kings tombs built	King Tutankhamun buried	Alexander the Great rules	Death of Cleopatra

Timeline of Key Events:

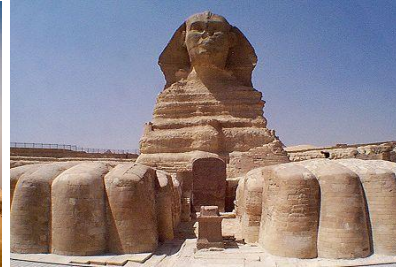
All dates below are approximate

Old Kingdom: 2600 BCE - 2100 BCE

Middle Kingdom: 2000 BCE - 1650 BCE

New Kingdom: 1540 BCE - 1075 BCE

7500 BCE	First settlers in Nile valley
3500 BCE	First use of hieroglyphic symbols
3100 BCE	Narmer unites regions of Lower and Upper Egypt.
2650 BCE	First step pyramid built
2550 BCE	Pyramids at Giza built
2335 BCE	Pyramid texts written (magical spells to protect pharaohs)
1472 BCE	Hatshepsut becomes caretaker ruler. (Later declares herself pharaoh)
1336 BCE	Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh
1279 BCE	Ramses II becomes pharaoh
1100 BCE	Upper & Lower Egypt split
332 BCE	Alexander the Great conquers Egypt
196 BCE	Rosetta stone carved
1279 BCE	Ramses II becomes pharaoh
30 BCE	Egypt becomes a Roman Province
1922 CE	Carter discovers Tutankhamen's tomb



Famous & important Pharaohs

1	Narmer	Said to be the first Pharaoh of all Egypt, around 3150 BCE. Also known as <i>Warrior Menes</i> .
2	Khufu	Pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza.
3	Hatshepsut	First and longest-reigning female Pharaoh.
4	Tutankhamun	Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings (mask, left).
5	Ramses II	Often known as <i>Ramses the Great</i> , his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. Built more statues and temples than any other!
6	Cleopatra VII	Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony & Julius Caesar.

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FAMOUS FIGURES



King Tutankhamun (1341 B.C.)

Known for his intact tomb discovered in the Valley of Kings in 1922 by Howard Carter (English archaeologist). Known now simply as 'King Tut', he took the throne aged 9 and died aged 19. His tomb was filled with precious jewellery, artefacts, gold, a mural of his journey to the afterlife and his now famous death mask and sarcophagus.

Ramses III (1155 B.C.)

Best known for defending his country in three great wars, twice against the advancing Libyans and once against the Sea People.

Cleopatra VII (69 B.C.)

She reigned as the queen of Egypt and inspired a Shakespeare play and several movies. She was part of the Macedonian dynasty and became romantically involved with Roman leaders Julius Caesar and Mark Anthony. In a male dominated society, her political ambition and power led to her legacy.

By the end of this unit, you'll know:

- About ancient Egyptian life by studying artefacts
- What was important to people during this time period
- How to explain the ancient ritual of mummification
- How evidence can give us different answers about the past
- How to compare and contrast Egyptian writing with your own
- How to compare and contrast the powers of different Egyptian gods

