

Uplands Junior School Knowledge Organiser

Subject: History

Topic: Ancient Egyptians

Year: 3

Historical knowledge

- *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.
- *The Ancient Egyptians left evidence such as the pyramids, artefacts that were found there and methods of communications such as the use of hieroglyphics and papyrus rolls.
- *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.
- *Howard Carter was a famous Egyptologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.

Key vocabulary

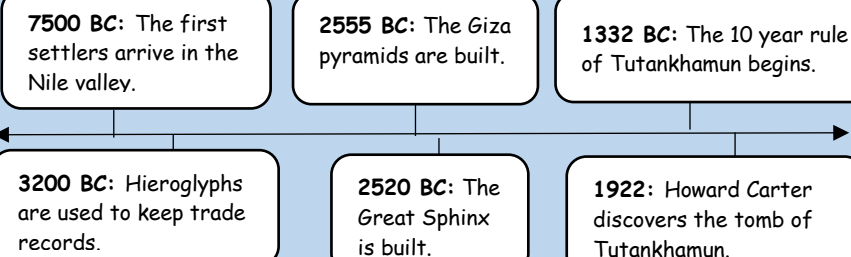
Afterlife	Relating to the time after a person's death.
Amulet	A small object worn or carried by someone in the name of a god as that person believed that they would receive protection.
Canopic Jar	Small containers that would hold the internal organs of a mummy.
Egyptologist	Someone who studies the ancient Egyptians. One of the most famous examples was Howard Carter.
Hieroglyphics	A system of writing that used pictures and symbols instead of letters and numbers.
Mummification	The process of preserving the skin and flesh of a body by embalming it and drying it out.
Papyrus	A type of ancient paper used by the Egyptians.
Pharaoh	The supreme leaders of the land. These could be either Kings or Queens.
Pyramid	A four-sided structure that was built by the Egyptians.
Rosetta Stone	A stone slab found with identical Egyptian and Greek writing, meaning that the hieroglyphics could be decoded and understood.
Sarcophagus	A stone container for a body.
Scarab	A type of beetle found in Egypt that was sacred to the Egyptians.
Scribe	The name for someone who could read and write.
Sphinx	A mythical being that had the body of a lion or cat and the head of a human.
Tomb	A place where a body would be buried or laid to rest. These were usually reserved for important people.

Diagrams



- *Egypt is a country in the continent of Africa.
- *The climate in Egypt varies from cold to extremely hot. Along the northern coast of the country the climate is Mediterranean during winter (December through March) - cool, windy and humid, with occasional rains.
- *The river Nile is the longest river in the world.

Timeline



Historical skills

- *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.
- *Explain why people chose to settle in certain areas in ancient Egypt.
- *Use appropriate vocabulary to communicate about the Egyptians.
- *Study Ancient Egypt using maps and globes.
- *Place the chronology of key events of the Ancient Egyptian civilization on a timeline including BC/AD.
- *Examine Ancient Egyptian Artefacts (such as vases) and use these to make inferences about the past.