

# Our Lady's Catholic Primary School – Knowledge Organiser



Spring Term 1

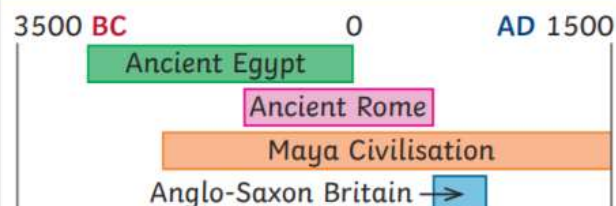
History: Ancient Egypt

Year Group 3

## Sticky knowledge:

- To locate ancient Egypt in time and place.
- To know that the Egyptian landscape and find out how it impacted on people's lives in Ancient Egypt.
- To know about Tutankhamun and how artefacts can teach us and find out about the past.
- To know about Egyptians tombs, pyramids and burial sites.
- To recall, select and organise historical information.

### Timeline



## Key vocabulary:

**Afterlife:** The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.

**Artefacts:** They are objects shape by humans that are of archaeological, historical, or cultural interest.

**Canopic jars:** Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lings, intestines, liver and stomach.

**Egyptologist:** An archaeologist who focusses on Ancient Egypt.

**Hieroglyphics:** A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols.

**Irrigation:** A system of canals or channels dug by the Egyptians to supply water to grow crops over a larger area.

**Mummification:** The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.

**Papyrus:** A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. It was used as an early version of paper.

**Pharaoh:** The supreme ruler of all Ancient Egypt.

**Pyramids:** They are massive structures built as tombs for pharaohs.

**Sarcophagus:** A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaohs.

## Tutankhamun Facts:

Born: around 1341 BC

Died: around 1323 BC

Pharaoh from approx. 1333 BC to 1323 BC

Known as the 'boy king' as he became pharaoh aged only 9

Tomb contained over 3000 treasures

Historians believe Tutankhamun died suddenly as the tomb was finished hastily.



## Famous Egyptologist:



**Howard Carter** - discoverer of Tutankhamun's Tomb (an underground burial chamber) in 1922 in the Valley of the Kings.



## What I already know:

- Place the time studied on a timeline.
- Find out about everyday lives of people in time studied.
- Identify the differences between ways of life at different times
- Use a range of sources to find out about a period.
- Use the library and the internet for research.

## The River Nile:



The Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas. Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

## Sphinx – head of a human and body of a lion Great Sphinx of Giza

