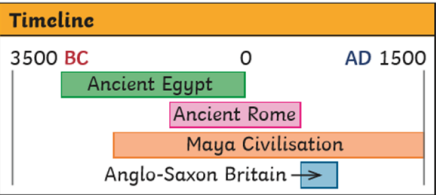
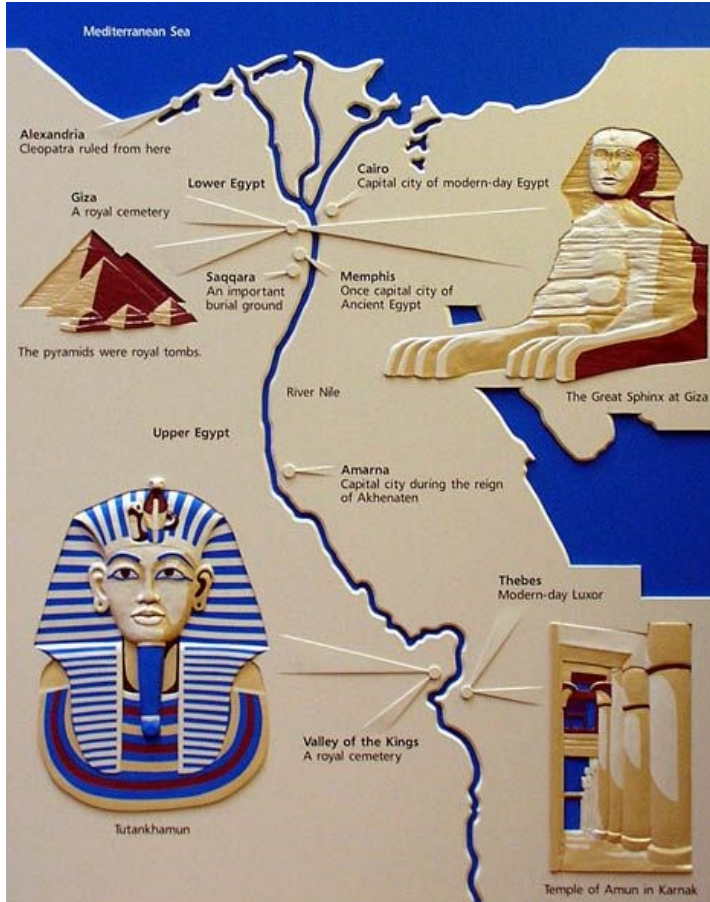


Year 3 Autumn Term Knowledge Organiser

KEY QUESTION: How are our lives different to the ancient Egyptians?



Egypt is in the continent of Africa. It is closer to the equator so its climate is hotter with less rain. Its major river is the Nile which runs into the Mediterranean Sea.



This timeline shows where Ancient Egypt fits with different periods of History we study.

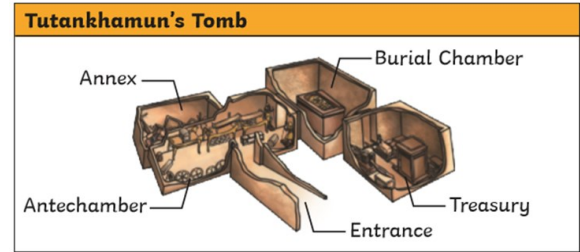
Ancient Egypt Vocabulary

Egypt	Papyrus	Canopic jars	Polytheistic
Egyptian	Tomb	Imesty	Horus
Pyramid	Desert	Hapi	Eye of Horus
Pharaoh	Mattock	Hathor	Ra
Mummy	Sycle	Coffin	Osiris
Mummification	Plough	Shaduf	Isis
Sphinx	Irrigation	Leverage	Coffin Mask
Nile	Mask	Hierarchy	Rosetta Stone
Irrigation		Scarab beetle	Nile



The ancient Egyptians were experts in building. They built the **Great Sphinx of Giza**.

The **Great Pyramid at Giza** is the oldest of the seven wonders of the ancient world.



Tutankhamun's death mask

Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered in 1922 by the archaeologist Howard Carter. Over 3000 treasures were contained inside including an incredible golden death mask.



7500BC: The first people settled in the Nile delta.	3200BC: To track trade, hieroglyphics were used on papyrus.	2640BC: The first pyramid was built. The 'step' pyramid was over 70m tall.	2555BC: The Giza pyramids were built for 3 pharaohs. The largest was 142m tall.	2520BC: The Sphinx was built and is still the largest stone statue ever made.	2000BC: The first ploughs used attached to oxen—a revolution in farming.	1539BC: The valley of the kings was started where pharaohs were buried.	1332BC - 1322BC: Tutankhamun, 'the boy king', reigned. He died aged only 18.	51BC - 30BC: Cleopatra, the last pharaoh, ruled Egypt. She was defeated in battle by the Romans.
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The AfterLife



The ancient Egyptians also believed in a never-ending afterlife. They thought it was more important than their life on Earth, so they spent a lot of time planning for their death.

The Egyptians believed that when they died their soul left their bodies. After they were buried their soul would return and together with the body would live forever in the afterlife when the world had ended. Unless their body was preserved, it would be no good in the afterlife.

The ancient Egyptians preserved the bodies of important people through **mummification**. They built special **tombs** to be buried in, which they filled with all their favourite things. Some pharaohs built their tombs in the shape of giant **pyramids**.

A death mask, that looked like the person when they were alive, was made and put on top of the mummy so that their soul (Ba) could find them.



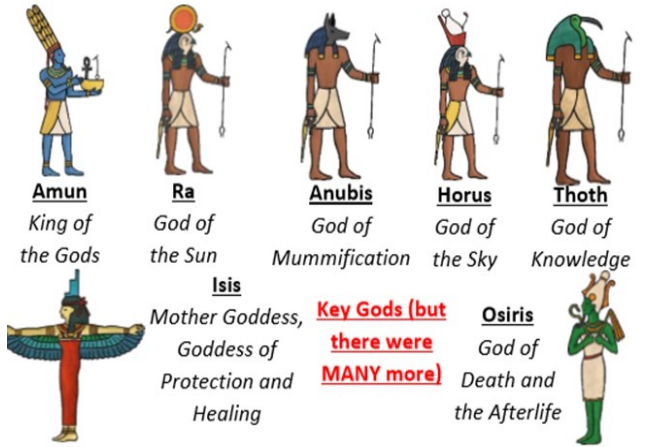
Embalming and Mummification

1. Wash the body.
2. Pull out the brain through the nostrils with a hook and fill the skull with sawdust.
3. Remove all internal organs except the heart. Put them into canopic jars.
4. Cover the body in natron salt and leave it to dry for 40 days.
5. Remove the natron salt and pack the body with straw, dried grass or linen.
6. Apply makeup and fake eyes.
7. Wrap the body in linen fabric, adding amulets and a Book of the Dead.
8. Place the mummy in a sarcophagus (decorated coffin).



canopic jars

Egyptian Gods



Hieroglyphs

The ancient Egyptians invented a writing system using symbols called **hieroglyphs**, which comes from a Greek word meaning 'sacred carving'. This is because they believed that **hieroglyphs** had been invented by the gods.



Activities to complete at home *Bring in your work so it can be shared and celebrated*

1. Imagine you are an archaeologist on a dig. Write a diary entry about your experiences and what you might have found.
2. Visit your local library and find some non-fiction books on ancient Egypt. Use what you have found to create a map of landmarks with some information you have found about each of them.
3. Create an Egyptian themed board game and teach your friends and family how to play. Can you add to it as you learn more about this amazing period of history?
4. Create a fact file on a subject of ancient Egyptian history that fascinates you. You might choose a pharaoh, a god, the River Nile, the pyramids or mummification
5. Find and make some ancient Egyptian food. There are some tasty and easy to follow recipes online.



These are some of the texts we will be using during Reading sessions.

