

Knowledge Organiser - Year 4—Geography/History: Ancient Egypt

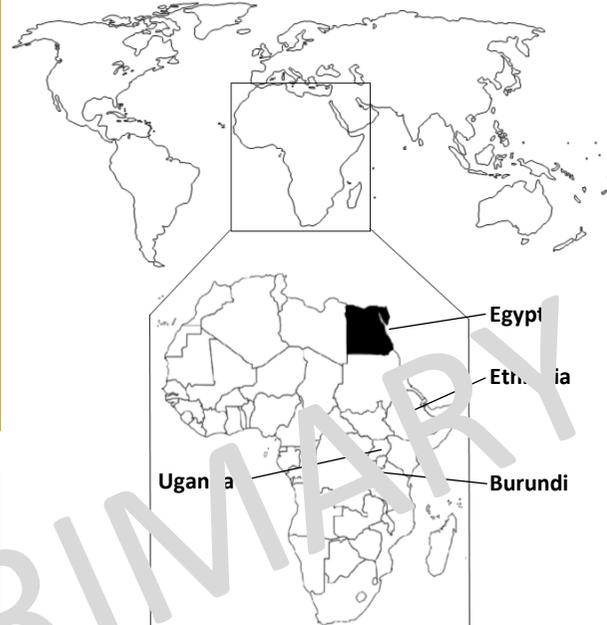
Key Question — How did the River Nile contribute to the success of the Ancient Egyptians?



Ways in which Ancient Egyptians utilised the River Nile

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Food | Home to a variety of fish which provided a valuable source of food. |
| Growing Food (Agriculture) | Due to the lack of rain, Ancient Egyptians created mechanisms to enable farmers to divert water from the river to water their crops. Such methods are still used today. |
| Transportation | It was used as a natural highway to transport large quantities of goods. It was quicker to travel via the river |
| Water | Rainfall is almost non-existent, so flooding was welcomed as it provided the only source of moisture to sustain crops as well as bathing, drinking, cleaning equipment and clothes. |

Where in the world is it?



Key Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Basin | The land drained by a river and its many tributaries. |
| Confluence | The meeting of two bodies of flowing water to form a single channel. |
| Cultivated | Plants that have been grown for a purpose in a particular area by people. |
| Delta | Area that is formed when a river empties into a sea/ocean. |
| Flooding | When water overflows onto dry land. |
| Floodplain | Low flat land along a river that is flooded when the river overflows. |
| Mouth | The end of the river where it meets the sea/ocean. |
| River | Large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river. |
| Sediment | Thick rich mud (black silt) left after floods have retreated. |
| Shaduf | Hand operated device for lifting water. |
| Source | The beginning of the river. |
| Tributaries | Stream or river that flows into a larger river. |

Key Places

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Egypt | Country located in the north east of Africa. |
| Cairo | Capital City of Egypt. |
| Blue Nile | One of two rivers that forms the River Nile, which originates from Lake Tana in Ethiopia. |
| White Nile | One of two rivers that forms the River Nile, which originates from Lake Victoria in Uganda. |
| Nile Basin | Its drainage basin covering eleven countries throughout north eastern Africa. |
| Nile Delta | Largest delta in the world which provided Ancient Egypt with very fertile land. |
| Ruvubu River | Located in Burundi, the Ruvubu River is the official source of the River Nile. |
| Lake Victoria | Named after Queen Victoria after being discovered by John Hanning Speke. |
| Mediterranean Sea | Where the River Nile ends (The Mouth). |



The Three Seasons

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| The Flooding Season (June - September) | The Growing Season (October - February) | The Harvesting Season (March - May) |
|---|--|--|

Key Concepts

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Biome | Large area of Earth that has certain weather and certain types of living things. There are 5 main types of biome, all of which have different characteristics. They are: Desert, Forest, Grassland, Tundra and Aquatic. |
| Environment | The natural environment or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives or operates in. |
| Fertile | Soil that is high in nutrients which help plants grow and keep them healthy. |
| Irrigation | Irrigation is the artificial supply of water to agricultural land. |
| Settlement | A place where people establish a community utilising the natural resources of the area (Ancient Egyptians settled along the banks of the river due to the rich fertile soil as well as land beyond that was the Sahara Desert) |
| Weather | Weather is the day to day condition of the atmosphere. This includes temperature, rainfall and wind. |

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
| Biome | | Biome: Desert |
| Low level of Rainfall | No standing water | |
| During the day, temperature between 29—35°C | During the night, temperature between 13-20°C | |
| Egypt is 90% desert | | |