

Key Question — What did we learn from the Ancient Egyptians?

Knowledge Organiser - Year 4—History: The Ancient Egyptians

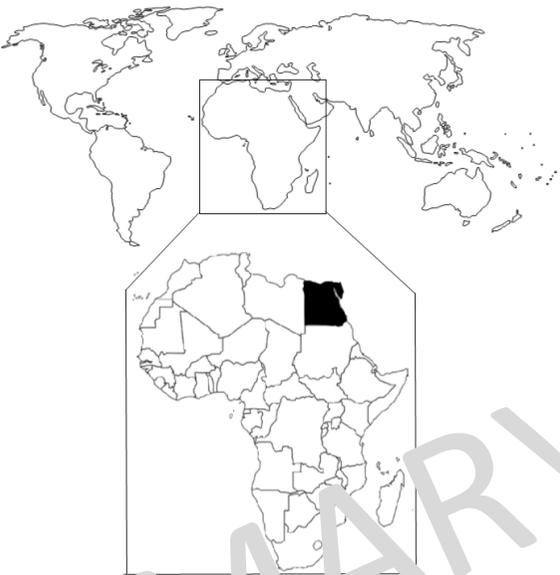
Ancient Civilisations

Ancient Mesopotamia	Ancient Egypt	Indus Valley Civilisation	The Shang Dynasty
5000BC to 333BC	3200BC to 332BC	3200BC to 1700BC	1766BC to 1046BC

Ancient Egyptian Timeline

Date	Key Events
3100BC	Old Kingdom—Egypt unified under King Narmer.
2600BC	Pyramids built at Giza.
1400BC	Akhenaten changed Egyptian religion.
1324 BC	Tutankhamun dies after ruling for ten years.
332BC	Alexander The Great conquers Egypt.
1922 AD	Howard Carter discovers Tutankhamun’s tomb.

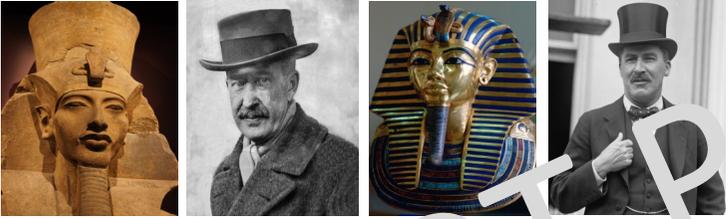
Where in the world is it?



Key Vocabulary

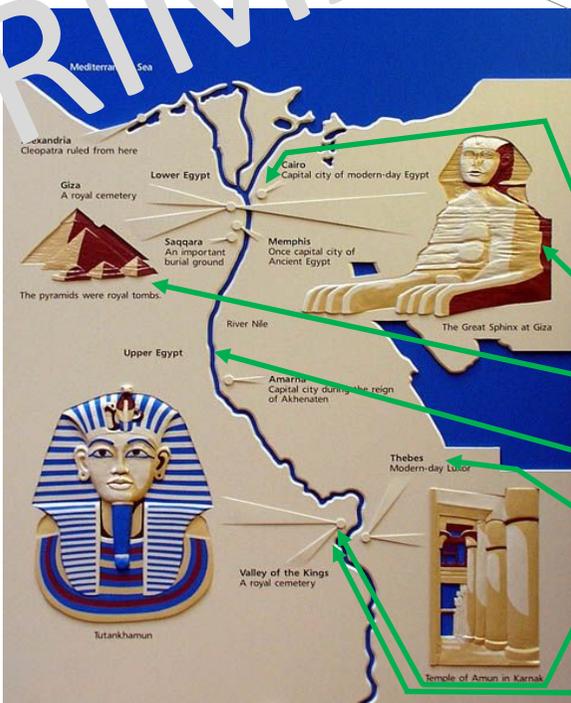
artefact		Remains of past human life and activities, from the earliest stone tools to man made objects, that were buried or thrown away and discovered in the present day.
canopic jars		Jars used to store the soft inside parts of a dead body as part of the mummification process to preserve a dead body.
cartouche		Oblong oval, hieroglyphic which was a crown to contain the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs that spelled out the name of a King or Queen.
hieroglyphics		Writing system using picture symbols used in ancient Egypt. They have been found carved in stone and painted on walls of ancient tombs.
mummification		A way to preserve a dead body to stop it from decaying by embalming and wrapping it in linen bandages.
papyrus		Tall plant like a reed, it was used to make paper by the Ancient Egyptians. The stalk was cut into thin strips, dried and pressed together to make paper.
pharaoh		King (or occasionally Queen) in Ancient Egypt. Often thought to be a god by the people they ruled over.
sarcophagus		A stone container for a coffin or a body. They were often painted or decorated ornately.

Akhenaten Lord Carnarvon Tutankhamun Howard Carter



Key Concepts

Archaeology	The study of things that people made, used, and left behind to try to understand what people of the past were like and how they lived.
Civilisation	Advanced human community with its own social organisations, culture, religion, agriculture and written language.
Empire	A large group of nations or peoples ruled over by an emperor, empress, other powerful sovereign or government.
Society	Community of people living in a hierarchical system in a particular country or region and having shared customs, laws, and organisations.
Sources	Something that tells us about history, such as: documents, pictures, sound recordings, books, films, objects. Any artefact from the period in question that conveys information.



Key Places

Cairo	Capital city of Egypt today.
The Sphinx	Large human-headed lion carved from a mound of natural rock. It is located near the Giza pyramid complex.
The Pyramids	Stone pyramid-shaped structures built to be used as tombs for Ancient Egyptian kings and queens.
River Nile	Provided water to drink, grow crops, wash and allowed transport by boat.
Thebes	The ancient capital of Egypt very close to the Nile River.
Valley of the Kings	Valley on the west bank of the Nile at Luxor with ancient tombs that once contained mummies and valuables.
Valley of the Queens	Close to the Valley of the Kings. Burial tombs of ancient Queens.