

Knowledge Organiser for Year 3 History– Ancient Egyptians

Big question: How do ancient tombs and artefacts help us to learn about the past?

National curriculum specification

- Explore the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the earliest civilizations appeared.
- An in-depth study into... Ancient Egyptians.
- Ask perceptive questions
- Know and understand significant achievements and follies of mankind
- Understand historical concepts: change, cause and consequence
- Use historical sources to analyse trends, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts; including written narratives and analyses
- Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
- Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history

Timeline of key events

7500 BCE	First settlers in the Nile Valley
3500 BCE	First use of hieroglyphics.
3100 BCE	Narmer unites the regions of Lower and Upper Egypt.
2650 BCE	The first step pyramid was built.
2550 BCE	Pyramids of Giza were built.
2335 BCE	Pyramid texts were first written (magical spells to protect pharaohs).
1472 BCE	Hatshepsut becomes caretaker ruler (to later declare herself Pharaoh).
1336 BCE	Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh.
1279 BCE	Ramses II becomes pharaoh.
1100 BCE	Upper and Lower Egypt split back into 2.
332 BCE	Alexander the Great conquered Egypt.
196 BCE	Rosetta Stone carved with Hieroglyphics.
30 BCE	Egypt becomes a Province of Rome.
November 4 th 1922	Howard Carter discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Key facts/figures

170	Pharaohs in Ancient Egypt
138	Number of Ancient Egyptian pyramids built.

Key places/ people

River Nile	River running through Egypt, people relied on it's floods to grow crops and to farm.
Giza	Third-largest city in Egypt, place of many pyramid sites.

Valley of the Kings	Found on the West bank of the Nile. Place of burial of the Pharaohs and their belongings.
Namer	Said to be the first Pharaoh of all Egypt. Also known as Warrior Menes.
Khufu	Pharaoh responsible for the building of the great pyramid of Giza.
Hatshepsut	First and longest-reigning female Pharaoh.
Tutankhamun	Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings.
Ramses II	Cleopatra VII considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Stayed in power by siding with famous Romans such as Mark Antony and Julius Caesar.
Amun	King of the Gods
Ra	God of the Sun
Anubis	God of Mummification
Horus	God of the Sky
Thoth	God of Knowledge
Isis	Mother Goddess, goddess of protection and healing.
Osiris	God of Death and the Afterlife.

Key vocabulary/Tier 3	
Afterlife	A place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
Akhet	The season of the year when the Nile flooded.
Canopic Jars	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy.
Dynasty	A period of rule when a series of Pharaohs all came from the same family.
Egyptologists	An archaeologist who focusses on Ancient Egypt.
Hieroglyphics	A type of writing which using pictures and symbols.
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.
Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.
Sarcophagus	A large stone box that help a mummy's coffin.

Key concepts	
Egyptian pyramids were build for the Pharaohs and their families.	
The afterlife was very important to Egyptians, they believed that mummification would preserve their soul in the afterlife forever.	
Ancient Egyptians invented lots of things that we use today; paper, pens, locks, keys and toothpaste.	
Lots was learn about the Ancient Egyptians from the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb by	

Howard Carter in 1922.

