

Year 3 Summer 1 Knowledge Organiser: What's so amazing about the Ancient Egyptians?

Skills

- Place the time studied on a timeline (H)
- Sequence several events or artefacts (H)
- Find out about every day lives of people in time studied (H)
- Identify reasons for and results of people's actions (H)
- Understand why people may have wanted to do something (H)
- Look at representations of the period – museum, artifacts etc (H)
- Observe small details – artefacts, pictures (H)
- Use a range of sources to find out about a period (H)
- Begin to use the library and internet for research (H)
- Begin to identify points on maps A,B and C (G)

Knowledge

- The Ancient Egyptian civilization began around 3500 BCE when people began to build walled villages along the banks of the River Nile and many were successful farmers because of the fertile lands of the River Nile Valley
- They invented one of the earliest known writing systems where symbols are used called hieroglyphs, which were written by scribes and were a way of keeping a record of everyday life and business deals and laws.
- They built pyramids as burial tombs for Pharaohs and they were enormous structures made of huge pieces of limestone, many of which are still visited today and are 5000 years old
- They worshipped many gods and goddesses and many took the form of animals
- The end of the Ancient Egyptians came 30 BCE when Pharaoh Cleopatra VII died and the Roman empire conquered Egypt

Bridging back



Year 3- Stone Age to
Iron Age

Golden thread		Definition
Settlement		A community in which people live.
Invasion		The taking over of a place with force.
Ruler		A leader who commands.
Diversity		A variety of people from different ethnicities or backgrounds.
Landscape		The features of an area of land.
Trade		Buying and selling goods and services.
Travel		To go from one place to another.

Bridging forward



Year 3- Summer 1
What did the four
first cities have in
common and
what were their
achievements?

Year 3 Knowledge Mat: What's so amazing about the Ancient Egyptians?

Golden Thread: Trade
Summer 2

Essential vocabulary	
canopic jar	A decorative jar for storing and preserving organs.
pyramid	A giant tomb to bury dead pharaohs and their families, made with larger pieces of sandstone. Square at the bottom, with four triangle sides.
afterlife	Life after death.
mummification	Removing moisture and preserving a body before burial, so that it doesn't decay.
sarcophagus	A coffin usually made of carved stone for a Pharaoh.
hieroglyphics	Ancient Egyptian symbols for words and sounds.
papyrus	A plant that grows in the Nile like reeds. It was used to make paper, baskets, medicine, food and clothes.
Pharaoh	A King or Queen of Ancient Egypt.



Bridging back:
Year 3 Stone Age to Iron Age

Questions	Essential Knowledge
Why was the Nile important in Ancient Egypt?	The Nile is a river in Egypt. It was used as a source of water in Ancient Egypt. It helped people to travel and trade from city to city along the Nile.
What did Ancient Egyptians do with their dead?	Dead people were mummified. Organs were preserved in canopic jars. The heart was left and the brain was pulled out through the nose. Dry bodies were wrapped in cloth before being buried in a sarcophagus.
How do we know about the Ancient Pharaohs?	The lives of Ancient Egyptians and the Pharaohs can be examined through artefacts. These can tell us about their jobs, their hobbies and their traditions.
How were gods and goddesses important to Ancient Egyptian culture?	There were lots of different gods and goddesses which were important for all aspects of life. Statues of the gods decorated pyramids and tombs.
What are hieroglyphs and what can they tell us about Ancient Egypt?	Hieroglyphs are the written language of the Ancient Egyptians. They were translated from the Rosetta stone. They are found in Egypt and tell us what happened.



Bridging forward:
Year 4 Ancient Greece