

Year 5 Autumn History Knowledge Organiser (Ancient Egypt)

<u>An Introduction</u>	<u>Egyptian Rulers</u>	<u>Egyptian Society & Settlements</u>	<u>Egyptian Beliefs & Burials</u>	<u>Egyptian Artefacts</u>	<u>Ancient Egypt's relationship to British History</u>
• Ancient Egypt started in around 3100 BC and ended with the death of Cleopatra VII in 30BCE. • River Nile = Located in the Nile Valley Egypt= Northeast Africa. • They discovered and invented systems for writing and for maths. They also created buildings, temples and tomb. • They invented methods of irrigation, using large canals to supply fresh water to their crops. The Egyptians also used hand ploughs and larger ploughs that were pulled by oxen.	• Pharaohs were the monarchs of ancient Egypt from the First Dynasty (c. 3150 BCE) until the Roman Annexation of Egypt in 30 BCE . • Tutankhamun also called King Tut reigned for approximately ten years from around 1314 – 1324. Tutankhamun helped restore traditional Egyptian religion and art. • Cleopatra VII ruled from 51BC to 30BC. She was the first ruler who knew how to speak and write in Egyptian.	• Pyramids were made by peasant farmers who provided labour for the king in return for food, oil and cloth. • They often took decades to build. • The pyramids were built to bury Ancient Egyptian kings and queens. They were designed to be a comfortable place to enjoy the afterlife.	• Only pharaohs were buried in pyramids and magnificent tombs. • Poorer people were also able to go to the next world, after death, but they were buried in the sand. • Egyptians believed that the souls of the dead were ferried across a river into the afterlife. • Mummification is the Egyptian treatment of the body where Egyptians would remove all the moisture from the body so it wouldn't easily decay.	• Rosetta Stone, Tut's Mask, Hieroglyphic's are the name of some Egyptian artefacts. • Their significance is: Rosetta Stone = helped historians to decipher hieroglyphics and to understand Ancient Egyptian diaries and accounts. Tut's Mask = It shows the emphasis Ancient Egyptian placed on Art to mark royalty. • Hieroglyphic's = The formal Ancient Egyptian writing system.	• Ancient Egypt is similar to Britain at the time as they both have significant artefacts that we can now access to tell us about this period of time. • However, the settlements were very different. Ancient Egyptians often settled on areas around the Nile from strips of Alluvial soil. 

Autumn History Vocabulary

Irrigation: supplying land with water

Fertile: able to support the growth of plants

Temples: places of worship

Pharaoh: King or Queen

Reign: the period of time in which a monarch rules

Restore: bring back or re-establish

Enemy: a person who is actively opposed to someone or something

Slave: someone who is the legal property of someone else and is forced to do things

Afterlife: a life in which some people believe begins after death

Eternity: time without change

Sarcophagus: decorative container for a body

Mummy: preserved body

Hieroglyphics: a writing system with pictures that represent words and sounds