



Year 3 and 4 Knowledge Organiser - Ancient Egypt



Key vocab		For 3000 years, Ancient Egypt was home to some of the most influential inventions and discoveries in history. The Egyptians developed systems for writing (including hieroglyphics) and mathematics; they used paper (papyrus) and wrote texts on religion, astronomy and medicine. The Egyptians built magnificent buildings, temples and tombs, decorating them with pictures, paintings and carvings. This great civilisation continued until the death of Cleopatra VII in 30 BCE when Egypt fell to the Roman Empire.	
influential:	<i>makes people take notice</i>	Sticky Knowledge	
fertile:	<i>able to support the growth of plants</i>		
irrigation:	<i>supplying land with water</i>		
immortality:	<i>the ability to live forever</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located in the Nile Valley, in Northeast Africa, the Ancient Egyptians settled in permanent homes near the River Nile, where they could grow crops on the fertile land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obelisks were usually placed at the entrance to temples and are another example of the incredible engineering skills that the Ancient Egyptians developed.
rituals:	<i>religious services that follow set patterns</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They invented methods of irrigation, using large canals to supply fresh water to their crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pyramids were built to bury Ancient Egyptian kings and queens.
decipher:	<i>work out what something says</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The shaduf was a hand-operated way of lifting water from the irrigation canals to water the fields for farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They were designed to be a comfortable place to enjoy the afterlife, and also acted as a display of power and wealth.
temples:	<i>places of worship</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egyptians believed in immortality and developed complex burial rituals, including mummification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a person of wealth or importance, like a pharaoh or nobleman, died, their body was embalmed to prevent it from decaying.
engineering:	<i>using scientific knowledge to build</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the most significant artefacts from Ancient Egypt is the Rosetta Stone, which was found in 1799. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only pharaohs were buried in pyramids and magnificent tombs. Very wealthy people could afford to be buried in mastabas.
architects:	<i>people who design buildings</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Egyptians were very skilled builders, and there are more than 100 pyramids in Egypt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mastaba is an underground tomb with a flat-roof structure made of mud bricks.
commemorate:	<i>remember</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most famous of all can be seen at Giza, near Cairo, and is called the Great Pyramid. It is one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egyptians believed that the souls of the dead were ferried across a river into the afterlife, which they called the Land of Two Fields.
achievements:	<i>things done successfully after lots of effort</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Egyptians also built many obelisks (stone pillars carved from a single piece of stone). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You had to have a light heart, which was only made possible by completing lots of good deeds during your lifetime.

Exciting books!



