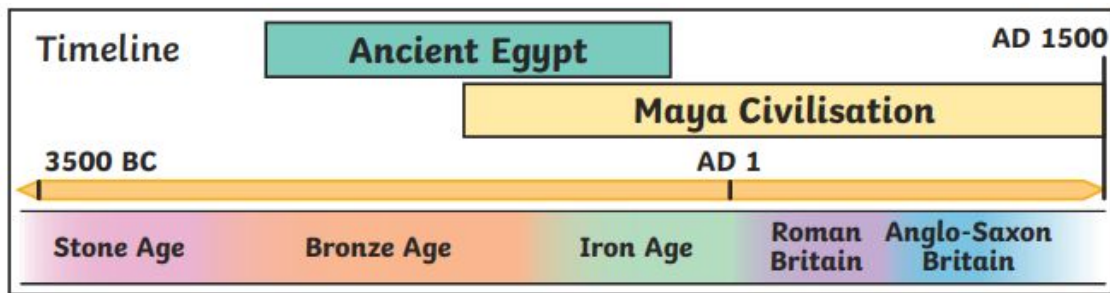




# Knowledge Organiser - History - Egyptians

## I already know:

- The **Stone Age** was a very long period of time when early humans made tools and weapons from stone.
- During the **Bronze Age**, people developed the technology to make bronze.
- During the **Iron Age**, technology developed further across many aspects of life. People began to make tools and weapons from iron.
- **Hunter Gatherers** were people who surviving by hunting, fishing and collecting berries, fruits and seeds during the Stone Age.



## The Ancient Egyptian Empire

In c. 3000 BC, King Menes united two **Egyptian** kingdoms to build the empire of **ancient Egypt**. It lasted until 30 BC when the Romans took over.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>ancient</b>	Something from a very long time ago.
<b>civilisation</b>	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
<b>Egypt</b>	The country on the continent of Africa where the <b>ancient</b> Egyptian civilisation was created.
<b>hieroglyphics</b>	A system of writing that consists of pictures and symbols ( <b>hieroglyphs</b> ) instead of letters.
<b>irrigation</b>	A system of canals or channels dug by the <b>Egyptians</b> to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would naturally reach.
<b>the Nile</b>	A river that runs through <b>Egypt</b> . It was essential to life in <b>ancient Egypt</b> .
<b>pharaoh</b>	A ruler of <b>ancient Egypt</b> .
<b>tomb</b>	A sealed room where a person was placed after death.

## The Nile

Life revolved around **the Nile**. Every year, it flooded and left behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to **irrigate** fields in other areas.

**The Nile** was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river banks was used to make bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

Most people lived along and around **the Nile**. This is still true in **Egypt** today.



## Useful web links

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb/articles/z6x2382>  
<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/egypt/ten-facts-about-an-ancient-egypt/>

## Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt

The **ancient Egyptians** worshipped many gods and goddesses who were responsible for different aspects of life and death.

<b>Horus</b>	God of the sky. The <b>ancient Egyptians</b> believed a <b>pharaoh</b> was a god-like living version of Horus.
<b>Thoth</b>	God of wisdom. He is believed to have invented <b>hieroglyphics</b> and kept a record of all knowledge.
<b>Ma'at</b>	Goddess of truth. <b>Pharaohs</b> promised to follow Ma'at and be fair and honest.
<b>Osiris</b>	God of the dead.
<b>Anubis</b>	God of mummification. He weighed the hearts of the dead against Ma'at's feather. If the heart was lighter, the person could pass to the afterlife.



# Mummification

Making a mummy is a skilled and complicated process. The body is put on a table and is washed to be purified. Then, the organs are removed. The brain is taken out by pushing a hook up the nose and pulling it back through the same opening. The body is then filled with stuffing. The body must be dried in a salt solution called natron for 40 days.



Canopic jars were used to store the stomach, liver, lungs and intestines.



## A Pharaoh's Death



The **ancient Egyptians** built the pyramids as resting places for the **pharaohs**.

When a **pharaoh** died, priests would prepare their bodies with a process called mummification.

The **pharaoh** was then placed in a **tomb**, often under a pyramid, with their most treasured possessions. The **ancient Egyptians** believed that these treasures would help them in the afterlife.

## Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun was a **pharaoh** known more recently as the 'boy king' because he became **pharaoh** when he was 9 years old.

His **tomb** was discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922.

The discovery helped people to understand more about the **Egyptians pharaohs**.



Tutankhamun's death mask