



Knowledge Organiser—Year 3

Why is Egypt so fascinating?

Vocabulary

Archaeologist—a person who digs up the ground to find remains from the past.

Afterlife—a place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.

Aket - the seasons of the year when the Nile river is flooded. A very important time of the year in a desert.

Canopic Jars— special jars that held the organs of a mummy including lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.

Dynasty — a period of rule when a series of Pharaohs all came from the same family.

Egyptologist— an archaeologist who focuses on Ancient Egypt. Harold Carter was one and he discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.

Excavate—when an archaeologist digs up remains from the past.

Hieroglyphics—a type of writing that used a combination of 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. It was used as an early version of paper.

Pharaoh—the supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.

Sarcophagus—a large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaohs.

Timeline of Key Events:

All dates below are approximate

Old Kingdom: 2600 BCE - 2100 BCE

Middle Kingdom: 2000 BCE - 1650 BCE

New Kingdom: 1540 BCE - 1075 BCE

7500 BCE First settlers in Nile valley

3500 BCE First use of hieroglyphic symbols

3100 BCE Narmer unites regions of Lower and Upper Egypt.

2650 BCE First step pyramid built

2550 BCE Pyramids at Giza built

2335 BCE Pyramid texts written (magical spells to protect pharaohs)

1472 BCE Hatshepsut becomes caretaker ruler. (Later declares herself pharaoh)

1336 BCE Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh

1279 BCE Ramses II becomes pharaoh

1100 BCE Upper & Lower Egypt split

332 BCE Alexander the Great conquers Egypt

196 BCE Rosetta stone carved

1279 BCE Ramses II becomes pharaoh

30 BCE Egypt becomes a Roman Province

1922 CE Carter discovers Tutankhamen's tomb

Amun
King of the Gods

Ra
God of the Sun

Anubis
God of Mummification

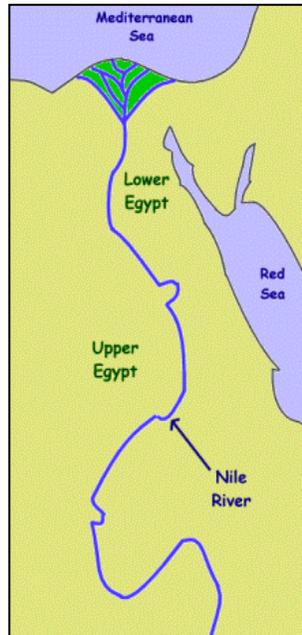
Horus
God of the Sky

Thoth
God of Knowledge

Isis
Mother Goddess, Goddess of Protection and Healing

Key Gods (but there were MANY more)

Osiris
God of Death and the Afterlife



Key Information

Famous & important Pharaohs

Narmer - Said to be the first Pharaoh of all Egypt, around 3150 BCE. Also known as Warrior Menes.

Khufu - Pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza.

Hatshepsut - First and longest-reigning female Pharaoh.

Tutankhamun - Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings (mask, left).

Ramses - Often known as Ramses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. Built more statues and temples than any other!

Cleopatra VII - Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony & Julius Caesar.

The River Nile

The map shows the land where the ancient Egyptians lived. The area to the south, around the mountains, was the kingdom of Upper Egypt. Lower Egypt was where the river Nile flowed into the Mediterranean Sea. The two kingdoms of Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt were united into one kingdom around 3000 BC. The only land in Egypt that could be used to grow crops was close to the Nile. When the Nile flooded the land around it, the flooded soil became fertile. Egyptians called this the 'black land' because

The Crowns

The ruler of Upper Egypt had a white crown and the ruler of Lower Egypt had a red crown. When the two kingdoms were united, the ruler of Egypt put the two crowns together to make a double crown.

Canopic Jars



Hieroglyphics

