



Knowledge Organiser

Year 3 and 4:

Ancient Egypt

Wonder Words

archaeologist	a person who practices archaeology
archaeology	the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts
calendar	a chart showing the days, weeks, and months of a particular year, or giving particular seasonal information
desert	a waterless, desolate area of land with little or no vegetation
fertile	producing or capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops
flood	an overflow of a large amount of water beyond its normal limits
harvest	the process or period of gathering in crops
mummy	a body that has been ceremonially preserved
pharaoh	a ruler in ancient Egypt
silo	a tall tower or pit on a farm used to store grain
tomb	a large vault, typically an underground one, for burying the dead
worship	the feeling or expression of reverence and adoration for a deity

Ancient Egypt

The ancient Egyptian civilisation began 5,000 years ago when people started building villages next to the River Nile in north-east Africa. It lasted for around 3,000 years.



The River Nile

The river was an important source of water in a hot and dry desert landscape. It enabled the ancient Egyptians to grow lots of crops like wheat, barley, fruit and vegetables. They also grew flax to make clothes and papyrus to make paper.



Timeline

3100BC	King Narmer unites Egypt and records it on the Narmer Palette.
2650BC	The first pyramid, a step pyramid, is built.
2250BC	Egyptians introduce Gods for all areas of their lives.
164-8BC	Nilometers were invented to track the height of the Nile.
1539 - 1070BC	Time of the 'New Kingdom'.
1070BC	Egyptians joined Ra and Amun to make Amun-Ra: King of the Gods.
332BC	Alexander the Great conquered Egypt and founded Alexandria.
330BC	Queen Cleopatra kills herself and Romans conquer Egypt.

Howard Carter
1874 - 1939
British archaeologist and Egyptologist who became world-famous after discovering the intact tomb of the 18th Dynasty Pharaoh, Tutankhamun.



Knowledge Organiser

Year 3 and 4:

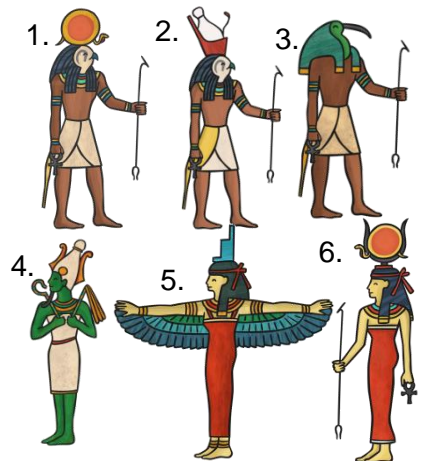
Ancient Egypt

Civilisation

The ancient Egyptians were ruled by kings and queens called pharaohs. Religion was an important part of their civilisation. They worshipped over 2,000 gods and goddesses!

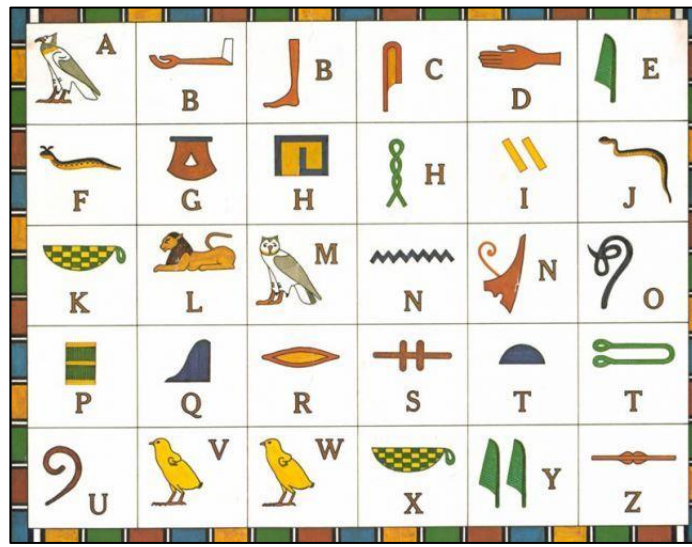
The ancient Egyptians also believed in a never-ending afterlife. They thought it was more important than their life on Earth, so they spent a lot of time planning for their death.

The ancient Egyptians preserved the bodies of important people through mummification. They built special tombs to be buried in, which they filled with all their favourite things. Some pharaohs built their tombs in the shape of giant pyramids.



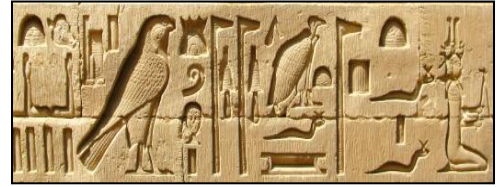
Egyptian Gods

Name	Information
1. Ra	God of the Sun and the lord of the gods
2. Horus	God of the sky
3. Thoth	God of wisdom, writing, time and the moon
4. Osiris	God of the dead and husband of Isis
5. Isis	Mother of Horus and queen of the goddesses
6. Hathor	Goddess of music, love and dance



Great Inventions

The ancient Egyptians were experts at farming and construction because they were very inventive. They invented a solar calendar (a calendar based on the sun) and a writing system called hieroglyphs.



Tutankhamun



Tutankhamun became pharaoh after the death of his father Akhenaten. Akhenaten was a very controversial ruler. He outlawed all of the gods except for one called Aten.

The Egyptian Calendar

Akhet

Also called the Season of the Inundation. Heavy summer rain in the highlands of Ethiopia each year would cause the Nile to flood as it flowed through Egypt. Farmland could be covered by up to two metres of water.

Peret

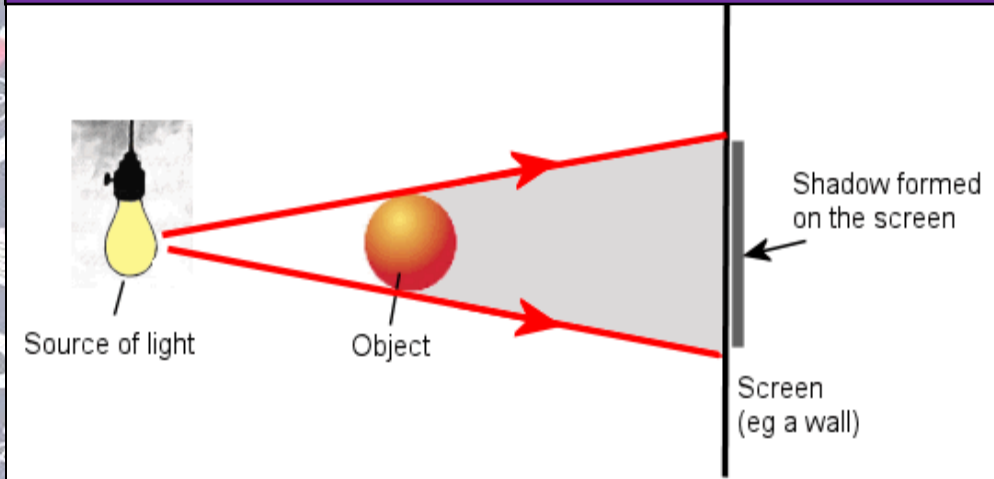
Also called the Season of the Emergence. As the floodwaters went down, the land beside the Nile was left covered in thick dark mud which was very fertile. Farmers used this season to plant grain, barley and other fruits and vegetables.

Shemu

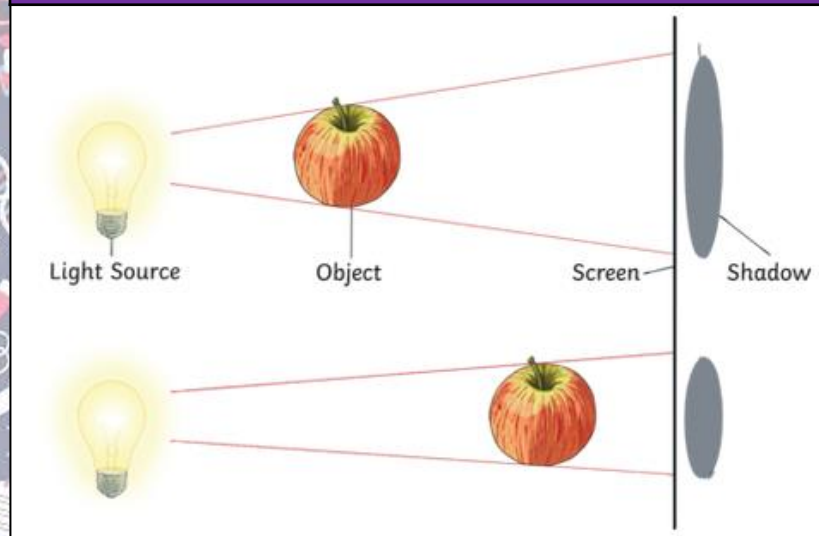
Also called the Season of the Harvest. Egyptians harvested the food they had planted, collected seeds to plant the following year and stored grain in large silos.

SCIENCE

How a shadow is formed

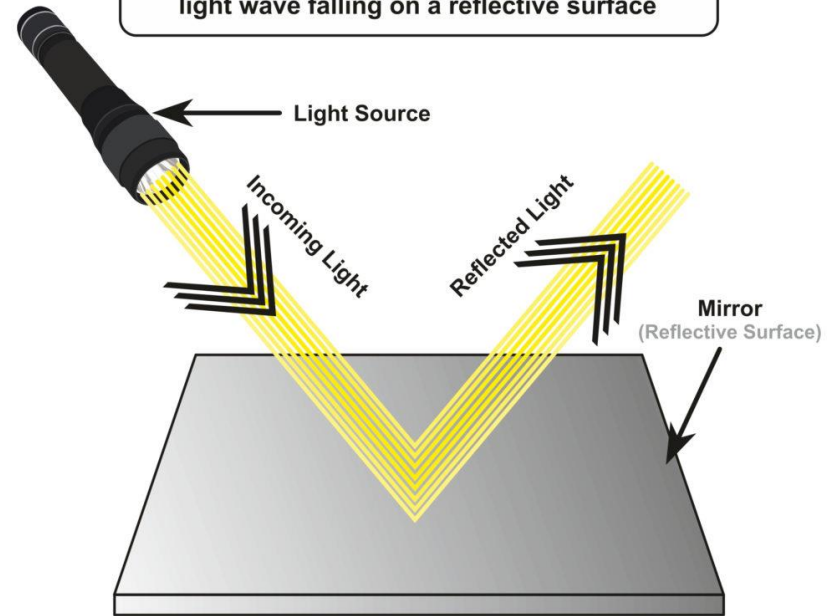


How shadows change



Light Reflection

Light reflection is a change in the direction of light wave falling on a reflective surface



* The reflective surface is smooth and shiny such as glass and mirror

How to protect your eyes from the Sun

- Don't look directly at the sun.
- If the sun is strong enough to give you a tan - ALWAYS wear your sunglasses.
- A baseball cap also helps to protect your eyes - but the peak has to face forward!
- Sunlight bouncing off water or snow is even stronger so make sure you protect your eyes on the beach or if you're skiing.
- Light coloured eyes need more protection than darker ones.
- Light is strongest in the middle of the day - so take extra care then.
- Remember that strong light can get through clouds.