



# Ancient Egypt Knowledge Organiser

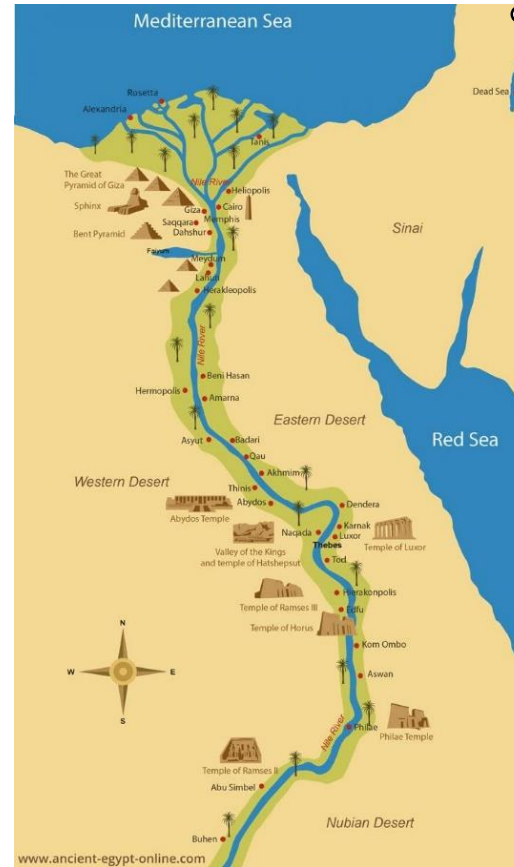
## BIG CONCEPTS

Power      Equality

What is the legacy of the Ancient Egyptians?

## Timeline of Ancient Egypt

- 6000BC**      The first settlers arrived in the Nile Valley.
- 4500BC**      Sails were used on Egyptian ships for the first time and boats became the main form of transport.
- 3500BC**      Craftsmen began to create the first wall paintings using hieroglyphic symbols.
- 3150BC**      **King Narmer became the first pharaoh of Egypt, joining all Egypt together to become a powerful civilisation.**
- 3000BC**      Walled towns and villages were built and the first buildings were made of mud brick.
- 2500BC**      Egyptians built the Great Sphinx and the Great Pyramid at Giza. The largest pyramid is 146m tall.
- 1550BC**      Many of the royal tombs were built in the Valley of the Kings.
- 1325BC**      Tutankhamen was buried in the Valley of the Kings.
- 332BC**      Egypt was invaded by Alexander the Great and then ruled by Greek kings.



## Key Features and Landmarks

- River Nile** - Longest river in the world.
- Valley of the Kings** - It was a great burial ground for the pharaohs. After around 1550 BC. The pharaohs no longer built great pyramids in which to be buried. Instead, most of them were buried in tombs in the Valley of the Kings.
- Deserts** - The Western Desert of Egypt is an area of the Sahara which lies west of the River Nile. The Eastern Desert extends east from the Nile to Red Sea.
- Seas** – The Mediterranean Sea is to the north of Egypt and the Red Sea to the east.

The Ancient Egyptians worshipped many different gods and goddesses. Here are a few...





# Ancient Egypt Knowledge Organiser

How alike is our society to Ancient Egypt?

## Vocabulary

**Afterlife** – The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.

**Akhet** – The season of the year when the River Nile flooded.

**Canopic jars** – Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.

**Dynasty** – A period of rule when a series of kings or pharaohs all came from the same family.

**Hieroglyphics** – A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols.

**Irrigate** – Supplying water to farmland.

**Papyrus** – A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile.

**Pharaoh** – The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.

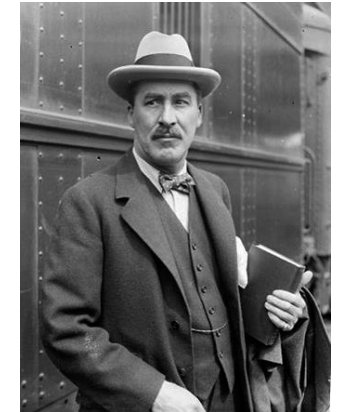
**Pyramid** – structure with square or triangular base and sloping sides.

**Sarcophagus** – A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin.

**Scribe** – An Egyptian who was allowed to read and write.



**Tutankhamun's** tomb was discovered almost intact in November 1922 by **Howard Carter**. Only nine years old when he became the Pharaoh and known as the 'boy king', Tutankhamun only ruled for ten years and was unpopular during his reign.



**Egyptian society** was very rigid with everyone assigned a place and role. Status was expressed by where people lived, what they ate, what they wore and their possessions.

Ruled at the top by a **pharaoh**, farmers made up the majority of the population.

**Women** had a better position in society compared to other ancient civilizations – for instance, in Ancient Greece women were considered equal to children, whereas in Ancient Egypt they had equal legal status and could rise politically.

