









Year 6- Autumn term Knowledge Organiser What did the Ancient Egyptians do for us?







Sticky Knowledge	
Hieroglyphs	There is evidence to show that Hieroglyphs, the first system of writing was established around 3500 BCE by only a few educated and important citizens; they used ink and papyrus paper and documented their stories of the gods; much of what we know is from writings that have been discovered.
The Rosetta Stone	The Rosetta Stone is an important artefact that was discovered in 1799. It has an inscription in hieroglyphs and two other languages – ancient Greek and Demotic, a more common Egyptian way of writing. It took linguists 20 years to translate the hieroglyphs by comparing the languages. We can now read the hieroglyphs found on many other artefacts, including on cartouches, to find out about different aspects of Egyptian life.
Mummification	When they died, pharaohs and important or wealthy people in ancient Egypt were mummified. Their organs, with the exception of the heart, were removed. Their body would then be dried in natron salt and wrapped in linen fabric with amulets and a Book of the Dead to take with them in the next life. The mummy would then be put in a sarcophagus (decorated coffin) and placed in a tomb. Ordinary Egyptians were simply buried in the desert.
The River Nile	Egypt was built around the banks of the River Nile, which allowed them to farm, fish and progress through is yearly cycle of inundation, creating a highly-fertile soil.
Everyday life	The river Nile was central to life in ancient Egypt; most Egyptians still live along and around it today. It had many uses as it provided: Silt from annual floods; irrigation; water for drinking and washing; fishing; trade; mud for making bricks and papyrus plants for making paper. The jobs of many people in ancient Egypt, such as farmers, merchants and builders, relied on the river.
Pharaohs	Egyptians were ruled by Pharaohs who were seen as gods, or half-gods, given the right to rule by the other great gods of Egypt. Pyramids and tombs were built as extravagant burial sites for the Pharaohs who employed great volumes of slave labour to construct them all by hand.











Map of Ancient Egypt

Mediterranean Sea

Sticky Vocab					
Pharaoh	The ruler of Egypt. Pharoah meansgreat house in				
	Egyptian. They were believed to be gods.				
Hieroglyphs	The ancient system of using pictures as a system of				
	writing.				
Mummification	The process of embalming a body after death to keep it				
	looking lifelike.				
Sarcophagus	The old stone coffins used by wealthy people during				
	Ancient Egyptian times.				
Fertile	The Fertile Crescent is crescent-shaped region of the				
Crescent	Middle East that was home to some of the earliest				
	human civilizations.				
Shaduf	A hand operated device that pulls up water from a				
	watering hole				

Key changes and events				
3500 BC	First settlers arrive on the			
	Nile			
3100 BC	Upper and Lower Egypt is			
	united			
2686 BC	Old Kingdom begins			
2560 BC	Pyramid of Giza is			
	completed			
1975 BC	Middle Kingdom begins			
1520 BC	New Kingdom begins			
525 BC	Persians invade Ancient			
	Egypt			
332 BC	Conquered by Alexander			
	The Great			

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**	Amenhotep	Tutankhamen	Rameses II	Cleopatra	Howard Carter
(Pharaoh 1391 – 1353 BC)		(Pharaoh 1341 – 1323 BC)	(Pharaoh 1303 – 1213 BC)	(Pharaoh 69 – 39 BC)	Archaeologist (1874 – 1939)
Ruled Egypt during the peak of		The most famous of Pharaohs	Often regarded as the greatest	The last ruling Pharaoh before	Found King Tut's tomb in the
the civilization.		due to his discovered tomb.	and longest reigning ruler.	killing herself with a snake.	Valley Of The Kings in 1923.
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