

Year 3



Knowledge Organiser: History

Inquiry Question: What's in your tomb?

Key Vocabulary

Canopic Jars	Cartouche	Scribe	Scarab	Pharoah	Heiroglyphics
Significant	Howard Carter	Tomb	AD	BC	Power
Chronological	River Nile	Mummy	Sarcophagus	Development	Compare
Contrast	Influence	Rosetta Stone	Ancient Civilisation	Tutankhamun	Trade

In Year 2, you learnt:

To describe how your own life is different to past generations
 To use further terms associated with the past eg year, decade and century
 To order events in a particular period studied and recall significant dates

The long/short term effects of....are...

We know that....happened because....

This artefact tells me that....

These people are the same/different as....because....

This happened before/after...

Key Facts

Gods - Amun – King of gods (head of a ram), Anubis - God of mummification and priests often wore masks of Anubis during ceremonies (head of a jackal), Bast - Goddess of protection and of household entertainment (head of a cat), Sekmet – God of war and battle (head of a lion), Horus – God of the sky (head of a falcon)

Farming - Egyptians grew many crops, the most important being grain used to make bread, porridge and beer. They also grew vegetables and used irrigation to their advantage. The river Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas. Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

Afterlife - Ancient Egyptians believed that when they died, they would make a journey to another world where they would lead a new life. They would need all the things they had used when they were alive, so families would put those things in their graves. Egyptians paid vast amounts of money to have their bodies properly preserved. Those who were poor were buried in the sand whilst the rich were buried in a tomb.

Writing - Hieroglyphs were written by scribes, who had to go to a special school to learn how to write. Almost all scribes were men, although there is some evidence of female doctors being able to read hieroglyphs in medical texts. Hieroglyphs were used for religious texts and inscriptions on statues and tombs. They were also used for counting crops and animals so that the right taxes could be taken. The Rosetta Stone, discovered in 1799, was written in hieroglyphs and two other languages, including ancient Greek, which linguists (language experts) could still read. Linguists translated the hieroglyphs by comparing the languages. It took 20 years to translate all the text into modern language.

6000BC	5000BC	4500BC	3500BC	3000BC	2500BC	1500BC	1325BC	332BC	30BC
People settle near the River Nile	Farmed wheat, barley and cattle	Use of sails for the first time	First use of Hieroglyphics	Buildings of mud brick	Sphinx and Giza Pyramids	Valley of the Kings tombs built	King Tutankhamun Buried	Alexander the Great rules	Death of Cleopatra