

Exciting Egyptians Sticky Knowledge Organiser

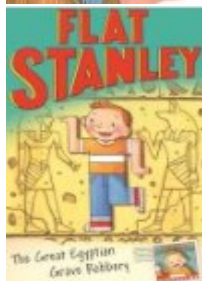
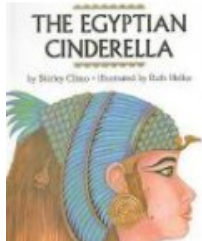
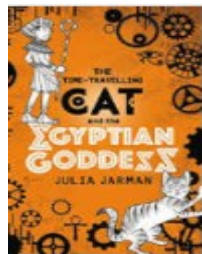
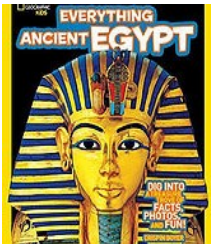
Autumn Term: Trencom (Year 3/4)

Topic Question:

What can we learn from the Ancient Egyptians?



Key Ancient Egyptian Texts

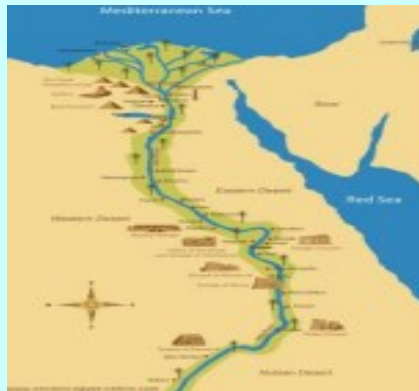


What I learnt before that will help me this year...

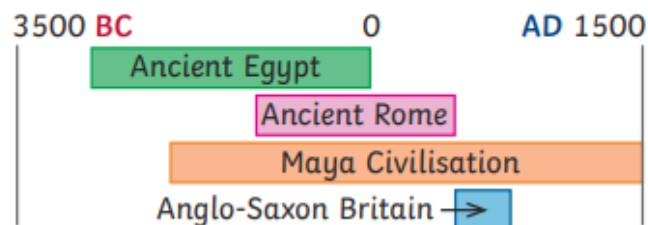
I have looked at timelines, examined artefacts and discussed primary and secondary sources in Godolphin class.

The Nile



Every year, the river flooded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. Most people lived along and around the Nile. The Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt and still is today.







Timeline



Key Ancient Egyptian Vocabulary

BC	Used to show that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards so 200BC is before 100 BC .
AD	Used to show that a date is after the year 0. This is counted forwards so that AD 100 is before AD 200.
Hieroglyphics	A system of writing that used pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.
Pharaoh	A ruler of ancient Egypt, like a king or queen.
Sphinx	A mythical creature with the body of a lion, the wings of an eagle and the head of a human, falcon, cat or sheep. The Great Sphinx of Giza is made of limestone and shows a lion's body with a human's head. 
Papyrus	A writing material made from the papyrus plant, a reed which grows near the banks of the river Nile. The English word 'paper' comes from this word.
Amulet	An object, often a small piece of jewellery in the shape of an animal or a god, used to protect the wearer against evil and danger.
Sarcophagus	A stone container designed to hold a coffin and used to bury Egyptian leaders. They were often covered in carvings and paintings.
Underworld	A place that ancient Egyptians believed they had to pass through after they had died. It was thought to be home to many dangerous monsters.
Afterlife	Life after death. Ancient Egyptians believed that, after a person died, their soul could pass through the underworld and enter a paradise to live forever.
Irrigation	To move water to land by humans to help crops grow. Not a natural process.
Shaduf	A device for lifting water. Invented in ancient times and still used in India, Egypt and other places to irrigate land. 

Ancient Egyptian Gods		
Ra	Sun God. Lord of the Gods. Sailed his boat through the sky during the day and through the underworld at night.	
Osiris and Isis	Osiris was one of Egypt's most important Gods. He was known as the God of the Underworld. He was responsible for ensuring the Nile flooded every year. Isis was married to Osiris. She was the most important Goddess and was named Queen of the Goddesses.	
Horus	God of the sky. He often took the form of a falcon. Horus was the son of Osiris and Isis.	
Anubis	God of mummification. Anubis was said to weigh the heart of the deceased (person that had died) against a feather. If your heart was lighter you would enter the afterlife.	

Embalming and Mummification

1. Wash the body.
2. Pull out the brain through the nostrils with a hook and fill the skull with sawdust.
3. Remove all internal organs except the heart. Put them into canopic jars.
4. Cover the body in natron salt and leave it to dry for 40 days.
5. Remove the natron salt and pack the body with straw, dried grass or linen.
6. Apply makeup and fake eyes.
7. Wrap the body in linen fabric, adding amulets and a Book of the Dead.
8. Place the mummy in a sarcophagus (decorated coffin).



Ancient Egyptian art used mostly blue, black, red, green and gold. Cartouches were images that were carved and drawn using hieroglyphs and symbols to show the importance of a person.

The were oval or oblong in shape .

