

Year 3 – Summer Term

'Egyptian Discovery'

Knowledge Organiser



History Knowledge

The Ancient Egyptians

Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest and most powerful civilizations in the history of the world. It lasted for over 3000 years from 3150 BC to 30 BC.

Living by The River Nile

Most Egyptians lived near the River Nile as it provided water, food, transport and excellent soil for growing food.

Ancient Egypt could not have existed without the river Nile. Since rainfall is almost non-existent in Egypt, the floods provided water for plants and crops.

Reeds, called papyrus, grew along side the Nile. The Egyptians made paper and boats from the reeds.

The Nile also gave the ancient Egyptians food. They used spears and nets to catch fish and birds.

Another way the Nile helped the ancient Egyptians was in trade. The Nile was the quickest and easiest way to travel from place to place.

Jobs and Farming

People worked very hard in ancient Egypt. Everybody had a job. In ancient Egypt, women could work at a job outside the home as well. Jobs included bakers, priests, soldiers, farmers, merchants, fishermen, hunters and artists. Most villagers were farmers. They grew crops such as wheat, barley, vegetables, figs, melons, pomegranates. The biggest job of all was that of Pharaoh. Pharaoh's job was to take care of his people. Pharaoh made laws, collected taxes, and was the high priest. Pharaoh owned everything in ancient Egypt. But of course, he did not do all these jobs himself.

Homes

Homes in Ancient Egypt were made from mud bricks and papyrus. Wood was used for doors and furniture.

Entertainment

The Ancient Egyptians hunted for food but also for entertainment. For entertainment, the Ancient Egyptians also:

- Played board games
- Enjoyed sport like wrestling, archery and chariot racing.
- Enjoyed festivals to worship the Gods

Ancient Egyptian Beliefs

Religion played a big part in the lives of the Ancient Egyptians. They believed in a wide variety of gods and goddesses. These gods could take different forms, usually as animals. Many Pharaohs built large temples in honour of their gods. These temples would have large statues, gardens and a place of worship.

The Egyptians believed that there was a life after death. They believed that when people passed away, the body be kept safe for the life after death to happen. They kept the body preserved through mummification. The Ancient Egyptian pyramids were built as burial places and monuments to the Pharaohs. As part of their religion, the Egyptians believed that the Pharaoh needed certain things to succeed in the afterlife. Deep inside the pyramid, the Pharaoh would be buried with all sorts of items and treasure that he may need to survive in the afterlife.

Inventions that help us today

The Ancient Egyptians invented lots of things. Their inventions and technology had an impact on many civilizations to come. They:

- Built pyramids
- Invented writing by using hieroglyphics
- Made papyrus parchment to write on
- Invented toothbrush and toothpaste (with ashes and eggshells)

Timeline— Where Ancient Egypt fits on a timeline with other periods of time

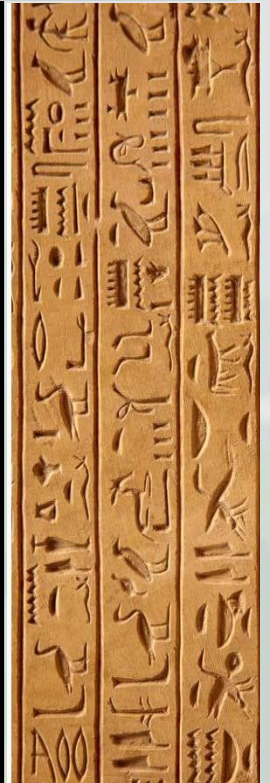


Tutankhamun and the discovery of his Tomb

Tutankhamun was an Egyptian pharaoh. He is now one of the most famous pharaohs because we know a lot about him. We know a lot about him because his body and tomb was found by British archaeologist Howard Carter. Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's burial tomb in 1922. Howard Carter was an English Archaeologist. From previous discoveries by other Archaeologists, Howard was convinced the king was buried in the Valley of the Kings. In the tomb, there was his mummy, and lots of objects covered in gold. Archaeology helps us to understand about the past. By analysing the mummy, it was discovered that he died at about the age of 18. By looking at his body, some historians believe that he died from being hit on the head. However, other historians believe that he died from a leg injury.

Vocabulary

- Ancient**— In the very distant past
- Civilization**— A large group of people who share certain ways of living
- Archaeology**— The study of things from the past— to understand what people of the past were like and how they lived
- Archaeologist**— Someone who studies things from the past
- Importance**— Having serious meaning
- Religion**— A set of beliefs
- Belief**— A strong opinion
- Ritual**— A ceremony with set actions
- Rites**— An act performed in a ceremony
- Society**— People living together who have shared customs
- Pyramid**— Tall structures built by Ancient Egyptians
- Mummification**— The process for looking after a body after they have died.
- Pharaoh**— The leaders of Ancient Egypt
- Tomb**— A place where dead people are kept
- Enquiry**— Asking questions and finding out answers
- Reasons**— Why something is the way it is



Geography Knowledge

Mapping— Africa, Egypt and Major Egyptian Cities



Africa is one of the world's continents. There are lots of countries in Africa. Egypt is one of these countries. Cairo, Luxor and Aswan are 3 cities in Egypt and are located near rivers and seas.

Egypt's Environmental Regions— Egypt has different environmental regions



The Sahara Desert



Flood Plains



The River Nile

The climate in Egypt is very hot, dry and sunny. most of the time. There is very little rain. When it does rain, it rains heavily and can cause floods. In the UK, we can observe, measure, record and present climate and forecasts in the local area.

Land Use

-Some land by the River Nile had vegetation belts— these are where plants and crops grow.

-The River Nile was used by the Ancient Egyptians to trade. Ships sailed up and down the River Nile, bringing goods to various ports.. Gold and papyrus were to materials that were traded.

Vocabulary

Rivers— A flowing, moving stream of water

Trade—The buying and selling of goods and services

Egypt— Country in Africa

Pyramids— Tall human feature found in Egypt

Continents— Large solid areas of land. Most continents contain different countries

Physical Characteristics— The Earth's natural features

Human Characteristics— How humans live and use the land

Climate— Measurements of climate over a longer time

Vegetation belt— Plant life within a certain area

Economic activity— How and when money is used as part of trade

Land use— Different ways land is used.

Art Knowledge

Hemiunu

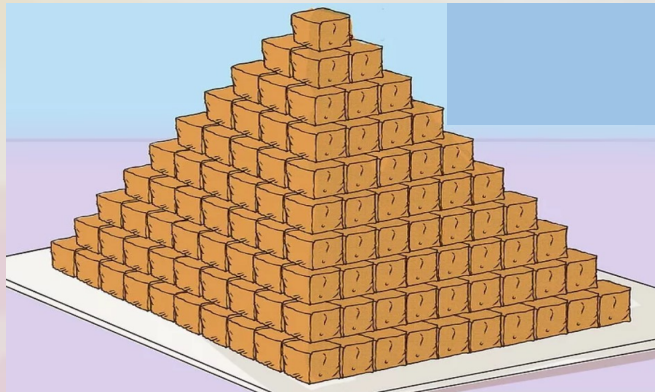


Hemiunu was a man who lived in Ancient Egypt. Many people believe that Hemiunu was the architect of the Great Pyramid. It was built as part of 3 large pyramids in and is now found in modern Cairo, Egypt. How the pyramids were built has been a mystery that Archaeologists have been trying to solve for many years. Scientists estimate it took at least 20,000 workers over 23 years to build the Great Pyramid of Giza.

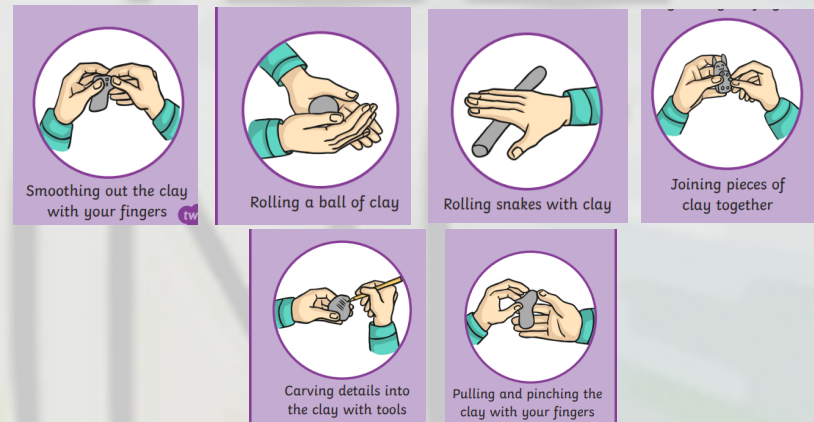
Clay

Clay is a material that can be sculpted when wet by rolling, pulling, pinching, scratching, smoothing. Clay pieces can be added together to create a more detailed sculpture. It is believed that thousands of slaves were used to cut up the large blocks and then slowly move them up the pyramid on ramps. The pyramid would get slowly built, one block at a time.

Clay Pyramid Structure



Clay Techniques



Vocabulary

Clay— A natural material which when wet, can be shaped in different ways. It goes hard when it dries or is heated.

Sculpting— Modelling (clay) to make sculptures

Sculpture— 3D work of art created by modelling

Rolling, Pulling, Pinching, Scratching, Smoothing— Different sculpting techniques

Sketch Books

Sketch books are used by artists for drawing or painting as a part of their creative process, experimenting with art and design techniques

Design and Technology Knowledge

Freestanding Structures

A Freestanding structure is a structure that stands on its own base without attaching to anything else. Frames are important in helping structures to be free-standing. Sarcophagus' were freestanding structures in Ancient Egyptian times. They were box-like structures made of stone which were used to store dead bodies. Royal sarcophagus' were made of gold. They were carved and decorated.

Using wood to create a structure

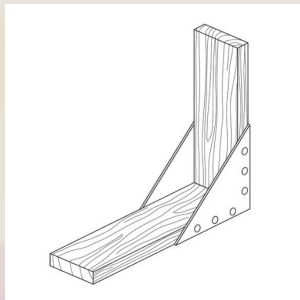
Wood is a good material to use to create a strong frame. Cardboard triangles can be used to strengthen and stiffen a wooden frame structure by placing them in and across the corners. Junior hacksaws, bench hooks, rulers and glue help to cut and join the materials.

Designing a structure

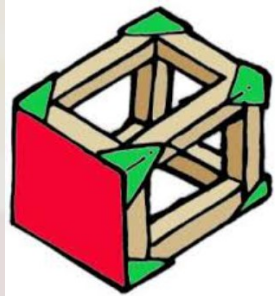
When designing, it is useful to create some criteria of what needs to be included in the structure. This helps us to stay focused when we are making them! 3D designs are useful to help design the structure of the frame, making sure it's strong, stiff and fit for purpose!. They are also useful in making sure the structures are aesthetically pleasing.



Tutankhamun's Sarcophagus



Using triangles to strengthen



A simple box frame



A simple 3D sarcophagus Design

Vocabulary

Structure - Something built that is able to stand by itself

Junior hacksaw - Small hand saws used to cut wood

Frame - A structure that holds something in place

Strengthen - To help something become stronger

Stiffen - To help something become stiffer - less flexible

Make - Tools to cut wood



Junior Hacksaw



Bench Hook

Evaluate

When evaluating structures, it is important to evaluate the cutting, joining and strengthening. Ongoing evaluation and feedback is as important as a final evaluation as it helps us to make improvements during the making process.

It is important to consider the views of others when evaluating work. Peer review is helping someone else to think about what is effective about their structure and a way in which it could be improved.