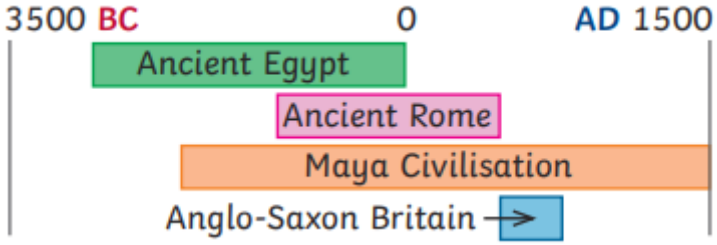
Knowledge Organiser- Year 3/Summer 1 – Ancient Egyptians – What did the Ancient Egyptians achieve?



Key Concepts and Facts		
1	**The River Nile helped people survive in Ancient Egypt.**	**The ancient Egyptian civilisation began** 5,000 **years ago** when people started building villages next to the River Nile in north-east Africa. **It lasted for around** 3,000 **years**. The Ancient Egyptians relied on the Nile for fresh water, food and transportation. It also provided them with fertil4e land to farm on.
2	**Ancient Egypt had three main social classes-- upper, middle, and lower.**	The upper class consisted of the royal family, rich landowners, government officials, important priests and army officers, and doctors. The middle class was made up chiefly of merchants, manufacturers, and artisans. The lower class, the largest class by far, consisted of unskilled labourers. Most of them worked on farms.
3	**Ancient Egyptian life was similar to ours in some ways.** 	The ancient Egyptians **invented writing**. They used symbols called hieroglyphics to communicate and to tell stories. We now use more detailed pictures known as emojis to have some conversations through texts. They enjoyed **physical games and sport**, including wrestling, archery, swimming and chariot racing. Often the food ancient Egyptians ate depended on their class. Richer people (like priests and pharaohs) ate meat, eggs, figs and grapes. Poorer people, like farmers, ate bread and onions. Everyone loved garlic. Houses would have been built of mud-bricks with floors made from earth.
4	**Artefacts can tell us information about the Ancient Egyptians.**	Archaeologists have dug up objects which give us clues about how Egyptians lived. The Egyptians believed in **life after death**. They believed that they had to preserve (to keep) their bodies so they could use them in the afterlife. The process was called '**mummification**'. Pharaohs were buried in pyramids. Many are still standing today.

Key Vocabulary		
1	**Agriculture**	Agriculture is also known as farming. It includes both growing and harvesting crops and raising animals, or livestock
2	**Ancient civilisation**	Ancient civilizations began with the first settled and stable communities
4	**Timeline**	A timeline is a tool that organises information. It is used to describe the order in which events happened. Timeline can also show how events in history are related.
5	**Period**	The completion of a cycle, a series of events, or a single action
7	**Primary evidence**	A primary source is an original document or other material that has not been changed in any way.
8	**Settlers**	A person who settles in a new region
9	**Slave**	The practice of people owning other people is called slavery. Enslaved people have to work for the owners, doing whatever the owners ask them to do.
10	**Pharaoh**	A ruler of ancient Egypt.
11	**Hieroglyphics**	A system of writing that used pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.
12	**Mummy** 	A mummy is the body of a person (or an animal) that has been preserved after death.

Key People		
1	**Tutankhamun** 	A king. Began his reign when he was only nine years old! He died when he was only 18, and his body was mummified and his golden coffin was buried in a tomb in the **Valley Of The Kings,** surrounded by **5,000** priceless treasures.
2	**Hatshepsut** 	The longest-reigning female pharaoh in Egypt, reigning for 20 years. Queen Hatshepsut created trade relationships with many countries making Egypt a rich nation!