



Runnymede St. Edward's Primary Catholic School - Knowledge Organiser

Subject: History

Ancient Egypt

Year: 3

Term: Autumn 1

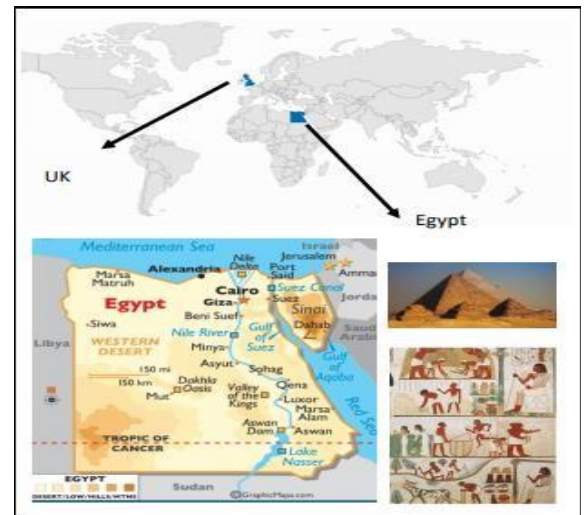
Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

Location and Place Knowledge

tomb	A large vault, typically an underground one, for burying the dead
Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of Ancient Egypt
hieroglyphics	A writing system developed by Egyptians using pictures and symbols
archaeologist	Someone who excavates to find remains from the past
pyramid	Ancient pyramid shaped stone structures built as tombs for the Pharaohs
Canopic jars	Jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach
mummification	The process of embalming, drying and wrapping bodies for burial
afterlife	The place Egyptians believed they would go after they died
Rosetta Stone	Part of a bigger stone slab with Egyptian hieroglyphs on it
Cartouche	An oval carved tablet engraved with a royal name in hieroglyphics

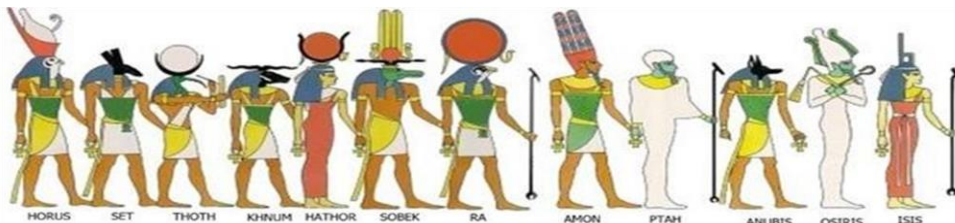
KEY DATES (approximate)

7500 BC – First settlers in Nile valley
3500 BC – First use of hieroglyphics
2550 BC – Pyramids at Giza built
1336 BC – Tutankhamun becomes pharaoh
332 BC – Alexander the Great conquers Egypt
196 BC – Rosetta stone carved
51-30 BC – Cleopatra reigns
30 BC – Egypt becomes a Roman province



Egyptian Gods

Ancient Egypt believed that gods and goddesses controlled the forces of the human, natural, and supernatural world.



Howard Carter (9 May 1874 – 2 March 1939)

Howard Carter was an English archaeologist and Egyptologist. He became world-famous after discovering the tomb of the Pharaoh Tutankhamun in November 1922, the best-preserved tomb ever found in the Valley of the Kings.



Hieroglyphics

Prior Knowledge

- Common words and phrases such as: a long time ago, in the past, before I was born
- To identifying similarities and difference between ways of life
- The stone Age were early humans who used tools from stone