

# Exciting Egyptians Sticky Knowledge Organiser

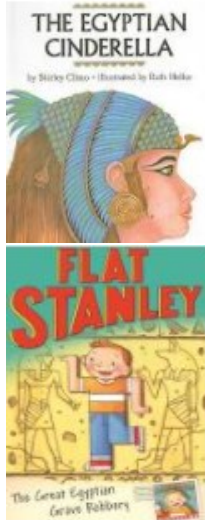
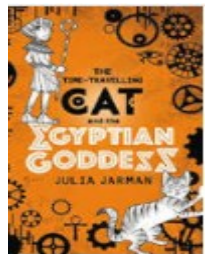
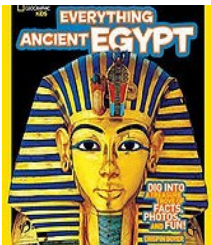
Autumn Term: Trencom (Year 3/4)

## Topic Question:

What were the achievements of the Ancient Egyptians?



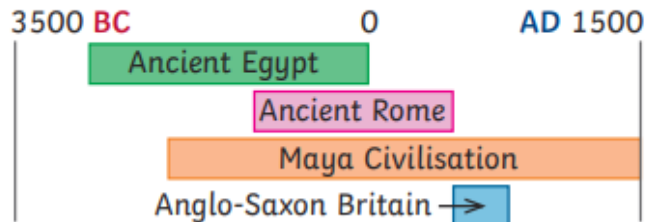
### Key Ancient Egyptian Texts



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

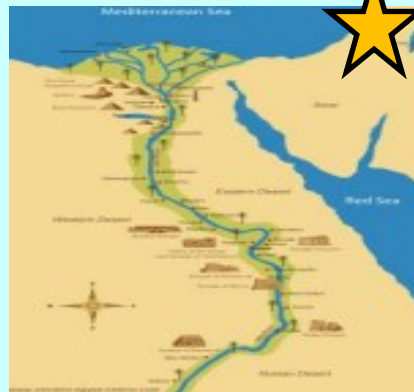
We have learnt about events from the past.

### Timeline



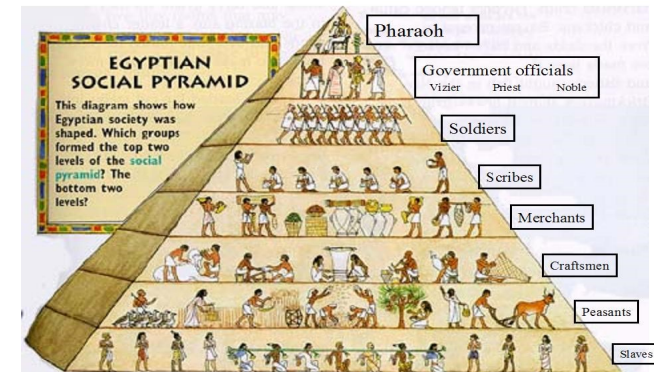
### Geography - The Nile

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.



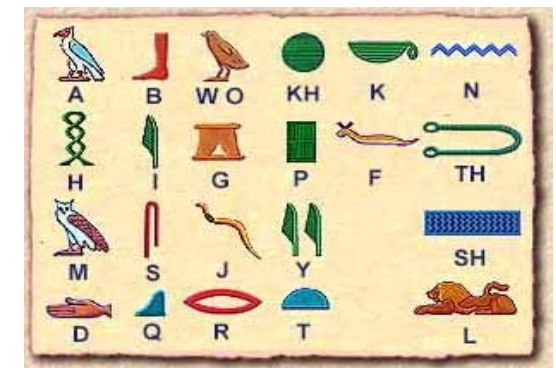
## Power

Monarchy and Government—There was a clear order of social importance in Ancient Egypt in roles. A pharaoh is a ruler of Ancient Egypt, like a king or queen. The pharaoh is the most powerful person in Egypt.







## Civilisation

Language and Arts—Hieroglyphs and Cartouches. Hieroglyphs led into modern day writing. Hieroglyphics is the Egyptian system of writing that uses pictures and symbols.



# Beliefs

Religion and Rituals –Ancient Egyptians believed in many Gods and Goddesses and used rituals in their beliefs.

Ancient Egyptian Gods		
<b>Ra</b>	Sun God. Lord of the Gods. Sailed his boat through the sky during the day and through the underworld at night.	
<b>Osiris and Isis</b>	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.	
<b>Horus</b>	God of the sky. He often took the form of a falcon. Horus was the son of Osiris and Isis.	
<b>Anubis</b>	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).



## Trade

### Resources—

Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. The river Nile was used as a key trade route to transport goods between different towns. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

## Civilisation

### Farming and animals , Towns and cities —

Egyptians benefitted from dividing the year into 3 seasons based on the cycle of the Nile. They developed and utilised irrigation systems and they invented tools like the shaduf to lift and move water. Irrigation is the movement of water to help crops grow.