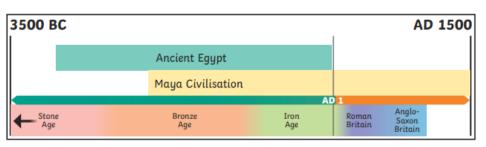
Year 5 Knowledge Organiser History – Ancient Egypt



Key Vocabulary	
ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
hieroglyphics	A system of writing that consists of pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters
the Nile	A river that runs through Egypt. It was essential to life in ancient Egypt.
pharaoh	A ruler of Ancient Egypt.
tomb	A sealed room where a person was placed after death.
mummification	preserving a body after death by drying it out and preventing decay.
afterlife	Existence or life that continues after physical death.
underworld	Ancient Egyptians believed this was the place where souls go after death
papyrus	A plant that was turned and used into a writing surface.
sarcophagus	A stone coffin.

Key Facts and Events

Life revolved around the **Nile**. Every year, it flooded and left behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The Nile was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the riverbanks was used to make bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper. Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today.

The ancient Egyptians built the **pyramids** as resting places for the **pharaohs**. When a pharaoh died, priests would prepare their bodies with a process called **mummification**. The pharaoh was then placed in a tomb, often under a pyramid, with their most treasured possessions. The ancient Egyptians believed that these treasures would help them in the afterlife.

In ancient Egypt, **scribes** wrote on **papyrus**. Papyrus was a thick type of paper made from reeds that grew along the Nile. Scribes were mostly men who went to a special school to learn to write

Tutankhamun was a pharaoh known more recently as the 'boy king' because he became pharaoh when he was 9 years old. His tomb was discovered by **Howard Carter** and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922. The discovery helped people to understand more about the Egyptians pharaohs.

