Pharaoh Nuff

Vocabulary Dozen

ancient	Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence
pharaoh	Ancient Egyptian monarch or ruler – could be male or female
preserve	To keep something from destruction or decay
irrigation	Watering the land to prepare it for growing crops (plants grown on a farm)
fertile	Land which is capable of producing many crops
hieroglyphics	Pictures or symbols used as a form of writing instead of letters
papyrus	Paper-like material used to write on - made from a water plant
pyramid	Triangular structures often used as a tomb (a place to bury the dead)
mummy	A dead body which has been preserved - usually wrapped in bandages
canopic jars	A container used to hold internal organs which were removed as part of the mummification process
sarcophagus	A stone coffin for burying the dead
civilisation	The society, culture, and way of life of a particular area / time period

Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered by Howard Carter in 1922.

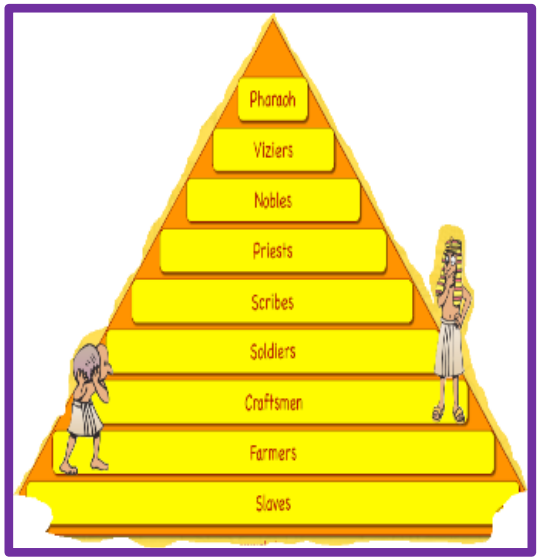
Important dates

7500 BC	The first settlers arrive in the Nile Valley
3200 BC	Hieroglyphics are first used
2640 BC	First pyramid is built
1332 BC	The 10-year rule of Tutankhamun begins
30 AD	Queen Cleopatra is defeated and by the Roman invasion.

Society

Ancient Egypt was ruled by a **pharaoh**. Famous pharaohs included:
Tutankhamun
- Ramses II
- Cleopatra VII

There was a strict social structure, which included slavery. Most people were farmers. Educated people were scribes, doctors and engineers.



Everyday Life

- The ancient Egyptians grew wheat, barley, figs, melons, vines and pomegranates.
- The Nile flooded every year and made the surrounding soil extremely fertile.
- The river Nile was important for farming, but also for transport, leisure and papyrus.
- The ancient Egyptians built canals near the river to irrigate the land during dry months.

Did you know?
The River Nile is the longest river in the world – it can even be seen from Space!

Beliefs

The ancient Egyptians believed in many gods. When people died, they were mummified, ready for the afterlife. During mummification the internal organs were placed in canopic jars – but not the heart. The mummified body was placed in a sarcophagus. Ancient Egyptians were buried with their belongings and the walls of the tomb were painted with scenes from the dead person's life. Furniture, games and even food was placed in the tombs for the long journey to the after life!

Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Autumn

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