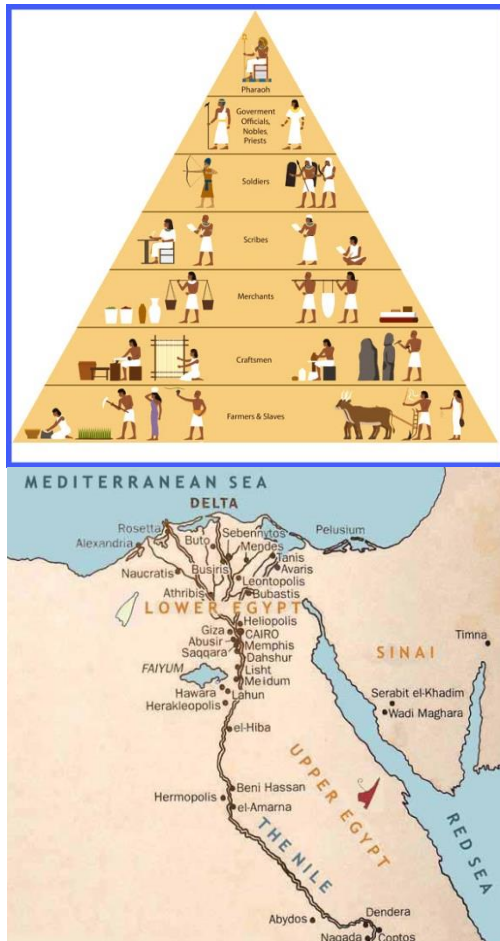


Weston Turville CE School– History Knowledge Organiser



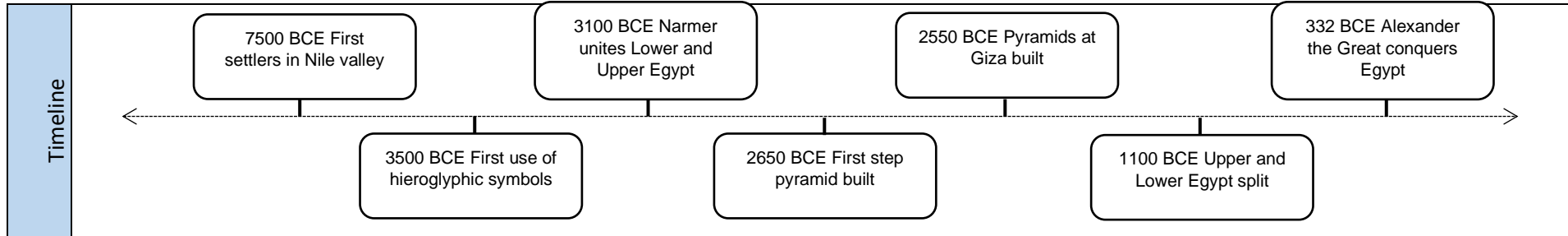
Topic: Ancient Egypt	Year: 4 Autumn 1	Strand:	
What Should I Already Know?	Main Information	Vocabulary	
Egypt is in Africa Egypt still exists as a place to visit Some mummies are exhibited in the British museum in London Skills: How to research facts using books, maps and the internet Understanding how to interpret information Understanding how information may vary according to opinion	Locate Egypt Explain and describe the importance of the River Nile Explain the process of mummification Describe the seasons and their importance to farming Describe the pharaohs in particular Tutankhamun Describe the hierarchy of the Ancient Egypt civilisation Area near the River Nile that flooded was known as the Black Land. Areas further away were known as the Red Land. They relied on the Nile's flood to grow crops and farm. River Nile - Longest river in the world. Valley of Kings - The Valley of the Kings was a great burial ground for the Pharaohs. After around 1500 B.C. the Pharaohs no longer built great pyramids in which to be buried. Instead, most of them were buried in tombs in the Valley of the Kings. Deserts - The Western Desert of Egypt is an area of the Sahara which lies west of the River Nile. The Eastern Desert extends east from the Nile to Red Sea. Seas - Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea	Amulet	An object to protect its owner from harm or danger
		Archaeology	The study of the graves, buildings, tools and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past, in order to find out about their lives and society.
		Civilisation	The level of development at which people live together peacefully in communities
		Hieroglyphics	A type of writing using pictures and symbols
		Inundation	The flooding season
		Irrigation	A supply of water to crops to enable growth
		Mummy	A dead body that has been preserved
		Mummification	The act of making a mummy
		Papyrus	A plant from the banks of the Nile used to make paper, boats, sandals, baskets and rope Pharaoh the supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt, considered a god Pyramids monuments providing tombs for pharaohs
		Pyramids	Monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top. The pyramids are the stone tombs of Egypt's kings.
		Sarcophagus	A large stone coffin for a mummy
		Sphynx	A mythical creature with the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh.
		Shaduf	A device used in Egypt and other Eastern countries for raising water, especially for irrigation, consisting of a long suspended rod with a bucket at one end and a weight at the other.
Diagrams			
	Famous and Important Pharaohs: Narmer: Said to be the first Pharaoh of all Egypt around 3150 BC. Also known as Warrior Menes. Khufu: Pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza. Hatshepsut: First and longest reigning female Pharaoh. Tutankhamun: Youngest pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings. Ramases II: Often known as Rameses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. Built more statues and temples than any other pharaoh. Cleopatra VII: Often considered the last pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Anthony ad Julius Caesar. Important Gods Amun: King of the Gods Ra: God of the Sun Anubis: God of Mummification Horus: God of the Sky Thoth: God of Knowledge Isis: Goddess of Protection and Healing Osiris: God of Death and the Afterlife		

All dates are approximate:

Old Kingdom: 2600 BCE – 2100 BCE

Middle Kingdom: 2000 BCE – 1650 BCE

New Kingdom: 1540 BCE – 1075 BCE



Weston Turville CE School– History Assessment



Topic: Ancient Egypt

Year: 4 Autumn 1

Strand: Ancient Civilisations

Question 1: Where is Egypt?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
South America		
Europe		
Africa		
Australia		

Question 2: What do you call the system of writing that uses small pictures to represent sound or word?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Papyrus		
Sphinx		
Hieroglyphics		
Amulet		

Question 3: Pharaoh Khufu is famous for what?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Beginning outside trade in Egypt		
The building of the Great Pyramid at Giza		
Creating an army in Egypt		
Loving the arts like dance and music		

Question 4: What was NOT one of the three kingdoms of Ancient Egypt?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Old kingdom		
Present kingdom		
Middle Kingdom		
New kingdom		

Question 5: What was the largest social class in Ancient Egypt?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Peasants		
Artisans		
Scribes		

Question 6: How did the River Nile benefit the Ancient Egyptians?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Helped Egyptians sail to other countries		
Flooded other nations' fields		
Provided natural irrigation, fresh water and fertilisation		
Provided salt water to preserve fish		

Question 7: When a pharaoh died in Egypt, what did the priests do with the body?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Burn it		
Sacrifice it		
Bury it		
Embalm it		

Question 8: The major organs (apart from the heart) in a dead body were placed in what?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The ground		
In the dead body		
In canopic jars		
In tupperware		

Question 9: Which of the following seasons was not important to an Egyptian?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Planting season		
Flooding season		
Winter season		
Fertilisation season		

Question 10: The Nile River ended in what?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Sea		
Delta		
Desert		
Swamp		