

## Year 5

## History Knowledge Organiser

Project eXplore topic title:

Tomb Raiders (Ancient Egypt)

Links to other year groups:

Year 3: Stone Age and Romans (links to timeline) and Year 4: Anglo Saxon / Viking Gods & afterlife; settlements by rivers

### HISTORICAL CONTEXT (within the whole school narrative)

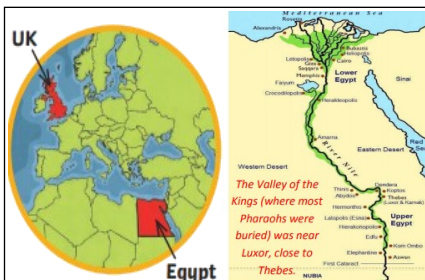


### Key Vocabulary:

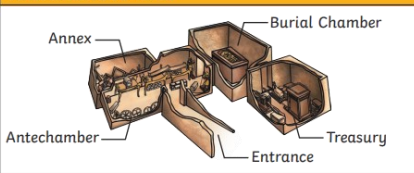
<b>civilisation</b>	a developed & organised society
<b>dynasty</b>	a series of rulers from the same family
<b>ancient</b>	in the distant past
<b>archaeologist</b>	a person who studies human history & pre-history through the excavation of sites & the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains
<b>Egyptologist</b>	an archaeologist who focuses on Ancient Egypt
<b>excavation</b>	an archaeological dig site
<b>pyramid</b>	a tomb for a Pharaoh
<b>Pharaoh</b>	a ruler of Ancient Egypt
<b>hieroglyphics</b>	a system of writing using pictures & symbols instead of letters
<b>sarcophagus</b>	a large stone box that held the coffin of a mummy
<b>mummification</b>	the process of preserving a body after death in preparation for afterlife
<b>irrigation</b>	a system of canals/channels dug to supply water to grow crops
<b>Canopic jars</b>	special jars that held the organs of a mummy (lungs, intestines, liver & stomach)
<b>papyrus</b>	a plant that grew on the banks of the Nile, used as an early version of paper

### Significant People:

<b>Howard Carter:</b>	Archaeologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb
<b>Lord Carnarvon:</b>	The wealthy landowner who provided money for Carter's Egyptian excavations
<b>Tutankhamun:</b>	Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings
<b>Khufu:</b>	Pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza
<b>Hatshepsut:</b>	First and longest reigning female Pharaoh
<b>Ramses II:</b>	His mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. He built more statues and temples than any other Pharaoh
<b>Cleopatra VII:</b>	Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt



### Tutankhamun's Tomb

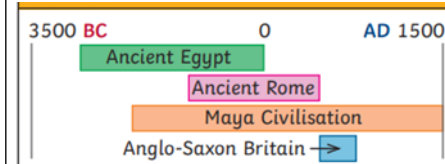


### Maps/Diagrams/Artefacts/Key Facts:

- Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest and most powerful civilisations in the history of the world
- The Pharaohs of Egypt were often buried in giant pyramids or in secret tombs. As a result, archaeologists have a lot of well-preserved artefacts and tombs to examine
- The river Nile was essential to life in Ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops
- Mummification was used to preserve bodies for the Afterlife
- The Ancient Egyptians were scientists & mathematicians. They had numerous inventions including ways to build buildings, medicine, cosmetics, the calendar, the plough for farming, musical instruments and even toothpaste. They were one of the first civilisations to invent writing



### Timeline of Events:



(dates are approximate:)

3100BC - 30BC	Ancient Egyptian era
2,640 BC	First pyramid is believed to be built.
2,520 BC	The Great Sphinx (body of a lion and head of a human) is believed to be built.
1,332 BC	The 10-year rule of Tutankhamun begins.
51 BC	Queen Cleopatra's reign begins. She is the last Pharaoh of the ancient Egypt period
Nov 1922	Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun in the Valley of the Kings.

**BC (Before Christ)** or BCE (before the common era) - used to show that a date is before the Year 0

**AD (Anno Domini)** - used to show that a date is after the Year 0

Week 1	<p>Who were the Ancient Egyptians - including social hierarchy?</p> <p>What is “the Gift of the Nile”? - to understand the importance of the River Nile to Ancient Egypt</p>
Week 2	<p>Who were the Egyptian Pharaohs?</p> <p>Who were the Egyptian Gods?</p>
Week 3	<p>Why did the Ancient Egyptians build the pyramids?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To explore what the pyramids looked like</li> <li>• To discover why and how the Egyptians built the pyramids.</li> </ul>
Week 4	<p>What were the different stages of the mummification process and why was it important to the Ancient Egyptians? What medicines did the Ancient Egyptians use?</p>
Week 5	<p>What was discovered inside Tutankhamun's tomb?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To explore the story of Howard Carter's discovery of the tomb</li> <li>• To investigate some of the contents of Tutankhamun's tomb</li> <li>• To begin to consider ethical implications of digging up the past</li> </ul>
Week 6	<p>What were Egyptian Hieroglyphics? How did the Egyptians communicate in writing?</p> <p>Assessment - Our Inquiry Question. What was the most significant achievement of the Ancient Egyptian civilisation? What is the legacy of that achievement today? (review agriculture, trade, architecture, writing/communication, medical advances including preservation of dead bodies). Pupils to analyse all of the achievements and justify their section of the most important achievement.</p>