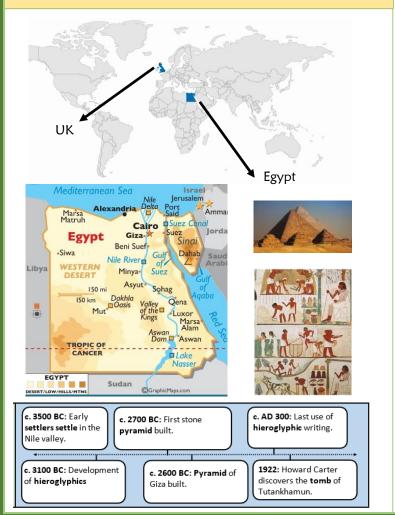


# Year 5 Knowledge Organiser Ancient Civilian Ancient Civilizations Egypt

#### What I should already know.

- Egypt is a country in the **continent** of Africa.
- The climate of Egypt is different to that of the UK.
- What life was like in Stone Age Britain.

### What will I know by the end of the unit?



## Vocabulary

Afterlife	A life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal.
Ancient	Belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410).
archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.
architecture	The art of planning, designing and constructing buildings.
artefacts	An object from the past that shows evidence of what life
	was like.
chronology	The order of events in time.
Circa	Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.
civilisation	A human <b>society</b> with its own social organisation and <b>culture</b> .
Climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of a place.
continent	A very large area of land that consists of many <b>countries</b> . Europe is a <b>continent</b> .
Culture	Activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilization.
Deities	A god or goddess.
Fertile	Rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants.
hierarchy	A system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society.
hieroglyphics	Symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, for example those of ancient Egypt.
irrigation	Supply land with water in order to help crops grow.
mummification	If a dead body is <b>mummified</b> , it is <b>preserved</b> , for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth.
Papyrus	A tall water plant that grows in Africa.
Pharaoh	A king of <b>ancient</b> Egypt.
polytheists	The worship of or belief in more than one god.
preserve	Making sure that something remains as it is, and does not change or end.
pyramids	Ancient stone buildings with four triangular sloping sides. The most famous pyramids are those built in ancient Egypt to contain the bodies of their kings and queens.
sarcophagus	A large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in <b>ancient</b> times.
settler/ settlement	People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a Settlement.
Society	People in general, thought of as a large organised group.
Tomb	A large grave that is above ground.
Trade	The activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services.

## Key Knowledge

**Civilisation** – a human society with its own social organisation and culture that arises from a group of people being about to settle and develop because they have a surplus of food and clean water.

**Egypt** – located in the north - eastern corner of Africa.

The **Nile** was important because it flooded annually. This made the soil fertile and helped crops to grow. This means that people settled near the banks of the Nile, as it was a prime location. They were among the first civilisations to use irrigation systems.

The Nile also provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, building; papyrus reeds for scrolls and boats; a key means of transport and made trade easier.

Artefacts and translated hieroglyphics tell us about what life was like in Ancient Egypt. Rosetta Stone - a tablet with three languages inscribed on it, hieroglyphic, demotic and Ancient Greek. The key to translating hieroglyphics.

Polytheist – belief in many gods/ deities. Mummification was the process of preserving a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians, as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the afterlife.

The bodies of important people, such as **Pharaohs** were placed in these pyramids, which were built as tombs.

#### Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Describe how Egyptian artefacts and ruins tell us about their culture, and religious beliefs.
- Describe what Egyptian life was like for different
- Describe how the Egyptian society has had an impact on modern society.
- Describe why people chose to **settle** in certain areas in ancient Egypt.
- Compare what was happening in the Egyptian civilisation with what was happening in Britain at the same time. Compare aspects of life such as achievements, society, beliefs, and architecture.
- Present what you know about the Egyptians using a
- Use appropriate vocabulary to communicate ideas.