

# Knowledge Organiser: Was Ancient Egypt a fair society for all?



## Map of Egypt

- 1) Cairo is the capital of Egypt.
- 2) The river Nile is the longest river in the world (6670 KM)
- 3) The source of the Nile is in Burundi.
- 4) The Nile flows through 11 countries including Egypt.
- 5) The mouth of the Nile is the Mediterranean Sea

## Timeline of events in Ancient Egypt

Year	Event
3100BC - 30BC	Ancient Egyptian era.
2,640 BC	We believe the first pyramid was built.
2,520 BC	We believe The Great Sphinx was 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.
1799	The Rosetta Stone was discovered by French soldiers.
Nov 1922	Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun in the Valley of the Kings.

## Hieroglyphics



The Egyptian writing called **hieroglyphics** used pictures to represent different objects, actions, sound or ideas.

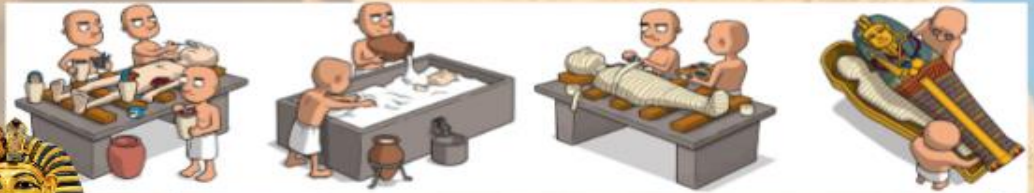
## Gods and Goddesses

Ra God	Isis Goddess	Osiris God	Horus God	Thoth God	Hathor Goddess	Anubis God
Sun God	Mother Goddess	God of the underworld.	God of the sky	Knowledge	Love and joy	Dead



## Mummification

It was very important to ancient Egyptian religious beliefs that the human body was preserved. A method of artificial **preservation**, called **mummification** was developed by the ancient Egyptians. Mummification was a complicated and lengthy process which lasted up to 70 days.



In 1922 British **archaeologist**, Howard Carter, discovered the **tomb** of Egyptian Pharaoh Tutankhamun.



When you died, the ancient Egyptians believed you travelled to an **afterlife**, a heavenly place where you spent eternity. ... After you died, the ancient Egyptians believed your heart had to be weighed. It had to be lighter than a feather.

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## Vocabulary

**Pyramids** - Stone tombs for Egyptian kings.

**Papyrus** - Paper made from reeds. Before papyrus was invented Egyptians used heavy clay tablets for recording stories and ideas.

**Hieroglyphics** - The Egyptian writing that used pictures to represent different objects, actions, sound or ideas.

**The Red Land** - Deserts protecting Egypt on two sides. These deserts separated ancient Egypt from neighbouring countries and invading armies.

**The Black Land** - The fertile land near the river Nile that The Egyptians grew their crops on.

**Akhet** - the inundation (June-September) - No farming was done at this time, as all the fields were flooded. Instead, many farmers worked for the pharaoh (king), building pyramids or temples.

**Peret** - (October-February) - In October the floodwaters receded, leaving behind a layer of rich, black soil. This fertile soil was then ploughed and seeded.

**Shemu** - (March-May) - The Harvesting Season. The fully grown crops had to be cut down (harvested) and removed before the Nile flooded again.

**Mummy** - The body of a person (or an animal) that has been preserved after death.

**Rosetta stone** - The Rosetta Stone is a stone with writing on it in two languages (Egyptian and Greek), using three scripts (hieroglyphic, demotic and Greek). It was used to help translate hieroglyphics into English

**Tomb** - a large vault, typically an underground one, for burying the dead.

**Valley of the Kings** - The ancient Egyptians built massive public monuments to their pharaohs. The most famed collection of elaborate tombs is the Valley of the Kings.

**Archaeologist** - a person who studies history through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.