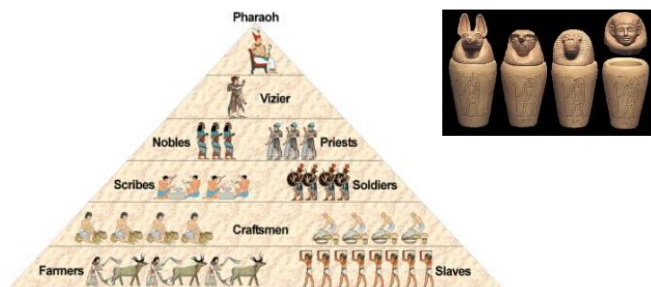


Year 6 Knowledge Organiser - Who built the pyramids?

What will I learn?

In this topic we will learn about:

- When the Ancient Egyptians appear in history.
- The achievements of the ancient Egyptian civilisations.
- How historians use evidence to make inferences about the past.
- The importance of the River Nile to the ancient Egyptian people.
- To compare typical British burials with ancient Egyptian burials.
- How our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.
- To locate Egypt, and compare Nottingham with Cairo



Previous learning

Mayan

You should already know:

- People lived differently in the past
- There are different ways to learn about the past

Vocabulary Dozen

Afterlife	Life after death (an idea in some religions).
Artefact	An object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.
Canopic Jar	A covered urn used in ancient Egyptian burials to hold the entrails and other visceral organs from an embalmed body.
Shaduf	Hand-operated device for lifting water.
Hieroglyphs	Meaning "sacred carvings". Formal writing system used in Ancient Egypt.
Irrigation	Irrigation is the supply of water to land or crops to help growth; it takes the place of rainfall in dry regions.
Mummification	To make a dead body into a mummy, as by embalming and drying.
Pharaoh	A ruler in ancient Egypt.
Pyramids	A monumental stone structure with a square or square base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top-they were used as a royal tomb in ancient Egypt.
Sarcophagus	A stone coffin, typically adorned with a sculpture or inscription and associated with the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Rome, and Greece.
The Nile	The world's longest river (4150 miles); the Nile River valley in Egypt was the site of the world's first great civilization.
Tomb	A large vault, typically an underground one, for burying the dead.

Key Knowledge

The River Nile

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. The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas. Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

Embalming and Mummification

1. Wash the body.
2. Pull out the brain through the nostrils with a hook and fill the skull with sawdust.
3. Remove all internal organs except the heart. Put them into canopic jars.
4. Cover the body in natron salt and leave it to dry for 40 days.
5. Remove the natron salt and pack the body with straw, dried grass or linen.
6. Apply makeup and fake eyes.
7. Wrap the body in linen fabric, adding amulets and a Book of the Dead.
8. Place the mummy in a sarcophagus (decorated coffin).



canopic jars

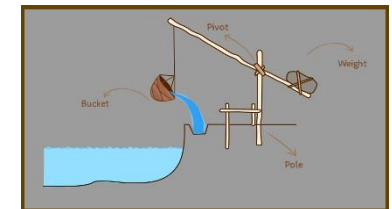


My name is Menna. I am an Egyptian farmer who lives near the banks of the mighty River Nile.



Shaduf

A shaduf is a tool used to move water from one place to another for irrigation (the supply of water to land and crops), created in ancient Egypt. The invention of the shaduf was very important to the Ancient Egyptians; it helped people to easily access the water from the River Nile.



Useful Weblinks

https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_egypt.php



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb>