

Crofton Junior School

History Knowledge Organiser – Ancient Egyptians (Year 4)



<b>Unit of Work</b>	Ancient Egyptians
<b>Text Driver the Unit of Work Links to</b>	I Was There – Tutankhamun’s Tomb
<b>Key Strand</b>	Beliefs and Cultures Settlements aspect of Invasion and Settlement
<b>Overview of the Unit of Work</b>	During the unit of work, the children will understand that for 3000 years, Ancient Egypt was home to some of the most influential inventions and discoveries in history. They will understand that the ancient Egyptians believed in life after death and that they believed that when they died, their soul would take a journey through the underworld where they would be judged to see whether they had lived a good life.
<b>Prior Learning</b>	In the Spring term Geography unit, children will have learned that a river is a natural watercourse flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river, and that the River Nile is one of the five longest rivers in the World. They will have learned that the Sahara Desert is the world's largest hot desert, covering 11 countries in Northern Africa, including Egypt. This will give children some prior knowledge about the landscape and physical features of Ancient Egypt. In Y3, children will have learned about beliefs and cultures and settlements as part of the Romans unit of work.
<b>Sticky Knowledge</b>	The pupils will learn: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About the time period of the Ancient Egyptians and where it fits in world history.</li> <li>• The importance of the River Nile and why they settled near there</li> <li>• Egyptians believed in immortality and developed complex burial rituals, including mummification.</li> <li>• The pyramids were built as tombs for their dead kings (pharaohs).</li> <li>• Only pharaohs were buried in pyramids and magnificent tombs but belief in the afterlife meant that the poorest Egyptians were buried with items to take them on their journey to the next life after death.</li> <li>• When a person of wealth or importance, like a pharaoh or nobleman, died, their body was embalmed to prevent it from decaying.</li> <li>• Once the mummification process was complete, the funeral could take place, and the body would be left in the tomb with all the objects and treasures needed in the afterlife.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By looking at the remains of things left behind by ancient people, historians and archaeologists can begin to understand how people lived and what their daily lives were like.</li> </ul>
<p><b>New Vocabulary</b></p>	<p>influential: makes people take notice  fertile: able to support the growth of plants  irrigation: supplying land with water  immortality: the ability to live forever  rituals: religious services that follow set patterns  decipher: work out what something says  afterlife: a life some people believe begins when you die  preserve: protect from decay or damage  essential: very important  embalmed: preserved with special substances  eternity: time without end  pharaoh: king or queen  archaeologists: people who study the past by examining remains and objects  canopic jars: containers holding organs from a body  sarcophagus: decorative container for a body  mummy: preserved body</p>
<p><b>Post Learning</b></p>	<p>Beliefs and Cultures – Year 5 The Vikings  Invasion and Settlement – Year 5 The Vikings</p>