



Brookfield Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Year 3: History - What was important to Ancient Egyptians?

Key Facts: The Ancient Egyptian civilisation thrived for nearly 3,000 years along the banks of the River Nile, one of the world's longest rivers. The Nile's annual floods provided fertile soil for farming, making it central to Egypt's economy, agriculture, and trade. The Egyptians believed in a rich afterlife, which led to the practice of mummification to preserve the body for the soul's journey. Ancient Egyptians were polytheistic, worshipping many gods and goddesses, each associated with different aspects of life, from the sun to the afterlife. The Egyptians used hieroglyphics, a complex writing system of symbols and pictures, to record important events and communicate. The discovery of the Rosetta Stone allowed historians to unlock the meaning of hieroglyphs. Pharaohs ruled Egypt as living gods, and their tombs, often filled with treasures and mummified bodies, reflect their importance and the Egyptians' beliefs about life after death. The study of artefacts, inscriptions, and other historical sources helps us understand how religion, agriculture, governance, and beliefs shaped this extraordinary civilisation.



History is the study of how people used to live in the past and how things have changed over time

Where to look:



The internet.

Books in the library.

Museums.

Archaeological dig sites.

Things to find out about:

Why did the River Nile matter so much to the ancient Egyptians?

What do artefacts and tombs tell us about ancient Egyptian beliefs?

General Historical Words/Phrases:

Decade, ancient, century, timeline, period, settlers, settlement, invaders, conquer, evidence, similar, different, historian

Key Vocabulary to use in this topic:

<u>Word:</u>	<u>Definition:</u>
Civilisation	A group of people living together with rules, jobs, buildings, and ways of life.
Pharaoh	The ruler of ancient Egypt, like a king or queen, often believed to be a god.
River Nile	A very long river in Egypt that gave people water, helped grow crops, and made trade possible.
Hieroglyphics	The writing system of ancient Egypt, made up of pictures and symbols.
Artefact	An object made or used by people in the past, such as tools, jewellery, or pottery.
Afterlife	What ancient Egyptians believed happened to people after they died.
Mummification	The way Egyptians preserved a body so it would not decay in the afterlife.

		Pyramid	A huge stone building with a square base and sloping sides, used as a tomb for pharaohs.
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