



# Y6 History Knowledge Organiser—Ancient Egyptians



## Key Knowledge

Learn these key facts

### Ancient Egypt vs Stone Age Britain

Stone Age Worthing was used for flint mining.

A relic of the Stone Age that still stands today is Stone Henge. Historians are unclear who built it and how as little evidence has survived but scaffolding and pulley systems would have been used. One use for Stone Henge was as a burial site.



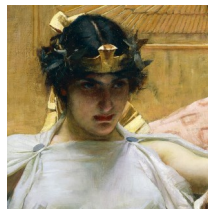
A relic of the Ancient Egyptians that still stands today are the Pyramids. Built by skilled workers living in towns built to support them. Constructed with accurate mathematics and local materials. Used for housing wealthy dead Egyptians and Pharaohs for their return in the afterlife. Evidence well preserved due to hot dry climate.



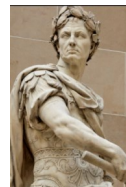
Tutankhamun  
Aged 8 or 9 when ruled  
Died around 19yrs old



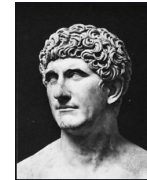
Howard Carter  
Archaeologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922



Cleopatra  
Ruled Ancient Egypt until 31BC



Julius Caesar  
Roman ruler  
Had a child with Cleopatra



Mark Antony  
Roman leader who fought with Cleopatra against Rome

## Word

## Definition

**Ancient**

Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence

**Civilisation**

An advanced stage of human organisation. That means it has laws, culture, a regular way of getting food and protecting the people.

**The Nile**

The world's longest flowing river that runs through Africa.

**Pharaoh**

An Ancient Egyptian ruler.

**Canopic jars**

Containers showing images of Gods that protect each organ.

**Tomb**

A secret room, often underground, where the dead were placed ready for the afterlife.

**Sarcophagus**

A decorated heavy stony coffin to help preserve the body of the dead.

**Relic**

an object surviving from an earlier time, especially one of historical interest.

**Reign**

The duration of ruling over a country or people.

**Legacy**

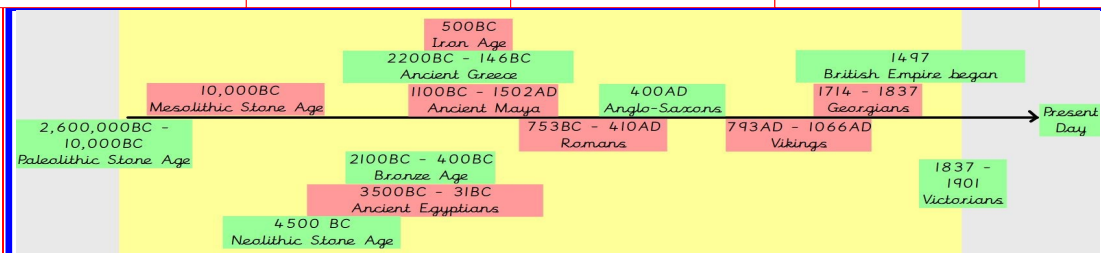
What a person is remembered for or what they have passed on to others.

**Dynasty**

A family line of rulers

**Prosperous**

Successful and wealthy



## Mummification

The purpose of mummification was to preserve the dead bodies of the wealthy and Pharaohs so that their souls could return to the body.

Key steps:

1. Body washed with Nile water
2. Liver, Intestines, lungs and stomach placed in canopic jars
3. The heart was left in the body to be weighed by Anubis for entry to the afterlife.
4. Body dried for 40 days in natron salt.
5. Wrapped in up to 20 layers of linen
6. Placed in at least one coffin
7. Coffin placed in a sarcophagus
8. Laid to rest in a pyramid, tomb or burial site.



## Legacy, Dynasty and Reign

### Legacy:

King Tutankhamun's legacy is the discovery of his hidden burial site.

Pharaoh Khufu's legacy is the Great Pyramid of Giza.

Atenhaten's legacy is that he was monotheistic (believed in one god) and changed the religion from having many gods to only one.

**Dynasty:** A period of time where one family's generations ruled Egypt.

**Reign:** The period of time that a leader has ruled over a country.



## Howard Carter and Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun's tomb was hidden and Howard Carter discovered it in 1922.

Because it was hidden, the tomb and its contents were fully preserved.

Tutankhamun is famous because of the discovery of his tomb.

He was only 8 or 9 years old when he became pharaoh and he died at the age of 19.

Other people influenced the young Pharaoh's decisions. It must have been difficult to be a ruler at such a young age.



## Cleopatra and the end of the Ancient Egyptian rule

Cleopatra was well educated and spoke many languages.

Cleopatra was last of the Ptolemy Dynasty who ruled for 300 years.

She was to rule with her brother when her father died but her brother forced her from the palace.

Cleopatra arranged to meet Roman leader (Julius Caesar) and he fought Ptolemy's army and then gave control to Cleopatra and her younger brother.

Her younger brother died and she ruled alone until she had a son with Julius called Ptolemy Caesarion.

She wanted Egypt to be independent from Rome.

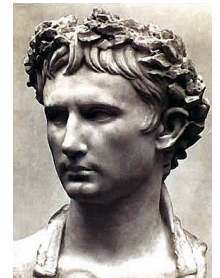
She was a popular leader who loved Egyptian culture and made good trade links so her country was prosperous.

Julius Caesar died.

Cleopatra fell in love with Mark Antony and they raised an army against Roman leader Octavian.

Octavian was also son of Julius Caesar and he wanted the throne.

In 30BC Cleopatra and Mark Antony were defeated and Rome took control of Egypt.



Octavian