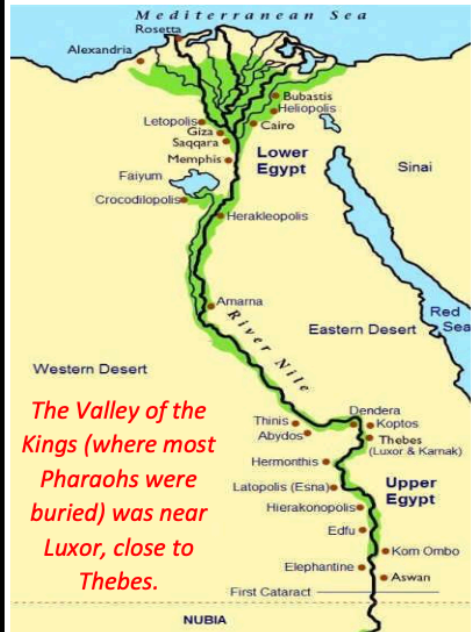


ORANGE CLASS Spring 1 Knowledge Organiser: ANCIENT EGYPT EXPLORERS

	Term	Definition
1	Afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
2	Akhet	The season of the year when the Nile river flooded. A very important time of year in the desert!
3	Canopic jars	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach (Right).
4	Dynasty	A period of rule when a series of Pharaohs all came from the same family.
5	Egyptologist	An archaeologist who focusses Ancient Egypt. Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.
6	Hieroglyphics	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols (Right).
7	Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.
8	Papyrus	A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. It was used as an early version of paper.
9	Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.
10	Sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaohs.




Area near the River Nile that flooded was known as the **Black Land**. Areas further away were known as the **Red Land**. They relied on the Nile's flood to grow crops and farm.



The Valley of the Kings (where most Pharaohs were buried) was near Luxor, close to Thebes.

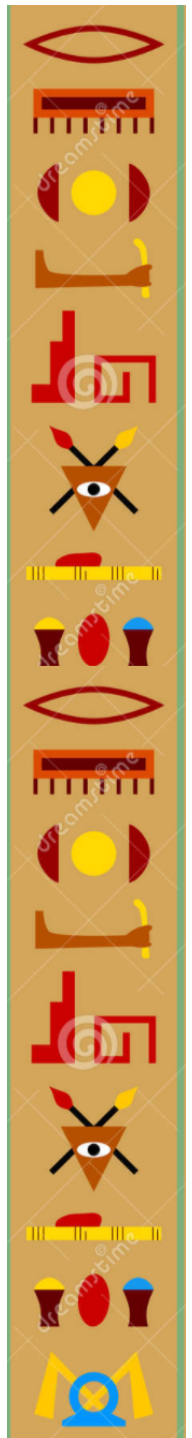
Famous & important Pharaohs	
1	Narmer Said to be the first Pharaoh of all Egypt, around 3150 BCE. Also known as Warrior Menes.
2	Khufu Pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza.
3	Hatshepsut First and longest-reigning female Pharaoh.
4	Tutankhamun Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings (mask, left).
5	Ramses II Often known as Ramses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. Built more statues and temples than any other!
6	Cleopatra VII Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony & Julius Caesar.

				
Amun King of the Gods	Ra God of the Sun	Anubis God of Mummification	Horus God of the Sky	Thoth God of Knowledge
	Isis Mother Goddess, Goddess of Protection and Healing	Key Gods (but there were MANY more)	Osiris God of Death and the Afterlife	

Timeline of Key Events:
All dates below are approximate

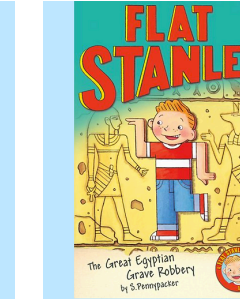
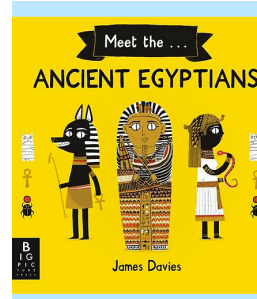
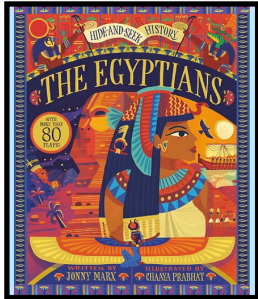
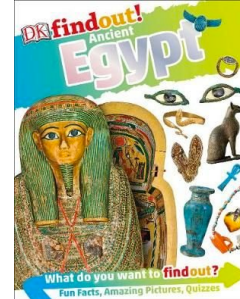
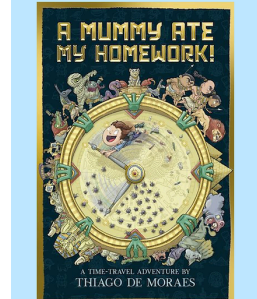
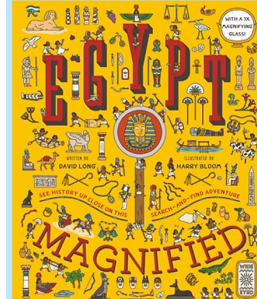
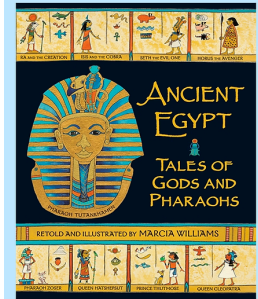
- Old Kingdom: 2600 BCE - 2100 BCE
- Middle Kingdom: 2000 BCE - 1650 BCE
- New Kingdom: 1540 BCE - 1075 BCE

7500 BCE First settlers in Nile valley
3500 BCE First use of hieroglyphic symbols
3100 BCE Narmer unites regions of Lower and Upper Egypt.
2650 BCE First step pyramid built
2550 BCE Pyramids at Giza built
2335 BCE Pyramid texts written (magical spells to protect pharaohs)
1472 BCE Hatshepsut becomes caretaker ruler. (Later declares herself pharaoh)
1336 BCE Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh
1279 BCE Ramses II becomes pharaoh
1100 BCE Upper & Lower Egypt split
332 BCE Alexander the Great conquers Egypt
196 BCE Rosetta stone carved
1279 BCE Ramses II becomes pharaoh
30 BCE Egypt becomes a Roman Province
1922 CE Carter discovers Tutankhamen's tomb



Additional fiction/non-fiction books to reinforce the topic:

These are just a selection of books available. If you visit The Hive or Droitwich library there are many more books that you will be able to borrow. What facts will you be able to find out about to share with your class?



Additional places to visit:

Birmingham Museum have an amazing collection of Egyptian artefacts.



Websites to support children's learning:

You may wish to use the following websites to help you to complete the homework tasks or just to reinforce what we have been doing in class.

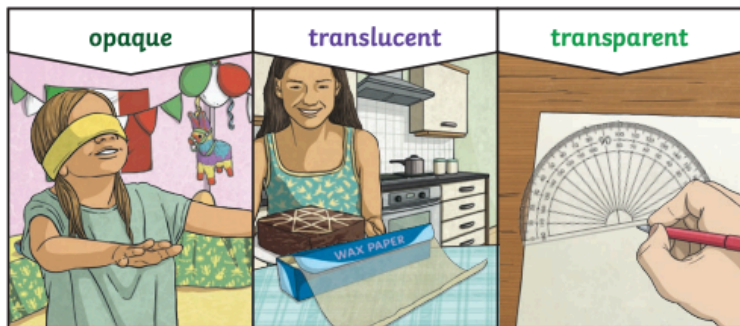
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb>

<https://egypt.mrdonn.org/>

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/egypt/general.htm>

<https://www.ancient-egypt-online.com/ancient-egypt-for-kids.html>

Key Vocabulary	
pupil	The black part of the eye which lets light in.
retina	A layer at the very back of the eye. The retina takes the light the eye receives. It then changes it into nerve signals to send to the brain.
shadow	An area of darkness where light has been blocked.
opaque	Describes objects that do not let any light pass through them.
translucent	Describes objects that let some light through, but scatter the light so we can't see through them properly.
transparent	Describes objects that let light travel through them easily, meaning that you can see through the object.



Key Knowledge

The **pupils** control the amount of **light** entering the eyes. If too much **light** enters, then it can damage the **retina**. To help protect the eyes, you can wear a hat with a wide brim and sunglasses with a UV rating.

When the **light** source is directly above the object, the **shadow** will be directly underneath.

midday

A **shadow** is caused when **light** is blocked by an **opaque** object. A **shadow** is larger when an object is closer to the **light** source. This is because it blocks more of the **light**.

When a **light** source is to one side of an object, the **shadow** will appear on the opposite side. The **shadow** will also be longer.

sunset

Our Science Topic this term is **LIGHT** We will be focusing on light, reflection and shadows. We will learn about different sources of light and understand that we need light to see.

Light

Key Vocabulary

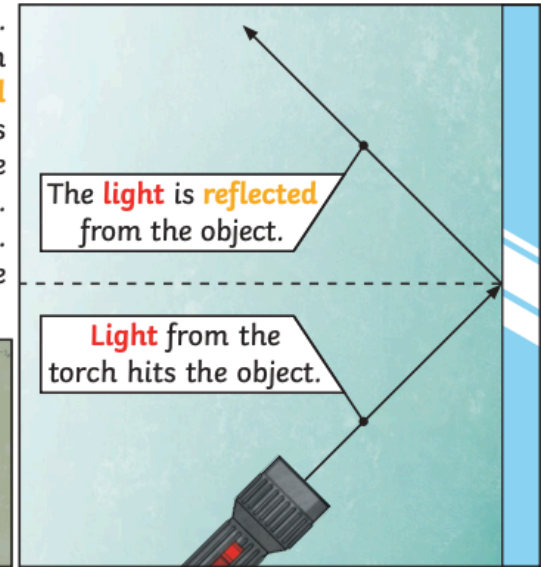
light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
light source	An object that makes its own light .
dark	Dark is the absence of light .
reflection	The process where light hits the surface of an object and bounces back into our eyes.
reflect	To bounce off.
reflective	A word to describe something which reflects light well.
ray	Waves of light are called light rays . They can also be called beams.

Mirrors **reflect light** very well, so they create a clear image. An image in a mirror appears to be reversed. For example, if you look in a mirror and raise your right hand, the mirror image appears to raise its left hand.



Key Knowledge

We need **light** to be able to see things. **Light** travels in a straight line. When **light** hits an object, it is **reflected** (bounces off). If the **reflected light** hits our eyes, we can see the object. Some surfaces and materials **reflect light** well. Other materials do not **reflect light** well. **Reflective** surfaces and materials can be very useful...



The surfaces that reflect **light** best are smooth, shiny and flat.

