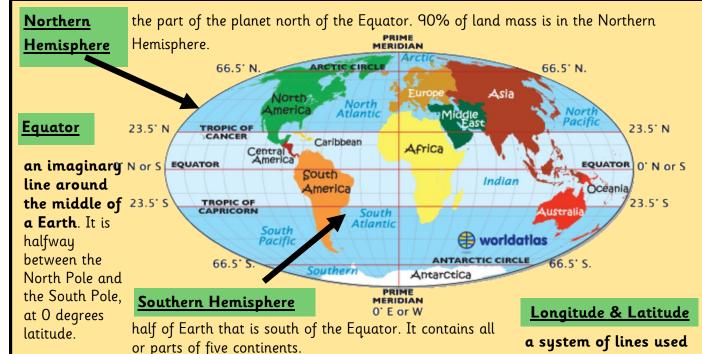
# <u>Egypt</u> <u>Knowledge Organiser</u>





#### The Tropics

The Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary latitude line above the equator that runs across the globe at about 23 degrees north, while the Tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary latitude line below the equator whose latitude line circles the globe at about 23 degrees south.

#### Prime Meridian

The prime meridian is the imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere. The prime meridian is also used as the basis for the world's time zones.

to describe the location of any place on Earth. Lines of latitude run in an east-west direction across Earth. Lines of longitude run in a north-south direction. Although these are only imaginary lines, they appear on maps and globes as if they actually existed.

2640 BC	<u>2555 BC</u>	2520 BC	2000 BC	<u>1539 BC</u>	1332 BC	<u>51 BC</u>
The first pyramid is built.	Giza Pyramids are build for the kings .	The Great Sphinx is built.	First ploughs are attached the oxen for farming .	Valley of the Kings is started and expanded up to 1069 BC.	The 10 year rule of Tutankhamun begins.	Reign of Cleopatra VII, the last pharaoh of Egypt, begins. She reins for 21 years.

## Key Vocabulary

ВС	Used to show that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards, so 200 BC is before 100 BC.	
AD	Used to show that a date is after the year 0. This is counted forwards, so AD 100 is before AD 200.	
irrigation	A system of canals or channels Egyptians dug to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would reach naturally.	
silt	Fine particles of soil, clay or sand carried and left by water.	
hieroglyph- ics	A system of writing that used pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.'	
cartouche	An oval shape in which the names of kings and queens were often written in hieroglyphics to show that they were special.	
pharaoh	A ruler of ancient Egypt.	
civilisation	An organised society with its own culture and way of life, existing in a particular area over a particular period of time	

#### **Beliefs**

Religion played a big part in the lives of the Ancient Egyptians. They believed in a wide variety of gods and goddesses. These gods could take different forms, usually as animals. The same animal may represent a different god depending on the area, temple, or timeframe. The most important gods include: Ra (sun), Isis (protection), Osiris (dead and underworld) and Horus (sky).

#### The importance of the Nile

Egypt a dry, hot desert country and ancient life depended on the waters of the River Nile .

The Nile was used for:

- Water to irrigate the fields
- The main means of travelling and of transporting goods, all by boat
- An important source of protein food when people caught fish
- The main building material was mud brick

### The Pyramids



The ancient
Egyptians are
famous for the
building of the
Pyramids. The

pyramids were built as the burial places of the Egyptian kings from before the start of the Old Kingdom until the end of the Middle Kingdom. Because the Egyptians kept religious and government records, we are able to read about the building of some of these pyramids.

#### **Hieroglyphics**

The ancient Egyptians thought it was important to write down information about religion and important events. Hieroglyphics, or 'sacred writing' is how they did this. Hieroglyphics uses pictures as symbols. They were carved or painted on stone monuments, tombs where the

dead were buried, and temples where the gods were worshipped.



=	Stone Age	Ancient Egypt	Ancient Greece	<u>Romans</u>	Anglo Saxons	<u>Vikings</u>	<u>Victorians</u>	<u>World Wars</u>
	5000 BC to 3,000BC	3100 BC to 30BC	776BC to 146BC	AD 43 to AD 410	AD 410 to AD 1066	AD 793 to AD 1066	AD 1837 to AD 1901	AD 1914 to 1918 1939 to 1945