







St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year Three Knowledge Organiser -Summer Term Two - History

<p>Lesson One :Ancient Egyptian Civilization</p>	<p>Lesson Two and Three : Ancient Egyptians believed in many Gods and Goddesses</p>	<p>Lesson Five: The River Nile was important to Ancient Egyptians.</p>
<p>Key Fact: The Ancient Egyptian Pharaohs held absolute power as both political leaders and religious figures.</p>	<p>Key Facts: Ancient Egyptians worshipped many gods, each protecting a different aspect of their lives.</p>	<p>Key Fact: Every summer, the River Nile would flood its banks. The flood water, full of rich black silt, created fertile strips of land on either side of the river where crops could grow.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vizier: As the pharaoh's closest advisor, the vizier was the second most powerful person in Egypt Ancient Egyptian Nobles served the pharaoh, but lived a life of luxury The priests in Ancient Egypt were custodians of the temples and the surrounding land. The craftsmen designed jewellery and pottery, and monumental sculptures and temples Farmers produced crops Servants – free labourers Slaves in ancient Egypt were often prisoners of war or debtors, and performed arduous labour in mines, quarries, and construction projects. The women were domestic servants. 	<p>Some gods were thought to protect homes and cities. People worshipped river gods, gods of wind and weather, sky gods and a god to make the crops grow. Food, water, incense, and precious materials would be offered to the deities in their temples everyday by groups of priests acting on behalf of the Pharaoh. The pharaohs were thought to be a link between humans and gods. Sometimes, even the Pharaoh would be worshipped as a god.</p> 	<p>The Nile River was the lifeline of ancient Egypt. It was primarily used for agriculture (via seasonal flooding and irrigation), transportation and trade, and as a critical source of freshwater and food. Additionally, its surrounding resources—like mud and papyrus—were essential for building and communication. Crocodiles and hippos were a common sight on The Nile during the Ancient Egyptian period. Hippos are not meat-eaters, but they can still be very dangerous to humans.</p> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<p>Lesson Four: Key Fact: Ancient Egyptians invented one of the</p> 	<p>Vocabulary Hieroglyphics – A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols. Mummification – The process of preserving a body after death for the afterlife. Pharaoh – The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt. Canopic jars – Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver, and stomach. Papyrus – A plant from the banks of the River Nile used as an early version of paper.</p>

earliest known writing systems called Hieroglyphs.

Afterlife - The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
Akhet – The season of the year when the **River Nile** flooded. A very important time of year in the desert!

Horus



Hawk-headed **sun god Ra** was one of the most important gods of all. It was believed that he was gobbled up every night by the sky goddess Nut, then reborn every morning at sunrise. Later in Egyptian history, **Ra** was merged with the god of wind, **Amun**, making him the most powerful of all the Egyptian gods. This blue pot-bellied fellow was the **god of the Nile**, responsible for the annual flooding of the great river. **Horus** is one of the oldest and most important deities in ancient Egypt. Worshipped as the falcon-headed god of the sky, war, and protection, he was considered the divine patron of the pharaohs. The reigning Egyptian king was viewed as the living embodiment of Horus on earth.

RA



HAPI

