|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lunt’s Heath Primary School Knowledge Organiser. | | | HISTORY: EGYPTIANS | | | Year 4 Summer | |
| Pyramid Construction | | Year | | Event | Key Vocabulary | | |
| 1 | Approximately 4000 Egyptian workers built the pyramids. | **3100BC -**  **30BC** | | Ancient Egyptian era | linen | | A cloth made from a plant called flax, used for making clothes or sheets. |
| 2 | Workers cut huge blocks of stone out of the ground. | **2,640 BC** | | First pyramid is believed to be  built. | tomb | | A large grave which is above ground with a  sculpture or decoration on it. |
| 3 | Stones were loaded onto boats, which took them to the pyramids along the River Nile. | **2,520 BC** | | The Great Sphinx (body of a lion and head of a human) is believed to be built. | monument | | Large structure usually made of stone, which is built to remind people of an event in history. |
| 4 | Using a chisel and hammer, workers made the rocks smooth so they would fit together tightly. | **1,332 BC** | | The 10-year rule of Tutankhamun begins. | chisel | | A tool which has a long metal blade with a sharp edge at the end. Used for cutting wood or stone. |
| 5 | Workers moved the heavy blocks using wooden sledges on ramps up the side of the pyramids. | **51 BC** | | Queen Cleopatra’s reign begins. She is the last Pharaoh  of the ancient Egypt period | hieroglyphics | | A picture used as a form of writing instead of letters. |
| 6 | Pharaohs were usually buried under the pyramid structure although some had burial chambers built inside the pyramid. | **Nov 1922** | | Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun in the Valley of the Kings. | mummification | | The process in which the flesh and skin of  a corpse (dead body) can be preserved. |
| Map of Egypt.  Cairo is the capital of Egypt.  The River Nile is the longest river in the world.  People settled near the Nile as it was a useful source of water (used for drinking, washing, watering crops) | | Key Individuals | | | pharaoh | | An ancient Egyptian ruler (king or queen). |
| **Narmer** | | – said to be the first pharaoh of all Egypt | merchants | | A person who buys or sells goods in large quantities. |
| **Khufu** | | – pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza | pyramid | | A building with triangular sides built as an Egyptian tomb (a place to bury the dead). |
| **Hatshepsut** | | – first and longest-reigning female pharaoh | burial chamber | | A room that is often below ground level that is used to bury the remains of the dead. |
| **Ramses II** | | – often known as Ramses the Great, his  mummy still rests in Cairo’s Egyptian Museum. | descendants | | A person who is related to you and who lives after you, such as your child or  grandchild. |
| **Tutankhamun** | | – youngest pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings | An example of hieroglyphics | | |