

Ancient Egyptians Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- ### What should I already know?
- Egypt is a country in the **continent** of Africa.
 - The **climate** of Egypt is different to that of the UK.
 - Human and physical geographical features of Egypt.
 - What life was like in Stone Age Britain.

Diagrams

"Sticky Knowledge"

- The Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also **fertile** soil - this means that people **settled** near the banks of the Nile as it was considered a prime location. They were among the first **civilisations** to use **irrigation** systems.
- The Nile also provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and a key means of transport.
- We know about **ancient** Egyptian life because of evidence such as the pyramids, the **artefacts** that were found there and methods of communications such as the use of **hieroglyphics** and **papyrus** rolls.
- Egyptian **society** was very **hierarchical** - this means that some groups of people were deemed more important than others. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian **society**.
- **Mummification** was the process of **preserving** a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the **afterlife**.
- The bodies of important people, such as **pharaohs**, were placed in these **pyramids**, which were built as **tombs**.
- Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were **polytheists** - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. These were called **deities**.

ancient	belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410)
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
artefacts	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
deities	a god or goddess
hierarchy	a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society
hieroglyphics	symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, for example those of ancient Egypt.
mummification	If a dead body is mummified, it is preserved, for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth
preserve	making sure that something remains as it is, and does not change or end
pyramids	ancient stone buildings with four triangular sloping sides. The most famous pyramids are those built in ancient Egypt to contain the bodies of their kings and queens
settler/ settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
tomb	a large grave that is above ground

This focus of this unit is...
 Interpretation, Enquiry and Using Sources Chronology Communication

Timeline

- c. 3500 BC: Early settlers settle in the Nile valley.
- c. 2700 BC: First stone pyramid built.
- c. AD 300: Last use of hieroglyphic writing.
- c. 3100 BC: Development of hieroglyphics
- c. 2600 BC: Pyramid of Giza built.
- 1922: Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Diagrams

Anglo-Saxon migration



Seven Kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain



Anglo Saxon Knowledge Organiser

"Sticky Knowledge"

1. The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
2. The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
3. They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.
4. For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
5. The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other.
6. The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.

The focus of this unit is...

Events, People and Changes.
Communication

People

Bede	A monk who wrote about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain.
Gildas	A monk who wrote about the leaders of Britain offering land and food in exchange for protection against the Picts and Scots.
Hengist and Horsa	The Jute leaders who were invited to Britain by Vortigen to help defend them from the Picts and Scots in exchange for land.
King Alfred the Great	The King of Wessex who eventually became the first king of England.
King Ethelbert	The King of Kent who converted to Christianity.
St Augustine	A monk who helped spread the word about Christianity.

Key Vocabulary

Angles	people from Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410
Anglo-Saxon	the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
century	a period of 100 years
Christianity	the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
Jutes	people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410
migration	movement from one place to another in order to settle there
monk	a member of a male religious community
pagan	a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
Saxons	people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410
Scots	people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland
settler/settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
source	where something comes from

Time line

AD 396 - 398: Picts, Scots and Saxons constantly raid Roman Britain.

AD 450: The Anglo-Saxons began to settle alongside the Britons.

AD 597: St Augustine helps missionaries spread the word about Christianity. King Ethelbert converts to Christianity.

AD 789: The Vikings begin to raid Britain.

AD 410: Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack. Angles, Saxons and Jutes make their way from Germany and South Denmark.

AD 500: By AD 500, the seven kingdoms had been created.

AD 731: Bede completes the Ecclesiastical History of English Peoples.

The Industrial Revolution Knowledge Organiser

"Sticky Knowledge"

1. Primary and Secondary Sources are ways of gaining information about a time in History.
2. In 1837, 80% of the British population was living in the countryside.
3. New farming machinery was the main reason for people moving to towns and cities. Factories were able to manufacture goods quickly and cheaply which improved Britain's trade.
4. Towns and cities however became crowded and urban areas soon became polluted.
5. The Industrial Revolution was a time of great change, and many new inventions were made.

Key Vocabulary

Industrial Revolution	Related to industry, using machinery often in factories. A change in the way a country works, usually to a different political system or way of life.
Famine	Where there is not enough food for a great number of people, causing illness and death.
Merchant	A person whose job is to buy and sell products in large amounts, especially by trading with other countries.
Impact	A powerful effect that, especially something new, has on a situation or person (also the force or action of one object hitting another).
Technological	Relating to, or involving, technology.
Industrialised	Where industries have been developed on a wide scale.
Transformed	Where the appearance of something changes considerably.

Some Key Questions

How did the Industrial Revolution change Britain?

What impact has the 'Factory Act' has on our lives today?

Do you think Britain was better before or after the Industrial Revolution? Why?

What impact did the Industrial Revolution have on Britain?



The slave trade played an important role in providing British industry with access to raw materials. This contributed to the increased production of manufactured goods. Do you think slavery was the right thing to do in helping Britain grow?

Slavery was abolished in 1807!

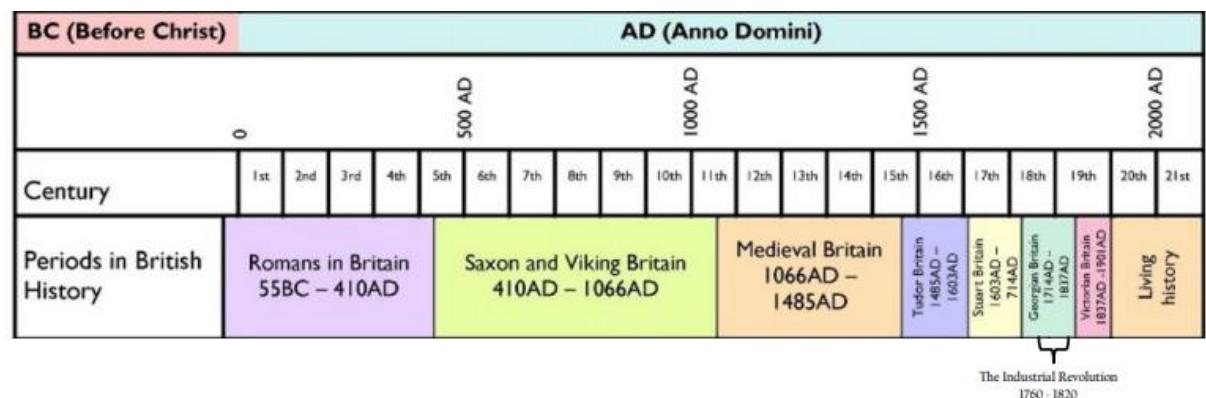
The focus of this unit is...

Events, People and Changes.

Interpretation, Enquiry and Using Sources.



Richard Arkwright



Mayan Civilisation- Knowledge Organiser

The focus of this unit is...

Chronology Events, People and Changes Interpretation, Enquiry and Using Sources

"Sticky Knowledge"

The Maya were a civilisation who lived in Mesoamerica (now Central America) between approximately 2000 BCE and 900CE.

They are known for being the first Mesoamericans to develop writing. They also had a sophisticated culture in which they lived in city states.

They built spectacular monuments and stepped pyramids – some (e.g. Chichen Itza) have become world tourist destinations in the modern day.

They were also well-known for their advanced maths and calendars. Around 900CE, Maya cities became abandoned. No one knows for sure why this happened.

Interesting Facts

1. The Mayans predicted that the world would end in 2012.
2. Flat foreheads were fashionable so they would put baby's heads in a press to squash them.
3. Mayans sacrificed humans for religious and medical reasons. It was an honour to be sacrificed.
4. Noblewomen would file their teeth into sharp points

Images/ Diagrams



Key Vocabulary

Artefact	An object that is made by a person, such as a tool or a decoration, especially one that is of historical interest.
Calendar	A printed table showing all the days, weeks and months of the year.
Civilisation	Human society which is organised.
Dynasty	A series of rulers or leaders who are all from the same family, or a period when a country is ruled by them.
Empire	A group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country.
Hieroglyphics	A system of writing using pictures not words.
Kingdom	A place ruled by a king, queen or important person.
Maize	Also known as corn, is a cereal grain.
Prediction	A statement about what you think will happen in the future.
Temple	A building used for the worship of a god or gods in some religions.
Tomb	A large stone structure or underground room where someone, especially an important person, is buried.

Timeline

1100 BC Hunter gatherers settle along the Pacific coast.	1100 BC Settlements begin to appear.	700 BC Maya writing is developed	100 BC The first Maya Pyramids are built.	900 -1200 AD El Castillo is built.	250 AD Beginning of the Classic Period.	1000 AD Chichen Itza is the most powerful city.	1502 AD First contact with Europe.
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