



Tombs and Treasure—Ancient Egypt



Key Facts

- The Ancient Egyptian people were one of the most powerful civilisations.
- Most Egyptian towns and cities were built next to the River Nile.
- They had Pharaohs instead of Kings.
- The River Nile flooded every year and farmers used this to create their seasons.
- Egyptian people used the Nile for food, water, transport, trade and soil.
- Pharaohs were buried in tombs inside Pyramids.
- Pyramid tombs were often filled with treasure.
- When Pharaohs died, they were mummified and buried in a special coffin called a Sarcophagus.
- Howard Carter was the archaeologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922.

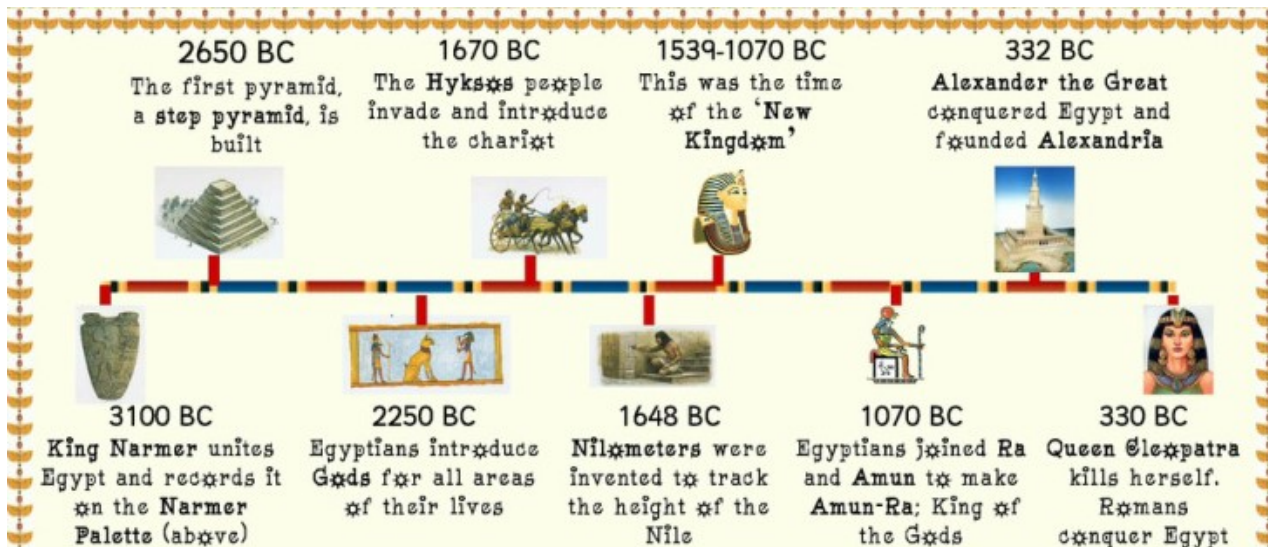
Key vocabulary

Pharaoh	Egyptian King
Civilisation	A group of people who live somewhere.
Tomb	Where someone is buried.
Sarcophagus	A large, stone box that held a mummy's coffin.
Canopic Jars	Jars to keep the organs in.
Irrigation	A system of watering crops.
Hieroglyphs	Egyptian letter symbols
Papyrus	A plant that was used to make paper.



Tutankhamun

- One of the most famous Pharaohs.
- His tomb was discovered by Howard Carter and still had everything inside it.
- He was only ten years old when he became Pharaoh and was known as the 'boy king'.

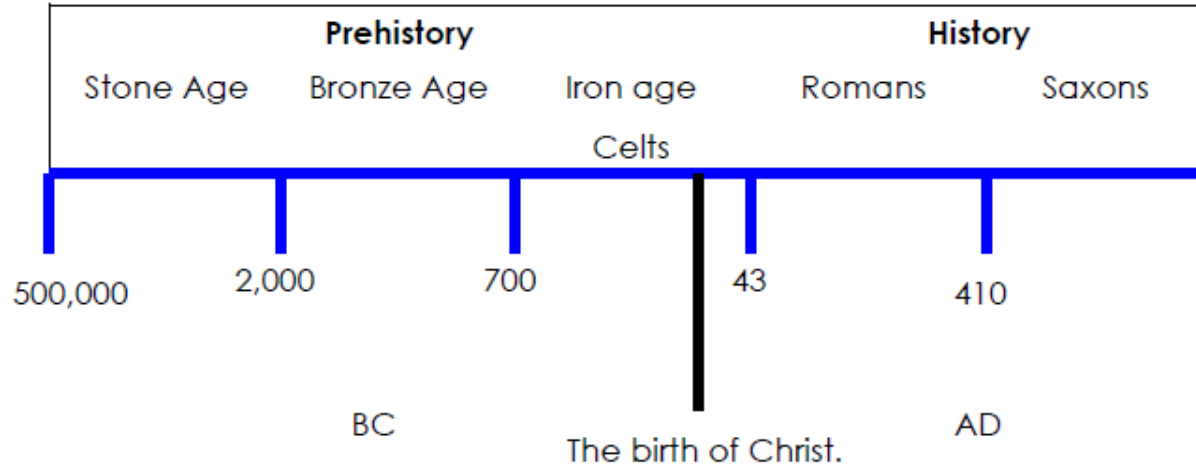




Knowledge Organiser: Stone Age to Iron Age



Timeline



Important Places

Skara Brae — Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skail on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland.



Stonehenge — A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing around 25 tons.



Vocabulary

Stone Age	The stone age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used.
Bronze Age	The bronze age is the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred materials for making tools and weapons.
Iron Age	The iron age is the time period when iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools.
Neolithic	The neolithic is the youngest part of the Stone Age. The word "neolithic" comes from two words in Greek: "neo", meaning "new" and "lithic", meaning "stone". The neolithic period is the time when farming was invented and when people started caring for animals, such as cows, sheep and pigs.
Forage	To look widely for nourishment or other provisions.
Thatched	A <i>thatched</i> house or a house with a <i>thatched</i> roof has a roof made of <i>straw</i> or reeds.
Pre-historic	Prehistoric means the time before recorded history.
Monument	A group of huge stones, often set up in a line or circle.
Tribe	Iron age people who lived in the same area and did similar things.