

## History Knowledge Organiser: Year 2/3 Ancient Egypt

### Key Dates

**3500 BC:** The first use of hieroglyphic symbols.

**2600-2100 BC:** Old Kingdom.

c. **2055 BC:** The construction of Karnak Temple begins.

**2000- 1650 BC:** Middle Kingdom.

**1991 BC:** Earliest example of The Book of the Dead recorded.

**1540:** New Kingdom begins.

c. **1400 BC:** Luxor Temple construction begins.

**1336 BC:** Tutankhamun becomes pharaoh.

**1279 BC:** Ramesses II becomes pharaoh.

**1170 BC:** First recorded strike in history.

**1100 BC:** Upper and Lower Egypt divide.

**1075 BC:** New Kingdom ends.

**332 BC:** Alexander the Great conquers Egypt and the Graeco-Roman period begins.

**196 BC:** Rosetta stone constructed and carved.

**30 BC:** Egypt becomes a Roman province.

**395 AD:** Graeco-Roman period ends.

**1922:** Howard Carter discovers Tutankhamun's tomb.

### Sources and Artefacts



Canopic jars



Tutankhamun's sarcophagus



The Book of the Dead



The Pyramids at Giza



### Key Vocabulary

**Afterlife:** the place where the Egyptians believed they would go after death.

**Artefact:** an object made during the period of study.

**Canopic jars:** special jars that held the organs of mummified bodies. The heart was left in the body.

**Hieroglyphs:** a type of writing utilised in formal written accounts in ancient Egypt, which includes pictures and symbols.

**Ma'at:** the ancient Egyptian concept of truth, order, and justice.

**Mummification:** preservation of a body after death.

**Papyrus:** a plant that grew by the Nile, which was used for paper.

**Pharaoh:** a king in ancient Egypt.

**Sarcophagus:** a stone coffin, typically adorned with a sculpture or inscription.

**Temple:** a building devoted to worship.

**Tomb:** a place for burying the dead.