

Vocabulary

S c i e n c e	reproduction	the production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process.	
	pollination	the transfer of pollen to a stigma, ovule, flower, or plant to allow fertilisation.	
	seed dispersal	is the movement, spread or transport of seeds away from the parent plant	
	germination	the development of a plant from a seed or spore after a period of dormancy.	
	fertilisation	the action or process of fertilising an egg or a female animal or plant	
	photosynthesis	the process by which green plants and some other organisms use sunlight to synthesize nutrients from carbon dioxide and water.	
	evaporation	the process of turning from liquid into vapour.	
G e o g r a p h y	location	a position on the earth.	
	map	a drawing of all or part of Earth's surface; purpose is to show where things are.	
	physical features	study of the natural environment such as mountains, deserts, rivers and oceans.	
	desert	any large region that gets very little rain each year.	
	river	a flowing, moving stream of water. Usually feeds water into an ocean, lake, pond.	
	H i s t o r y	Egyptian	a native of ancient or modern Egypt, or a person of Egyptian descent.
		civilisation	the level of development at which people live together peacefully in communities.
pharaoh		the rulers of ancient Egypt. The word pharaoh means "great house".	
pyramids		a large structure built in ancient Egypt. Square base and 4 triangular sides that contains tombs.	
hieroglyphics		a writing system that uses pictures and symbols instead of letters and words.	
mummification	a method of artificial preservation to preserve the body after death.		

How do civilisations grow?

Year 3
Knowledge Organiser
Terms 5 and 6

Enquiries

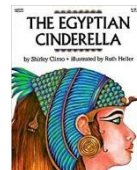
Which communities do I belong to?
What is a civilisation?
Where were the earliest civilisations?
Who are the Ancient Egyptians?
What is Egypt like?
How did the Nile help Egyptians survive and thrive?
What is the legacy of the Ancient Egyptians?

Key Facts

3000 years and some of their greatest architectural achievements, such as the pyramids and the Sphinx, are still standing at Giza today.
The three kingdoms were called: The Old Kingdom (~3000BC), The Middle Kingdom (2133-1786 BC) and The New Kingdom (1550-1070 BC).
The hieroglyphic system was perfected in ancient Egypt – it was one of the first forms of picture writing.
Egypt was founded along the banks of the Nile, the longest river in the world.
A system of canals that led from the Nile were also used to water fields in other areas. This is called irrigation.
Tutankhamun or "King Tut" is probably the most well-known Egyptian pharaoh. One of the reasons is that his burial tomb is one of the few that was discovered with everything still in it.

Anchor texts

The Boy Who Grew Dragons by Andy Shepherd
The Egyptian Cinderella by Shirley Climo
Macy and the Riddle of the Sphinx by Joe Todd-Stanton



Key Dates

All dates shown below are approximate.

Old Kingdom: 2600 BCE – 2100 BCE

Middle Kingdom: 2000 BCE - 1650 BCE

New Kingdom: 1540 BCE – 1075 BCE

7500 BCE First Settlers in Nile Valley

3500 BCE First use of hieroglyphic symbols

3100 BCE Narmer unites regions of Lower and Upper Egypt

2550 BCE Pyramids at Giza built

1472 BCE Hatshepsut became caretaker and ruler later declaring herself as pharaoh

1336 BCE Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh

1279 BCE Ramses II becomes pharaoh

1100 BCE Upper & Lower Egypt split

332 BCE Rosetta stone carved

30 BCE Egypt becomes Roman Province

1922 CE Carter discovers Tutankhamen's tomb

Diagrams

