

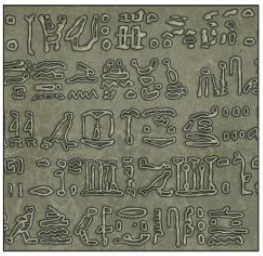
Year 6 History Knowledge Organiser Autumn Term 2026

This term, in History, we will learn in depth about the achievements of this ancient civilisation. We will learn about how and where the ancient Egyptians lived, what was important to the daily lives of ancient Egyptians, who Tutankhamun was and how mummies were made. The children will also learn about how Egyptian people used hieroglyphs to communicate and compare the powers of different gods.

Writing (Hieroglyphics)

In ancient Egypt, scribes wrote on papyrus. Papyrus was a thick type of paper made from reeds that grew along the Nile. Scribes were mostly men who went to a special school to learn to write.

Scribes wrote using hieroglyphs. Hieroglyphs were used for religious texts and inscriptions on statues and **tombs**. They were also used for counting crops and animals so that the right taxes could be taken.



Did You Know...?
The Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799. It was written in hieroglyphs and two other languages, including ancient Greek, which language experts could still read. They translated the hieroglyphs by comparing the languages. It took 20 years to translate all the text into modern language.

Key Vocabulary

ancient	*irrigation*
civilisation	*the Nile*
Egypt	*pharaoh*
hieroglyphics	*tomb*

Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun was a pharaoh known more recently as the 'boy king' because he became pharaoh when he was 9 years old.

His **tomb** was discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922.

The discovery helped people to understand more about the Egyptians pharaohs.



Tutankhamun's death mask

The Ancient Egyptian Empire

In c. 3000 BC, King Menes united two Egyptian kingdoms to build the empire of ancient Egypt. It lasted until 30 BC when the Romans took over.

The Nile

Life revolved around the Nile. Every year, it flooded and left behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas.

The Nile was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river banks was used to make bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today.

A Pharaoh's Death



The ancient Egyptians built the pyramids as resting places for the pharaohs.

When a pharaoh died, priests would prepare their bodies with a process called mummification.

The pharaoh was then placed in a **tomb**, often under a pyramid, with their most treasured possessions. The ancient Egyptians believed that these treasures would help them in the afterlife.

Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt

The ancient Egyptians worshipped many gods and goddesses who were responsible for different aspects of life and death.

Horus	God of the sky. The ancient Egyptians believed a pharaoh was a god-like living version of Horus.
Thoth	God of wisdom. He is believed to have invented hieroglyphics and kept a record of all knowledge.
Ma'at	Goddess of truth. Pharaohs promised to follow Ma'at and be fair and honest.
Osiris	God of the dead.
Anubis	God of mummification. He weighed the hearts of the dead against Ma'at's feather. If the heart was lighter, the person could pass to the afterlife.

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