ANCIENT EGYPTIANS —AUTUMN (Y5)

	A **pharaoh** was the king or queen of ancient Egypt.
	An **excavation** is when archaeologists carefully dig in the ground to find objects from the past.
	An **alliance** is when two or more people, groups, or countries agree to work together.
	**Mummification** is a special way of preserving a body so it doesn't rot or break down.
	A **pantheon** is a group of gods and goddesses that belong to one religion or culture.



Mummification is the methods of embalming, or treating the dead body, that the ancient Egyptians used is called mummification. Using special processes, the Egyptians removed all moisture from the body, leaving only a dried form that would not easily decay.



The Great Pyramid of Giza is the largest Egyptian pyramid. It served as the tomb of pharaoh Khufu, who ruled during the Fourth Dynasty of the Old Kingdom.

Key Knowledge

Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922. Historians believe Tutankhamun died suddenly as the tomb was finished hastily
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 men and women wore makeup. It was thought to have healing powers, plus it helped protect their skin from the sun
Cats were considered sacred in Ancient Egypt, due to their link to Gods and Goddesses.
They were one of the first civilizations to invent writing. They also used ink to write and paper called papyrus. This was while England was in the Stone Age.





Tutankhamun

Born around 1342BCE

Died 1323 BCE

Timeline

7500BCE	3200BCE	2640BCE	2250BCE	1539BCE	1332BCE	51BCE
The first settlers arrived in the Nile Valley	Hieroglyphs are used to keep trade records.	The first pyramids are built.	The Great Sphinx is built.	Valley of the Kings starts and Pharaohs are buried with their treasures.	The 10 year rule of Tutankhamun begins.	Cleopatra's reign begins, the Egyptian civilisation ends.

GROOVY GREEKS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

	**Hellenic** means "to do with ancient Greece or Greek culture."
	**Mythology** is a collection of old stories that people used long ago to explain the world around them.
	An **oligarchy** is a type of government or rule where a small group of people has all the power.
	An **Olympiad** is the name for the time between two Olympic Games. This period is four years long.
	A **citizen** is a person who belongs to a country. This means they have certain rights and responsibilities.



Zeus was the King of the Gods on Mount Olympus. He was associated with thunder, lightning, rain and winds.

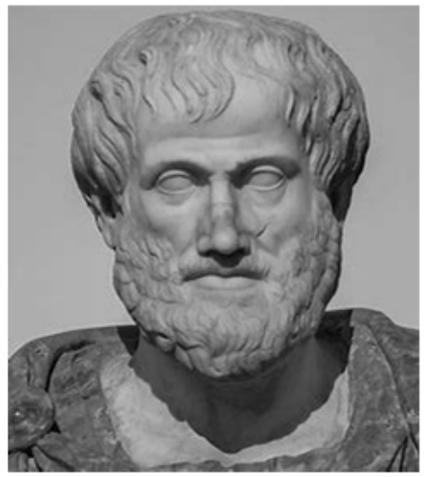


The first Olympic games were held in the Summer of 776 BCE in Olympia. Every 4 years, 50,000 people from all over Greece would come to view the games. They were also a religious festival, held to honour Zeus.



Key Knowledge

The Spartans were famous for being fearless, strong, and effective warriors. They are a society born and built on military strength and dominance. The citizens of Athens both feared and applauded the Spartans strength and military prowess.
The Greeks had some strange superstitions about food – some wouldn't eat beans as they thought they contained the souls of the dead!
The Ancient Greeks invented the theatre. They loved watching plays, and most cities had a theatre – some big enough to hold 15,000 people! Only **men and boys** were allowed to be actors, and they wore **masks**, which showed the audience whether their character was happy or sad.
Most Ancient Greeks wore a **chiton**, which was a long T-shirt made from one large piece of cotton. The poor slaves,



Aristotle

Born around 384 BCE

Died around 322 BCE

Timeline

776BCE	508BCE	490BCE	480BCE	480BCE	432BCE	431BCE
The first Olympic games were held.	Democracy begins in Athens.	The Greeks defeat the Persian invaders at the Battle of Marathon	The Greeks defeat the Persian invaders again at the Battle of Salamis.	The Persians defeat the Greeks at the Battle of Thermopylae.	The Parthenon in Athens is completed.	Sparta defeats Athens.

WAR AT HOME - KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

	During wartime (especially World War II), a **blackout** was when everyone had to turn off all lights at night.
	**Conscription** is when the government says that certain people must join the armed forces (such as the army, navy, or air force), especially during a big war.
	**Enigma** was a secret code machine used by the Germans during World War II.
	**Billeting** is when people are asked to give someone a place to stay, usually during a war or emergency.
	An **Anderson shelter** was a small, strong shelter that families in Britain used during World War II to keep safe during air raids (bombing attacks).





From 1939, and throughout the Blitz, many women joined an organisation called the Women's Voluntary Service (WVS). They helped in numerous ways to ease suffering. The group had 1 million members by 1943.



Bletchley Park in an English country house in Milton Keynes, that became a centre of allied code-breaking during the Second World War.

Key Knowledge
The work of the Bletchley codebreakers, who included the brilliant mathematician Alan Turing, is widely acknowledged to have shortened the war by as much as two years.
During the bombing of the Blitz, as well as other bomb and rocket attacks, with tens of thousands killed and more seriously injured.
Rationing of food began in January 1940, and clothes in June 1941. By 1943, virtually every household item was either in short supply, or could not be gotten at all.
Altogether, over 800,000 children were evacuated from big cities.



Winston Churchill

Born 30 November 1874

Died 24 January 1965

Timeline

1939	1940	1941	1944	1945
Hitler invades Poland. Britain and France declare war.	Rationing starts in the UK.	The Blitz continues against Britain's major cities.	D Day—the allied invasion of France.	The war ended.