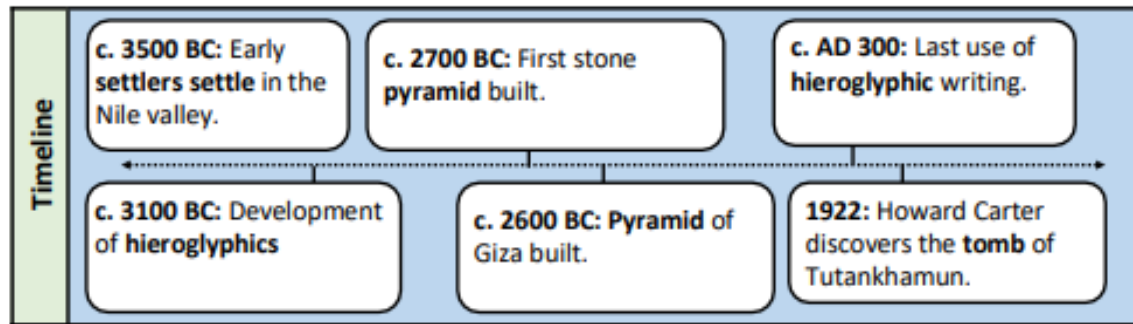
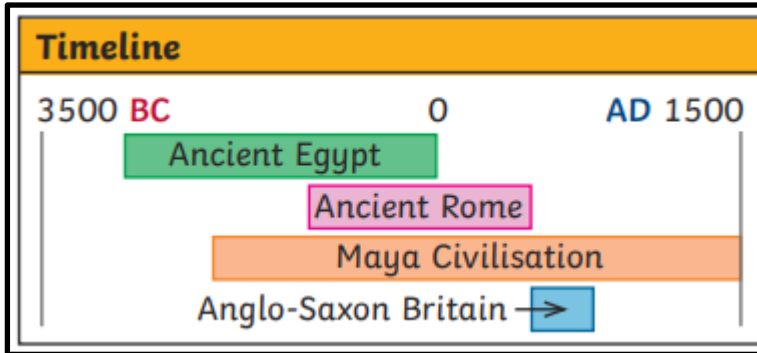


Key Vocabulary

Mythology	A collection of myths belonging to a particular religion or culture.
Civilisation	The society, culture and way of life of a particular people and place.
Dynasty	A succession of rulers from the same family
Pharaoh	The ruler of Egypt. Pharaoh means great house in Egyptian. They were believed to be gods.
Hieroglyphs	The ancient system of using pictures as a system of writing.
Pantheon	A group of. In this case, it refers to the 2000 gods the Ancient Egyptians believed in.
Mummification	The process of embalming a body after death to keep it looking lifelike.
Sarcophagus	The old stone coffins used by wealthy people during Ancient Egyptian times.
Scribes	The few educated Egyptians who could read and write. Employed by Pharaohs.
Shaduf	A hand operated device that pulls up water from a watering hole.
Inundation	The annual flooding of the Nile, allowing new growth to take place in the hot soils.
Afterlife	The life one has after one dies and takes their buried belongs with them.

Walk Like an Egyptian

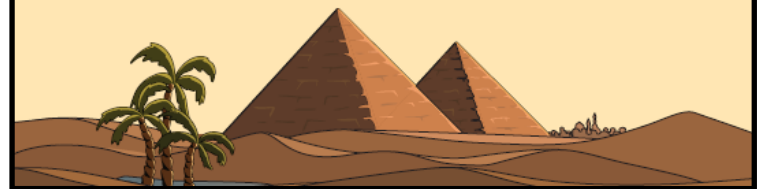


Howard Carter
Born in 1874, London.
Egyptologist famous for discovering the tomb of Tutankhamun in 1922



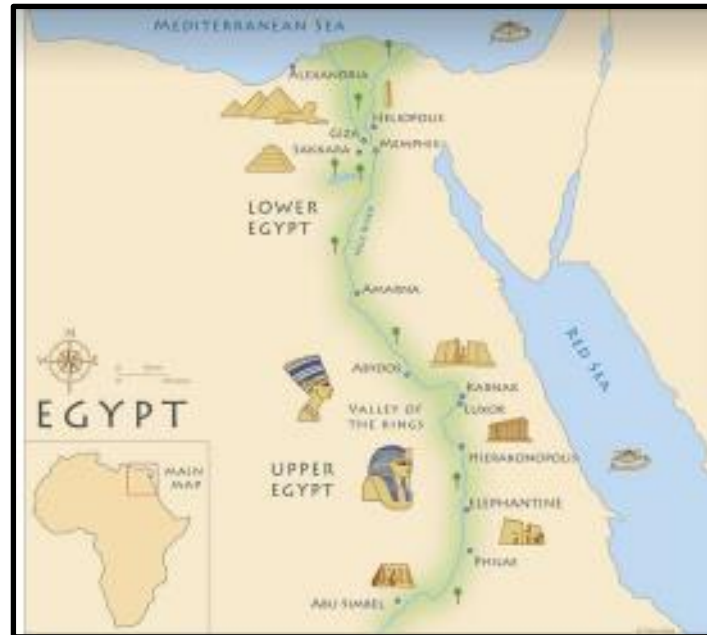
Pyramids

Pyramids were built for Pharaohs (the ruler) to be buried in when they died. Ancient Egyptians were buried with their belongings and the tomb walls were painted with scenes from the dead persons life. By examining the objects (artefacts) and paintings in the tombs, we have been able to understand a lot more about life in Ancient Egypt.



Important Facts

- The Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also **fertile soil** - this means that people **settled** near the banks of the Nile as it was considered a prime location. They were among the first **civilisations** to use **irrigation systems**.
- The Nile also provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and a key means of transport.
- 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 **society** was very **hierarchical** - this means that some groups of people were deemed more important than others. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian **society**.
- **Mummification** was the process of **preserving** a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the **afterlife**.
- The bodies of important people, such as **pharaohs**, were placed in these **pyramids**, which were built as **tombs**.
- Religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were **polytheists** - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. These were called **deities**.



Tutankhamun Facts

- Born: around 1341 **BC**
- Died: around 1323 **BC**
- **Pharaoh** from approx. 1333 **BC** to 1323 **BC**
- Known as the 'boy king' as he became **pharaoh** aged only 9
- Tomb discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922
- Tomb contained over 3000 treasures
- Historians believe Tutankhamun died suddenly as the tomb was finished hastily.

How did Ancient Egyptians write?

The Ancient Egyptians didn't use the same alphabet that we are used to. They had their own called 'hieroglyphics' (plural) or 'hieroglyphs' (singular).

