



HOW SHOULD WE UNRAVEL THE PAST?



ANCIENT EGYPT

ANCIENT	Something from a very long time ago.
CIVILISATION	A group of people with well-developed rules and government.
EGYPT	The country in Africa where the ancient Egyptian civilisation was created.
BCE	Used to show that a date is before the common era.
CE	Used to show that a date is in The Common Era. We are now living in 2024 CE.
THE NILE	A river in Africa that runs through Egypt.
PHARAOH	A ruler of ancient Egypt.
TOMB	A sealed room where a person was placed after death.
HEROGLYPHICS	A system of writing that consists of pictures and symbols instead of letters.
MUMMIFICATION	The process of preparing a dead body before placing it in a tomb,
PYRAMID	A triangular structure first built by the Egyptians.

WHERE IS EGYPT?

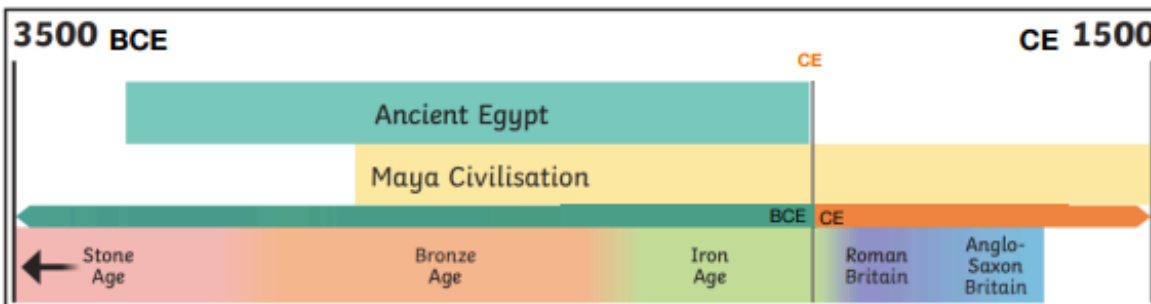
Egypt is a country found in the continent Africa. The river Nile runs through Egypt.

Many ancient structures like The Giza Pyramids and The Great Sphinx still stand in Egypt today and are famous landmarks and tourist attractions.



WHEN WAS ANCIENT EGYPT?

In **3000 BCE**, King Menes united two Egyptian kingdoms to build the empire of Ancient Egypt. It lasted until **30 CE** when the Romans took over.



THE RIVER NILE

The River Nile is a large river in Africa that runs through Egypt. It is **6,650km** long and is the **largest river in the world**.

Life in Ancient Egypt revolved around the Nile and the river was essential for life in Ancient Egypt.

Every year, the Nile 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. To do this, the Egyptians dug canals or channels to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would naturally reach.






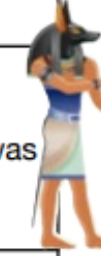


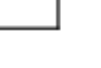
The Nile was also used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river banks was used to make bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

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



EGYPTIAN GODS & GODDESSES

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

	HORUS	Horus was God of the Sky . The ancient Egyptians believed a pharaoh was a god-like version of Horus.	
	THOTH	Thoth was God of Wisdom . He is believed to have invented hieroglyphics and to have kept a record of all knowledge.	
	MA'AT	Ma'at was Goddess of Truth . Pharaohs promised to follow her and to be fair and honest.	
	OSIRIS	Osiris was God of the Dead .	
	ANUBIS	Anubis was God of Mummification . He weighed the hearts of the dead against Ma'at's feather. If the heart was lighter than the feather, the person could pass to the afterlife.	
	RA	Ra was God of the Sun . He was the most important God and believed to be the creator of the universe and the source of all life.	
	ISIS	Isis was Goddess of the healing and magic . She was believed to be the great mother and protector of the kingdom.	
	BASTET	The Goddesses of Cats . The daughter of Ra and Isis.	

PHARAOHS

A pharaoh was a ruler in ancient Egypt. They had huge power and wealth and were considered to be gods in human form and were therefore extremely important. Pharaohs lived in huge palaces and when they died they were laid to rest in a pyramid. Pharaohs were polytheistic and worshiped many gods. Tutankhamun is one of the most famous Egyptian pharaohs.



△ 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.



HOWARD CARTER & THE TOMB OF TUTANKHAMUN

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



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

The discovery helped people to understand more about the Egyptians pharaohs and what life was like in Ancient Egypt.



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 hieroglyphics. These were symbols and pictures. Hieroglyphics 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.



THE ROSETTA STONE

The Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799. It is an ancient Egyptian artefact that has hieroglyphic writing on it, alongside two other languages, including ancient Greek, which language experts could still read. They translated the hieroglyphics by comparing the languages. It took 20 years to translate all the text into modern language. It helped historians to understand hieroglyphic writing. It is now on display in the British Museum,



ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ART & SCULPTURE

A lot of what we know about the Ancient Egyptians comes from their art. From the many pieces of art they created we can learn things like what they looked like, what kind of clothes they wore, what jobs they worked, and what they considered important.

Much of the artwork created by the Ancient Egyptians was to do with religion. They would fill the tombs of the Pharaohs with paintings and sculptures. Temples were another popular place for art. The temples often held large statues of their gods as well as many paintings on the walls.

The Egyptians are famous for their giant sculptures. A famous Egyptian sculpture is the Great Sphinx of Giza. They also carved smaller, more intricate sculptures like the mask of Tutankhamun.

In Ancient Egypt the tomb walls of the rich and powerful were often filled with paintings and hieroglyphics.



PYRAMIDS

The Pyramids are massive stone structures built by the Ancient Egyptians over 6,000 years ago. They were built as monuments and tombs for the kings and pharaohs of Ancient Egypt. The most famous of these pyramids is the Great Pyramid of Giza, built to house Pharaoh Khufu when he died and went to paradise.

Pyramids were made out of large stone slab, originally covered in white limestone and tipped with a golden crown.

The Pharaoh's burial chamber was the main room inside a pyramid with smaller rooms, where family members and servants were buried. There were also often small rooms that acted as temples. In later pyramids, the walls were often covered with hieroglyphics too.

Historians have discovered what it was like in a pyramid by exploring the Great Pyramid in Giza.

