



KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

(more are in bold in the text)

Hieroglyphics – a system of writing using symbols instead of letters.



Mummification – a method of preparing a dead body so it doesn't decay.

Howard Carter – archaeologist who discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Civilisation – a level of development at which people live together in a community.

Archaeology - the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites analysis of remains.

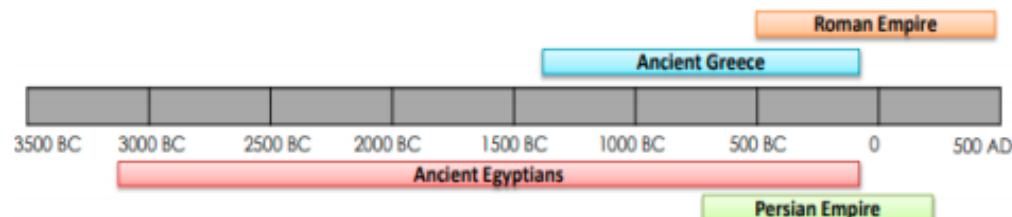
Tutankhamun – an Ancient Egyptian Pharaoh.

Papyrus – a plant that grew on the banks of the river Nile which was used for paper.

Canopic Jar – special jars that held the organs of the dead.

Sarcophagus – a large stone box that held the mummy's coffin.

CHRONOLOGY



SOCIETY

AGRICULTURE - The **River Nile** was important to the

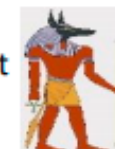
Ancient Egyptians for a few reasons:

- Growing crops for food
- Keeping animals
- Trading, they could use boats to sail.

They used a hand – operated device known as a **Shaduf** to move water from the Nile to their farm lands.



BELIEFS – The Ancient Egyptians really valued life after death. **Pharaohs** (who were the rulers of Ancient Egypt and were very powerful) would be buried in **pyramids** (their **tomb**) with their belongings including clothes, furniture, food and games so that they had everything they needed in the afterlife. The Ancient Egyptians also believed in many different Gods who all had an important role e.g. Anubis – the God of death/**Mummification**.



LEGACY

- They built the pyramids and other monumental structures which influence and inspire many architects and artists today.
- They had great medical skills which were passed onto the Greeks and Romans after them.