



Key Questions

What can we quickly find out to add to what we already know about Ancient Egypt?

How can we discover what Ancient Egypt was like over 5,000 years ago?







What sources of evidence have survived and how were they discovered?

What does the evidence tell us about everyday life for men, women and children?

What did the Ancient Egyptians believe about life after death and how do we know?

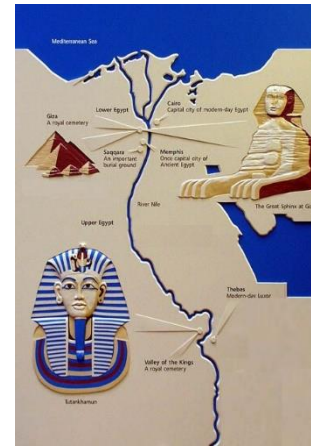
What did Ancient Egypt have in common with other civilizations from that time?

Gods

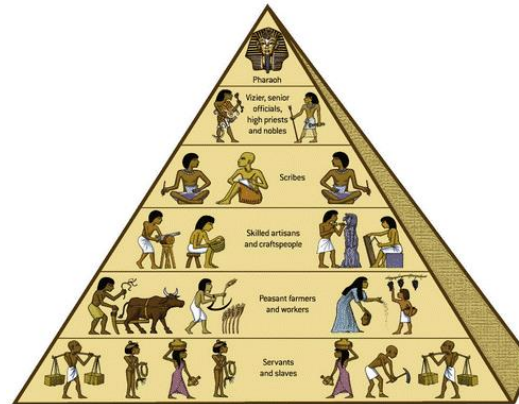
Amun King of the gods 	Ra God of the sun 	Thoth God of knowledge 
Anubis God of mummification 	Horus God of the sky 	Osiris God of death and the afterlife. 

The River Nile

- The river Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt.
- Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops.
- The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas.
- Most people lived along and around the Nile. (still true today)
- The river was used for water, fishing, trade, mud (to make bricks) and papyrus plants (paper).
- Pyramids, graveyards and monuments were all at the river's edge.



Hierarchy in Society



Embalming and Mummification

1. Wash the body.
2. Pull out the brain through the nostrils with a hook and fill the skull with sawdust.
3. Remove all internal organs except the heart. Put them into canopic jars.
4. Cover the body in natron salt and leave it to dry for 40 days.
5. Remove the natron salt and pack the body with straw, dried grass or linen.
6. Apply makeup and fake eyes.
7. Wrap the body in linen fabric, adding amulets and a Book of the Dead
8. Place the mummy in a sarcophagus (decorated coffin).



Key Vocabulary

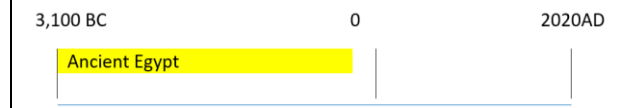
Artefacts	an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.
Historical Source	something that contains important historical information.
Archaeologist	a person who studies history by looking for things people in the past have left behind.
hieroglyphics	a type of writing used by the Ancient Egyptians that used a combination of pictures and symbols.
cartouche	an oval shape in which the names of kings and queens were often written in hieroglyphics to show that they were special.
mummification	an old-fashioned method of preparing a dead body so that it doesn't decay.
Book of The Dead	a text that had a number of magic spells that were supposed to help a person in the afterlife.
Afterlife	the place where the Ancient Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
Akhet	the seasons of the year where the Nile river flooded.
Lower Egypt	the northern half of Ancient Egypt. It was called Lower Egypt because it was at the end of the Nile River where it entered the Mediterranean Sea.
Upper Egypt	the southern half of the kingdom of Egypt. It is called Upper Egypt because the Nile River flows from Upper to Lower Egypt.

Tutankhamun Facts

- Known as the 'boy king' - became pharaoh aged only 9
- Tomb discovered by Howard Carter in 1922 in The Valley of the Kings.
- Tomb contained over 3000 treasures



Chronology



BC	referring to the years before the year 0 - Before Christ
AD	referring to the years after the year 0 - Anno Domini