

## Ancient Egypt- How do we know so much about the ancient Egyptian civilisation?

### Vocabulary

**BC-** Used to show that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards, so 200 BC is before 100 BC.

**AD-** Used to show that a date is after the year 0. This is counted forwards, so AD 100 is before AD 200.

**Civilisation-** An organised society with its own culture and way of life, existing in a particular area over a particular period of time.

**Pharaoh-** A ruler of ancient Egypt.

**Hieroglyphics-** A system of writing that used pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.'

**Irrigation-** A system of canals or channels Egyptians dug to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would reach naturally.

**Silt-** Fine particles of soil, clay or sand carried and left by water.

**Akhet-** The season of the year when the Nile river flooded. A very important time of year in the desert!

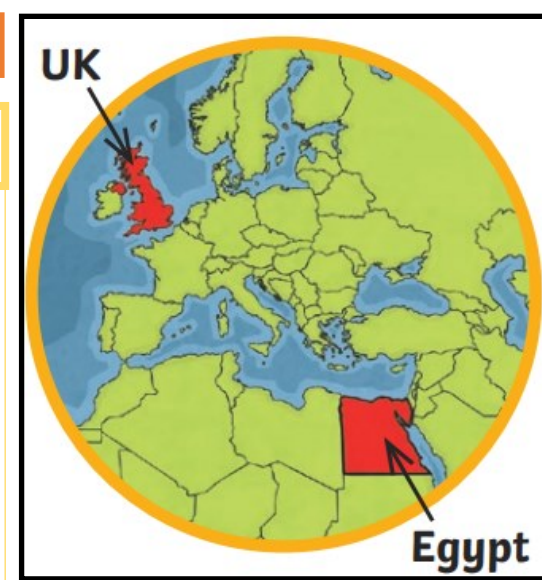
### Egypt

Egypt is a country located in the northeast of Africa.

Today, 90% of Egypt's population live near to the river Nile.

Some remains of the ancient Egyptian civilisation can still be seen in modern day Egypt.

These include Giza's colossal Pyramids and Great Sphinx, as well as the Valley of the Kings tombs.



### Famous Gods and Goddesses



**Amun**  
King of the Gods



**Ra**  
God of the Sun



**Anubis**  
God of Mummification



**Horus**  
God of the Sky



**Thoth**  
God of Knowledge



**Isis**  
Mother Goddess,  
Goddess of Protection and Healing

**Key Gods (but there were MANY more)**

**Osiris**  
God of Death and the Afterlife

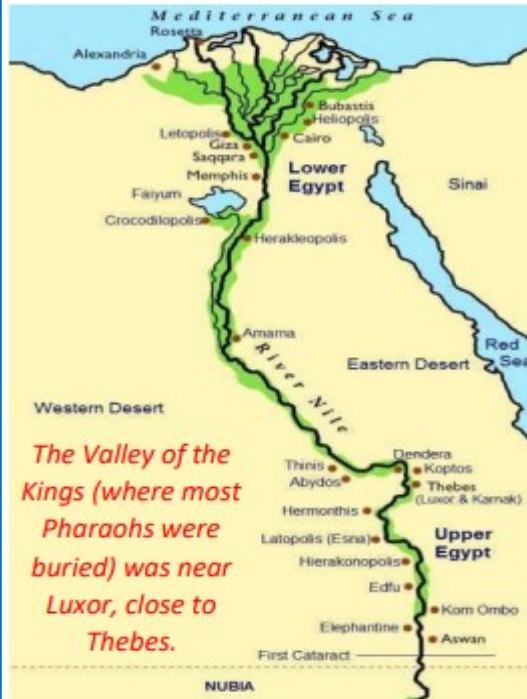


## The River Nile

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. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.



Area near the River Nile that flooded was known as the **Black Land**. Areas further away were known as the **Red Land**. They relied on the Nile's flood to grow crops and farm.



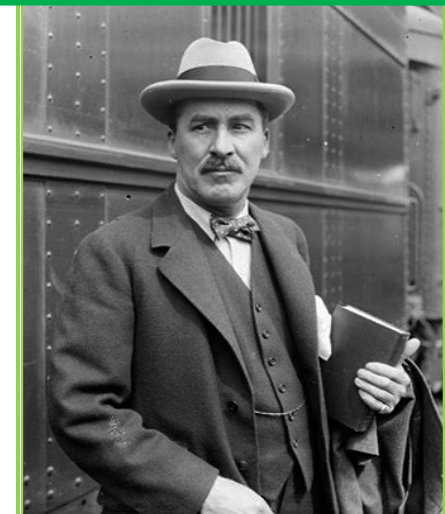
*The Valley of the Kings (where most Pharaohs were buried) was near Luxor, close to Thebes.*

## Famous & important Pharaohs

1	<b>Narmer</b>	<i>Said to be the first Pharaoh of all Egypt, around 3150 BCE. Also known as Warrior Menes.</i>
2	<b>Khufu</b>	<i>Pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza.</i>
3	<b>Hatshepsut</b>	<i>First and longest-reigning female Pharaoh.</i>
4	<b>Tutankhamun</b>	<i>Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings (mask, left).</i>
5	<b>Ramses II</b>	<i>Often known as Ramses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. Built more statues and temples than any other!</i>
6	<b>Cleopatra VII</b>	<i>Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony &amp; Julius Caesar.</i>

## Howard Carter

Howard Carter was an English archaeologist and Egyptologist. He became world-famous after discovering the intact tomb of the 18th Dynasty Pharaoh, Tutankhamun in November 1922, the best-preserved tomb ever found in the Valley of the Kings.



Artefacts discovered at the tomb of the Egyptian pharaoh, Tutankhamun.

1. Jewellery (broach or pectoral)
2. Tutankhamun's death mask
3. Tutankhamun's wishing cup



1.



2.



3.