

ANCIENT EGYPT- WOODPECKER CLASS

Key Vocabulary

ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
civilisation	A human society with well developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
pharaoh	A ruler of Ancient Egypt.
tomb	A sealed room where a person was placed after death
irrigation	A system of canals or channels dug by the Egyptians to supply water to grow crops. It covered an area larger than the water would naturally reach.
hieroglyphics	A system of writing that consists of pictures and symbols instead of letters.
The Nile	A river that runs through Egypt. It was essential to life in Ancient Egypt.

The Nile

Life revolved around **the Nile**. Every year, it 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.

The Nile was 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.

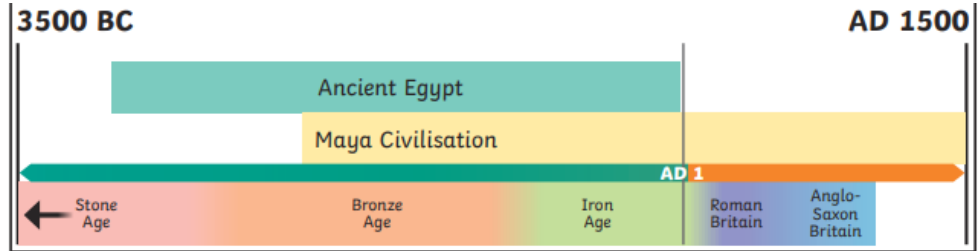
Tutankhamun was a pharaoh who became known as the 'boy king' because he became pharaoh when he was 9 years old.

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

This discovery helped people better understand what life was like in Ancient Egypt.



Tutankhamun's death mask



The Ancient Egyptian Empire

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

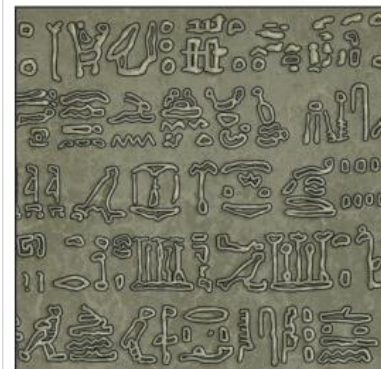
Important people and places we will learn about in this topic:

The Nile, Tutankhamun, Howard Carter, The pyramids

Writing (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 **hieroglyphs**. **Hieroglyphs** 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.



Did You Know...?

The Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799. It was written in **hieroglyphs** and two other languages, including **ancient Greek**, which language experts could still read. They translated the **hieroglyphs** by comparing the languages. It took 20 years to translate all the text into modern language.