

Early Civilisations - Ancient Egypt Collectable



Historical Skills Vocabulary

BC	Used to show that a date is before the year AD 1. This is counted backwards so 200 BC is before 100 BC.	AD	Used to show that a date is after the year AD 1. This is counted forwards so AD 100 is before AD 200.
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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.



Timeline

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.
Egypt	The country on the continent of Africa where the ancient Egyptian civilisation was created.
hieroglyphics	A system of writing that consists of pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.
irrigation	A system of canals or channels dug by the Egyptians to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would naturally reach.
the Nile	A river that runs through Egypt . It was essential to life in ancient Egypt .
pharaoh	A ruler of ancient Egypt .
tomb	A sealed room where a person was placed after death.

2600BC INDUS VALLEY 1300BC

3100BC ANCIENT EGYPT 550BC

3500BC ANCIENT SUMER 2000BC 1600BC SHANG DYNASTY 1046BC


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.

A 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.

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Egyptian Society



Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt

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

Horus	God of the sky. The ancient Egyptians believed a pharaoh was a god-like living version of Horus.
Thoth	God of wisdom. He is believed to have invented hieroglyphics and kept a record of all knowledge.
Ma'at	Goddess of truth. Pharaohs promised to follow Ma'at and be fair and honest.
Osiris	God of the dead.
Anubis	God of mummification. He weighed the hearts of the dead against Ma'at's feather. If the heart was lighter, the person could pass to the afterlife.

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).

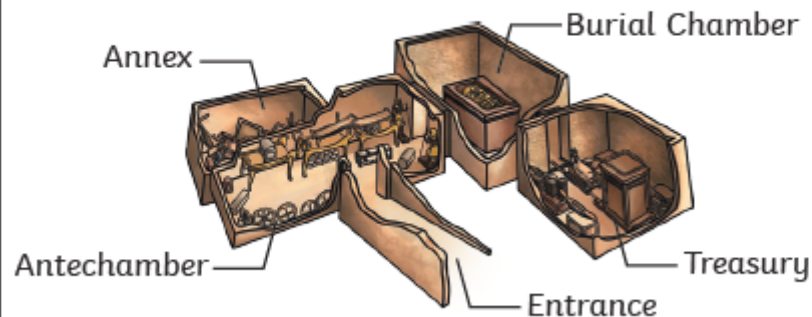


canopic jars

Tutankhamun Facts

- Born: around 1342 **BC**
- Died: around 1323 **BC**
- **Pharaoh** from approx. 1333 **BC** to 1323 **BC**
- Known as the 'boy king' as he became **pharaoh** aged only 9
- Tomb discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922
- Tomb contained over 3000 treasures
- Historians believe Tutankhamun died suddenly as the tomb was finished hastily.

Tutankhamun's Tomb



Tutankhamun's death mask