

Ancient Egyptians

Key Concepts: Agriculture/agricultural, Authority, Civilisation

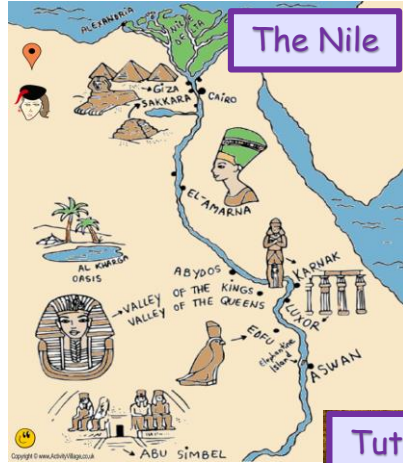
Key Vocabulary

Pharaoh	A ruler of ancient Egypt
Tomb	A sealed room where a person was placed after death
Pyramid	A structure with a square or triangular base and 4 triangular sides meeting at a point.
Hieroglyphics	A system of writing that consists of pictures and symbols instead of letters
Sarcophagus	A stone coffin decorated with a sculpture or inscription
Mummification	The method of embalming or preserving a body
Papyrus	A material made from the stem of a water plant which was used to write on
Scarab	A large dung beetle
Ploughs	A large piece of farming equipment used to turn over soil ready for planting
Sickle	A farming tool with a semicircular blade used for cutting corn
Irrigation	A system of canals or channels dug by the Egyptians to supply water and grow crops over a larger area than the water would normally reach
Shadoof	A pole with a bucket and counterbalance used for raising water

Pyramids



The Nile



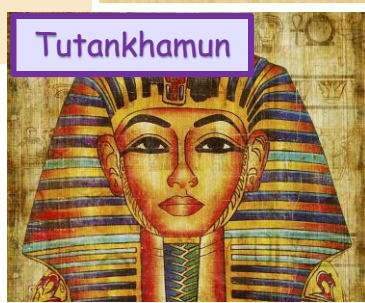
Hieroglyphics



Cleopatra



Tutankhamun

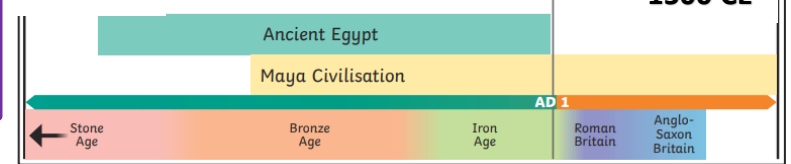


Farmer



3500 BCE

1500 CE



2650 BC - The first step pyramid is built.

1670 BC - The Hyksos people invade and introduce the chariot.

1539-1070 BC - Time of the 'New Kingdom'

332 BC - Alexander the Great conquers Egypt and founded Alexandria.

3100 BC - Egypt is united by King Narmer.

2250 BC - Gods for all areas of their lives are introduced.

1648 BC - Nilometers are invented to measure the height of the Nile.

1070 BC - The gods Ra and Amun are joined to create Amun-Ra, the king of the gods.

30 BC - Queen Cleopatra kills herself. Romans conquer Egypt.

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

The River Nile

Life revolved around the Nile. Every year it flooded and left black silt that enriched the soil. The river also irrigated the fields. The Nile was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the banks was used to make bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

A Pharaoh's Death

Pyramids were built 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.

Key Historical Sources

Tutankhamun's tomb



Hieroglyphics



Read more:
Egyptology by Dugald Steer

Research more:
<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/ancient-egypt>

https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_egypt.php