

Vocabulary

Africa	Is one of the 7 continents of the world where Egypt is located.
Canal	A man-made river. Egyptians used canals for transport, travel and irrigation.
Cleopatra	The last Queen (Pharaoh) of Egypt. Her death brought to an end the pharaohs.
Egypt	A North African country known for its ancient civilisation.
Hieroglyphics	The alphabet system used by the Ancient Egyptians.
Irrigation	The supply of water to land by man-made channels. People irrigated the Nile.
Mummification	The process of wrapping and embalming a body.
Papyrus	Egyptians used this as paper. From the stem of a water plant.
Pharaoh	The leader (king or queen).
River Nile	Longest river in Africa which runs through Egypt and other countries.
Silt	Fine sand, clay or other materials carried by running water.
Tutankhamun	A Pharaoh of the 18 th dynasty. Very famous due to the discovery of the golden mask he was buried with.

River Nile

- The river Nile would flood every year and leave behind a rich, black silt that fertilized (fed) the soil.
- The Egyptians grew wheat and barley as well as fruits and vegetables like melons, figs, peas, garlic, lettuce and cucumbers.
- Flax was grown for making linen to make clothes.
- A system of canals that led from the Nile were also used to water fields in other areas. This is called irrigation.
- The Nile was also important for fishing. This was done in boats with nets.
- There was no such thing as money in Ancient Egypt so people would trade by swapping things like pottery, food, jewellery and art, etc.
- Boats were used to travel up and down the Nile to trade throughout the country.
- Mud from around the River Nile would be used to make bricks for building.
- The papyrus plants around the river were used to make papyrus, which was the paper of the Ancient Egyptians.

Ancient Egyptian Timeline

7,500BC	First settlers arrive in Nile Valley.
3,200BC	Hieroglyphs used to keep records.
2,640BC	First pyramid is built.
2,555BC	Pyramids of Giza built.
2,200BC	First ploughs attached to oxen (modern farming begins).
1,539BC	Pharaohs begin to be buried with their treasure.
1,332BC	The ten year rule of Tutankhamun begins.
51BC	Cleopatra's reign begins. The Ancient Egyptian civilisation ends with her death.

Important Gods

Anubis	God of the dead and the process of embalming
Osiris	God of the dead and the underworld
Ra	The God of the sun

Hieroglyphics



Vocabulary	
Artefact	An object made by humans; often of historical interest.
Biome	A community of plants and animals that have common characteristics to their environment (e.g. camel in a desert)
Canopic jars	A covered urn used to hold body organs.
Embalming	To prepare a body for the afterlife to stop a corpse from rotting.
Internal organs	Organs inside the body. The Egyptians thought it was important to preserve these, particularly the intestines, liver, lungs and stomach.
Linen	A cloth used to mummify people.
Mummification	The process of wrapping and embalming a body.
Natron	Natural salt used to preserve bodies.
Palm oil	Oil from the fruit of a palm tree.
Resin	A sticky substance taken from trees.
Sarcophagus	A stone coffin.

How to make a Mummy	
1.	Wash body with palm oil and river water.
2.	Next, pull out the brains through the nostrils using a hook. Fill the skull with sawdust and resin.
3.	Cut out internal body organs. Put liver, lungs, intestines and stomach in Canopic jars to dry.
4.	Cover body with natron salt. Leave to dry for 40 days.
5.	After 40 days, remove the natron and pack the body.
6.	Apply make up, fake hair and eyes to make it look nice.
7.	Wrap up in linen, adding amulets and a book of the dead.
8.	Finally, place the Mummy in a sarcophagus and move to the pyramid.

Canopic jars

The **canopic jars** had four different heads representing the four sons of Horus.

<p>HAPI Baboon headed god. Looked after the lungs.</p> 	<p>IMSETY Human headed god. Looked after the liver.</p> 	<p>DUAMUTEF Jackal headed god. Looked after the stomach.</p> 	<p>QEBEHSENUEF Falcon headed god. Looked after the intestines.</p> 
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