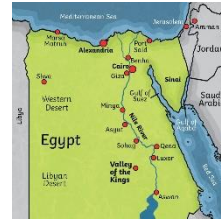




Ancient Egypt

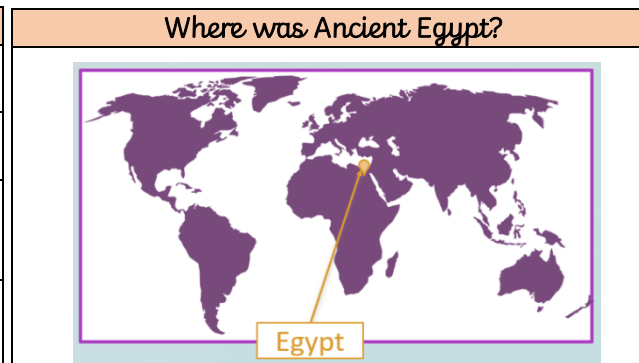
Ancient Egypt was an **early civilisation** of Ancient North Africa, which concentrated along the lower parts of the **River Nile**, situated in a place that is now called Egypt. Ancient Egypt followed prehistoric Egypt and merged around 3100BC. The **civilisation began over 5000 years ago** when people started building villages next to the River Nile in North-East Africa. It **lasted for around 3000 years**.



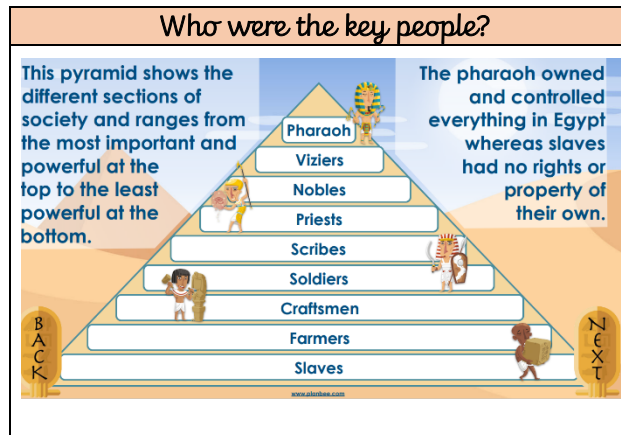
Key Vocabulary

Ancient	Belonging to the very distant past and no longer exists .
Egyptian	A native of ancient or modern Egypt. A person from the country of Egypt .
Civilisation	A stage when culture reaches an organised level and people start to keep written records .
Dynasty	A period of rule when a series of Pharaohs all come from the same family .
Egyptologist	An archaeologist who focusses on Ancient Egypt . Howard Carter was an Egyptologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.
Hieroglyphics	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols .
Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife .
Afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go when they died .
Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of all Ancient Egypt
Tutankhamun	A pharaoh or king of Egypt who lived around 1400BC .
Sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin . Often richly decorated for pharaohs.

Where was Ancient Egypt?



Who were the key people?



Key Knowledge

- About **90% of Egypt** is covered by **desert**. There are 2 main deserts in Egypt – the Libyan desert and the Arabian desert. There are also lots of populated **cities** and villages, especially **near the River Nile**.
- Many people lived near to the **River Nile** because it **provided food and water**, and it was the **quickest way to travel**.
- Pyramids** were **built for Pharaohs** (the ruler) **to be buried in** when they died. Ancient Egyptians were buried with their belongings and the tomb walls were painted with scenes from the dead person's life. By examining the objects (artefacts) and paintings in the tombs, we have been able to understand a lot more about life in Ancient Egypt.
- The Ancient Egyptians used to have **many different Gods and Goddesses** that they would pray to when they needed to. **Anubis was the God of mummification**. He guided the dead to the next life. **Priests often wore Anubis masks** during mummification ceremonies.
- The Ancient Egyptians didn't use the same alphabet that we are used to. They had their own called '**hieroglyphics**'.
- Many people in Ancient Egypt chose to be mummified when they died. They did this because they believed that they had to preserve their bodies to use in the afterlife. It **took about 70 days** to complete the **mummification process**.
1. The body was washed and purified.
 2. Organs were removed and put in **canopic jars**. The heart was left in the body.
 3. The body was filled with stuffing.
 4. The body was dried out by covering it with a salt substance.
 5. After 40 days the stuffing was removed and replaced with linen.
 6. The body was wrapped in strands of linen and covered in a sheet
 7. The body was placed in a stone coffin called a sarcophagus.

