



Ancient Egypt



Timeline									
6000 B.C	5000 B.C	4500 B.C	3500 B.C	3000 B.C	2500 B.C	1500 B.C	1325 B.C	332 B.C	30 B.C
People settled by the River Nile	Farmed wheat, barley and cattle.	Use of sails for the first time.	First use of hieroglyphics.	First building of mud bricks.	The Great Pyramids of Giza and Sphinx.	Valley of the Kings tomb built.	King Tutankhamun is buried.	Alexander the Great takes over and rules.	Death of Cleopatra. Romans took control.

General Knowledge



Gods

- Amun – King of Gods (head of a ram)
- Anubis – God of mummification. Priests often wore a mask of Anubis during ceremonies (head of a jackal)
- Bastet – Goddess of protection and of a household entertainment (head of a cat)
- Sekhmet – God of war and battle (head of a lion)
- Horus – God of the sky (head of a falcon)

Afterlife

Ancient Egyptians believe that when they die, they would make a journey to another world where they would lead a new life. They would need all their belongings, so families would put these in their graves. Egyptians paid vast amounts of money to have their bodies properly preserved. The poor were buried in the sand, whilst the rich were buried in a tomb.

Farming

The Egyptians grew many crops. The most important was grain, as this was used to make bread, porridge and beer. They also grew vegetables and used irrigation to their advantage.

Famous Figures - Pharaohs

Menes (3407 BC – 3346 BC)

He united Upper and Lower Egypt, as well as being the founder of the First Dynasty.

Khufu (2589 BC – 2566 BC)

Khufu's greatest legacy is the building of the Pyramid of Giza, one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Rameses II (1279 BC – 1213 BC)

Known as Rameses the Great. He led the Egyptian army against many enemies, like the Hittites. He expanded the Egyptian empire and secured its borders. He had over 150 children!

Cleopatra (51 BC – 30 BC)

Reigned as queen of Egypt. She inspired several movies and a Shakespeare play. She became romantically involved with Roman leaders Julius Caesar and Mark Anthony.



Tutankhamun (1337 BC – 1328 BC)

Known for his intact tomb, discovered in the Valley of the Kings in 1922 by British archaeologist Howard Carter. His tomb was filled with gold, jewellery and artefacts.

Key Vocabulary

Pharaohs	A ruler in Ancient Egypt.
Hieroglyphics	A writing system, where picture symbols stood for meanings or sounds.
Tomb	A chamber or vault to protect the dead. Usually built within the pyramids.
Pyramid	Over 130 great pyramids were built as tombs for pharaohs, usually West of the Nile.
Papyrus	A type of plant grown in Ancient Egypt, and turned in to a paper-like material for writing.
Mummies	A body prepared for burial according to Ancient Egyptian practice.
Sarcophagus	A stone coffin adorned with a sculpture or inscription containing a mummy.
Scarabs	The use of the common scarab beetle was often used as a symbol for rebirth.
Artefacts	Lost objects belonging to a previous human culture.

Did you know?

The Egyptians saw cats as sacred creatures, and use to worship them. They were believed to be protection.

