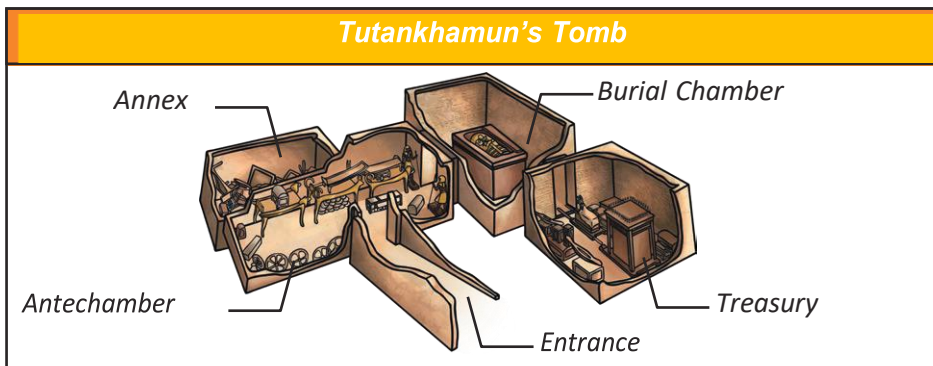


## Tomb Raiders - Year 3 - Spring 2

Key Vocabulary	
<b>BC</b>	Used to show that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards, so 200 <b>BC</b> is before 100 <b>BC</b> . Dates after the year 0 are marked AD.
<b>civilisation</b>	An organised society with its own culture and way of life, existing in a particular area over a particular period of time.
<b>irrigation</b>	A system of canals or channels Egyptians dug to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would reach naturally.
<b>silt</b>	Fine particles of soil, clay or sand, which enrich the soil for crops, carried and deposited by water.
<b>hieroglyphics</b>	A system of writing that used pictures and symbols ( <b>hieroglyphs</b> ) instead of letters. It was often used for religious texts and inscriptions, as well as for counting taxes. Scribes had to go to a special school to learn how to read and write.
<b>cartouche</b>	An oval shape in which the names of kings and queens were often written in <b>hieroglyphics</b> to place on their tombs.



Famous Pharaohs	
<b>Narmer</b>	Said to be the first Pharaoh of all Egypt, around 3150 BCE. Also known as Warrior Menes.
<b>Khufu</b>	Pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza.
<b>Hatshepsut</b>	First and longest-reigning female Pharaoh.
<b>Tutankhamun</b>	Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings (mask, left).
<b>Ramses II</b>	Often known as Ramses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. Built more statues and temples than any other!
<b>Cleopatra VII</b>	Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony & Julius Caesar.



Tutankhamun's death mask

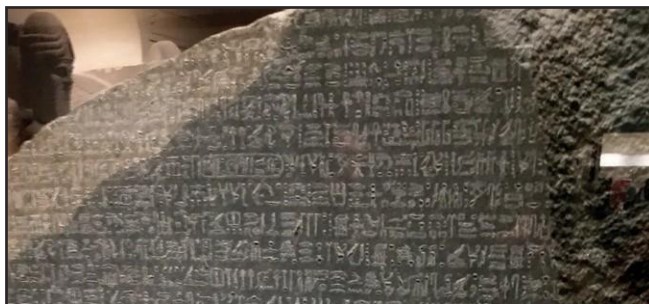


Everyday Life
<p>The river Nile was central to life in ancient Egypt; most Egyptians still live along and around it today. It had many uses as it provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Silt</b> from annual floods</li> <li>• <b>Irrigation</b></li> <li>• Water for drinking and washing</li> <li>• Fishing</li> <li>• Trade</li> <li>• Mud for making bricks</li> <li>• Papyrus plants for making paper</li> </ul> <p>The jobs of many people in ancient Egypt, such as farmers, merchants and builders, relied on the river.</p>

## Tomb Raiders - Year 3 - Spring 2

<b>Mummification</b>	When they died, pharaohs and important or wealthy people in ancient Egypt were mummified. Their organs, with the exception of the heart, were removed. Their body would then be dried in natron salt and wrapped in linen fabric with amulets and a Book of the Dead to take with them in the next life. The mummy would then be put in a sarcophagus (decorated coffin) and placed in a tomb. Ordinary Egyptians were simply buried in the desert.
<b>Which account do you think is most reliable?</b>	Some say that Howard Carter found a curse written in <b>hieroglyphs</b> in Tutankhamun's tomb, but hid it to avoid alarming the workers. However, Lord Carnarvon, who funded the discovery, died within six months of the tomb being opened. Other people involved in the opening of the tomb died in the years following. People say that this evidence suggests that the curse of Tutankhamun's tomb is real.
	Shortly after Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered, Lord Carnarvon, who funded the discovery, was bitten by a mosquito. The bite later became infected and he died of blood poisoning. However, Howard Carter and most other people with a link to the project went on to live long lives. People say that this evidence suggests that there is no curse associated with Tutankhamun's tomb.

<b>The Rosetta Stone</b>
The Rosetta Stone is an important artefact that was discovered in 1799. It has an inscription in <b>hieroglyphs</b> and two other languages – ancient Greek and Demotic, a more common Egyptian way of writing. It took linguists 20 years to translate the <b>hieroglyphs</b> by comparing the languages. We can now read the <b>hieroglyphs</b> found on many other artefacts, including on <b>cartouches</b> , to find out about different aspects of Egyptian life.



<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	
<b>Ra</b>	Sun god, lord of the gods. Sailed his boat through the sky during the day and through the underworld at night.
<b>Amun</b>	Created all things. Usually invisible unless mixed with another god, e.g. as <b>Amun-Ra</b> .
<b>Horus</b>	God of the sky. Pharaohs were believed to be a god-like, living version of <b>Horus</b> .
<b>Thoth</b>	God of wisdom. Believed to have invented <b>hieroglyphics</b> and to keep a record of all knowledge.
<b>Ma'at</b>	Goddess of truth. Pharaohs promised to follow <b>Ma'at</b> and be fair and honest.
<b>Isis</b>	Queen of the goddesses.
<b>Osiris</b>	God of the dead.
<b>Hathor</b>	Goddess of love, music and dance.
<b>Anubis</b>	God of mummification. Weighed the hearts of the dead against <b>Ma'at's</b> feather. If your heart was lighter, you would live forever.
<b>Sekhmet</b>	Goddess of war, fire and medicine. <b>Sekhmet</b> means 'the powerful one'.

### **Egyptian gods**

