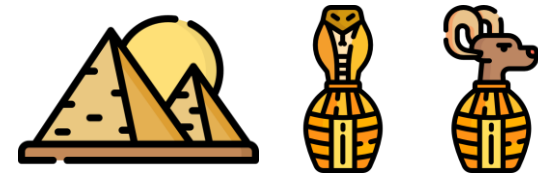


Tomb Raiders

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



ESSENTIAL EGYPTIANS VOCABULARY

pharaoh	A ruler in ancient Egypt.
sarcophagus	A stone coffin, often decorated with sculpture or inscription.
excavate	To remove earth carefully from an area to find buried remains.
canopic jar	An urn used in burials to hold the organs from an embalmed body.
inscription	A word or words carved on stone or other hard surfaces.
hieroglyph	A character in the ancient Egyptian writing system.
papyrus	A material prepared from the stem of a plant growing near the Nile.
pyramid	A structure built from stone as a royal tomb in ancient Egypt.
mummify	Preserving a body by embalming and wrapping it in cloth.
archaeology	The recovery and study of objects such as graves or tools to learn about the past.
dynasty	A succession of people from the same family who rule a country.
polytheism	A belief or worship of more than one god.
ruler	A person who rules or governs.
religion	A set of beliefs held by a group of people, usually involving worship or prayer.
deity	A god or goddess

6000 BC	3500 BC	2500 BC	1500 BC	1325 BC	332 BC	30 BC
People settle near the River Nile	First use of hieroglyphics	Great Sphinx and Great Pyramid built	Valley of the Kings tombs built.	King Tutankhamun buried.	Alexander the Great conquer Egypt and found Alexandria.	Queen Cleopatra kills herself and the Romans conquer Egypt.

Writing

The writing system used by the ancient Egyptians consisted of symbols called 'hieroglyphs', which means 'sacred carving'.

The people who wrote the hieroglyphs were called scribes. They had to learn over 700 different signs of animals and common objects.



Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun was pharaoh from 1333 BC to 1323 BC. He was known as the 'boy king' because he became pharaoh aged just 9 years old. His tomb was discovered in the Valley of the Kings by Howard Carter and his team in 1922. His tomb contained a great many treasures!



Mummification

The ancient Egyptians believed in life after death, and believed that bodies had to be preserved so they could be used in the afterlife. It was a long and expensive process, so not only the very rich could afford it! The body would be washed and purified, have the organs removed and be wrapped in linen before being put in a sarcophagus.



Egyptian Gods

The ancient Egyptians had over 2,000 gods. Some images showed gods and goddesses having a human body and the head of an animal or a bird.



The animals were chosen to represent the powers of each god. Each god was responsible for something, e.g. mummification or chores.

Pyramids

The ancient Egyptians built pyramids as tombs for the pharaohs and their queens. The pharaohs were buried in pyramids of many different shapes and sizes from before the beginning of the Old Kingdom to the end of the Middle Kingdom. There are about eighty pyramids known today from ancient Egypt.

Fun fact! Cats were very special and adored by the ancient Egyptians as they believed that cats had magical powers and were connected to the gods in ancient Egypt.



Fun fact! Egyptian men and women wore make up as they thought it had healing powers. It also protected their skin from the sun!

The Nile

The Nile was an essential part of daily life in ancient Egypt. Many people lived around it and used it for water and fishing. Papyrus (which grew along the river banks) was used to make paper. Every year, the Nile flooded.

This left behind silt which made the ground fertile for crops. It was also used to irrigate fields and water crops.

