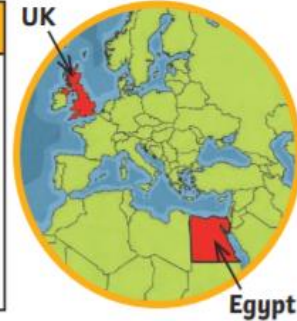
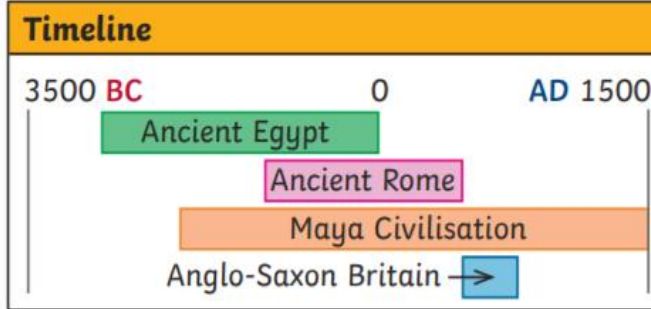
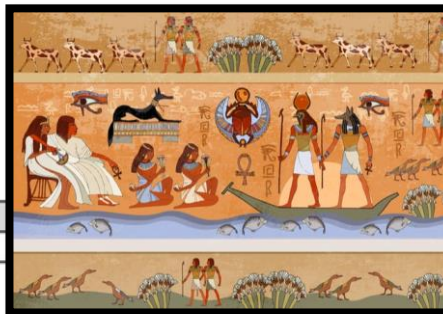


ANCIENT EGYPT



Key vocabulary	
Pharaoh	A ruler in Ancient Egypt.
Pyramids	A monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top. The pyramids are the stone tombs of Egypt's kings.
Irrigation	A supply of water to crops to enable growth.
Hieroglyphics	A system of picture writing which used symbols (hieroglyphics) instead of letters and words.
Civilisation	The level of development at which people live together peacefully in communities.
Inundation	The flooding season
Mummification	An old-fashioned method of preparing a dead body so that it doesn't decay.
Archaeology	The study of the graves, buildings, tools and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past, in order to find out about their lives and society.
Shaduf	a device used in Egypt and other Eastern countries for raising water, especially for irrigation, consisting of a long suspended rod with a bucket at one end and a weight at the other.



Key Features and landmarks	
Nile River	Longest river in the world.
Pyramids	The Great Pyramid Of Giza. Bent Pyramid Red Pyramid Pyramid of Meidum
Great Sphinx	The Sphinx stands in front of all the pyramids in Giza. It has the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh.
Valley of Kings	The Valley of the Kings was a great burial ground for the Pharaohs. After around 1500 B.C. the Pharaohs no longer built great pyramids in which to be buried. Instead, most of them were buried in tombs in the Valley of the Kings.
Deserts	The Western Desert of Egypt is an area of the Sahara which lies west of the river Nile. Eastern Desert which extends east from the Nile to Red Sea.
Seas	Mediterranean Sea Red Sea

Embalming and Mummification

1. Wash the body.
2. Pull out the brain through the nostrils with a hook and fill the skull with sawdust.
3. Remove all internal organs except the heart. Put them into canopic jars.
4. Cover the body in natron salt and leave it to dry for 40 days.
5. Remove the natron salt and pack the body with straw, dried grass or linen.
6. Apply makeup and fake eyes.
7. Wrap the body in linen fabric, adding amulets and a Book of the Dead.
8. Place the mummy in a sarcophagus (decorated coffin).



Key Vocabulary

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

MAJOR DEITIES OF ANCIENT EGYPT 

The Gods and Goddesses of the Ancient Nile



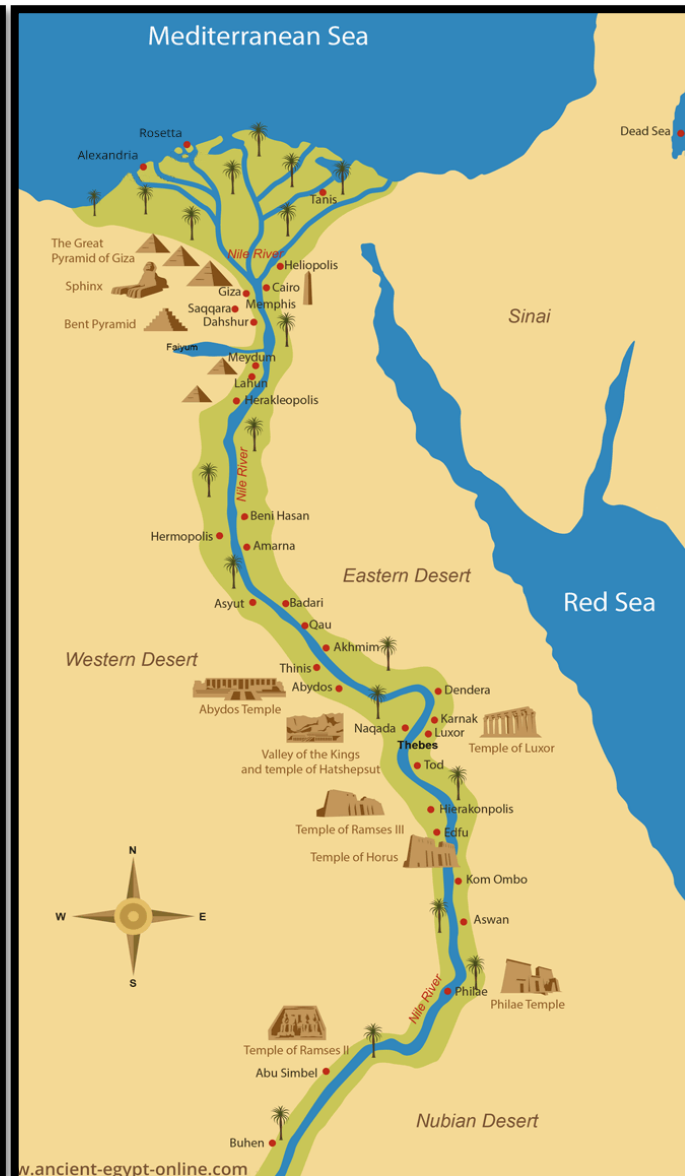
OSIRIS Underworld/Afterlife
ISIS Magic, Marriage, Healing, and Protection
SET Chaos, Deserts and Storms
ANUBIS Mummification/Afterlife
ANUKET Personification of the Nile River
BAST Warfare
GEB The Earth
HATHOR Joy, Feminine Love, and Motherhood

KHEPRI Solar Deity
HORUS Tutelary god/Sky, War and Hunting
TAWERET Protector, Childbirth, Fertility
THOTH Arbitrator, Writing, Magic, Science, Judgement of the Dead
KHNUM Rebirth, Creation, the Evening Sun
KHONSU The Moon, "Pathfinder," "Traveler"
AMUN King of the Gods, Wind
MA'AT Truth, Balance, Order, Harmony, Law, Morality, and Justice

NEITH War, Hunting, "Prime Creator"
NEKHBET Vulture-Headed Tutelary Deity
NUT The Sky
PTAH Patron of Craftsmen and Architects
RA The Sun
SEKHMET Warrior Deity, Healing
SERKET Fertility, Nature, Animals, Medicine, Magic, and Healing Venomous Stings and Bites
SESHAT Wisdom, Knowledge, and Writing

SHU Light and Air
SOBEK Deity of Nile Crocodiles
TEFNUT Moisture, Moist Air, Dew and Rain
WADJET Cobra-Headed Protector of All Egypt
BES Protector of Households, Mothers and Children
ANHUR War God, Patron of the Egyptian Army
AMMIT "Devourer of the Dead"
HEQET Frog-faced Fertility Deity

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The Nile

The river Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black **silt** that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to **irrigate** fields in other areas.

Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.