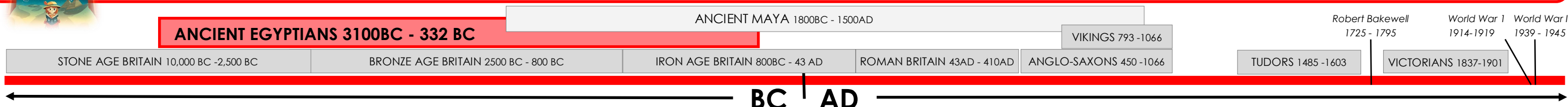




What shaped Egyptian Life?

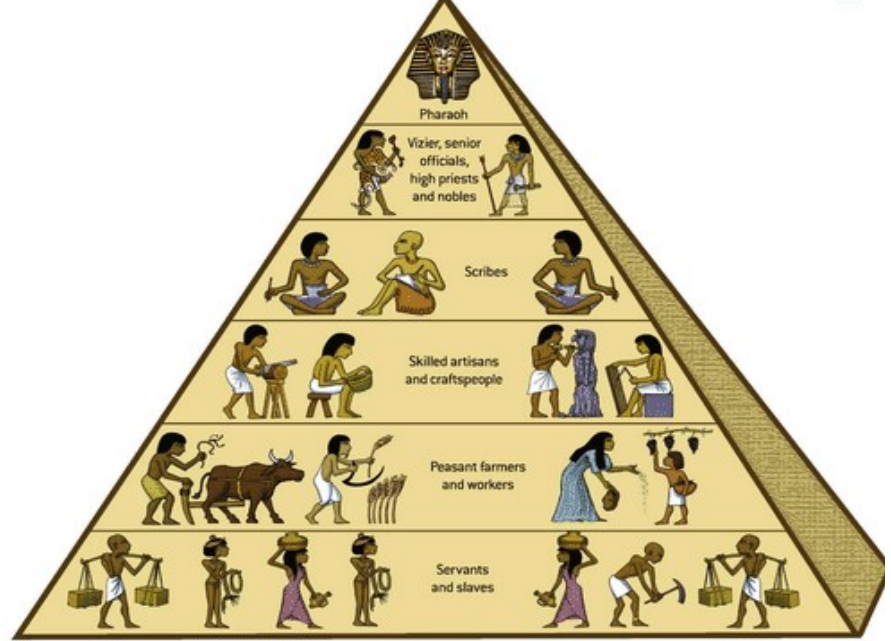


VOCABULARY

Egypt	A country linking northeast Africa with the Middle East
civilisation	an advanced society with its own laws, language and way of life
BC / AD	BC is an abbreviation for Before Christ AD is an abbreviation for the Latin phrase Anno Domini, meaning "in the year of our Lord"
River Nile	a river in Eastern Africa; it is the longest river in the world. Most Egyptians inhabited the fertile land close to the River Nile.
pharaoh	the most important and powerful ruler in Egypt and was considered to be half-man, half-god
vizier	the most powerful official after the Pharaoh, responsible for the day to day governing of the kingdom
scribe	Highly educated scribes recorded in writing the every-day life and happenings of Ancient Egypt on papyrus
slave	a person who is owned by and forced to work for another with no pay or rights
hieroglyphs	a picture used as a form of writing instead of letters
papyrus	a material that Egyptians wrote on, made from the papyrus plant
mummification	the way that the Ancient Egyptians preserved the dead
tomb	Ancient Egypt is known for its magnificent and beautiful tombs. The most well known are within the <i>Valley of the Kings</i>
burial chamber	a room that is often below ground level that is used to bury the remains of the dead
afterlife	the belief in life after death

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN SOCIETY

The Egyptian hierarchy was a lot like the pyramids that they built. At the very top of this social structure was the **pharaoh** and the **gods**. Since the pharaoh was thought to be a god, he took his place next to all of the others. The gods were thought to be in control of the flooding of the Nile each year, as well as death and famine. The pharaoh was also in charge of the armies and laws. The **vizier** was the chief minister, appointed by the pharaoh himself. **Nobles** held great wealth and could hold government posts. **Priests** were responsible for pleasing the gods. Scribes were highly skilled and could read and write hieroglyphs. All **farmers** worked the fields, took care of animals and paid taxes every year. Slaves were often prisoners of war forced to work and had no rights.



GEOGRAPHY



Every aspect of life in Egypt depended on the River Nile. It provided food and resources, land for agriculture, a means of travel, and was critical in the transportation of materials for large-scale building projects such as pyramids and temples. As the Nile flooded fairly reliably every September, there was fertile soil along the banks of the river. This meant the soil here was rich enough to grow healthy crops, including flax, wheat and papyrus. They called these rich, black soils the "Gift of the Nile".

IMPORTANT PEOPLE

HOWARD CARTER
A British archaeologist who discovered King Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922 in the Valley of the Kings.



KING TUTANKHAMUN (1341 BC - 1323 BC)
Known as the boy King, Tutankhamun ruled from the age of 9 to 18. His golden coffin was buried in a tomb in the Valley Of The Kings, surrounded by 5,000 priceless treasures including his famous death mask (pictured).



QUEEN CLEOPATRA (69 BC - 30 BC)
Cleopatra VII was the last pharaoh of the Kingdom of Egypt ruling for 21 years (51BC - 30BC). She played an important part in influencing Ancient Roman politics. When Cleopatra died, Egypt became the Roman province of Aegyptus.



Egyptian gods



hieroglyphs



Pyramids of Giza



cartouche



sarcophagus



papyrus

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 settle near the River Nile	Farmed wheat, barley and cattle	Use of sails for the first time	First use of hieroglyphics	Buildings of mud brick	Sphinx and Giza Pyramids	Valley of the Kings tombs built	King Tutankhamun buried	Alexander the Great rules	Death of Cleopatra