

# The Ancient Egyptians

## What did the Ancient Egyptians achieve?



### Key Vocabulary

**Civilisation** A large group of people who live and work together.

**Papyrus** A tall water plant that grows in Africa.

**Hieroglyphics** Symbols in the form of pictures which are used in the writing system of ancient Egypt.

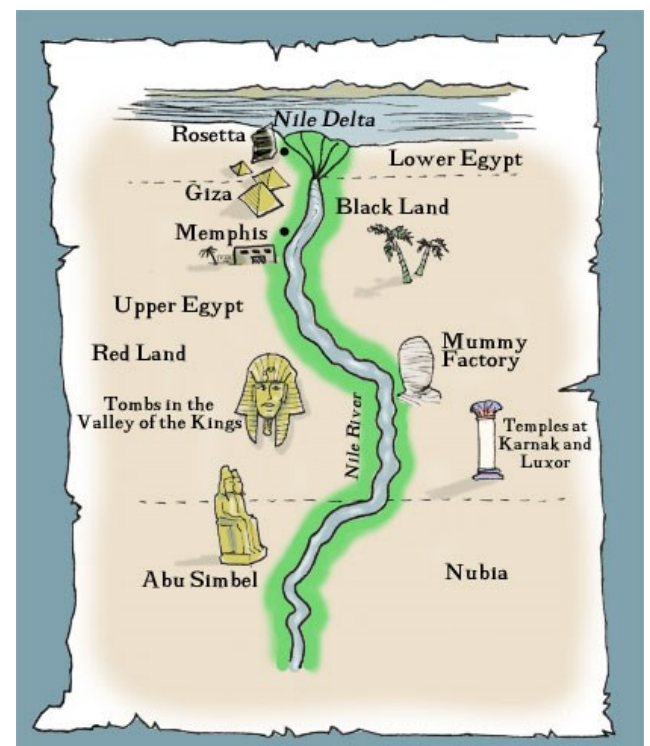
**Tomb** A resting place for a dead body.

**Pyramid** A structure that was designed as a burial tomb.

**Mummification** A process that preserves a body so that it will last a long time without fully decomposing.

**Grave goods** Personal belongings that are placed alongside a dead body with the hope or expectation that the dead person will be able to use them in the afterlife.

**Afterlife** Ancient Egyptians believed that there was life after death





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## Key End Points



A civilisation is a large group of people who live and work together.

The Egyptians were an ancient civilisation from 3100 BC to around 332 BC.

The ancient civilisations were all built around rivers.



The River Nile was important to the Egyptians because it provided water, food, transportation and excellent soil for growing food.



Reeds from a plant from the River Nile were used to make many things including the first paper.

Hieroglyphics were one of the earliest known writing systems developed by the Ancient Egyptians and help us to know about their life and beliefs.



A pyramid was used as a tomb for a Pharaoh. (king)

Mummification and grave goods were crucial if a pharaoh was to live on in the afterlife



In 1922, the archaeologist Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.

Inside there were 5,398 items, including his famous golden death mask.



## MUMMIFICATION

