

Ancient Egypt – How did the Egyptians water their crops?

Who were the Ancient Egyptians?

Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest and most powerful civilizations in the history of the world. It lasted for over 3000 years from 3150 BC to 30 BC. The monuments and tombs of their Pharaohs continue to stand intact today, some 4,000 years later! A good portion of the Old testament takes place in or around Egypt. Egypt also plays a major role in the life of many Bible people from Moses and Joseph to Jesus.







Map of Egypt

- Cairo is the capital of Egypt.
- The River Nile is the longest river in the world.
- People settled near the River Nile as it was a useful source of water (used for drinking, washing and watering crops).



Ancient Egyptian Gods



Where is Egypt?

Egypt is a country on the continent of Africa.
Ancient Egypt means that it was a long time ago – before 500 AD.





In Summer Term, Year 4 are learning about

Ancient Egypt-How do the Egyptians water their crops?

Mummification

- A process of preserving bodies for use in the afterlife.
- Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's burial chamber in the Valley of Kings.



Pyramids

The Great Pyramids of Giza—contain burial chambers of pharaohs and their queens. Was the tallest man-made structure for almost 4000 years.



	Vocabulary	
	ancient	from a time long past.
	Canopic jar	jar used during mummification process to hold the body's organs.
	excavation	to dig in the ground to discover old buildings or objects that have been buried for a long time.
	hieroglyphics	symbols used by Ancient Egyptians to convey messages.
	Howard Carter	British archaeologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.
	mummification	a way of preserving a body after death.
	pharaoh	a ruler of Ancient Egypt.
	River Nile	the longest river in Africa which flows through Egypt.
	Rosetta Stone	a broken part of a bigger stone slab. It was an important clue that helped researchers read hieroglyphics.
	sarcophagus	stone coffin.
	Tutankhamun	an Egyptian Pharaoh whose tomb was discovered in 1922 by Howard Carter.

Ancient Egyptian discoveries

The Rosetta Stone is written in two languages (Greek and Egyptian). It helped researchers to decipher hieroglyphics and find out much more about what life was like for Ancient Egyptians.



The Valley of the Kings was a burial site for many Egyptian pharaohs.

