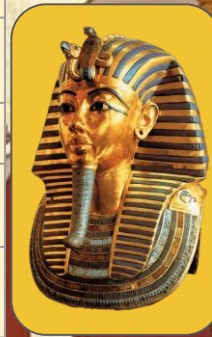


Famous and important Pharaohs	
Narmer	Said to be the first Pharaoh of all Egypt, around 3150 BCE. Also known as Warrior Menes.
Khufu	Pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza.
Cleopatra VII	Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony & Julius Caesar.
Hatshepsut	First and longest-reigning female Pharaoh.
Tutankhamun	Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings (mask, left).
Ramses II	Often known as Ramses the Great, his mummy still rests in Cairo's Egyptian Museum. Built more statues and temples than any other



Ancient Egypt

History Vocabulary

Afterlife - The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.

Akhet - The season of the year when the Nile river flooded. A very important time of year in the desert!

Canopic jars - Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach

Dynasty - A period of rule when a series of Pharaohs all came from the same family.

Egyptologist - An archaeologist who focuses Ancient Egypt. Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.

Mummification - The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.

Papyrus - A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. It was used as an early version of paper.

Sarcophagus - A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaohs.

Hieroglyphics - A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols

Pharaoh - The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.



The river was an important source of water in a hot and dry desert landscape. It enabled the ancient Egyptians to grow lots of crops like wheat, barley, fruit and vegetables. They also grew flax to make clothes and papyrus to make paper. The area near the River Nile that flooded was known as the Black Land. Areas further away were known as the Red Land.



2650 BC

The first pyramid, a step pyramid, is built



1670 BC

The Hyksos people invade and introduce the chariot



1539-1070 BC

This was the time of the 'New Kingdom'



332 BC

Alexander the Great conquered Egypt and founded Alexandria



3100 BC

King Narmer unites Egypt and records it on the Narmer Palette (above)



2250 BC

Egyptians introduce Gods for all areas of their lives



1648 BC

Nileometers were invented to track the height of the Nile



1070 BC

Egyptians joined Ra and Amun to make Amun-Ra; King of the Gods



330 BC

Queen Cleopatra kills herself. Romans conquer Egypt



Tutankhamun's tomb

The tomb was found by a group of researchers led by Howard Carter (left). The reason why Tutankhamun is one of the most famous and talked about pharaohs is because his tomb was only found in 1922, which means that all of the treasures and the body inside have been left in very good condition.

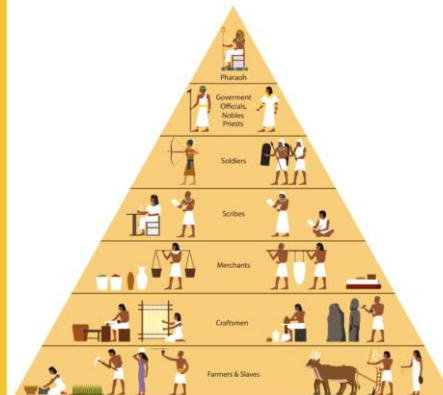
Hieroglyphs

The ancient Egyptians invented one of the earliest known writing systems. The symbols they used were called **hieroglyphs**, which comes from a Greek word meaning 'sacred carving'. This is because the ancient Egyptians believed that hieroglyphs had been invented by the gods.



Ancient Egyptian social class structure

The Pharaoh and those that were linked to religion were the most powerful in society. Pharaohs were believed to be Gods in human form, and so they had power over everything. Skilled workers made up the middle classes. Those at the bottom had no power, and worked long hours for little return.



Canopic Jars

The canopic jars had four different heads representing the four sons of Horus

Hapi - Baboon headed God. Looked after the lungs

Imsety - Huma headed God. Looked after the liver.

Duamutef - Jackal headed God. Looked after the stomach.

Qebehsenuef - Falcon headed God. Looked after the intestines.



Howard Carter

