

Key Vocabulary

canopic jars	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.
gods	There were over 200 gods in Ancient Egypt, Ra was the most important.
hieroglyphics	A type of writing used by the Ancient Egyptians that used a combination of pictures and symbols.
papyrus	A type of thick paper, which the Egyptians wrote on - (they were one of the first to invent writing.)
pharaoh	An ancient Egyptian ruler (king or queen)
pyramids	Ancient pyramid structures that were built as tombs for the country's pharaohs.
sarcophagus	A stone coffin for burying the dead.
Tutankhamun	The most famous Pharaoh, whose tomb was discovered in 1922, almost intact.
Mummification	The process of preserving a dead body as a mummy.
Vizier	The highest official person to support the Pharaoh.
Scribe	Person who learnt to read and write, usually a man.



10 Facts About Ancient Egypt

1. 7500BC is when the first settlers arrived in the Nile Valley.
2. The Egyptians worshipped many different Gods. One of these Gods was called Amun and he was the God of air.
3. The afterlife was very important to the Egyptians; they mummified a dead person's body believing their soul would live on forever.
4. The Vizier was the second most powerful official in the social pyramid.
5. The Ancient Egyptians invented lots of things we still use today, such as paper, pens, locks and keys and – believe it or not – toothpaste! They used the plants from the river Nile to make paper called papyrus.
6. The Egyptians settled by the River Nile, which is 4,160 miles long and is the longest river in the world.
7. Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered in 1922 by Howard Carter.
8. Scribes would communicate with each other through writing. This writing was called hieroglyphics.
9. Egyptians were mummified and then their bodies were placed into a sarcophagus, before being placed into a tomb.
10. Tutankhamun was known as the boy king because he was only 8 when he became the pharaoh.

