



Exploring Egypt!



Timeline

Dates are approximate

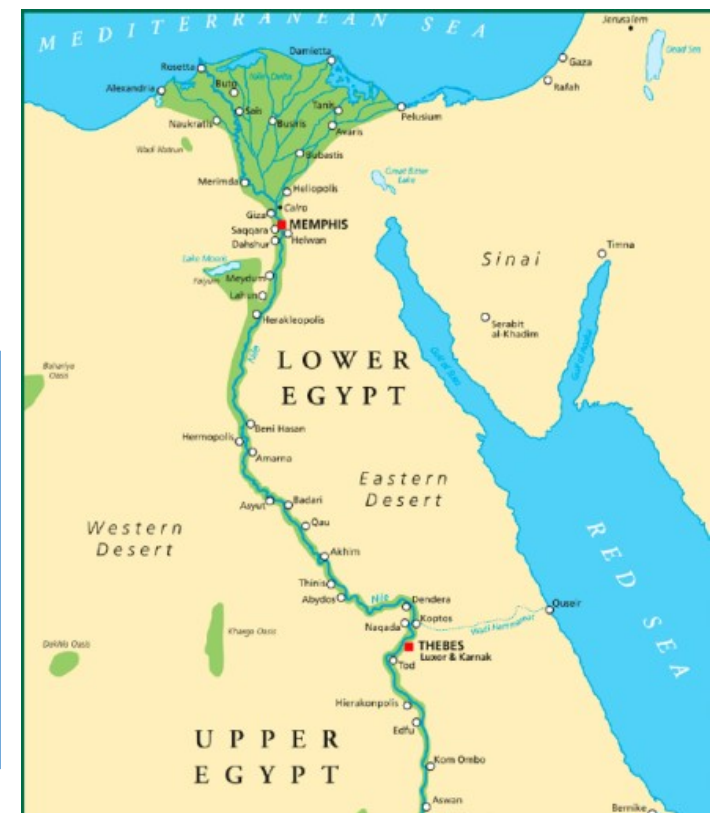
- 7500 BCE** First settlers in the Nile valley
- 3200 BCE** Hieroglyphics begin to be used
- 3100 BCE** Narmer/Menes unifies Lower and Upper Egypt
- 2600 BCE** The first **pyramid** was built—Step Pyramid of Djoser
- 2555 BCE** The Pyramids of Giza were built
- 2520 BCE** The Great **Sphinx** of Giza was built
- 2220 BCE** Oxen were first used to pull ploughs
- 1473 BCE** Hatshepsut (the creator of the first recognised zoo) became **Pharaoh**
- 1332 BCE** Tutankhamun became **Pharaoh**
- 332 BCE** Alexander the Great **conquers** Egypt
- 196 BCE** The Rosetta Stone was carved
- 30 BCE** The Roman Empire defeats Ancient Egypt's last Pharaoh, Cleopatra and **conquers** Egypt
- 1922 CE** Egyptologist Howard Carter discovers Tutankhamun's tomb in **The Valley of the Kings**



Egypt is a country in the North East of the continent Africa. The capital city today is called Cairo, but during Ancient Egypt, the first capital city was called Memphis and was followed by Thebes (now Luxor). There were two regions of Egypt, Lower Egypt (North) and Upper Egypt (South).

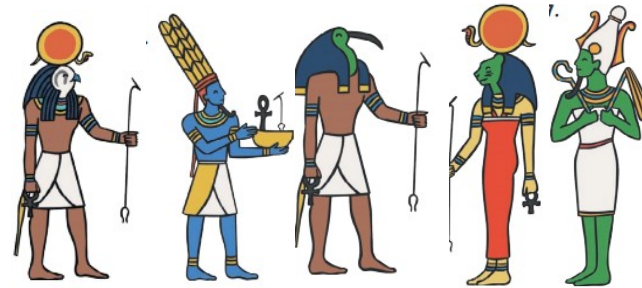
The Nile is a river that flows through the centre of Egypt, separating East and West. It was vital to the Egyptian's survival as Egypt is, and was, mostly desert but the Nile flooded each year (Akhet), giving them rich and fertile soil, meaning the Egyptians were able to grow crops.

The Nile also made it possible to travel between the two regions of Egypt (Lower and Upper Egypt).



Glossary

afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
Akhet	The season of the year when the Nile flooded.
Canopic jar	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.
conquer	To overcome and take control of a place.
dynasty	A period of rule when a series of Pharaohs all came from the same family.
Egyptologist	An archaeologist who focusses on Ancient Egypt. Howard Carter discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun
hieroglyphics	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols.
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 form of paper.
pharaoh	The supreme ruler/leader during the Ancient Egyptian period.
pyramid	A stone tomb made for Egyptian Pharaohs after they had died and been mummified.
Rosetta Stone	A broken part of a larger stone slab. It was an important clue that helped historians and researchers read and translate hieroglyphics.
sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often beautifully decorated for Pharaohs.
sphinx	A stone figure having a lion's body and a human head.
The Valley of the Kings	An area in Upper Egypt, where many Pharaohs were buried. The Valley of the Queens was a nearby site



It is believed that the Ancient Egyptians worshipped over 2000 Gods and Goddesses.

Some were all human, but many had a human body and an animal head!

Tutankhamun (also known as King Tut or the Boy King) is one of the most famous Ancient Egyptian Pharaohs. He became Pharaoh at the age of 9 but he only reigned for ten years, dying at the age of 19.

He was mummified and buried in a highly decorated sarcophagus which held 3 coffins—the innermost coffin was made of solid gold!

In 1922, British Egyptologist, Howard Carter discovered the tomb within The Valley of the Kings.



Mummification was the process of preserving the bodies of Pharaohs that had died, preparing them for the afterlife. The body was covered in a type of salt called Natron and left for 40 days!

The liver, lungs, stomach and intestines were carefully removed and placed into Canopic jars, each with the head of one of God Horus' 4 sons.