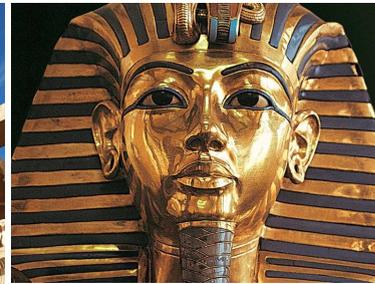


History

# Tomb Raiders



**Atlantic Academy Portland**  
an Aspirations Academy



## Year 3 - Summer 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

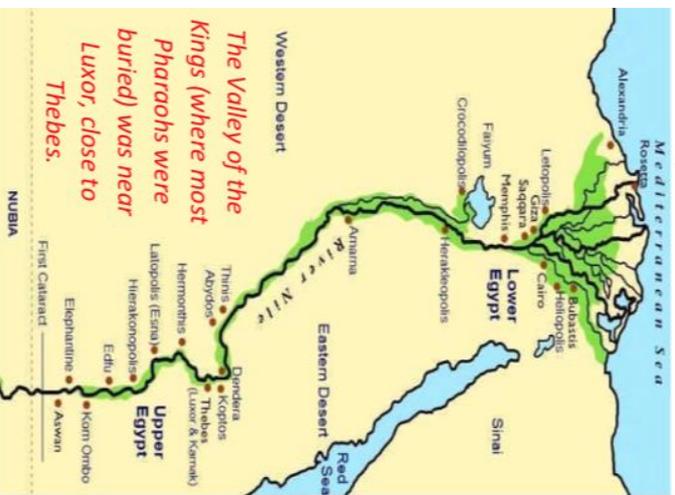
Class: \_\_\_\_\_

# Ancient Egyptians

Term	Definition
1 Afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
2 Akhet	The season of the year when the Nile river flooded. A very important time of year in the desert!
3 Canopic jars	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach (Right).
4 Dynasty	A period of rule when a series of Pharaohs all came from the same family.
5 Egyptologist	An archaeologist who focusses Ancient Egypt. Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.
6 Hieroglyphics	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols (Right).
7 Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.
8 Papyrus	A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. It was used as an early version of paper.
9 Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.
10 Sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaohs.



Area near the River Nile that flooded was known as the **Black Land**. Areas further away were known as the **Red Land**. They relied on the Nile's flood to grow crops and farm.



The Valley of the Kings (where most Pharaohs were buried) was near Luxor, close to Thebes.

Famous & important Pharaohs	
1 Narmmer	Said to be the first Pharaoh of all Egypt, around 3150 BCE. Also known as Warrior Menes.
2 Khufu	Pharaoh responsible for the building of the Great Pyramid at Giza.
3 Hatshepsut	First and longest-reigning female Pharaoh. Valley of the Kings (mask, left).
4 Tutankhamun	Youngest Pharaoh, famed for his burial tomb in the Valley of the Kings (mask, left).
5 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!
6 Cleopatra VII	Often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. Kept power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Mark Antony & Julius Caesar.

Amun	Ra	Anubis	Horus	Thoth
King of the Gods	God of the Sun	God of Mummification	God of the Sky	God of Knowledge
	Isis			
	Mother Goddess, Goddess of Protection and Healing	Key Gods (but there were MANY more)	Osiris	
			God of Death and the Afterlife	

# Year 3



## Timeline of Key Events:

All dates below are approximate

- Old Kingdom: 2600 BCE - 2100 BCE
- Middle Kingdom: 2000 BCE - 1650 BCE
- New Kingdom: 1540 BCE - 1075 BCE
- 7500 BCE: First settlers in Nile valley
- 3500 BCE: First use of hieroglyphic symbols
- 3100 BCE: Narmmer unites regions of Lower and Upper Egypt.
- 2650 BCE: First step pyramid built
- 2550 BCE: Pyramids at Giza built
- 2335 BCE: Pyramid texts written (magical spells to protect pharaohs)
- 1472 BCE: Hatshepsut becomes caretaker ruler. (Later declares herself pharaoh)
- 1336 BCE: Tutankhamen becomes pharaoh
- 1279 BCE: Ramses II becomes pharaoh
- 1100 BCE: Upper & Lower Egypt split
- 332 BCE: Alexander the Great conquers Egypt
- 196 BCE: Rosetta stone carved
- 1279 BCE: Ramses II becomes pharaoh
- 30 BCE: Egypt becomes a Roman Province
- 1922 CE: Carter discovers Tutankhamen's tomb

# LESSON ONE: THE EGYPTIANS

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Look at the world map below. Label the continents and oceans.

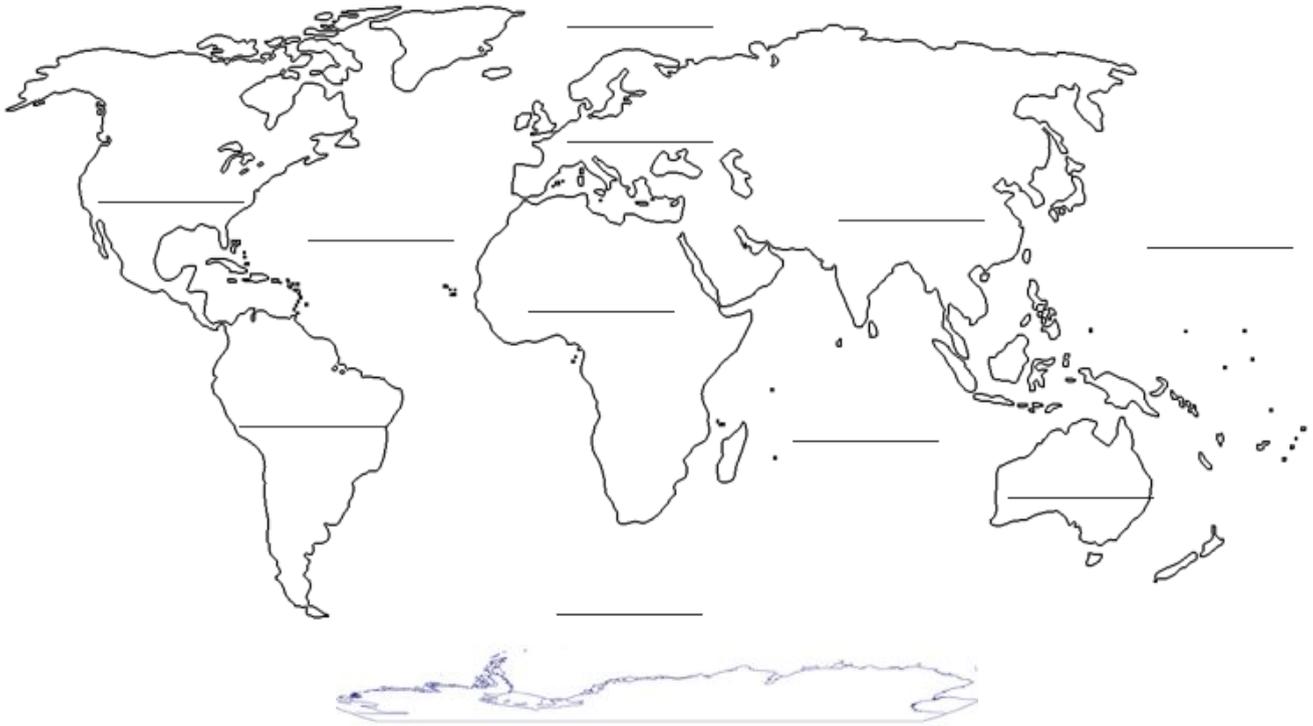
**Continents:** Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australasia/Oceania, Europe, North America, South America,

**Oceans:** Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Southern Ocean.

## Key Terms:

Ancient, Egypt, Egyptian, BC/AD, artefacts, kingdoms, wealth, civilisation.

Hieroglyphics, sphinx, pyramids.



## Key Question: What does 'ancient' mean?

'Ancient' means that something existed a long time ago in the past, or that it is really old.

Sort these items into 'ancient' and 'modern':



ANCIENT

MODERN

Egyptian civilization began over 5,000 years ago, about the time when the first king (known as Menes) united the two halves of the country - lower and upper Egypt. The Egyptians developed a way of life that lasted for over 3,000 years, impressing even ancient Greeks and Romans with its great age and stability. Egypt was a land of many gods, and its kings, who became known as pharaohs, were regarded as living gods. Their absolute power enabled them to command the building of huge pyramids and temples of which Egypt is still famous.

Egyptian society was usually fixed and unchanging, with sons usually following their father's occupations.



Apart from the pharaohs, the most important people were nobles, priests, and the scribes and officials who kept records and collected taxes.

Then came craftsmen and other specialists. The great majority of Egyptians were simple peasant farmers.

 **Who ruled Egypt when their civilisation began?**

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 **Shade in the location of Egypt on the map below:**



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 Nile River

The civilization of Ancient Egypt was located along the Nile River in northeast Africa. The Nile was the source of much of Ancient Egypt's wealth. Great Egyptian cities grew up along the Nile as the Egyptian people became experts in irrigation and were able to use the water from the Nile to grow rich and profitable crops. The Nile provided food, soil, water, and transportation for the Egyptians. Great floods would come each year and would provide fertile soil for growing food.

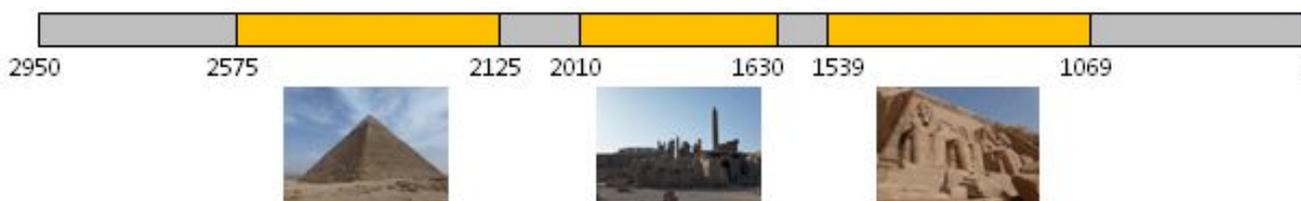


 List the things the Nile provided to the Ancient Egyptians.

### Kingdoms and Periods

Historians usually group the history of Ancient Egypt into three major kingdoms called the Old Kingdom, the Middle Kingdom, and the New Kingdom. It was during these times that Ancient Egypt was at its strongest. The times between the Kingdoms are called intermediate periods.

 Label the Old, Middle and New Kingdoms on the timeline below:



## Culture

Ancient Egypt was rich in culture including government, religion, arts, and writing. The government and religion were tied together as the leader of the government, the Pharaoh, was also leader of the religion. Writing was also important in keeping the government running. Only scribes could read and write and they were considered powerful people.

 **Explain why scribes were considered powerful people?**

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## Pyramids and Treasures

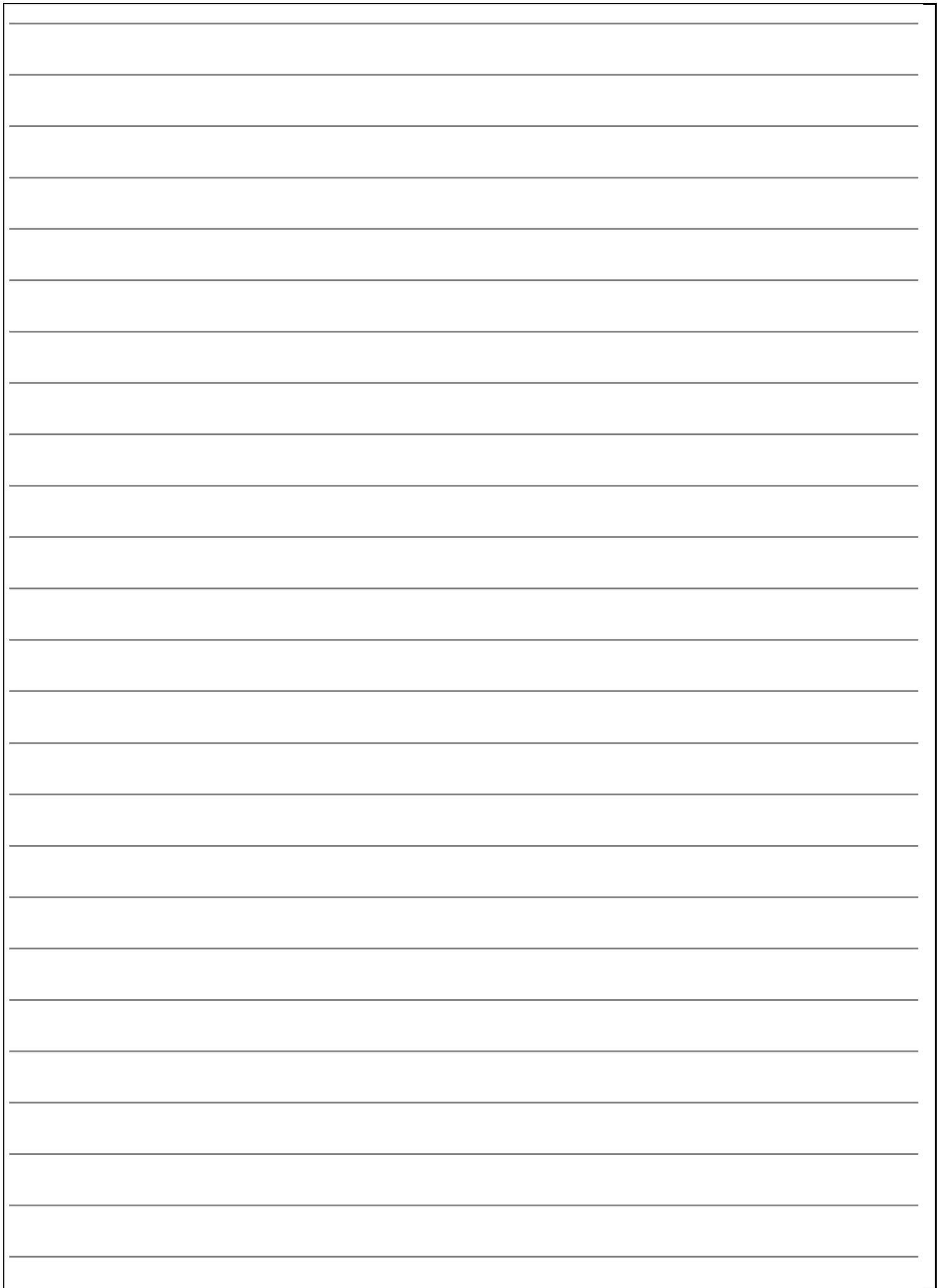
The Pharaohs of Egypt were often buried in giant pyramids or in secret tombs. They believed that they needed treasure to be buried with them to help them in the afterlife. As a result, archeologists have a lot of well preserved artifacts and tombs to examine in order to find out how the Ancient Egyptians lived.

## End of the Empire

The Ancient Egyptian Empire began to weaken in about 700 BC. It was conquered by a number of other civilizations. The first to conquer Egypt was the Assyrian Empire, followed a hundred or so years later by the Persian Empire. In 332 BC, Alexander the Great of Greece conquered Egypt and set up his own ruling family called the Ptolemaic Dynasty. Finally, the Romans came in 30 BC and Egypt became a province of Rome.

 **What was significant about the Ancient Egyptian civilisation?**

- **What did they believe?**
  - **What part of Egypt did civilians build their settlements?**
  - **Who led the Egyptians?**
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## LESSON TWO: KEY FIGURES

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Key Terms:**  
Pharaoh,  
kingdom, Tomb

On the map, shade in Egypt.



How long did the Ancient Egyptian era last?

**Key Question: Was it right that Tutankhamun was made King?**

### **Everybody reads**

The Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt were the supreme leaders of the land. They were like kings or emperors. They ruled both upper and lower Egypt and were both the political and religious leader. The Pharaoh was often thought of as one of the gods.

The name Pharaoh comes from a word meaning "great house" describing a palace or kingdom. The Pharaoh's wife, or Queen of Egypt, was also considered a powerful ruler. She was called "the Great Royal Wife". Sometimes women became the rulers and were called Pharaoh, but it was generally men. The son of the current Pharaoh would inherit the title and would often go through training, so he could be a good leader.

Historians divide up the timeline of Ancient Egyptian history by the dynasties of the Pharaohs. A dynasty was when one family maintained power, handing down the throne to an heir. There are generally considered to be 31 dynasties over the 3000 years of Ancient Egyptian history.

There were many great Pharaohs throughout the history of Ancient Egypt.

Here are some of the more famous ones:



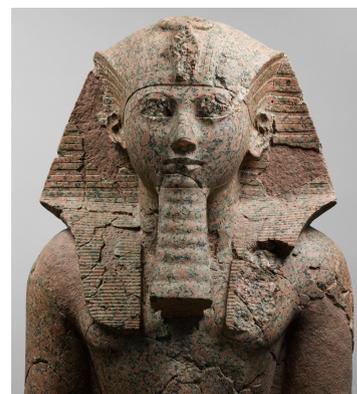
**Akhenaten**

Akhenaten was famous for saying there was only one god, the sun god. He ruled with his wife, Nefertiti, and they closed many of the temples to other gods. He was the father of the famous King Tut.



**Tutankhamun**

Often called King Tut today, Tutankhamun is largely famous today because much of his tomb remained intact and we have one of the greatest Egyptian treasures from his rule. He became Pharaoh at the age of 9. He tried to bring back the gods that his father had banished.



**Hatshepsut**

A lady Pharaoh, Hatshepsut was originally regent for her son, but she took on the power of Pharaoh. She dressed like the Pharaoh to reinforce her power including the crown and ceremonial beard. Many consider her to be one of the greatest Pharaohs in the history of Egypt.



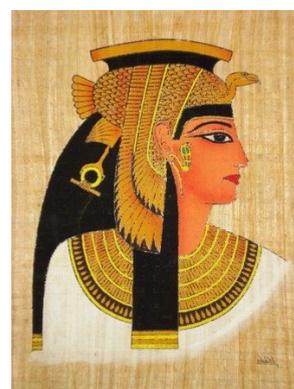
**Amenhotep III**

Amenhotep III ruled for 39 years of great prosperity. He brought Egypt to its peak of power. During his rule the country was at peace and he was able to enlarge many cities and construct temples.



**Ramses II**

Often called Ramses the Great, he ruled Egypt for 67 years. He is famous today because he built more statues and monuments than any other Pharaoh.



**Cleopatra VII**

Cleopatra VII is often considered the last Pharaoh of Egypt. She maintained power by making alliances with famous Romans such as Julius Caesar and Mark Antony.



**What was a Pharaoh? Why were they important?**

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**Everybody reads**

**Fun Facts about Pharaohs**

- Pepy II became Pharaoh at the age of 6. He would rule Egypt for 94 years.
- The Pharaohs wore a crown that had an image of the cobra goddess. Only the Pharaoh was allowed to wear the cobra goddess. It was said that she would protect them by spitting flames at their enemies.
- Pharaohs built great tombs for themselves so they could live well in the afterlife.
- The first Pharaoh was a king named Menes who united both upper and lower Egypt into a single country.
- Khufu is the Pharaoh who built the largest pyramid.



**Name two people who became Pharaohs at a young age. How old were they?**

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## Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun was born a prince in Egypt's royal court around the year 1341 BC. His father was the Pharaoh Akhenaten. Tutankhamun's birth name was Tutankhaten, which he changed after his father died.

Tutankhamun was born to one of his father's lesser wives and not to his main wife, the powerful Nefertiti. His presence may have caused some strain in the royal courts as Nefertiti had only daughters, but desperately wanted to have a son of her own to take over the throne.

## A Radical Father

Tutankhamun's father was a religious radical. He changed the entire religion of Ancient Egypt to worship only the sun god Aten. He did away with over a thousand years of traditional Egyptian religion and forced people to change the way they worshiped. He even built a new capital city in honor of the god Aten called Amarna.

## The Boy Pharaoh

At the young age of seven years old Tutankhamun's father died. A few years later Tutankhamun married his sister (which was common for Pharaohs in Ancient Egypt) and became Pharaoh. Since he was so young he had help ruling the country. The real rulers were a powerful general named Horemheb and Tutankhamun's vizier named Ay.



**Who was Tutankhamun?**

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## Ruling Egypt

Many people of Egypt had been unhappy with the religious reforms of his father. Tutankhamun and his advisors tried to fix all the changes that his father had made. Under Tutankhamun Egypt returned to their old gods and the old temples were repaired. The capital city was also moved back to the city of Memphis. He even changed his name from Tutankhaten, "the living image of Aten", to Tutankhamun, "the living image of Amun".

## Death and Burial

Tutankhamun died around the age of nineteen. Archeologists aren't sure what killed him. Some people think that he was assassinated, but the likely cause of his death was a wound to his leg. Scientists have determined that the leg of his mummy was broken and badly infected before his death. This injury probably happened from an accident.

## Tomb

Tutankhamun is most famous today for his tomb in the Valley of the Kings. It is likely that his tomb was built for someone else and was used to bury the young Pharaoh when he died unexpectedly. This may have helped to keep his tomb hidden from thieves for all these thousands of years. As a result, when the tomb was finally discovered by archeologist Howard Carter in 1922, it was filled with treasure and artifacts unlike found in any other Pharaoh's tomb.



**Was it right for Tutankhamun to become Pharaoh when he did? Give at least 3 reasons for your answer.**

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# LESSON THREE: MUMMIFICATION

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Key Terms:**  
Mummification, canopic,  
preservation,  
Sarcophagus, mummy

**1. Name 3 of the Ancient Egyptian Pharaohs.**

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**2. At what age did Tutankhamun become Pharaoh?**

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**3. Who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb? Where was it found?**

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**Key Question: Why was it important to protect vital organs during the mummification period?**

## **Everybody reads**

The ancient Egyptians had a strong religious belief that when a person died they would return to an 'afterlife' that was almost the same as the life they had when they were alive. In their belief, the body needed to be preserved so that the person could return. This is why the Egyptians created mummies. They did this through a process called embalming. The process required that not only the outside of the person's body be mummified, but also all of the internal organs.



***Coffin and mummy of pharaoh***

***Amenhotep I***

**by G. Elliot Smith**

### **How did they embalm the mummies?**

The Egyptians went through an elaborate process to preserve the body and keep it from decaying. It's a little gross, so we won't go into too much of the gory details. The main thing they did was try to get all the water and moisture out of the body. It's water that causes much of the decay.

The Egyptians started out by covering the body with a salty crystal substance called natron. The natron would help to dry out the body. They would also take out some of the organs. With the body covered and stuffed with natron, they would let the body dry out for around 40 days. Once it was dry, they would use lotions on the skin to preserve it, reinforce the empty body with packing, and then cover the body in wraps of linen. They would use many layers of strips of linen wrapping, covering the entire body. Resin was used to glue the layers of wrap together. The total process could take up to 40 days.

Once the body was all wrapped up, it was covered in a sheet called a shroud and placed in a stone coffin called a sarcophagus.

### **Why did they care so much about the dead bodies?**



*The tomb of Sennedjem by Unknown*

In the Egyptian religion, the body was needed in order for the soul or "ba" of the person to unite with the "ka" of the person in the afterlife. The body was an important part of the afterlife and they wanted to preserve it forever.

### **Did everyone get this fancy embalming?**

Only the very rich could afford the best embalming. It was important to everyone, though, so they got the best that they could pay for and most of the dead were made into mummies. It is estimated that 70 million mummies were made in Egypt over the 3,000 years of the ancient civilization.

## Famous Mummies



*Tut's Tomb* from the New York Times

There are still mummies of some of the ancient Pharaohs around. Both Tutankhamun and Ramses the Great were preserved and can be seen at museums.

🔍 What was the name of the process where the Egyptians preserved their dead ?

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✍ How were the Egyptian bodies prepared for the afterlife?

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## Canopic Jars

Canopic jars were created to contain all of the organs, so that upon entering the afterlife, the person would be complete.



We might find the practice of preserving the internal organs and placing them in jars, a bit odd. The ancient Egyptian religions were very specific about the way someone needed to be prepared so that they could enter the afterlife. Each of the Canopic jars had a specific purpose and were designed to honor the four sons of Horus. Horus was the Egyptian god of the sky and the contents of the Canopic jars would go along with the person as they passed through and entered the afterlife and protect the remains.

Canopic jars were highly decorated and the top of each jar was a kind of lid or 'stopper'. Each lid had a representation of the head of each of Horus' four sons and contained a different organ. They were put into a special chest that was placed in the tomb of the person that had died. If there wasn't a chest to put the jars into, they kept all four jars together and put them close to the mummy.



**What was the purpose of canopic jars?**

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**Everybody reads**

**The four jars were:**

- **Imsety** had a human head and carried and protected the liver.
- **Qebehsenuf** had a falcon's head and carried and protected the intestines.
- **Hapy** had the head of a baboon and carried and protected the lungs.
- **Duamatef** had the head of a jackal and carried and protected the stomach.

Part of the Egyptian religious belief was that as a person prepared to enter the afterlife, they would have to be tested to see if they had led a good life. Their heart would be placed on a scale with a feather on the other side. If the feather was heavier than their heart, they could pass. It was because of this belief that the heart was left in the body and not placed into a jar. They thought the mummified body needed the heart so that it could pass the test.

Strangely, the Egyptians didn't think the brain was important. They thought the center of the body and soul was the heart. When they created a mummy, they destroyed the brain.

 What does each canopic jar contain? Label the jars.



<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
-------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

The original Canopic jars were hollow and the internal organs were wrapped in linen along with their holy oils and placed inside the jars. This process was thought to preserve the internal organs for all eternity. As the Egyptians got better at making mummies, they would mummify the internal organs and put them back in the body of the person that had died and then complete the mummification. They continued to put the four Canopic jars into the tomb, even though they were empty. This was a symbol to honor the four sons of Horus and allow them to protect the person as they crossed over.

The jars could be made of a number of different things” limestone, calcite or alabaster. The Old Kingdom of Egypt was around 2686-2181 BC and during that time there was hardly ever any inscription or writing on the Canopic jars. By the Middle Kingdom, 2025-1700 BC, they began to put writing on the jars. It wasn't until the Nineteenth Dynasty and later that they began to decorate each of the jars with the heads of the four sons of Horus.

### **Fun Facts about Egyptian Mummies**

- Over the past few thousands of years, many of the Egyptian mummies have been destroyed in interesting ways. Some were burned for fuel, some were ground into powder to make magical potions, and some were destroyed by treasure hunters.
- The heart was left in the body because it was considered to be the center of intelligence. The brain was thrown away because it was thought to be useless.
- Sometimes the mummy's mouth would be opened to symbolize breathing in the afterlife. It is probably this custom that led to the superstition that mummies come back to life.
- Mummies are studied by scientists without unwrapping them by using CAT scan and X-Ray machines.



**Why did the Egyptians want to preserve the vital organs during the mummification process?**

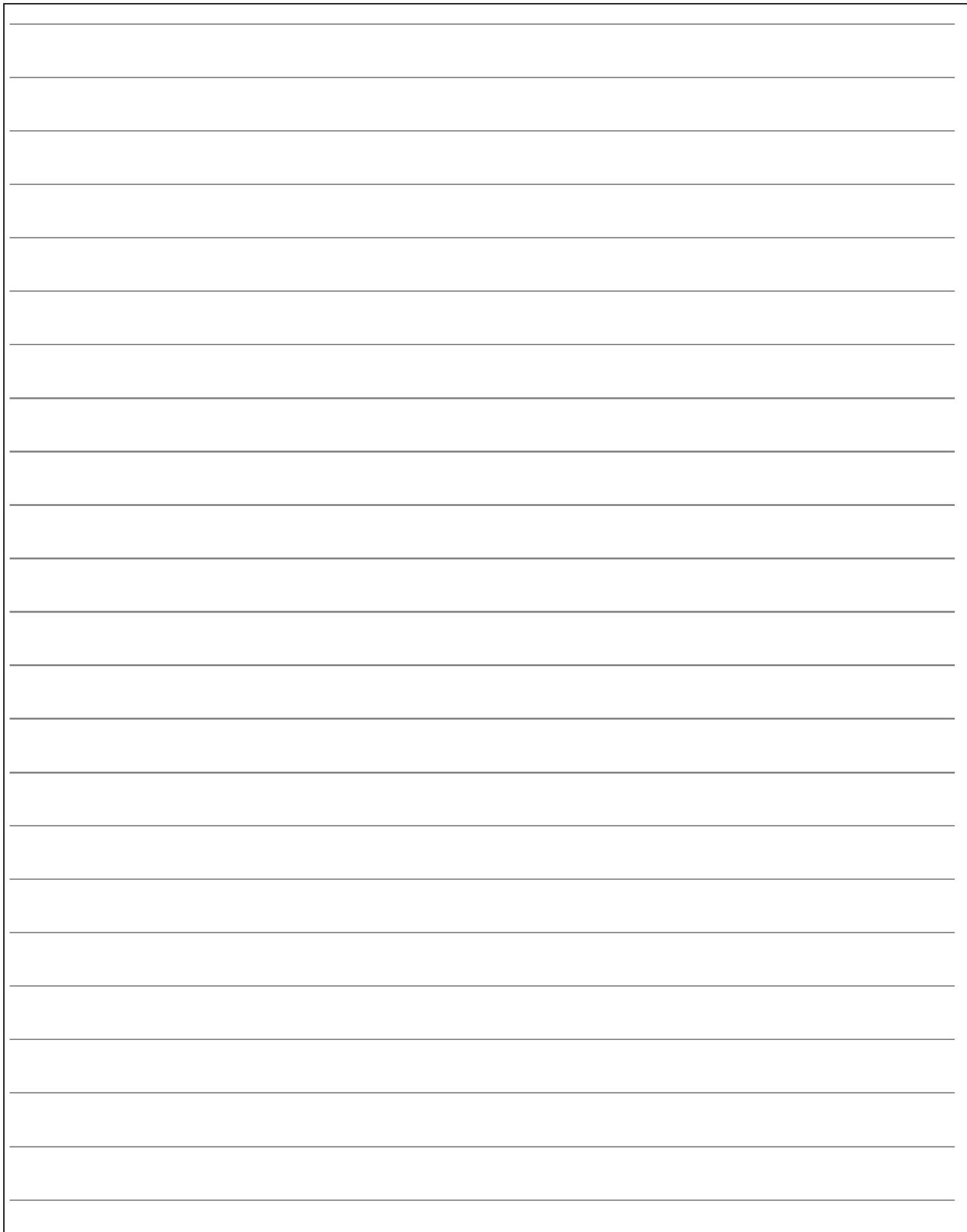
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# LESSON FOUR: THE RIVER NILE

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Key Terms:

River Nile, fertile, transportation, flax, papyrus

1. What organs were preserved during the mummification process?

2. What were the organs kept in?

3. What were bodies placed in once their bodies had been prepared?

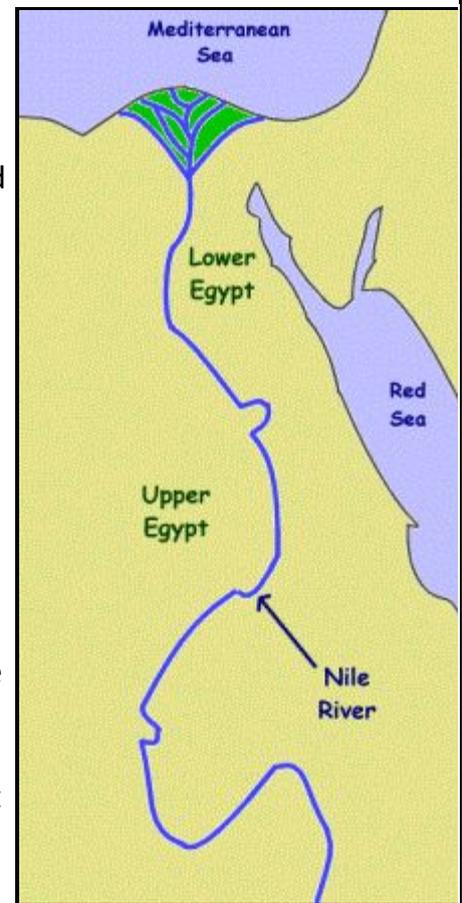
## Key Question: What was significant about the River Nile?

### Everybody reads

In the thousands of years after the end of the last Ice Age, North Africa had a much wetter climate than it does today. Over time, the climate became drier as the wetlands turned into the Sahara Desert we know today. The land became dry and difficult for human societies to live in. In the midst of the desert, however, was a flowing river called the Nile.

### About the Nile River

At over 4,100 miles long, the Nile supported and allowed life to thrive in the grueling climate. The earliest inhabitants along the river found that the river provided many sources of food, and more importantly, discovered an annual 6 month period where the Nile flooded. The brown layer of silt that the Nile left when it receded was full of nutrients that allowed for farming to occur. Through the use of irrigation canals, agriculture was born which paved the way for the emergence of the Egyptian civilization.



On its winding journey towards the Mediterranean sea, the Nile flows through many different African countries including Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Burundi. There are two major tributaries that feed the Nile, the White Nile and the Blue Nile.



**How was the Nile important in order for the Egyptian civilisation to grow?**

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### **Everybody reads**

#### **Fertile Land**

The most important thing the Nile provided to the Ancient Egyptians was fertile land. Most of Egypt is desert, but along the Nile River the soil is rich and good for growing crops. The three most important crops were wheat, flax, and papyrus.

- Wheat - Wheat was the main staple food of the Egyptians. They used it to make bread. They also sold a lot of their wheat throughout the Middle East helping the Egyptians to become rich.
- Flax - Flax was used to make linen cloth for clothing. This was the main type of cloth used by the Egyptians.
- Papyrus - Papyrus was a plant that grew along the shores of the Nile. The Ancient Egyptians found many uses for this plant including paper, baskets, rope, and sandals.

#### **Flooding**

Around September of each year the Nile would overflow its banks and flood the surrounding area. This sounds bad at first, but it was one of the most important events in the life of the Ancient Egyptians. The flood brought rich, black **silt** that fertilized the soil and renewed the farmlands, which was essential for growing enough food for everyone. A system of canals that led from the Nile were also used to water fields in other areas. This is known as **irrigation**.

## Building Material

The Nile River also provided a lot of building materials for the Ancient Egyptians. They used the mud from the riverbanks to make sun dried bricks. These bricks were used in building homes, walls, and other buildings. The Egyptians also quarried limestone and sandstone from the hills along the side of the Nile.

## Transportation

Since most of the major cities of Ancient Egypt were built along the Nile River, the river could be used like a major highway throughout the Empire. Boats constantly traveled up and down the Nile carrying people and goods.

 Name the three important crops which the Nile helped to provide?

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_

 Explain two ways in which the Nile was essential for the Egyptian way of life?

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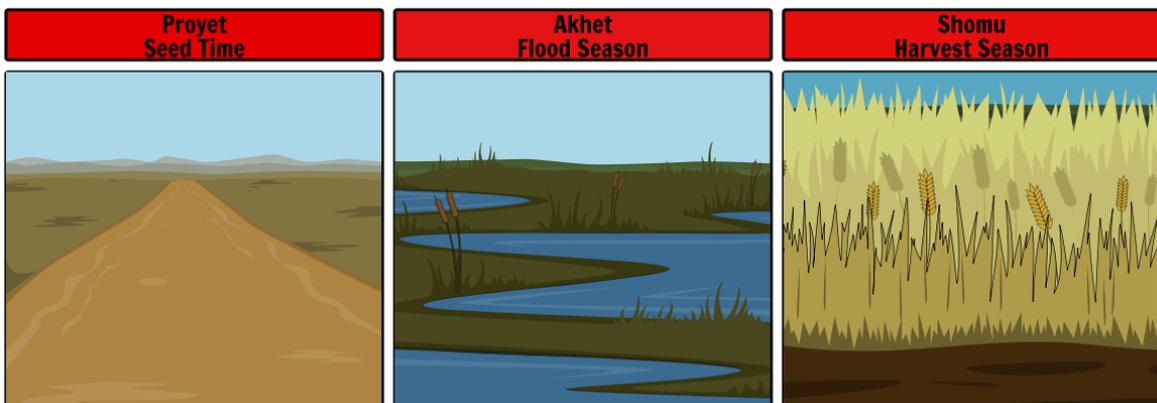
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## Everybody reads

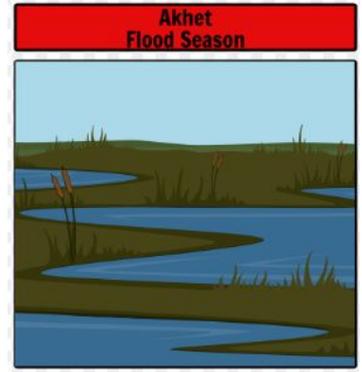
### Seasons of the Nile

The Egyptians even built their calendar around the Nile River. They divided their calendar up into three seasons. Akhet, or inundation, was considered the first season and was the time of the flooding of the Nile. The other two seasons were Peret, the growing season, and Shemu, the harvest season.



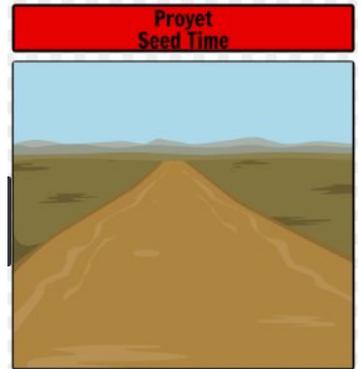
### **Akhet - the inundation (July-November): The Flooding Season.**

No farming was done at this time as all the fields were flooded. Instead, many farmers worked for the Pharaoh, building pyramids or temples. Some of the time was spent mending their tools and looking after animals. During **Akhet**, Egyptians worshipped Hapi - god of water and fertility. It was hoped that he would ensure that the flood was not too low or too high (resulting in the destruction of mud-brick houses and paths built near to the Nile).



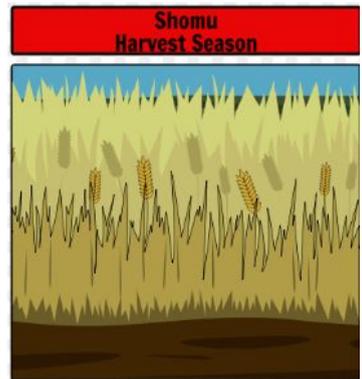
### **Proyet (January-May): The Growing Season.**

In October the floodwaters receded, leaving behind a layer of rich, black soil. This fertile soil was ploughed and seeded. The soil on the banks of the Nile was still very damp from the inundation and the fields were in the perfect condition for planting crops. Although the growing season was actually five months long, Peret was four months long, covering the planting season and early growth of crops. Peret began early in January and ran until early May.



### **Shomu (May - September): The Harvesting Season.**

The fully grown crops had to be cut down (harvested) and removed before the Nile flooded again. It was also the time to repair the canals ready for the next flood. At the end of Shemu fall the additional five epagomenal days which brought the number of days in the year to 365.



 Fill in the following calendar by writing the correct season next to the month/s in which it occurred.

January		July	
February		August	
March		September	
April		October	
May		November	
June		December	

**Briefly explain how each season of the Nile was important.**

**Akhet:**

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**Proyet:**

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**Shomu:**

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# LESSON FIVE: ASSESSMENT

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Recap:**

1. Explain what the word 'ancient' means.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What was a Pharaoh and why were they so important?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What was the purpose of a canopic jar?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Give two reasons why the River Nile was so important.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Key Terms:**  
 Egypt,  
 Egyptian,  
 BC/AD,  
 kingdoms,  
 civilisation,  
 Hieroglyphics,  
 Sphinx,  
 Pyramids,  
 Pharaoh,  
 Tutankhamun,  
 Mummification,  
 Canopic,  
 Preservation,  
 Sarcophagus,  
 Afterlife,  
 mummy  
 River Nile,  
 Fertile,  
 Transportation,  
 Flax,  
 papyrus

**Key Question: Describe life in Ancient Egypt**

**Literacy Genre Snippet**

<b>Audience</b>			
<b>Purpose</b>	To show your knowledge of the Ancient Egyptians		
<b>Genre</b>	A Historical report	<b>Formality</b>	<b>Formal</b>
<b>Success Criteria</b>			
<b>Grammar</b>	<b>Punctuation</b>	<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	

**GD Punctuation and Grammar**

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**P.1 Introduce the Ancient Egyptians**

When did they live?

Where is Egypt?

What was the culture like?

**P2. Key figures**

Who were the Pharaohs?

Tutankhamun and his life

P3.

**Mummification**

What did the Egyptians believe happened when you died?

Explain the process of embalming

Burial

**P4. The River Nile**

The seasons of the River Nile

How the Egyptians used the Nile

**Paragraph 5: Conclusions**

What can we gain from how the Egyptians lived?

Why do they still fascinate us today?

