

The Nile

- The River Nile is the longest river in the world.
- The Egyptians built their **civilisations** along the Nile because it was an important source of food and water and enabled them to travel easily.
- Every year, the Nile **flooded** leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops.
- Mud from the river was used to make bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

Mummification

- The ancient Egyptians used the process of mummification to **preserve** dead bodies.
- Only rich Egyptians could afford to have their bodies mummified after they died.
- Mummified bodies were kept in **tombs** or **pyramids** along with other sacred/ important items that they believed would be needed in the afterlife.

Tutankhamun

- Tutankhamun was an Ancient Egyptian **pharaoh** known as the 'boy king' because he became pharaoh aged only 9.
- His tomb was discovered by **Howard Carter** in **1922** in the Valley of the Kings.
- His tomb contained over 3000 treasures.
- He died at the age of 19.

Religion

- The ancient Egyptians believed in **more than 2000** gods/ goddesses.
- Ancient Egyptian gods could take on different forms, usually animals.
- Different gods took on different roles, for example 'Ra' was the god of the sun, 'Osiris' was the god of the dead and Hathor was the goddess of love, music and dance.

What Were the Achievements of the Ancient Egyptians?



Ancient Egypt
3100 BC – 30BC



Hieroglyphics

- Ancient Egyptian **scribes** used picture symbols called hieroglyphics to communicate.
- The **Rosetta Stone**, which was discovered in **1799**, was written in hieroglyphics and two other languages which linguists (language experts) could still read. They translated the hieroglyphics by comparing the languages. It took 20 years to translate all of the text.

