

The ancient Egyptian civilisation lasted over 3000 years from around 3100BC to AD30 and was located in northeastern Africa along the river Nile. Farming was the basis of the entire civilisation and the flooding of the River Nile and the fertile soil allowed them to build a wealthy empire.

They left behind many impressive monuments, such as pyramids and temples – and invented hieroglyphics, one of the earliest forms of writing.

Ancient Egyptians had many gods and goddesses. The gods stood for things that were part of life like the weather, fire and death.

Ancient Egyptians believed that when they died their soul would continue to exist in an afterlife.

Mummification prepared the body to rejoin the soul by drying, removing organs and wrapping it in linens before placing it in a sarcophagus.



Key Vocabulary

civilisation	a large group of people living together with shared laws and culture.
archaeologist	a person who studies the past using artifacts
afterlife	the idea that something (soul or spirit) carries on after the body dies
conopic jar	jars containing organs removed from the body during mummification
sarcophagus	a large stone coffin
Tutankhamun	an Ancient Egyptian pharaoh whose tomb full of treasure was discovered in 1922
pyramids	massive stone structures built as tombs for the pharaohs
amulets	a small charm believed to bring good luck
pharaoh	the ruler of ancient Egypt who owned everything.

