










Valley of the Kings

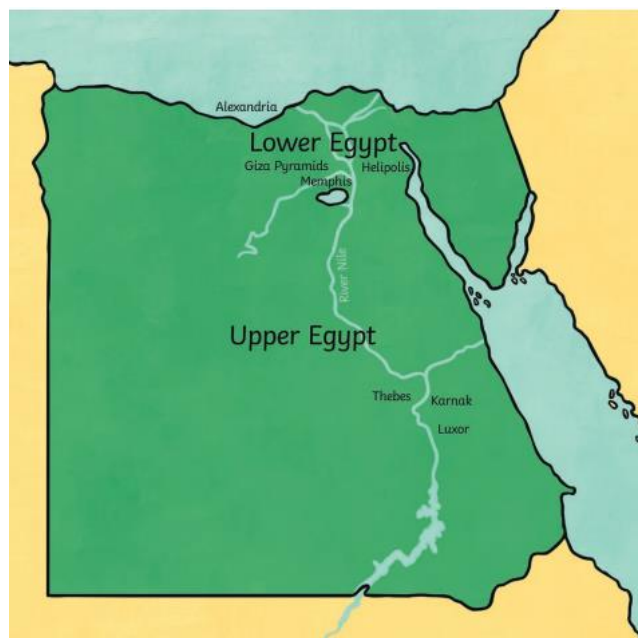
Timeline

Enquiry question: Why was the Nile so important to Ancient Egypt?

Key concepts:

Settlements and Civilisations
 Progress and Change
 Religions and Beliefs
 Historical figures
 Lifestyles

7500 BC/BCE	3200 BC/BCE	2640 BC/BCE	2555 BC/BCE	2000 BC/BCE	1332 BC/BCE	51 BC/BCE
First settlers arrive in the Nile valley.	Trade increases in the Nile valley.	The first pyramids are built.	The Giza pyramids are built for the kings Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure.	Farming develops around the banks of the river Nile.	Tutankhamun becomes Pharaoh of Egypt.	The reign of Cleopatra begins.
						



The Importance of the River Nile

Every aspect of life in Egypt depended on the river – the Nile provided food and resources, land for agriculture, a means of travel, and was critical in the transportation of materials for building projects and other large-scale endeavours. It was a critical lifeline, that literally brought life to the desert.

Kings Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure were Ancient Egyptian Pharaohs, who are famous for building the Great Pyramid at Giza, one of the seven wonders of the world.



Tutankhamun is famous because his tomb was the only royal burial found intact in modern times. The tomb was important because it let archaeologists record what an Egyptian king's tomb looked like and learn more about ancient Egypt.



Cleopatra was the last queen of Egypt. Her death brought an end to the Egyptian Empire.

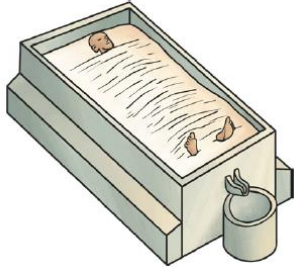


Key Figures



How was it possible to build pyramids, without modern technology?





How would it have felt to be a farm worker, compared to a Pharaoh, in Ancient Egypt?



Key Vocabulary

Ancient	Something from a very long time ago.	
The Nile	A river that runs through Egypt. It was essential to life in Ancient Egypt.	
Civilisation	A human society with well-developed rules and government.	
Beliefs	A part of belonging to a religion.	
Leisure	Activities you can do in your free time.	
Pharaoh	A ruler in Ancient Egypt.	
Pyramid	A stone structure, built in the shape of a pyramid, in Egypt.	
Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.	
Canopic Jar	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.	
Primary Source	First-hand account of an event.	
Secondary Source	Interprets a primary source e.g. books	
Chronology	A series of events in the order in which they happened.	
BC/BCE	BC - before Christ	AD - Anno Domini
AD/CE	BCE - before common era	CE - common era

Canopic Jars

Hapi	Duamutef	Qebehsenuf	Imsety
			

Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt

The ancient Egyptians worshipped many gods and goddesses, who were responsible for different aspects of life and death.

Horus	God of the sky. The ancient Egyptians believed a pharaoh was a god-like living version of Horus.
Thoth	God of wisdom. He is believed to have invented hieroglyphics and kept a record of all knowledge.
Ma'at	Goddess of truth. Pharaohs promised to follow Ma'at and be fair and honest.
Osiris	God of the underworld. He also symbolized death, resurrection, and the cycle of Nile floods, that Egypt relied on for agricultural fertility.
Anubis	God of mummification. He weighed the hearts of the dead against Ma'at's feather. If the heart was lighter, the person could pass to the afterlife.