

# Pharaohs



|  |   |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| <p>I know when the Egyptian period was, in relation to the Greeks, the Stone Age and the Romans.</p> | <p>I know why the River Nile was crucial to Ancient Egyptian prosperity</p> | <p>To know the hierarchy that existed with Ancient Egyptian society, from pharaohs down to slaves.</p> | <p>I know what archaeology is and why it is so important to historians.</p> | <p>I know that the Ancient Egyptians had a belief system around gods and goddesses.</p> | <p>I know the death rites and practises of the Ancient Egyptians.</p> |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|

## Key Vocabulary

- Archaeologist
- Ancient
- Afterlife
- Hierarchy
- Hieroglyphics
- Pyramid
- Rosetta stone
- Sphinx
- Tomb
- Pharaoh
- Tutankhamun
- Nile
- Howard Carter
- Consequences
- Evidence
- Civilisation

**Ancient Egypt** (3000BC-300AD) is known for being a sophisticated society flourishing along the river Nile

The **Roman Empire** conquered and ruled in much of Europe and North Africa, including Egypt, from 31 BC - 1453BC.

The Ancient Egyptians believed in all sorts of gods and goddesses. They introduced them from 2250BC for all areas of their lives.

Ancient Egyptian society was hierarchical:

The hierarchy levels from top to bottom are:

- Pharaoh
- Viziers
- High priests & nobles
- Officials, scribes
- Craftsmen
- Slaves, labourers & peasants

It was very important to ancient Egyptian religious beliefs that the human body was preserved. A method called mummification was developed by the ancient Egyptians.

The River Nile was vital for transport, growing food, making paper and trading. It provided stability for the whole population. Because of the Nile the Egyptians were able to flourish and prosper and this is why they became such a great civilisation.

**Archaeology** is the study of things that people made, used, and left behind. The goal of **archaeology** is to understand what people of the past were like and how they lived.