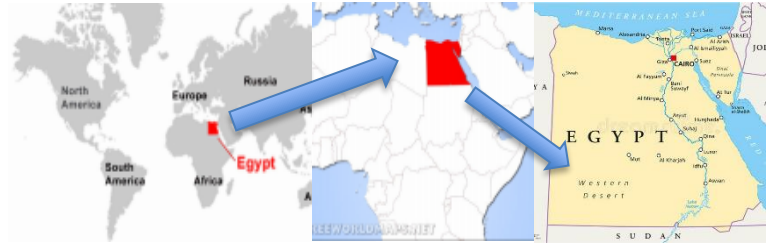


Vocabulary Dozen	
Ankh	A cross with a loop on the top, symbolizing eternal life.
Hieroglyphics	A form of writing using pictures instead of letters.
Howard Carter	An English archaeologist and Egyptologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.
Irrigation	The supply of water to land or crops to help growth, typically by means of channels.
Papyrus	A material (from a plant) which is similar to thick paper that was used in ancient times as a writing surface.
Pharaoh	An ancient Egyptian ruler (king or queen).
Pyramid	A building with triangular sides built as an Egyptian tomb (a place to bury the dead).
Rosetta Stone	A stone which has a message carved into it, written in two Egyptian language scripts (hieroglyphic and Demotic), and in classical Greek.
Sarcophagus	A sarcophagus is a large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in ancient times.
Shaduf	A hand-operated device for lifting water, invented in ancient times and still used in India, Egypt, and some other countries to irrigate land.
Tomb	A large vault, usually underground, for burying the dead.
Tutankhamun	An ancient Egyptian pharaoh who inherited the throne at 10 years old and whose tomb was found intact in by Howard Carter.



Ancient Egypt

Egypt was home to one of the most **advanced civilisations** of the **ancient world**, lasting from around **3100BC to 322 BC** when it was conquered by the Romans. Protected from invaders by deserts, and fed by fertile farmland by **the River Nile**, the Egyptian civilisation survived for thousands of years with few major changes. The Ancient Egyptians left behind many clues about their way of life, from **giant temples** and **pyramids** to **statues, paintings, mummies** and picture writing called **hieroglyphics**.



The River Nile

The longest river in Africa, the River Nile played an important role in shaping the lives and society of **Ancient Egypt**. The **Nile** provided the **Ancient Egyptians** with food, transportation, building materials, and more.

