

Tomb Raiders - Ancient

Geography

Enquiry Question

The Nile played a key role in Ancient Egypt's prosperity.
Discuss.



The River Nile

The river Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas



The Nile is the longest river in the world at 6650km long.

Egypt is a country in North Africa.

Capital: Cairo

Climate: Hot, dry

More than 90% of Egypt consists of desert areas.

Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

The country has six main physical regions: the Nile Valley, the Nile Delta, the Western Desert, the Eastern Desert and the Sinai Peninsula

Egypt borders Libya to the west, the Gaza Strip to the northeast, Israel to the east and Sudan to the south.

Egypt is famous for the Pyramids, Sahara Desert, and Nile River. It's known for its ruins, historical places, and sites of world wonders. It is also famous for its mesmerizing beaches, coral reefs, and sea cruises.

Egypt essentially has a hot desert climate. The climate is generally extremely dry all over the country except on the northern Mediterranean coast which receives rainfall in winter.

Art

Printing

Impressed print – when the printing block is created by carving out the surface.

Relief print – a block printing technique where the printing block has raised sections



Block Printing is one of the oldest types of printmaking. Traditionally, block printing was mainly used to create intricate patterns and made from wooden blocks printed onto textiles.

Block printing was mainly traditionally used as a way of forming patterns onto fabrics, used in East Asia and China. Blocks were created and printed by hand. It can now be done on large scale machinery and is used as a skill all over the world.

However, this has been developed over time and now many materials can be carved and covered in ink to transfer an image onto paper or fabric.

Design Technology

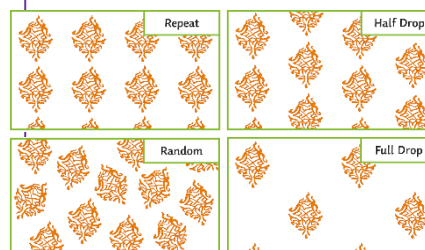
Electrical systems and circuits

Prior Learning: Know about simple circuits and switches

Designing: Use annotated sketches and prototypes to develop, model and communicate ideas.

Making: Select from electrical equipment, tools and techniques

Evaluate: Investigate and analyse circuits and other products with electrical components. Evaluate their own products and ideas against criteria and user needs, as they design and make.



3D art – Sculpture

Malleable: able to be hammered or pressed into shape without breaking or cracking.



History

Enquiry Questions

Why was Howard Carter's discovery so important?

What was it like for different groups of people to live in Ancient Egypt?

Tutankhamun Key Facts

Born: around 1342 BC

Died: around 1323 BC

Pharaoh from approx. 1333 BC to 1323 BC

Known as the 'boy king' as he became pharaoh aged only 9

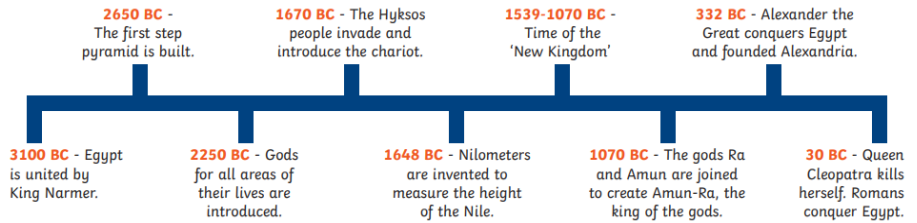
Tomb discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922

Tomb contained over 3000 treasures

Historians believe Tutankhamun died suddenly as the tomb was finished hastily.



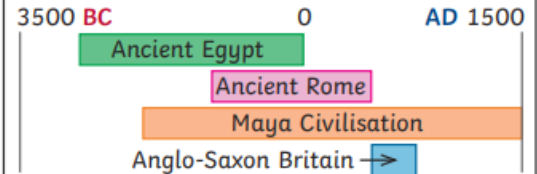
Tutankhamun's death mask



The Rosetta stone, discovered in 1799, was written in hieroglyphs and two other languages, including ancient Greek, which linguists (language experts) could still read.



Timeline



Hieroglyphics

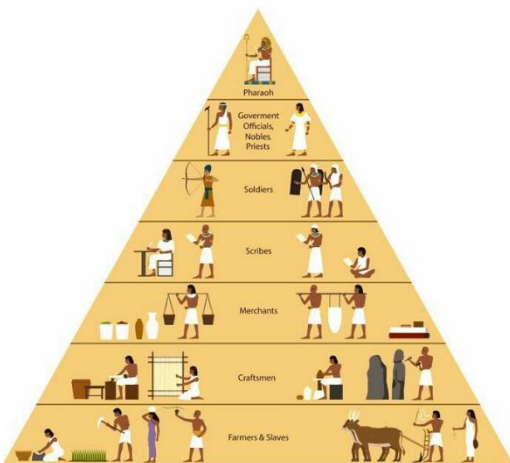
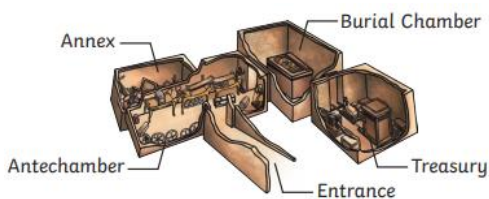
The ancient Egyptians used a form of writing called hieroglyphs. These were letters represented with a picture



canopic jars

The process of mummification

1. Wash the body.
2. Pull out the brain through the nostrils with a hook and fill the skull with sawdust.
3. Remove all internal organs except the heart. Put them into canopic jars.
4. Cover the body in natron salt and leave it to dry for 40 days.
5. Remove the natron salt and pack the body with straw, dried grass or linen.
6. Apply makeup and fake eyes.
7. Wrap the body in linen fabric, adding amulets and a Book of the Dead.
8. Place the mummy in a sarcophagus (decorated coffin).



Egypt's social pyramid

The most famous Ancient Egyptian insect is the scarab beetle/ The Egyptian name for the scarab was Kheper.



The Great Sphinx of Giza is a giant 4,500-year-old limestone statue situated near the Great Pyramid in Giza.

The ancient Egyptians worshipped many thousands of gods and deities who ruled over all aspects of their lives.

Egyptian Gods



| Key vocabulary | |
|----------------|--|
| BCE. | Before the common era. Used to show that a date is before the year 0. This is counted backwards, so 200 BC is before 100 BC. |
| AD | Used to show that a date is after the year 0. This is counted forwards, so AD 100 is before AD 200. |
| Irrigation | A system of canals or channels Egyptians dug to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would reach naturally |
| Silt | Fine particles of soil, clay or sand carried and left by water. |
| Hieroglyphics | A system of writing that used pictures and symbols (hieroglyphs) instead of letters.' |
| Cartouche | An oval shape in which the names of kings and queens were often written in hieroglyphics to show that they were special. |
| Pharaoh | A ruler of ancient Egypt. They were considered to be Gods. |
| Mummification | The process of preserving a body after death |
| Egyptologist | The study of Ancient Egyptian culture, language, art, architecture, religion and history. |
| Amulet | An object worn to protect against evil |
| Annexe | An extra room attached to a building |
| Antechamber | An entrance hall or room |
| Embalming | The process of preserving a dead body |
| Papyrus | A reed used to make writing material |
| Sarcophagus | A stone coffin used for Egyptian leaders |
| Deduce | To arrive at (a fact or a conclusion) by reasoning; draw as a logical conclusion. |
| Infer | To conclude (something) from evidence and reasoning. |