



Can we always believe our eyes?



Sticky Knowledge

- Both the Ancient Egyptians and people from Neolithic (late stone age) times lived around 3500 years ago.
- Tutankhamen was known as the boy king, famous because his tomb was one of the only tombs found with everything in it in 1922 by Howard Carter.
- Howard Carter is well known for his discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb after almost 6 years of searching.
- Most people in ancient Egyptian times lived along the River Nile (and still do today). The River Nile was good for water, trade and fishing.
- The Egyptians were the first civilization to invent writing. They used symbols called Hieroglyphs.
- Ancient Egyptians believed in many Gods and Goddesses and they believed that they would be judged by them to see if they could move onto the afterlife.
- Mummification was just one step in preparing for the afterlife.

Prominent Figures / Events

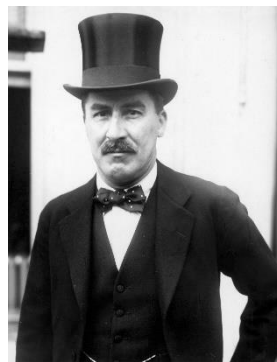
Tutankhamen (c 1341 – 1325 BC)

Tutankhamen became the ruler of Egypt (the Pharaoh) at the age of nine and ruled from 1337 to 1328. He was born in Akhetaten and became famous when his tomb was discovered by Archaeologist Howard Carter in 1922 in the Valley of the Kings. As per Egyptian beliefs and customs, he was buried with many possessions wearing an ornate burial mask.



Howard Carter (1874– 1939)

Howard Carter was a British archaeologist and Egyptologist who became famous for his discovery of King Tutankhamen's tomb in 1922. He started his exploration of Egypt at the age of 17 and it took him almost 6 years to find it.



Lord Carnarvon (George Herbert) (1866-1923)

Born at Highclere Castle in Hampshire, George Herbert was the 5th Earl of Carnarvon and became famous for financing Howard Carter's search for King Tut's tomb. With his daughter, Evelyn, he was one of the first people to be present at the unauthorized opening of the tomb.



Responsibility

Change

Consent

Timeline of Significant events

3500 BC – craftsmen created wall paintings using hieroglyphics

2500 BC – Egyptians built the Great Sphinx and Great Pyramid at Giza

c1341 BC – Tutankhamen is born

1337 BC – Tutankhamen becomes Pharaoh

1324 BC – Tutankhamen is buried in the Valley of the Kings

332 BC – Ancient Egypt invaded by Alexander the Great and ruled by the Greeks

1922 AD – Tutankhamen's tomb is found by Howard Carter

1923 AD – Tutankhamen's tomb is opened and treasures removed

1942 AD – The Mildenhall Treasure is discovered

The Role of Archaeology in History/ Ancient Egypt

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Archaeologist		An archaeologist is a person who studies human history through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains. They use tools and equipment to study past remains and use their pre-existing understanding of history to conjecture more about the past.	Where? They choose the site to excavate depending on its historical and cultural significance.	Key Fact: Babylonian King Nabonidus is considered the father of archaeology for his investigation of ancient temples in the 6 th Century BC.
Artefact		An artefact is an object made by human beings and often is important because of its cultural or historical background.	Where? Artefacts can be found anywhere.	Key Fact: Dinosaur bones are not considered artefacts as they are not made by human hands.
Egyptian Afterlife		Egyptians believed that life continued after death and would be more perfect than their life on earth. They would live forever in the afterlife and would need all their possessions when there so they were buried with them in a pyramid or tomb. To get to the afterlife, they believed they had to go on a long journey through the underworld.	How? The dead person would be mummified and all of their moisture removed from their body so they would not easily decay.	Key Fact: A special ceremony called the 'Opening of the Mouth' was performed by the eldest son in order to bring all of the dead person's senses back to life after death.
Book of the Dead		A collection of magical spells that would allow an Egyptian to travel to the underworld following his or her death. These were usually written on papyrus, a type of 'paper' made of reeds. The dead person would encounter supernatural creatures on their journey and defeat them by reciting the spells in the Book.	Who? As they were expensive to create, only the wealthy and socially elite had one.	Key Fact: Most of the books were written in hieroglyphics, mainly using red and black ink.
Hieroglyphics		Hieroglyphics is one of the earliest forms of writing created by the Ancient Egyptians who believed they were invented by the gods. Hieroglyphics include around 700 signs or pictures (hieroglyphs).	How? They could be written in any order – vertically, horizontally or diagonally.	Key Fact: The word hieroglyph comes from a Greek word meaning 'sacred carving'.
Mummification		Mummification is a process used by the Ancient Egyptians to preserve the bodies of the dead. All moisture would be removed leaving only a dried form that would not decay.	Who? Special priests would carry out the process.	Key Fact: The process took 70 days to complete.
Pyramids		Pyramids were built as large tombs for the burial of the Pharaohs and their treasures. They contained many rooms and were built in a stepped fashion.	Why? They were designed to help the Pharaoh ascend to heaven and join the gods.	Key Fact: The Great Pyramid of Giza is the tallest one at 193 metres high.