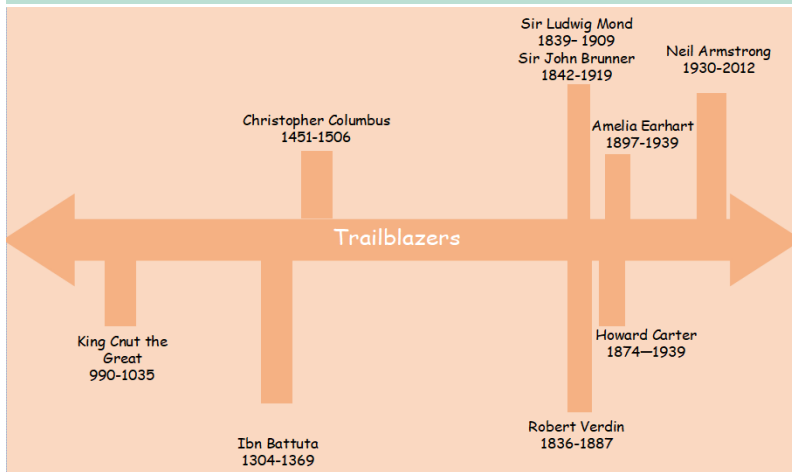
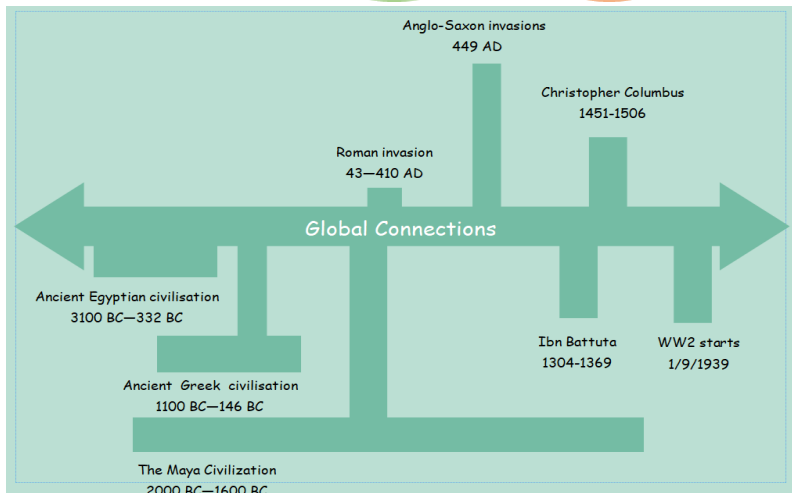
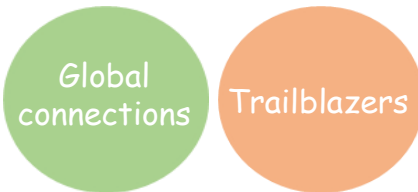


# Ancient Egypt

What can we learn about people from Ancient Egypt from sources of evidence?



## Who was Howard Carter?

In 1922 - after searching for six years - a team led by the British archaeologist, Howard Carter, discovered the tomb of King Tutankhamun..

In total, there were over 5 000 objects in that tomb which took eight years for Carter and his team to remove and catalogue.

The tomb had four chambers, each filled with a huge range of objects including gold jewellery, chariots, model boats, a tiny throne and paintings.

Key Words	Meaning
Civilisations	The society, culture, and way of life of a particular area
Primary evidence	Original evidence from that time or place
Secondary evidence	Does not give original information
Archaeologist	They study things that people made, used, and left behind. This helps us to understand what people of the past were like and how they lived.

**I know some achievements of the Ancient Egyptian civilisation through using and comparing a range of sources to find out about this period of time.**

## Tombs

Pharaohs were buried in tombs which often had walls decorated with paintings and carvings that depict daily life, such as food preparation and harvesting. From this historians have learned the ancient Egyptians believed that death was a transition to the afterlife, where the deceased would continue to live. Egyptians used the process of mummification to preserve the body so that the soul could reanimate it in the after-life.

## Excavation

Archaeologists excavate the remains of cities, towns, and houses to find objects used by people in the areas where they once lived. Then they try to reconstruct the activities of those people as completely and clearly as possible. Through excavations they learned that the Egyptians constructed amazing structures (such as the Pyramids of Giza) and build systems such as aqueducts and the Shaduf which was a hand-operated tool used to lift water from a source to a higher level .

## Hieroglyphs

One very famous Egyptian artefact was the Rosetta Stone. The Rosetta Stone is a large stone tablet (ca. 196 BCE) that was discovered in Egypt in 1799. It is important because it allowed researchers to translate ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing for the first time. They made many discoveries from reading this ancient script.

