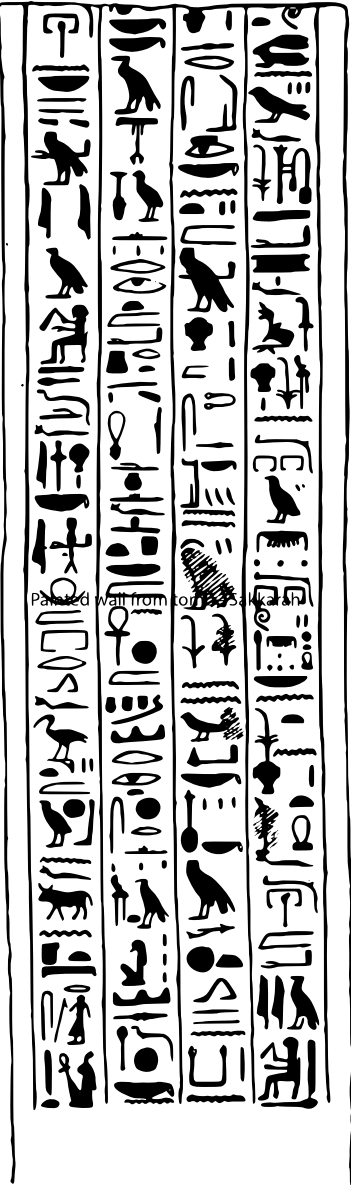


Life in Ancient Egypt





Glossary

Here are some words and terms that you'll find useful for completing these activities. How many do you already know?

Embalming The scientific and religious practice of preserving and preparing the body of a person who has passed away. A person doing this work is an embalmer. Usually only rich or important people could afford to be mummified in this way.

Shabti A small figurine, usually made of pottery and glazed to make it shiny. Placed inside tombs/sarcophagi. Used to represent servants or workers so the mummified person does not have to work in the afterlife.

Tomb A large underground building, sometimes with a pyramid, where mummified people were buried with their precious belongings. Example: The Great Pyramids of Giza.

Maat The Ancient Egyptian goddess of truth and justice.

Canopic Jars Containers for the internal organs of a mummified person, usually the stomach, intestines, lungs and liver. Placed inside the tomb.

Scythe A sharp, curved metal tool used by farmers to harvest crops, such as wheat.

Anubis The Ancient Egyptian god of care of the dead.

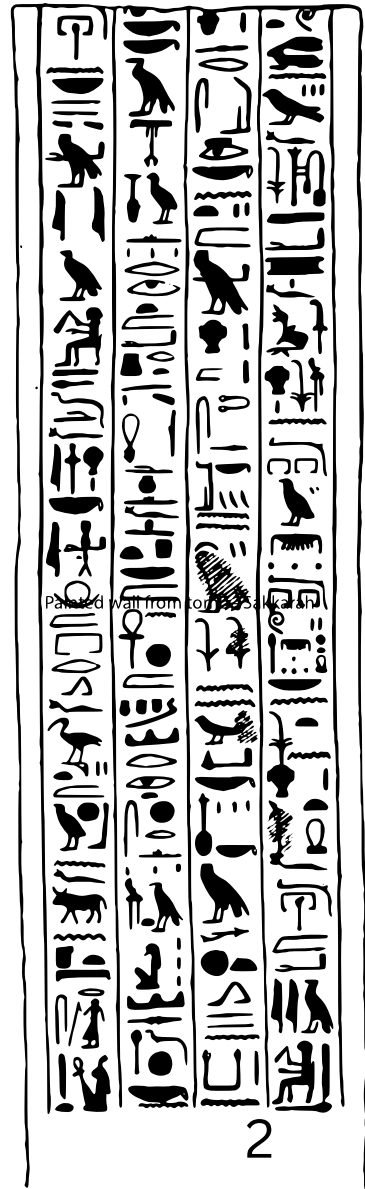
Linen A strong, lightweight fabric made from a plant called flax. Had many uses in Ancient Egypt, including for clothing. The fabric is still used today.

Sarcophagus/Sarcophagi A coffin for a mummified person, often decorated with meaningful images and hieroglyphs. Placed inside a tomb.

Natron A natural substance, a bit like salt, used to dry out the body of the person being mummified.

Hieroglyphs Small pictures or marks used by Ancient Egyptians as written language. Can represent a sound, a syllable, a word, etc.

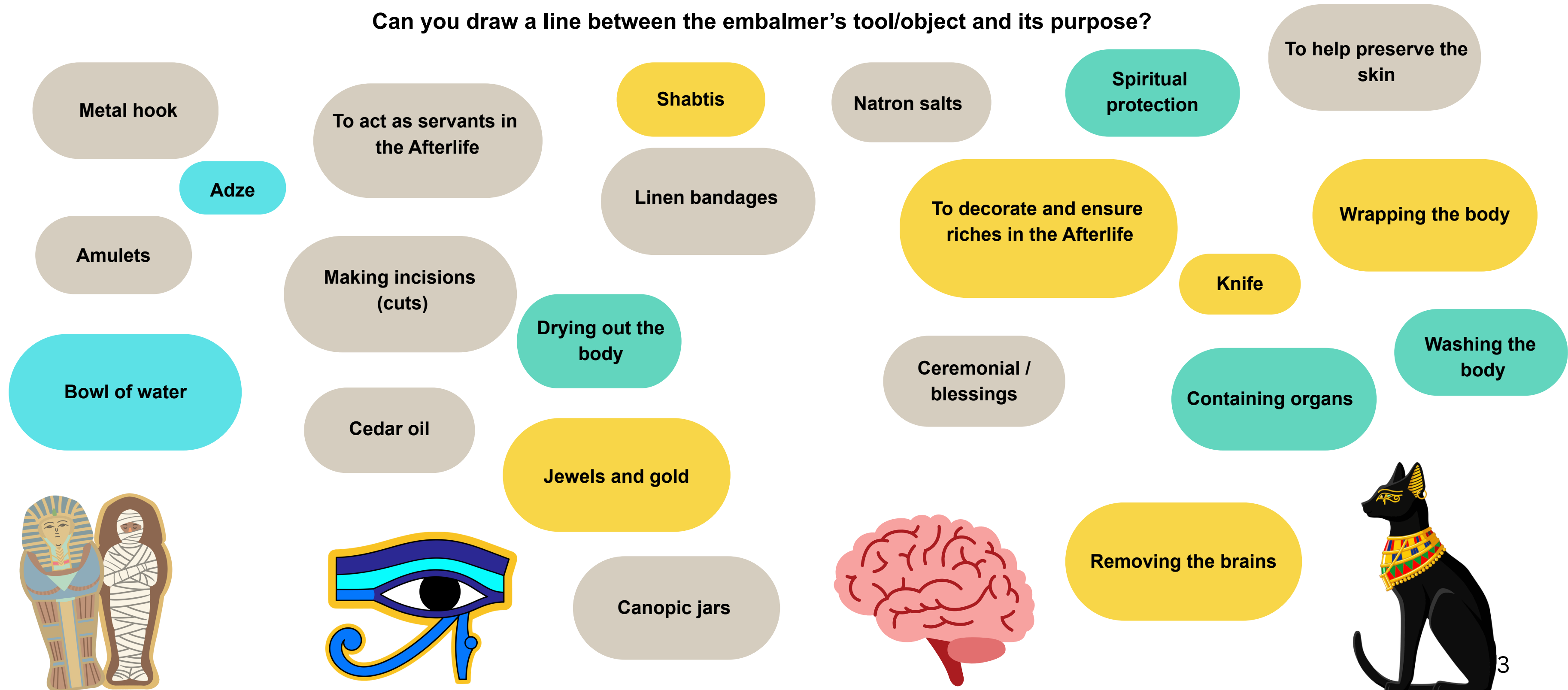
Afterlife The place Ancient Egyptians wanted to go to when they died. The rituals, ceremonies and processes involved in mummification and burial were believed to help the person to reach the paradise of the Afterlife safely.



Mummification

The Ancient Egyptians held many spiritual and cultural beliefs and practised rituals and customs that were important to them. Embalming - or mummification - was one of these. This involved preserving the body of the person and providing everything they believed the person would need in the Afterlife.

Can you draw a line between the embalmer's tool/object and its purpose?



Belief

Ancient Egyptian people thought a lot about dying and death but we know that they also loved life. An Ancient Egyptian person could think of no better place to be than where they were already and wanted their life to carry on forever. They called this 'forever' the Afterlife. Everything a person owned in their life, including their body, would need to be with them in the Afterlife. That is why tombs have been found filled with everything from food, furniture and clothing, to shabtis, statues and jewels and, of course, the mummified bodies of the dead. The person's soul - called the 'ka' - needed to be able to recognise its body in order to return to it safely in the Afterlife. The many gods and goddesses the Ancient Egyptian people worshipped played a vital part in their lives and their beliefs about the afterlife.

Discussion Topic

What sort of objects would you choose to take to the Afterlife?
Your favourite outfit? A fidget toy?
Maybe you'd take some shabtis to do your homework and chores for you!

?



Gods and Goddesses name scramble

The names of these gods and goddesses have been scrambled. Can you match them up?,



BAS
MA
ANU
OSI
HAT
HOR
TARA

hor
bis
ris
tet
at
wet
us



Fact File

The Ancient Egyptians believed in many different gods and goddesses, or 'deities'. They built temples and statues for them and provided offerings and prayers. These deities often resembled animals or had animal parts.



Ancient Egyptians: Who did what?

Have you ever wondered what it was like to be an everyday person living in Egypt in Ancient times? What if you were not rich and royal but, like most people, a working person living a far less extravagant existence? Perhaps you are a builder working on the tombs, a scribe writing important documents, a priest mummifying a pharaoh, a craftsperson making clay pottery to sell, or a farmer preparing for harvest. Everyone had a role to play in Ancient Egypt, just like today.

Complete this word search to find out more about life and work in Ancient Egypt. Look left to right, up to down, and diagonally.

S	C	R	I	B	E	P	Z	I	W	E	S
O	E	B	E	P	A	I	N	T	E	R	T
L	F	R	K	V	C	K	I	B	A	T	O
D	P	O	P	Y	R	M	E	R	V	E	N
I	Q	K	V	A	N	U	M	R	E	C	E
E	A	C	T	O	A	E	J	K	R	T	M
R	P	R	I	E	S	T	E	S	S	H	A
A	R	C	H	I	T	E	C	T	U	G	S
N	I	C	A	R	P	E	N	T	E	R	O
L	E	F	A	R	M	E	R	X	A	H	N
F	S	W	N	M	E	R	C	H	A	N	T
Z	T	J	M	D	B	U	I	L	D	E	R

- SCRIBE
SOLDIER
PAINTER
FARMER
PRIESTESS
- BUILDER
SERVANT
ARCHITECT
ARTISAN
BAKER
- WEAVER
STONEMASON
PRIEST
MERCHANT
CARPENTER

Discussion Topic

If you'd lived in Ancient Egypt what job would you like to do? Why?



Fact File

A common labourer might have been paid in bread and beer for their work.

A role such as a scribe (writer) or vizier (advisor) was considered more important than a servant or a farm worker.

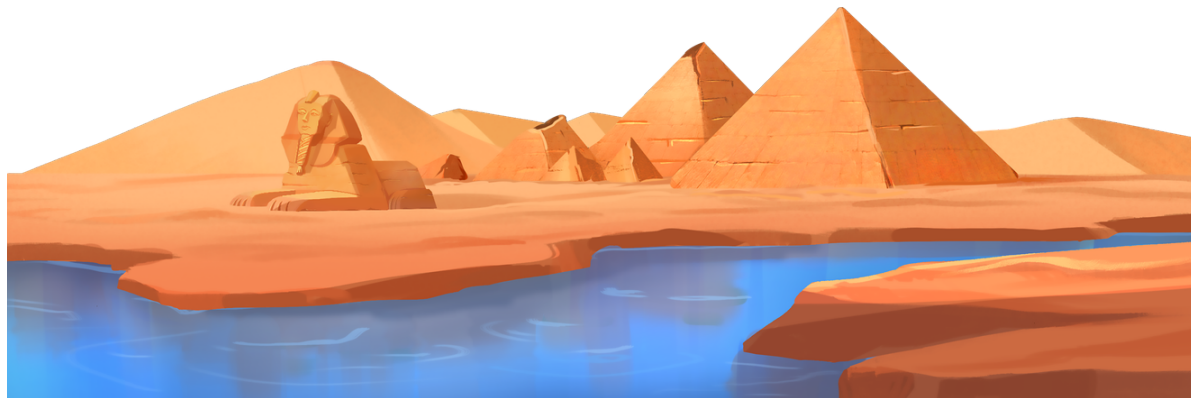
Where is Egypt?

Did you know that Egypt is part of Africa? Read the information below and use it to help solve the anagrams.

Over the millennia, the geography and borders of many parts of the world have changed, but **EGYPT** has always been in **AFRICA**. During certain times the people of Ancient Egypt traded, exchanged **CULTURE**, and sometimes went to war with a place called **NUBIA**. You could say that these two places had a complicated friendship! You won't see Nubia on a modern map. Part of it existed where the country of **SUDAN** is now. The **RIVER NILE**, which runs through Egypt, is unusual. Most rivers run north to south, but the Nile starts in East Africa and runs all the way into the Mediterranean Sea, so south to north. **THEBES** was the capital city of Ancient Egypt between around 1570 - 1069 BCE during a time we call the New **KINGDOM**. It's important to remember that the **ANCIENT EGYPTIAN** period lasted for around 3000 years! A very long time.

Anagrams

A car if	Al bun
Behest	Cute Rule
And us	Page tiny
Ant nice	Dog mink
Liver Rein	Neat reminder

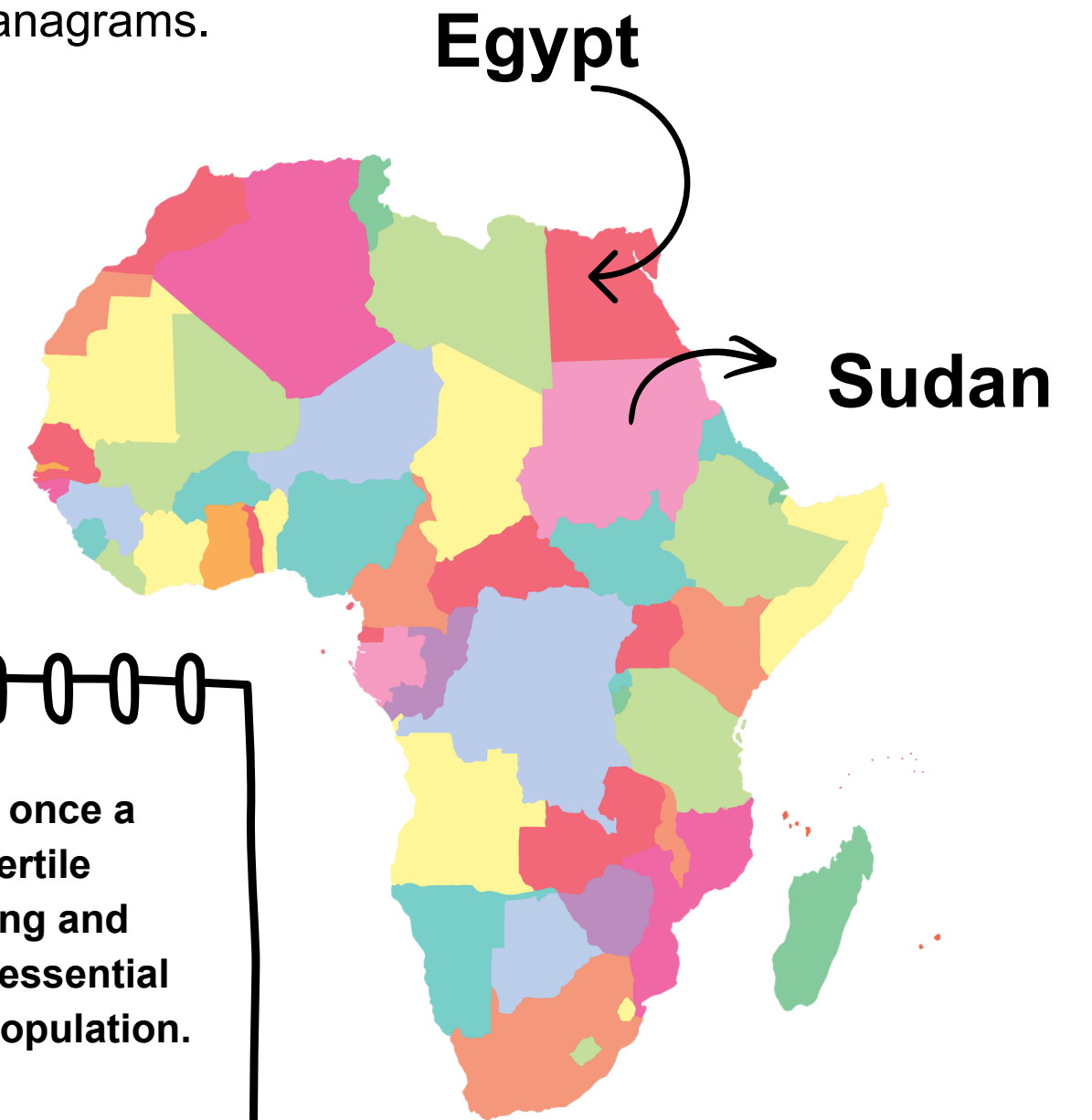


Fact File

The Nile is around
4,130 miles long

The river was very
important to Ancient
Egyptian life and
belief systems.

The Nile flooded once a
year, providing fertile
ground for farming and
growing crops - essential
for feeding the population.



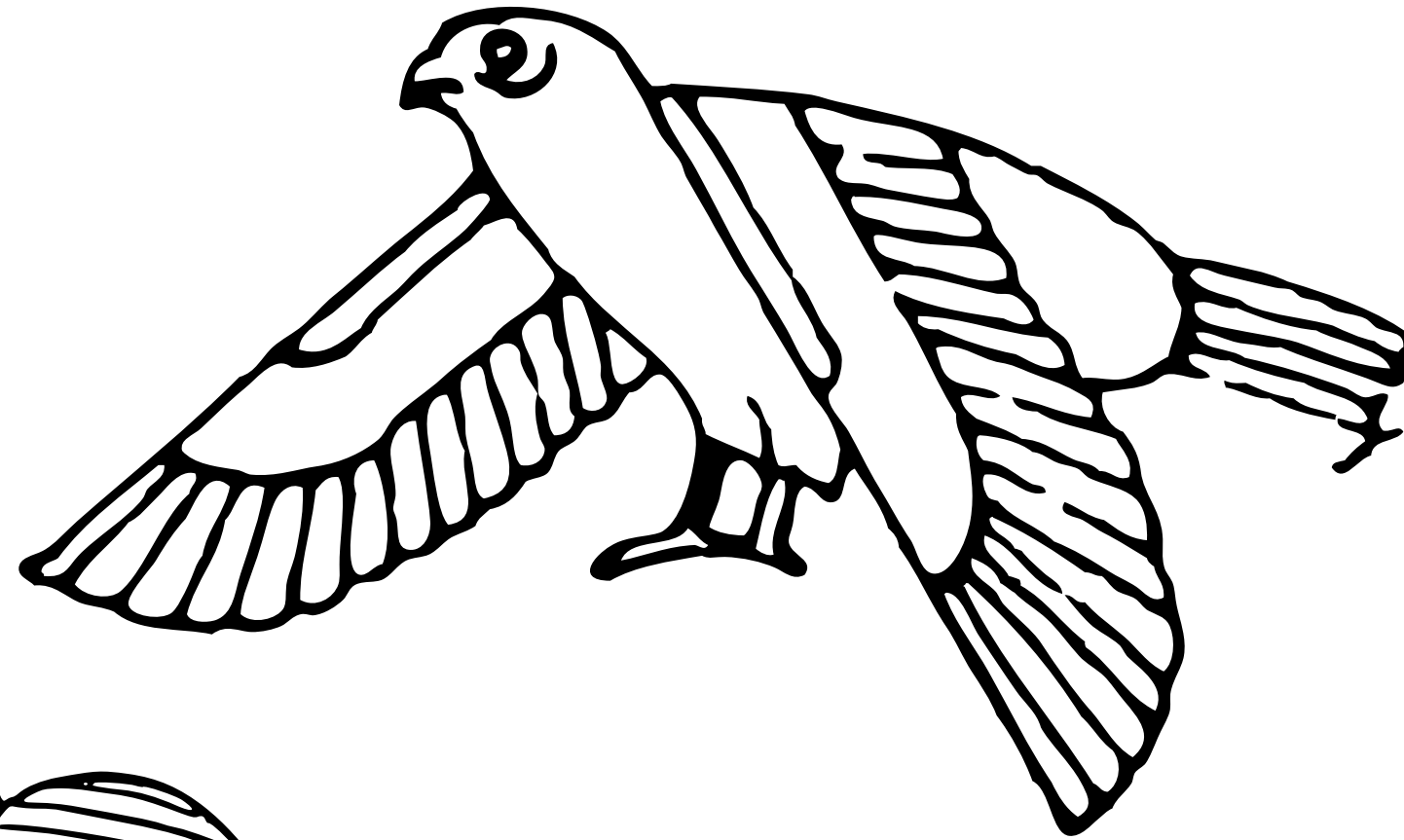
True or False?

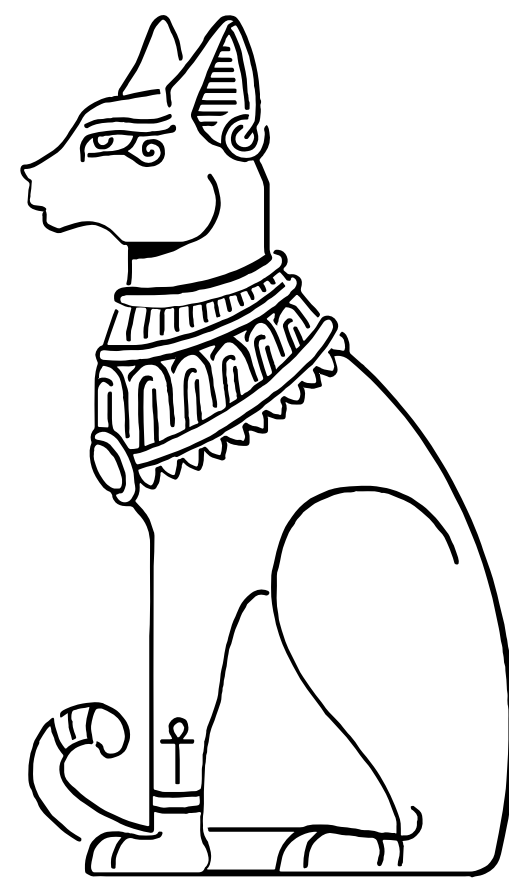
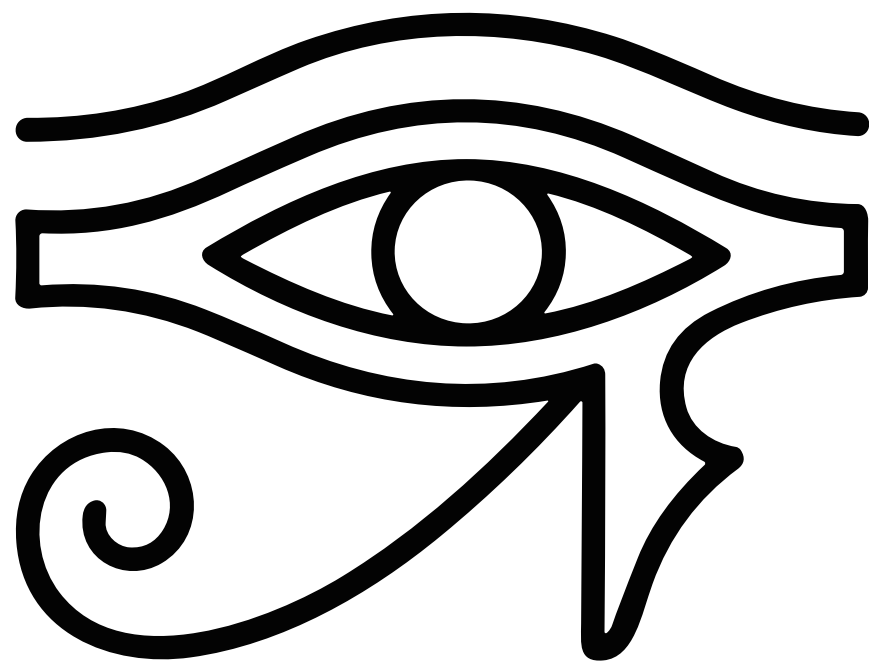
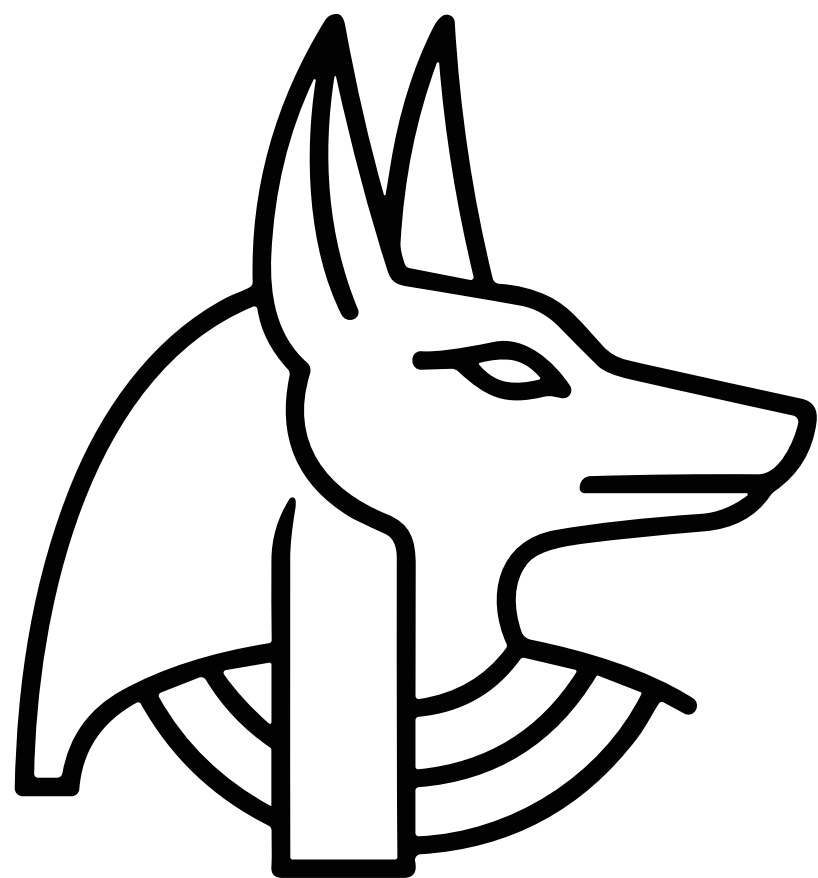
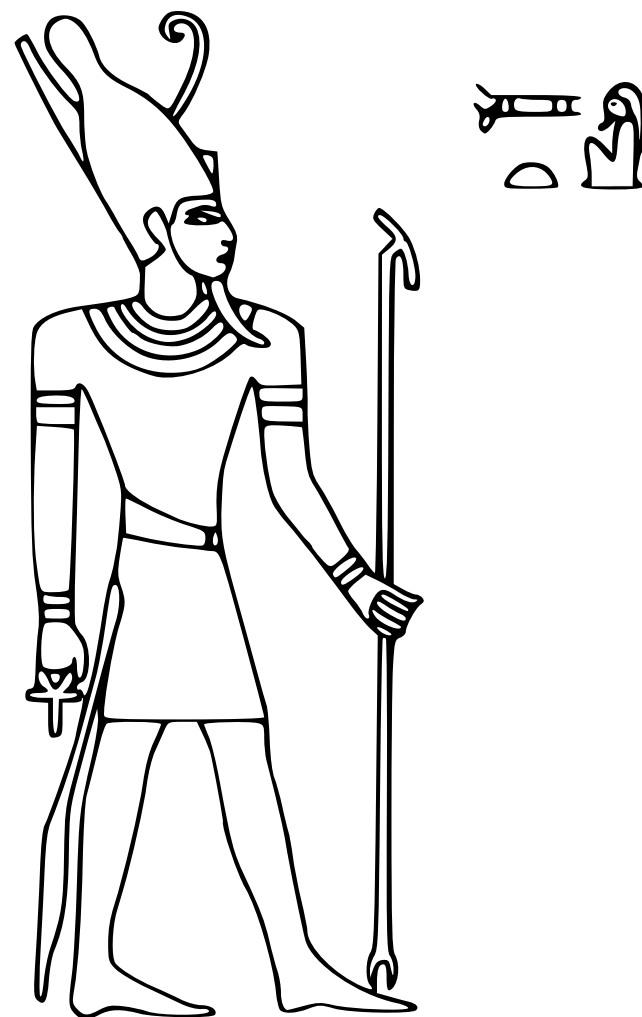
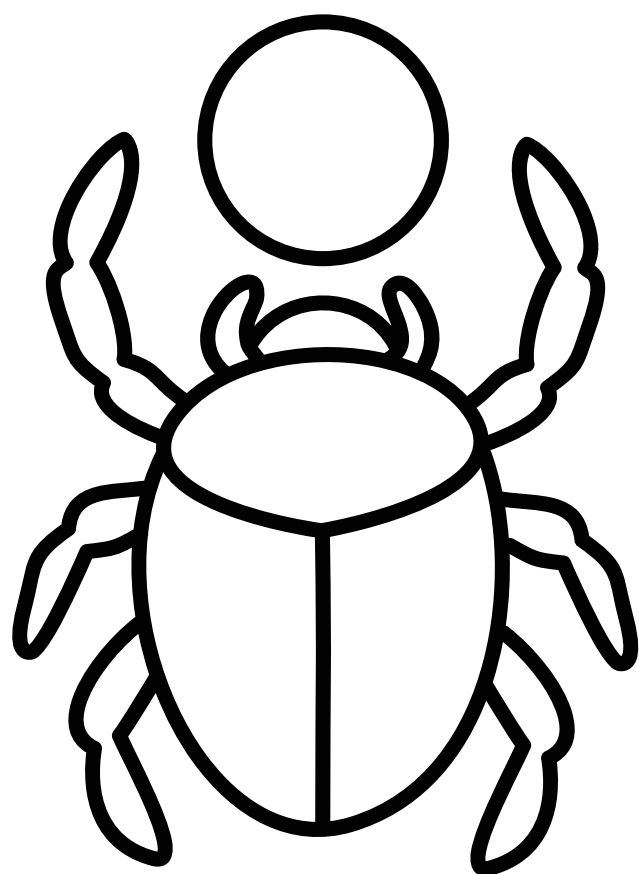
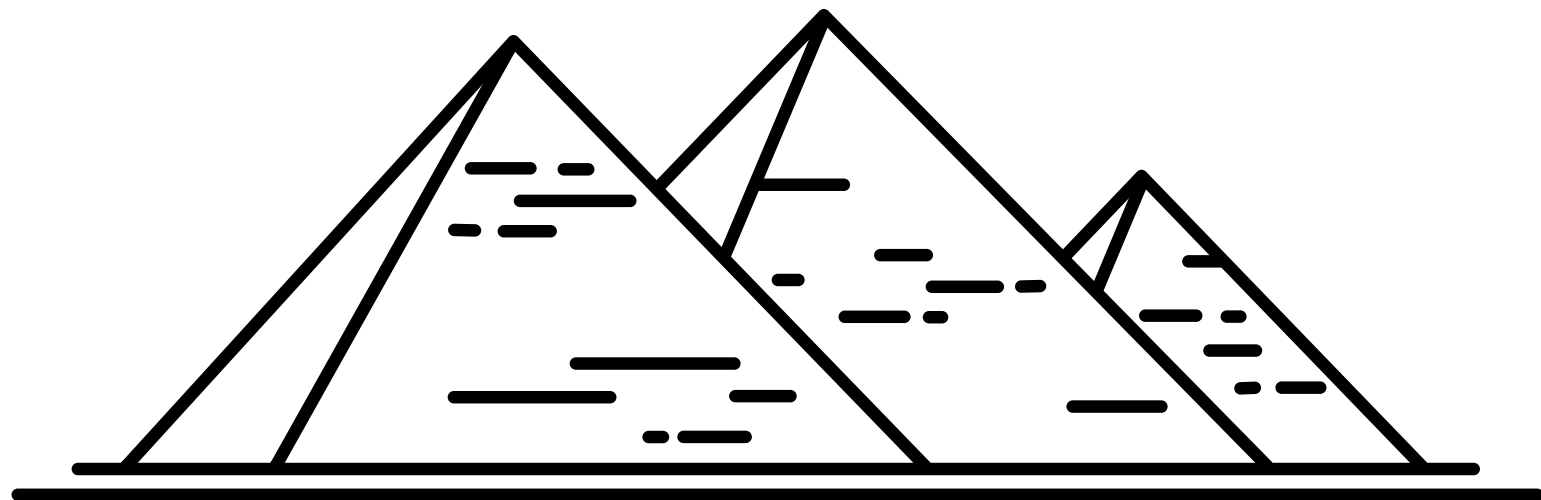
Below are some statements about Ancient Egypt. Which are true and which are false?

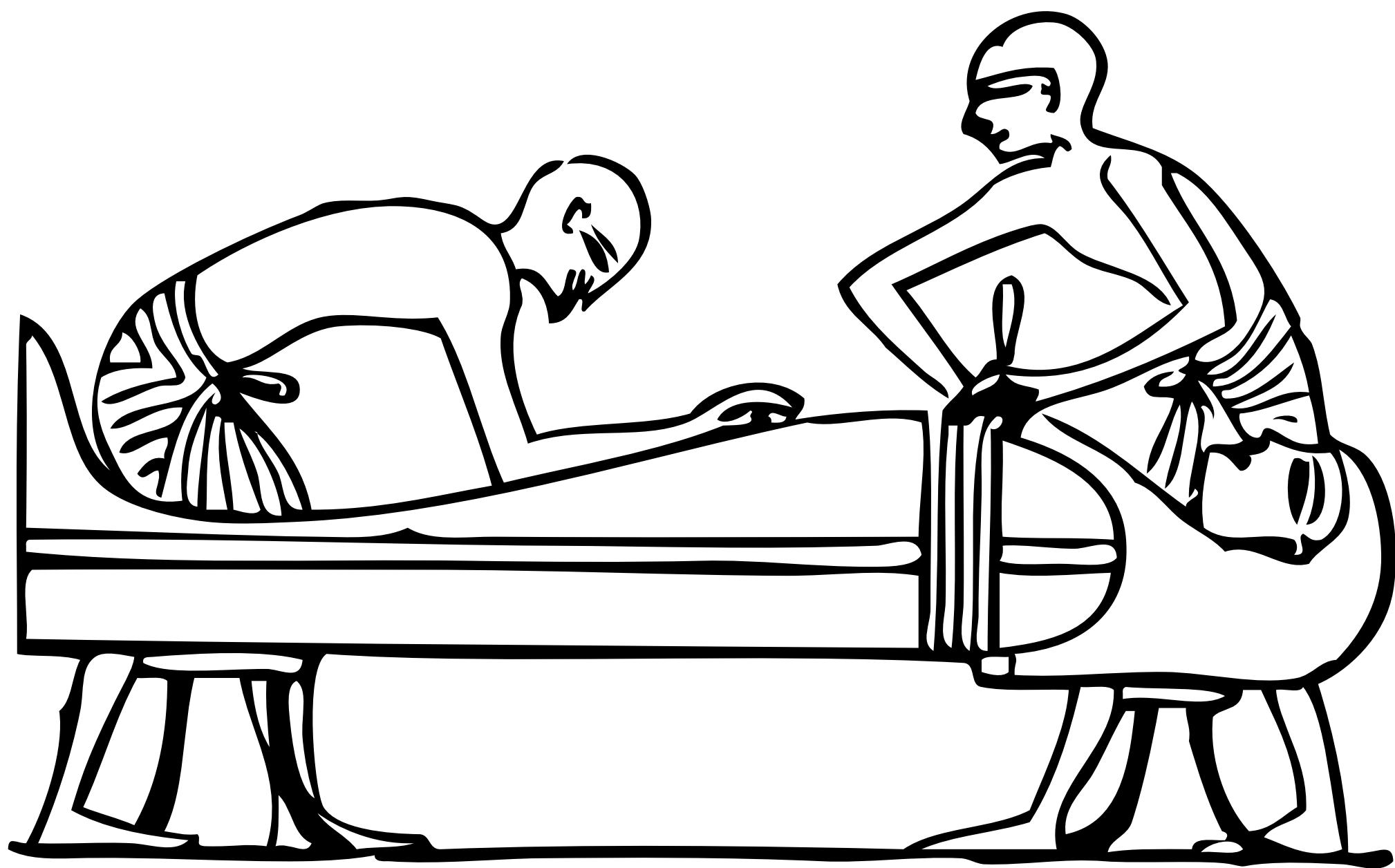
1. **The Ancient Egyptian period lasted for 500 years.**
2. **The River Nile was very important to the Ancient Egyptian people.**
3. **Pharaohs could only be male.**
4. **People often received payment for their work in grain, such as wheat and barley.**
5. **Shabtis were gods.**
6. **The brain was not thought to be very important.**
7. **Egypt is a country in Africa.**
8. **Canopic jars were used for storing food.**
9. **Natron salts were applied to a dead person to stop them from rotting.**
10. **Maat was considered the goddess of funerals.**



Colouring







Answers

Mummification

Metal hook <-----> Removing the brains
Adze <-----> Ceremonial / blessings
Amulets <-----> Spiritual protection
Bowl of water <-----> Washing the body
Linen bandages <-----> Wrapping the body
Cedar oil <-----> To help preserve the skin
Shabtis <-----> To act as servants in the Afterlife
Knife <-----> Making incisions (cuts)
Jewels and gold <-----> Decorate and ensure riches in the Afterlife
Canopic jars <-----> Containing organs
Natron salts <-----> Drying out the body

Where is Egypt? Anagrams

Behest = THEBES
A car if = AFRICA
And us = SUDAN
Neat reminder = MEDITERRANEAN
Liver rein = RIVER NILE
Cut rule = CULTURE
Al bun = NUBIA
Ant nice = ANCIENT
Page tiny = EGYPTIAN
Dog mink = KINGDOM

Belief

Bas - tet = Bastet: Goddess of cats, childbirth, joy, dancing
Ma - at = Maat: Goddess of truth, justice, balance
Anu - bis = Anubis: God of mummification, Afterlife, care of the dead
Osi - ris = Osiris: God of Afterlife, fertility, linked to the flooding of the Nile
Hat - hor = Hathor: Goddess of joy, music, beauty. Linked with motherhood and new life
Hor - us = Horus: God of war, the sky, hunting, kingship
Tara - wet = Tarawet: Goddess of protection, new life and family, protection of children.

Answers

True or False

1. The Ancient Egyptian period lasted for 500 years. **FALSE! What we call the Ancient Egyptian period of history lasted around 3000 years.**
2. The River Nile was very important to the Ancient Egyptian people. **TRUE! The Nile's floods made the land fertile, which meant that farmers could grow and harvest crops. The water was also used for other purposes, such as washing, making beer, and travel.**
3. Pharaohs could only be male. **FALSE! There were female pharaohs who ruled. Hatshepsut was a queen who ruled on her own between 1473 - 10 BCE and is one of the best known.**
4. People often received payment for their work in grains, like wheat or barley. **TRUE! Until around 500 BCE, the Ancient Egyptians didn't use money. They relied on exchanging and negotiating. Grains and beer were often paid to workers.**
5. Shabtis were gods. **FALSE! Shabtis were small figurines meant to represent servants or workers. Work still had to be done in the Afterlife, and if you didn't want to do it yourself, you needed people to do it for you.**
6. The brain was not thought to be very important. **TRUE! The brain was often thrown away during mummification. The heart was seen as the most important organ.**
7. Egypt is a country in Africa. **TRUE! Egypt is located on the continent of Africa.**
8. Canopic jars were used for storing food. **FALSE! Canopic jars were where embalmers placed the mummified person's organs - the intestines, stomach, lungs and liver. These jars were then placed in the tomb, so the mummified persons had their organs in the Afterlife.**
9. Natron salts were applied to a dead person to stop them from rotting. **TRUE! Natron salts were used as part of the embalming process.**
10. Maat was considered the goddess of funerals. **FALSE! Maat is the goddess of truth, justice, and balance.**