

Ancient Egypt:

- 1) How were early civilisations similar?
- 2) What were the achievements of Ancient Egypt?

The River Nile

Key Vocabulary:

Civilisation – A group of people living together with their own language, religion and society either being led by an elected Government or un-elected single ruler.

Ancient Egypt – An early civilisation which formed on the banks of the River Nile.

River Nile – The longest river in Africa. It flows all the way through Egypt to the Mediterranean Sea.

Pharaoh – The sole ruler of Egypt. Our name for a Pharaoh is a King. It is believed that Pharaohs were Gods sent down to earth to rule over the Kingdom.

Monarch – A head of state like a King, Queen or Pharaoh who leads a country or territory. In the past many had total power and made all the decisions.

Hierarchy – A system in which a society is organised based on their importance and power.

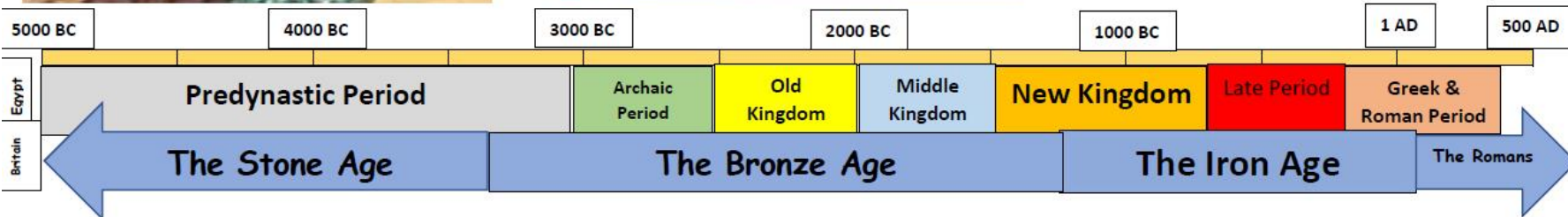
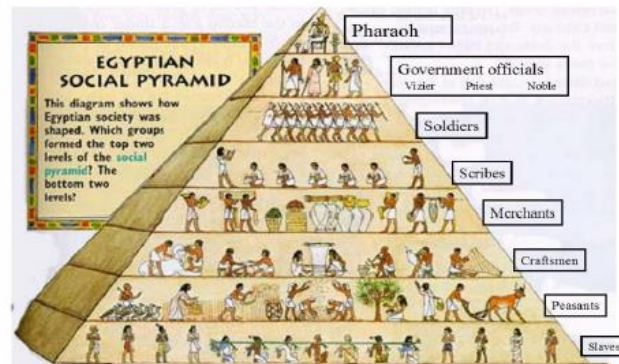
Irrigation – A series of channels dug into the ground with walls to divert the water from the Nile towards farmers and their fields.

Shaduf – Made of wood it was a farming device used to lift water out of the Nile and then used to water crops.

Hieroglyphics – One of the earliest discovered forms of writing. It is writing using symbols to communicate.

Scribe – The name given to a person who had the job of recording life in Egypt using hieroglyphics. They were well respected in Egypt and well educated. Only the sons of scribes could become a scribe.

Pyramids – Ancient structures built to keep the bodies of dead Pharaohs and help them reach the afterlife.





Geology

The study of rocks

Permeable

Rock that **water can seep** through

Impermeable

Rock that **does not allow water to seep** through

Fossils

The **preserved remains** or traces of a dead organism. The process by which a fossil is formed is called fossilisation

Soil

Soil is made from **small pieces of rock mixed with organic matter** (decaying plants and animals)

Sediment

Tiny **bits of rock, minerals, animal and plant matter** that get washed into bodies of water

An Ammonite (prehistoric sea creature)



A fossilised plant



An insect trapped in amber



Sedimentary

Rock that is formed by years and years of sediment (tiny bits of rock, sand, minerals, animals or plant matter) compacting together and becoming hard. E.g., shale, limestone, and sandstone



Igneous

Igneous rocks are formed by volcanoes. When a volcano erupts, it spews out hot molten rock called magma or lava. Eventually the magma will cool down and harden, e.g. Basalt and Granite



Metamorphic

Metamorphic rocks are formed by great heat and pressure inside the Earth's crust. Metamorphic rocks are often made from other types of rock e.g. Marble, soapstone.

Mary Anning

Mary Anning was a palaeontologist who discovered many fossils in the rocks along the cliff edge in Dorset on the south coast of England. Mary taught herself about geology so she knew where to look for fossils.



HOW ROCKS ARE FORMED