

Ancient Egypt: Secrets of the Nile

Learning objective: To identify key features of Ancient Egyptian civilisation, including the importance of the River Nile, social hierarchy, and burial traditions.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of Ancient Egypt. Read the term or question on the left, then reveal the answer on the right to check your understanding.

Pharaoh

The absolute ruler of Ancient Egypt, believed to be a god on Earth.

Hieroglyphs

A formal writing system used by Ancient Egyptians consisting of pictorial symbols.

Why was the River Nile essential for the survival of the Ancient Egyptians?

It provided water for drinking, transport for trade, and fertile silt for farming after its annual flooding.

Sarcophagus

A large, ornate stone coffin, often decorated with carvings, used to house a mummy.

Canopic Jars

Special containers used during the mummification process to store and preserve the internal organs of the deceased.

Papyrus

A material similar to thick paper, made from the pith of the papyrus plant, used for writing and painting.

What was the purpose of building a pyramid?

Pyramids served as grand, permanent tombs to protect the Pharaoh's body and treasures for their journey into the afterlife.

Scribe

A professional who was trained to read and write in hieroglyphs to keep records and manage taxes.

Mummification

The process of preserving a human body by embalming it and wrapping it in linen to prevent decay.

Afterlife

The life that Egyptians believed continued after death, provided the person had lived a good life and their body was preserved.

Irrigation

A method of bringing water from the Nile to dry land using channels and canals to help crops grow.

Compare the role of a Pharaoh to a modern-day leader. How are their responsibilities different?

A Pharaoh held absolute religious and political power, whereas modern leaders are often governed by laws and elected by the people.