

Ellie's Expedition: Uncovering the Wonders of Ancient Egypt

Step into the Sands of Time: Journey through the Golden Age of the Pharaohs!

- The River Nile was the lifeblood of Egypt, providing water for irrigation, transport for trade, and fertile soil for farming.
- Pharaohs were considered both political leaders and living gods, responsible for maintaining 'Ma'at', or cosmic order and balance.
- Ancient Egyptians developed a complex system of writing called hieroglyphics, using hundreds of symbols to record history on papyrus scrolls.
- The belief in the afterlife was central to their culture, leading to the construction of monumental tombs like the Great Pyramids.
- Social hierarchy was rigid, with the Pharaoh at the top, followed by government officials, priests, scribes, artisans, and finally farmers and labourers.

Did you know? Did you know? The Ancient Egyptians were master engineers! They used the annual flooding of the River Nile to deposit nutrient-rich silt, which allowed them to grow crops in the middle of a vast desert. Without this predictable flood, their incredible civilisation might never have flourished.

Key vocabulary: Pharaoh · Hieroglyphics · Sarcophagus · Irrigation · Papyrus · Civilisation · Dynasty · Afterlife