Ancient Egypt

Student Resource Guide

Name ________________________________
Where is Egypt?

Egypt is found on the continent of Africa. The Mediterranean Sea is to the north and the Red Sea is to the east. Egypt is in the northeast corner of Africa.

What is Ancient Egypt?

Egypt is one of our most ancient civilizations. Ancient means a long, long time ago. A civilization is a group of people who share language, science, agriculture, and art. The ancient Egyptian civilization began over 5000 years ago along the Nile River.
Egypt KWL

What I Know:

What I WANT to Know:

What I learned:
Clothing

Egyptian clothing was light and cool. Women wore dresses made from a rectangle of linen. They tied the rectangle in a knot. Men wore short skirts knotted or pinned at the waist. Both men and women wore makeup, jewelry, and perfumed oils.
## Ancient Egypt

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<th>Climate</th>
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<table>
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<th>Geography of the Land</th>
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<th>Plant Life</th>
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| Adaptations  
(how people used natural resources and adapted to survive) |
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| Contributions  
(things that we still use today) |
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The Valley of the Kings

The Valley of the Kings was a burial place for Egyptian pharaohs. The tomb of one of the most famous pharaohs, King Tut, was discovered there. The Valley of the Kings is found along the west bank of the Nile River.

Contributions

The Ancient Egyptians were the first to create a modern calendar. This means that they made the first calendar with 365 like we use today. This was different than the lunar (moon) calendar that the Ancient Chinese used.

Ancient Egyptians created a kind of picture writing called hieroglyphics. Picture symbols represented ideas and sounds. Hieroglyphics is made up of 750 signs including
signs for people, animals, plants, and objects. They used hieroglyphics on monuments, temples, and tombs.

The Ancient Egyptians also invented a kind of paper called papyrus. **Papyrus** is a plant that grew in the Nile River. They peeled off the outer layers, chopped it into tiny pieces, wove them together, and polished them with stone.
Shelter and Architecture

Many buildings in Ancient Egypt, including homes, were made out of mud from the Nile River. It was mixed with straw and made into bricks. Most houses had 3 or 4 small rooms. The houses had small, high windows. This made the house dark even in the daytime. The desert had sandstone and limestone for building pyramids. Only temples and tombs were made from stone. Very important buildings were covered with glittering, colored tiles.

Ancient Egypt is known for its great pyramids. The great pyramids were built as tombs for their kings, called pharaohs. The pyramids are the oldest stone buildings in the world! The pyramids were built to preserve their bodies and to keep their treasures and goods for the afterlife. The Great Pyramid took over 20 years to build! The pyramids were guarded by the Great Sphinx, a mythical creature who was half man and half lion.
Pharaohs

In Ancient Egypt, kings and queens were called pharaohs. The pharaohs had all of the power and made the laws. The people thought that the pharaohs were gods and many of them were buried in pyramids.

Mummies!!

People in Ancient Egypt believed in life after death. They spent a lot of time building tombs. They preserved the bodies of dead people by wrapping them in layers of linen. The preserved bodies were called mummies. They were placed in tombs and buried with food, clothing, jewelry, and tools. There was gold in the desert for making jewelry.
**Geography**

Egypt is home to the largest desert and longest river in the world! The Sahara desert covers most of Egypt. Most of the people in Ancient Egypt lived along the Nile River. It flows north and ends at the Mediterranean Sea. Egypt’s land is dry and mostly flat. The desert helped to keep invaders away. The areas around the Nile River are very green and lush.

**Climate**

The climate in Egypt is mostly hot and dry. This is because most of the land is desert. Very little rain falls in Egypt. Summers can be very hot and winters are mild, sunny, and dry.

**The Nile River**

Egypt was called “The Gift of the Nile” because the river gave Egypt most of its riches. One a year, the river floods and leaves behind very rich soil which is good for growing crops. The land around the Nile is very green and lush, much different from the deserts. The Nile was also good for transportation and trading with neighboring countries.
Adaptations

People in Ancient Egypt had to adapt to the desert climate. They irrigated the land, which meant that they created a system where water from the flooded Nile River could be stored in big reservoirs so it could be used when they needed it.

Food

Many crops were grown in Egypt. They includes rice, beans, fruits, grains, vegetables, sugar, and corn. Egypt also grew cotton plants. Most of the crops were grown along the Nile River.
Ancient Egypt Study Guide

1. Where is Egypt located? (On the continent of Africa)
2. Which big river and desert are located in Egypt? (The Nile River and Sahara Desert)
3. Why is Egypt an ancient civilization? (it is a very, very old civilization.
   A civilization is a group of people who share language, science, agriculture and art.
4. Why do people call Egypt the "Gift of the Nile"? (because the river gave Egypt most of its riches)
5. How did the Egyptians use the Nile River? (transportation, trading with neighboring countries, the land around the Nile is very green and lush, good for growing crops)
6. What is the climate in Egypt? (very hot and dry)
7. Tell about mummies, pyramids, and pharaohs. (Pharoahs are kings.
   Their bodies were preserved by wrapping them in linen. These preserved bodies were called mummies. The mummies were placed in coffins. These coffins were placed in a large box called a sarcophagus. Pyramids are the oldest stone buildings in the world.
   They were built for the pharaoh's tomb. King Tut is a famous pharaoh whose tomb can be found in the Valley of the Kings.
8. What did the Egyptians invent that we still use today? (a 365 day calendar and paper)
9. How did the Egyptians write? (on papyrus, with hieroglyphics)
10. What is a Sphinx? (a mythical creature that guards the Great Pyramid; it is half man and half lion)
## GREAT EMPIRES

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancient Contribution</th>
<th>Architecture Culture</th>
<th>Civilization Invent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long, long ago.</td>
<td>The design of buildings.</td>
<td>People who have a strong government as well as art, music, writing, and more.</td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Clock" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="House" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="People" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>The act of giving or doing something.</td>
<td>The beliefs, customs, and way of life of a group of people.</td>
<td>To create something.</td>
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