

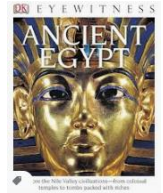
Text: Dorling Kindersley: Ancient Egypt

Valley of the Kings: <https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/ancient-egypt/valley-kings/>

(Day 4)

Focus: **Explain Words**

Read the section (preferably the online version as it has great visuals) about where the kings were buried.



There is a screenshot of the information on the final pages of today's work.

Check that you know the meaning of these words in context:

antechamber	sarcophogus	treasury
canopic jars	tomb	chariots
shrines	jackal	encased

Make a list of at least 5 topic words from this chapter that are new to you- they might include some from the list above.

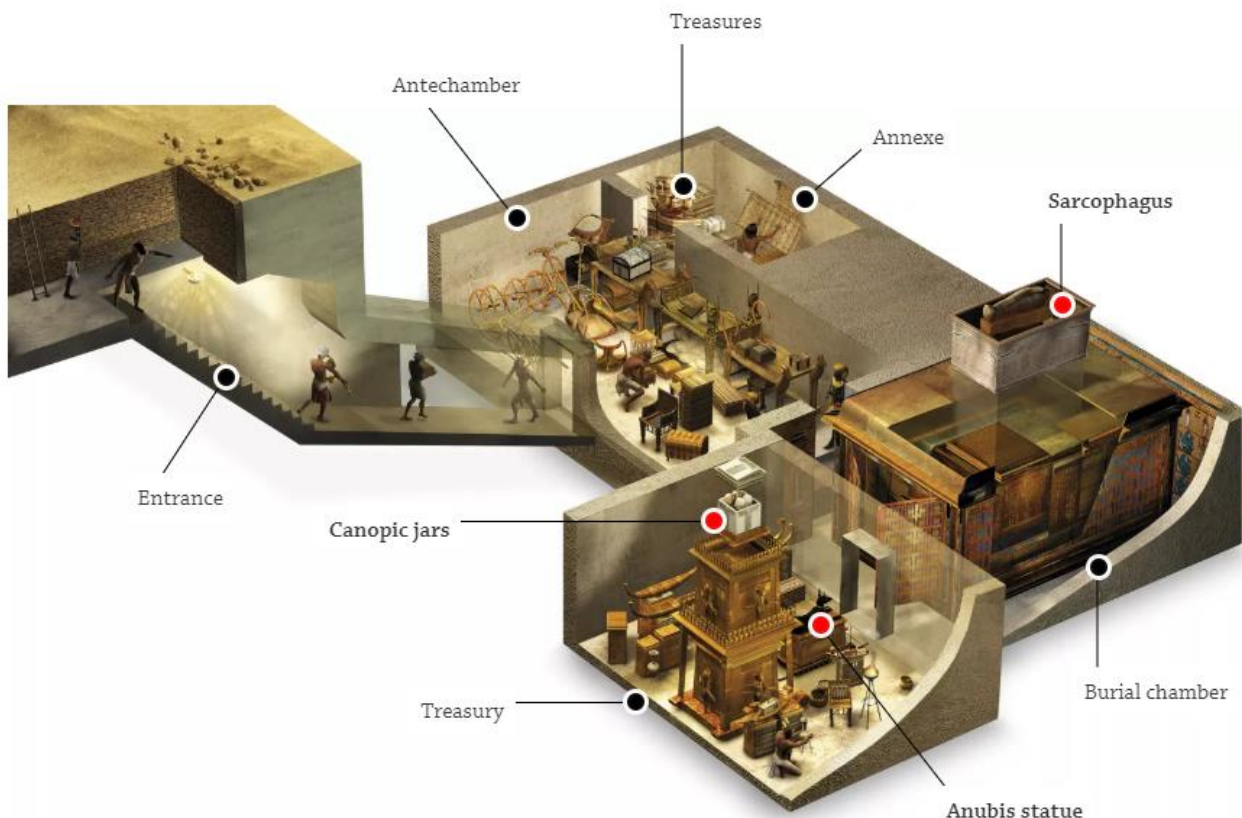
Write a definition (meaning) for each or write a sentence to show it's meaning.

Example:

Sarcophogus: A stone box that contains a dead body

or

Ancient Egyptians used a stone sarcophogus to put the coffins containing the mummies of rich, important people after they died.





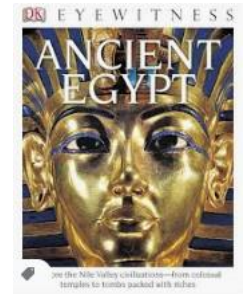
Steppingstone activity

Day 4

Valley of the Kings: <https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/ancient-egypt/valley-kings/>

Focus: Explain Words

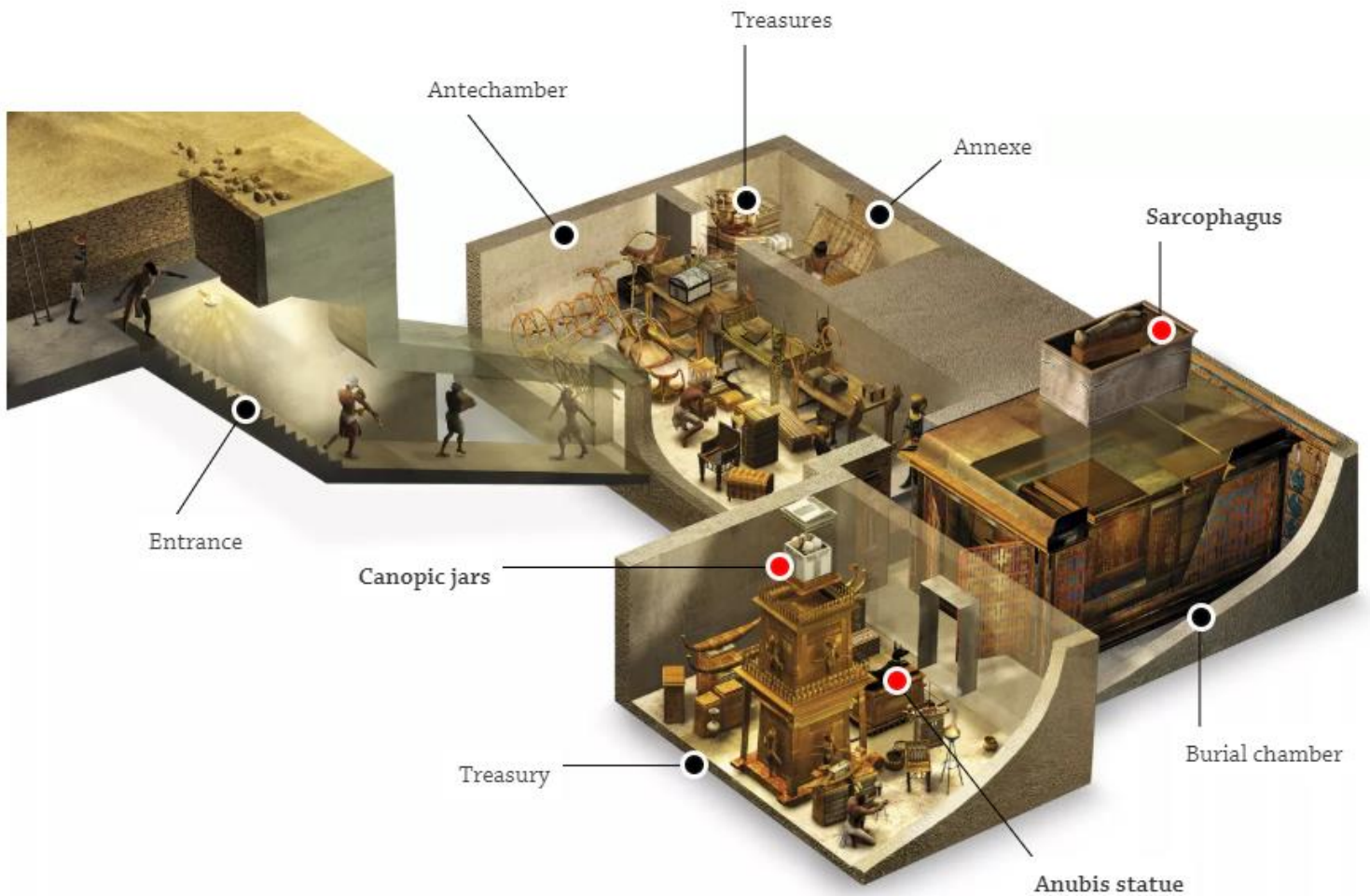
Try to look at the online book with an adult.



Click and explore the Valley of the Kings.

Draw a picture to show what these topic words mean:

1. Canopic jars.
2. Chariots
3. Pharaoh

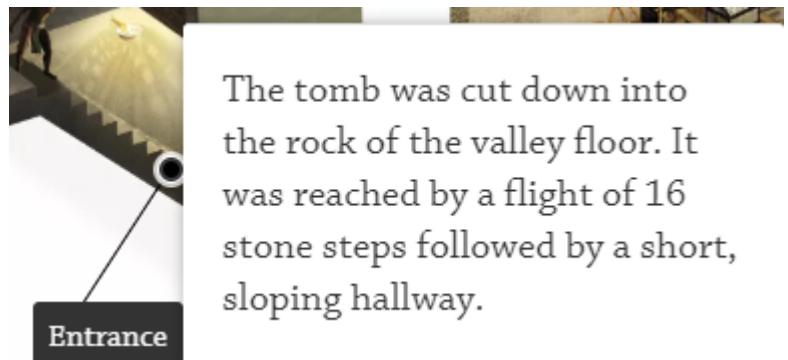


Ancient Egypt



Egypt was home to one of the most advanced civilizations of the ancient world, lasting from around 3100 BCE to 30 BCE, when it was conquered by the Romans. Protected from invaders by deserts, and fed by fertile farmland on the banks of the Nile, the Egyptian civilization survived for thousands of years with few major changes. The Ancient Egyptians left behind many clues about their way of life, from giant temples and pyramids to statues, paintings, mummies, and picture writing called hieroglyphics.

Ancient Egypt was the most stable civilization in human history, lasting for more than 3,000 years.



The tomb was cut down into the rock of the valley floor. It was reached by a flight of 16 stone steps followed by a short, sloping hallway.

Antechamber



The antechamber contained riches including gold couches, supplies of fine cloth, and four full-size chariots for the pharaoh to use in the afterlife.

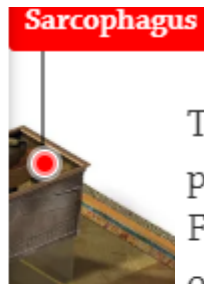
The Egyptians believed that the souls of dead people went on to a new life in the Underworld. The pharaohs were buried with all the things they would need in this new life, from food and clothing to furniture, gold, and even boats and chariots.



This room was filled with containers of rich foods, fine wines, and expensive oils and spices.



Tutankhamun's mummy was encased in a stone box called a sarcophagus. Inside were three coffins: two made of wood, and one made of solid gold.

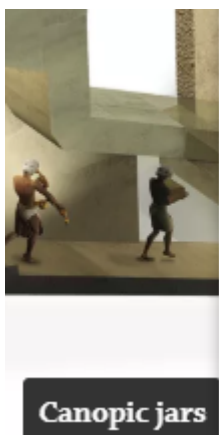
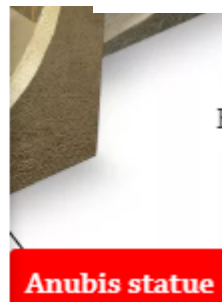


The walls of this chamber were painted with religious scenes. Four shrines of painted wood, one inside the other, almost filled the room. The pharaoh's sarcophagus was hidden inside.



This statue represents Anubis, the jackal-headed god who protected tombs in this world and souls in the afterlife.

The journey of the dead >



The dead person's major organs, such as their stomach, liver, and lungs, were scooped out of the body and stored in special containers called canopic jars.

Making a mummy >



The most valuable treasures were kept in this room. A special shrine housed organs extracted from the king's mummified body. Two smaller mummies were also found here. They may have been the bodies of Tutankhamun's young children.

