










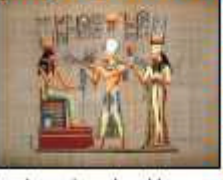






264A. KS2 Ancient Egypt - Vocabulary Cards

There are 116 individual vocabulary cards to match the PowerPoints above. All cards have the same explanations as the "glossary" PowerPoints (resource 264) and are in both A4 and A5 sizes. These are PDFs to print out.

<p>H</p> <p>Hieroglyphics – the Egyptian writing system was which was based on pictures.</p> 	<p>H</p> <p>Howard Carter – an English archaeologist who worked in Egypt looking for anything Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon discovered Tutankhamun's tomb on November 4th 1922.</p> 	<p>N</p> <p>Next World – another name for the Kingdom of the West or afterlife, ruled over by Osiris.</p> 	<p>N</p> <p>Nilometer – a series of steps leading down into the river Nile that recorded the height of the flood each year.</p> 
<p>H</p> <p>Hippopotamus – hippo was a danger to boats on the Nile and to people working on the river banks. They were represented by the goddess Taweret. People made offerings to her in the hope of keeping her happy, and therefore safe from hippo. There are no hippos in Egypt now.</p> 	<p>I</p> <p>Ibis – a bird that is related to a heron.</p> 	<p>N</p> <p>Nile – the river Nile on the banks of which, life in Egypt grew up. The Nile not only gave fresh water and an easy route to travel along but also, after flooding each year, it left behind a rich fertile soil on which crops grew well.</p> 	<p>N</p> <p>Nubia – a wealthy land to the south of Egypt which attracted Egyptian explorers and traders. Traders went there to exchange luxury goods from Egypt for Nubian gold, ivory, ebony, wood, leopard skins and even monkeys and leopards.</p> 
<p>I</p> <p>Ibis – a wild goat, found in mountainous areas of Europe, northern Africa and Asia.</p> 	<p>I</p> <p>Irrigation – a system of supplying water to crops by digging ditches and canals. Ancient Egyptians built a series of ditches and canals leading off the river Nile which could be opened and closed or flooded.</p> 	<p>O</p> <p>Obelisk – a tall stone column with a triangular top. Built to the glory of the sun god Re.</p> 	<p>O</p> <p>Offerings – gifts of food or other goods that people made to the gods and goddesses.</p> 
<p>I</p> <p>Incense – a fragrant substance. Ancient Egyptians loved perfumes and fragrances.</p> 	<p>I</p> <p>Infantry – soldiers who fight on foot.</p> 	<p>O</p> <p>Ochre – an earthy, rusty substance used in Ancient Egypt to make a red colour. Ochre was also used as a blusher.</p> 	<p>O</p> <p>Officials – people chosen to work for the pharaoh who could tell others what to do.</p> 

low quality samples only

<p>S</p> <p>Scimitar – a type of sword with a curving blade.</p> 	<p>S</p> <p>Seal – a small object such as a ring with a design cut into its surface.</p> <p>When pressed into mud or wax it leaves an impression of the design in the wax. Documents were marked in this way to prove who owned them.</p> 	<p>S</p> <p>Saadij – a machine used to raise water from the Nile and its channels.</p> 	<p>S</p> <p>Shrine – a place where a statue of a god or goddess is kept so that people can pray to it.</p> <p>The picture shows the Anubis Shrine from the tomb of Tutankhamun.</p> 
<p>S</p> <p>Scribe – people specially trained to read and write.</p> <p>This was a very important job and they were very well paid. Scribes ran the country for the pharaoh.</p> 	<p>S</p> <p>Senet – a board game played in Ancient Egypt. The original rules are still unknown though boards and playing pieces have been found.</p> 	<p>S</p> <p>Sheaves – bound up bundles of newly cut corn.</p> 	<p>S</p> <p>Slaves – wealthy families usually owned slaves. There were not many of these and they were mostly people captured in foreign wars. Slaves could be beaten or sold but, if they worked hard, they might earn their freedom.</p> 