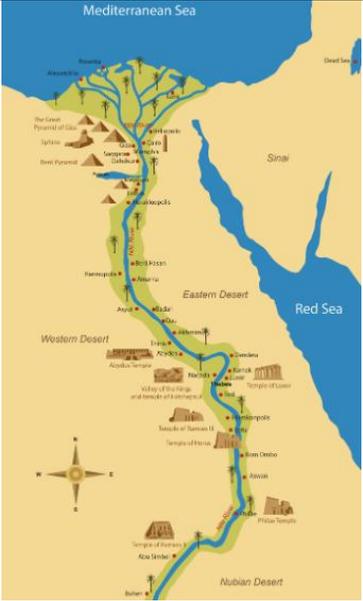
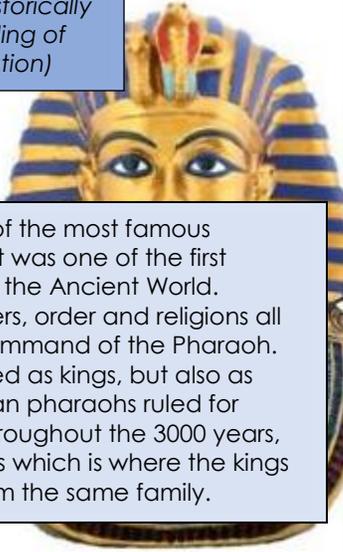


Pharaohs

The Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt were the supreme leaders of the land. They were like kings or emperors. They ruled both upper and lower Egypt and were both the political and religious leader. The Pharaoh was often thought of as one of the gods. In this Topic we will consider: *should we have opened Tutankhamun's tomb?*

Key facts	Key Vocabulary	Definition
There are 225 names of rulers who were known to be Pharaohs of Egypt.	Afterlife	Life after death on earth.
The kings of Egypt spent most of their lives preparing for their death. The construction of a tomb or pyramid usually began as soon as they took the throne.	Archaeology	Studying previous human life using the material that is recovered from the ground.
In the New Kingdom the Egyptian pharaohs were buried in secret tombs in the Valley of the Kings.	Canopic jars	The jars that hold the organs of mummies.
The king was the most important and powerful person in ancient Egypt. He was the head of the government and high priest of every temple.	Civilization	Social organization of people with rulers, order and religion.
Historians divide Ancient Egyptian history into 31 dynasties that consisted of a succession of pharaohs from the same family who succeeded each other on the throne of Egypt by right of inheritance.	Deity	A God or Goddess.
Ancient Egypt was one a thriving civilization, lasting over 3,000 years.	Delta	Area of fertile land around the mouth of a river.
Because the pharaoh was considered to be a god, his duties included making sure the people were safe and the country made a profit.	Dynasty	A period where kings and pharaohs are all from the same family.
Most pharaohs had one main wife that was the queen, but might have other wives as well. The oldest male child would be the heir to the throne.	Embalmer	A person who dresses a mummy in preparation for the afterlife.
 <p data-bbox="478 760 873 873">Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms (civilization)</p> <p data-bbox="478 987 1079 1302">Ancient Egypt is one of the most famous civilizations in history. It was one of the first organized societies of the Ancient World. Ancient Egypt has rulers, order and religions all combined into the command of the Pharaoh. Pharaoh's were treated as kings, but also as Gods. Ancient Egyptian pharaohs ruled for around 3000 years. Throughout the 3000 years, there was 31 dynasties which is where the kings and pharaohs are from the same family.</p> 	Hieroglyphics	Type of Egyptian writing using pictures and symbols.
	Mummy	A dead body embalmed so it won't rot.
	Obelisk	Tall, four sided monument with a pyramid on top.
	Osiris	An Egyptian God who ruled the dead.
	River Nile	A large river that runs through North Africa and was the only source of water in the desert.
	Scribe	A specially trained person who can read and write.
	Sphinx	A mythological being with a lion body and a pharaoh head to guard tombs.
	Tutankhamen	A pharaohs body who was found untouched by British Archaeologists.
	Tomb	A large vault for burying the dead.
	Valley of the kings	A large valley where several kings' tombs were built.

Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources

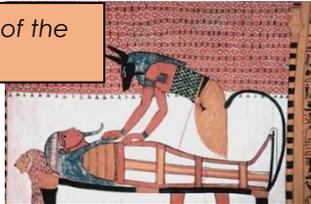


Should we have opened Tutankhamun's tomb?

A pharaoh spends a large part of their life preparing for their afterlife. Ancient Egyptians were big believers in life after death. Historic sources claimed that when Pharaohs died, they would be embalmed and placed in a tomb with lots of grave goods.

However, in 1922 an English archaeologist discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun, in Egypt. As the archaeologists dug further, the discovered goods that he was buried with and the decorated tomb in which he lay. After a few months, the archaeologists were faced with Tutankhamun's sarcophagus which contained his body. With permission, the sarcophagus was opened. There have been claims that opening the tomb released a curse on those who opening it.

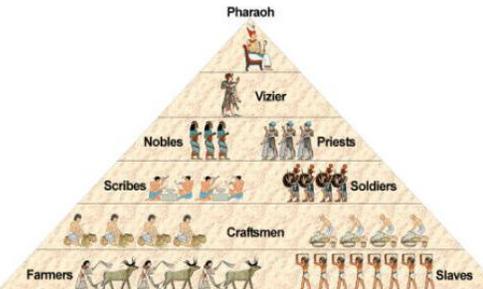
Know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilizations



Afterlife beliefs in Ancient Egypt-

To the ancient Egyptians, the Land of Two Fields was a real place. It was a heavenly place. It was the place you went after you died. One of the reasons the god Osiris was so honored in ancient Egypt is because it was Osiris who opened the door to the afterlife for everyone.

Pharaohs had their internal organs removed, and were embalmed so that they could make the transition to the afterlife intact. The heart was the only internal organ to remain in the body as it was seen as a crucial organ. It was seen as a privilege to offer food to Pharaoh's tombs as they would become hungry during the transition.



Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts

Hierarchy of Ancient Egyptian society -

The Egyptian hierarchy was a lot like the pyramids that they built. At the very top of this social structure was the pharaoh and their gods. Since the pharaoh was thought to be a god, he took his place next to all of the others. The gods were thought to be in control of the flooding of the Nile each year, as well as death and famine. The pharaoh was also in charge of the armies and any laws that were decided upon were the responsibility of the pharaoh. All farmers paid taxes every year. Instead of money, they paid in amounts of grain that was stored in warehouses that belonged to the pharaoh. In case of drought and famine, this was the grain that would be used to feed everyone.



Comparison to The Indus Valley

The Indus Valley civilisation existed from around 3300 BC – 1700 BC during the Bronze Age. It was located in modern day Afghanistan, Pakistan and India in South Asia. It was spread over such a huge area of land that it was the largest Bronze Age civilisation known - much larger than Ancient Egypt. Its cities were built in the basins of the Indus River, one of the major rivers of Asia. The civilisation is known for its cities built of brick, its roadside drainage system, its skill at crafting with metals and its multi-storied houses, as well as its un-deciphered writing found on thousands of ancient seals.

The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study