



History - Egyptians

Russet Class

Hierarchy



- Scribes were writers and record keepers.
- They wrote on papyrus using reed pens.
- Scribes were highly educated.
- They could read and write hieroglyphics.
- Scribes were important to the pharaohs.
- They were responsible for legal documents.
- Some scribes worked in temples.

The Rosetta Stone



The Rosetta Stone, an ancient Egyptian stone slab. It has the same text carved on it in three different writing systems: Hieroglyphic (ancient Egyptian), Demotic (a cursive form of hieroglyphic), and Greek. Using his knowledge of different languages **Jean-François Champollion** deciphered hieroglyphics allowing historians to understand more about the Ancient Egyptians.



Jean-François Champollion, French historian and linguist

Key Vocabulary

Dynasty	A dynasty refers to a succession of rulers who come from the same family
Pharaoh	The title of the monarch of Ancient Egypt from the First Dynasty until the possession of Egypt by the Romans.
Scribe	A highly respected person who could read and write.
Hieroglyphics	Ancient Egyptian writing which used pictures to represent different objects, actions, sounds and ideas.
Mummification	The process of preserving a dead body to prepare it for the afterlife.
Significance	How important something is, or the meaning and impact it has
Cause and consequence	A relationship between an event or a decision (the cause) and the events or results that follow it (the consequences)
Primary source	A piece of evidence or information that comes directly from the time period or event being studied.

3,100 BC

People settle near the River Nile.

3,500 BC

First use of hieroglyphics.

2,500 BC

Great Sphinx and Giza pyramids built.

1,500 BC

Tombs built in the Valley of the Kings.

332 BC

The Greek ruler, Alexander the Great conquers Egypt.

30 BC

Queen Cleopatra dies and the Romans conquer Egypt.