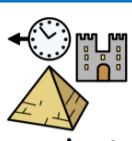


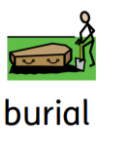
# Engineering Egyptians



History



ancient



burial  
chambers

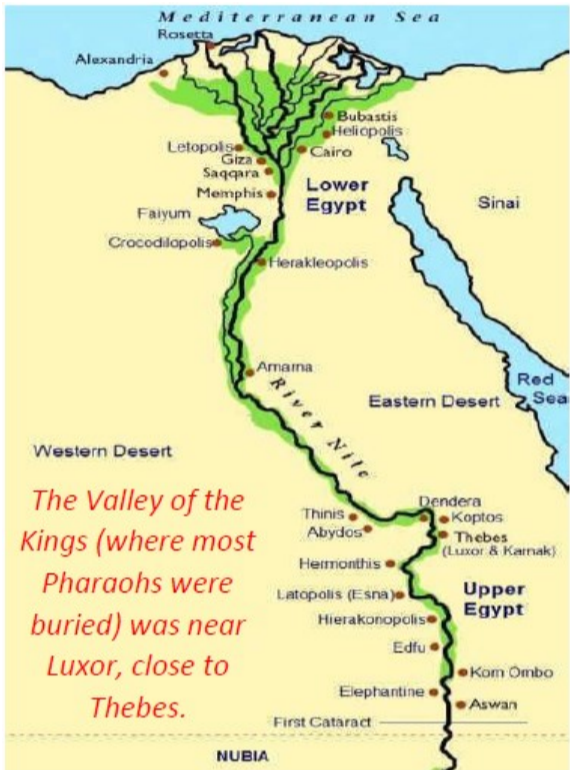


pharaoh



mummification

Afterlife	The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.
Akhet	The season of the year when the Nile river flooded.
Canopic Jars	Special jars that held organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach.
Hieroglyphics	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols.
Mummification	The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.
Papyrus	A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. It was used as an early version of paper.
Pharaoh	The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.
Sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaohs.

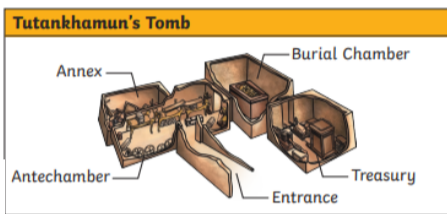


The methods of embalming, or treating the dead body, that the ancient Egyptians used is called mummification. This process took 70 days to complete.

The word "pharaoh" means "Great House," a reference to the palace where the pharaoh resides. Pharaohs were the rulers of ancient Egypt; they were considered to be the link between the people and Gods. Religion was an important part of their civilisation. They worshipped **over 2,000 gods and goddesses!**



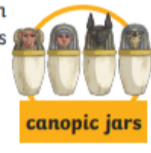
Tutankhamun's death mask



Tutankhamun's Tomb

## Embalming and Mummification

1. Wash the body.
2. Pull out the brain through the nostrils with a hook and fill the skull with sawdust.
3. Remove all internal organs except the heart. Put them into canopic jars.
4. Cover the body in natron salt and leave it to dry for 40 days.
5. Remove the natron salt and pack the body with straw, dried grass or linen.
6. Apply makeup and fake eyes.
7. Wrap the body in linen fabric, adding amulets and a Book of the Dead.
8. Place the mummy in a sarcophagus (decorated coffin).



canopic jars

## Tutankhamun Facts

- Born: around 1341 **BC**
- Died: around 1323 **BC**
- **Pharaoh** from approx. 1333 **BC** to 1323 **BC**
- Known as the 'boy king' as he became **pharaoh** aged only 9
- Tomb discovered by Howard Carter and his team in the Valley of the Kings in 1922
- Tomb contained over 3000 treasures
- Historians believe Tutankhamun died suddenly as the tomb was finished hastily.

## The Nile

The river Nile was essential to life in ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded, leaving behind a black **silt** that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to **irrigate** fields in other areas.

Most people lived along and around the Nile. This is still true in Egypt today. The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper.

## Slide Show Top Tips:

1. Choose a font style and size that your audience can read from a distance.
2. Keep your text simple and minimise the amount of text on your slides.
3. Use art to help convey your message.
4. Use high contrast between background colour and text colour.
5. Make slide backgrounds subtle and keep them consistent.



Computing



input



digital



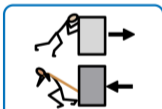
copyright



shortcut



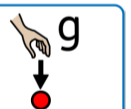
Science



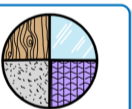
forces



friction



gravity



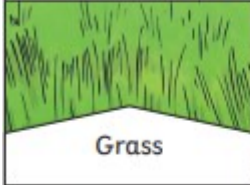
surfaces

## Key Knowledge

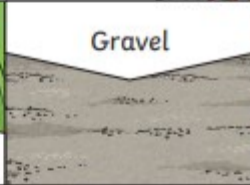
Different **surfaces** create different amounts of **friction**. The amount of **friction** created by an object moving over a **surface** depends on the roughness of the **surface** and the object, and the **force** between them.

The driving **force** pushes the bicycle, making it move.

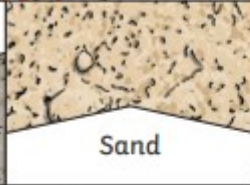
**Friction** pushes on the bicycle, slowing it down.



Grass



Gravel



Sand



Road

## Pushes



## Pulls



**Forces** will change the motion of an object. They will either make it start to move, speed up, slow it down or even make it stop.



Design  
Technology



mechanism



lever



rotary



pivot

## Key Vocabulary

<b>mechanism/mechanical systems</b>	Something that uses related components which act together to create a movement.
<b>motion</b>	Movement from one place to another.
<b>pivot</b>	To turn on a central point.

## Exploring Mechanical Systems

Many **mechanisms** take one type of **input motion**, and **output** it as a different type of **motion**. In lever and linkage **mechanisms**:

**Input** - The movement of the main lever by the user.

**Output** - The movement that is made by the smaller levers.

