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LET'S START!

In November 1922, British archaeologist Howard Carter and his team were digging through the Egyptian sand. He was looking for the tomb of a famous king. With the help of his workers, he soon found a step and then a door. This door was the entrance to one of the most famous tombs in history!

Carter broke open the door. He stared into the dark room in amazement. The tomb belonged to an ancient pharaoh named Tutankhamun. It was full of artefacts and treasures!

They were not just beautiful. They were also important. These artefacts could teach us about the people who made them – the ancient Egyptians.

Ancient Egypt was

one of the most important and powerful **civilisations** in the ancient world. It lasted for over 3,000 years. But what was it *really* like? Let's take a closer look!

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PYRAMIDS

The **pyramids of Egypt** are the most mysterious structures in the world – still standing after nearly 5,000 years of floods, sandstorms and major earthquakes. It is impossible to visit the pyramids and not be amazed at how they have survived for thousands of years, and wonder how they were built so many years ago!



• Why were they built?

The ancient Egyptians built the pyramids as tombs for their pharaohs and queens.

They believed that the pharaoh needed to take certain things with him to the afterlife in order to survive. For this reason the pharaohs were buried with items such as gold, food, chariots and

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even sailing boats! Scrolls of the Book of the Dead were also placed in the pyramid as they contained magic spells to help the dead person's journey into the afterlife. They also included *shabtis* inside the tomb. *Shabtis* were small clay models of people, meant to act as servants in the afterlife.

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Finally, they decorated the body with jewellery and placed a coloured death mask on the face. The mask was as life-like as possible. Then, they sealed the body inside a sarcophagus and moved it to the tomb. Inside the tomb, they placed treasures and objects for the pharaoh to have in the afterlife.

> Around 70 million mummies were made in Egypt over the 3,000 years of this ancient civilisation.

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Food and Cooking

The Egyptians used clay ovens or open fires for **cooking**. They used jars, bowls, pots and pans to prepare the food. Ordinary people used clay dishes, but the rich used bronze, silver and gold. Bread was one of the main foods, and the main drink was beer made from barley. They also ate fruit, vegetables, lamb and goat. The rich drank wine with their meals. The ancient Egyptians also offered food to their dead. There was often an offering table in the tomb where relatives placed items of food and drink.

• Clothes, Hair and Makeup

Looking nice and keeping clean was important to the Egyptians. Most people bathed every day in the Nile. Rich people had a special room in their home for bathing. They used a cream made from oil, lime and perfume to wash their bodies.

Because of the hot weather, the ancient Egyptians wore **light clothes** made of linen. Women wore a straight dress and men wore kilts. When they were working, men wore a loin cloth and women wore a short skirt. Very young children didn't usually wear clothes in the summer, but they often wore jewellery. Most people went barefoot, but they wore sandals on special occasions. Explore our World CLIL Readers are graded readers from levels 1-6. They cover a range of subjects and themes, promoting Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL).

Ancient Egypt (History) goes back in time to look at one of the most important civilisations in history.

- How and why did the ancient Egyptians build the pyramids?
- What was daily life like?
- What were some of their inventions?

Components:

• Reader with DIGI MATERIAL cross-platform application (iOS, Android, Windows, MacOSX)







450 headwords

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WORLD







Level 6 1.200 headwords

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