

Egyptian Achievements



Egyptian Writing

- Egyptians invented one of the world's first writing systems, using a series of images, symbols, and pictures called **hieroglyphics** (hy-ruh-GLIH-fiks).
- Each symbol represented one or more sounds in the Egyptian language.






More Writing



- At first hieroglyphics were carved in stone. Later, they were written with brushes and ink on **papyrus** (puh-PY-ruhs).
- Because papyrus didn't decay, many ancient Egyptian texts still survive, including government records, historical records, science texts, medical manuals, and literary works such as *The Book of the Dead*.
- The discovery of the **Rosetta Stone** in 1799 provided the key to reading Egyptian writing, as its text was inscribed both in hieroglyphics and in Greek.

	Sound	Meaning
	Imn	Amon
	Tut	Image
	Ankh	Living

Translation—"Living image of Amon"

	Heka	Ruler
	Iunu	Heliopolis
	Resy	Southern

Translation—"Ruler of Southern Heliopolis"



Egyptian Writing

Egyptian hieroglyphics used picture symbols to represent sounds.

Egypt's Great Temples

- Egyptian architects are known not only for the pyramids but also for their magnificent temples.
- The temples were lavishly designed with numerous statues and beautifully painted walls and pillars.
- **Sphinxes** and **obelisks** were usually found near the entrances to the temples.





The Temple of Karnak was Egypt's largest temple. Built mainly to honor Amon-Re, the sun god, Karnak was one of Egypt's major religious centers for centuries. Over the years, pharaohs added to the temple's many buildings. This illustration shows how Karnak's great hall may have looked during an ancient festival.

Egyptian Art

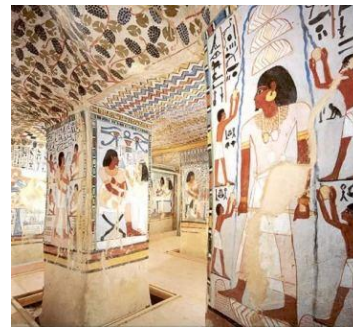
Temples and Tombs

- Ancient Egyptians were masterful artists and many of their greatest works are found in either the temples or the tombs of the pharaohs.
- Most Egyptians, however, never saw these paintings, because only kings, priests, or other important people could enter these places.

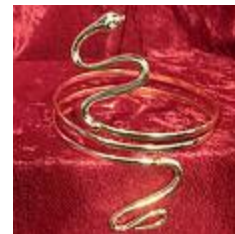


Egyptian Art

Paintings, Statues and Jewelry



- Egyptian paintings depict a variety of subjects, from crowning kings to illustrating religious rituals to showing scenes from daily life.
- The paintings also have a particular style, with people drawn as if they were twisting as they walked, and in different sizes depending upon their stature in society. In contrast, animals appear more realistically.
- The Egyptians were also skilled stone and metal workers, creating beautiful statues and jewelry.



Egyptian Art

King Tut

- Much of what we know about Egyptian art and burial practices comes from the tomb of **King Tutankhamen**, one of the few Egyptian tombs that was left untouched by raiders looking for valuables.
- The tomb was discovered in 1922.



Treasures of King Tut's Tomb

In 1925 the archaeologist Howard Carter discovered the tomb of King Tut. Although the tomb had been robbed in ancient times, it was still filled with treasures, some of which are shown here.



Coffin with a gold statue in it.



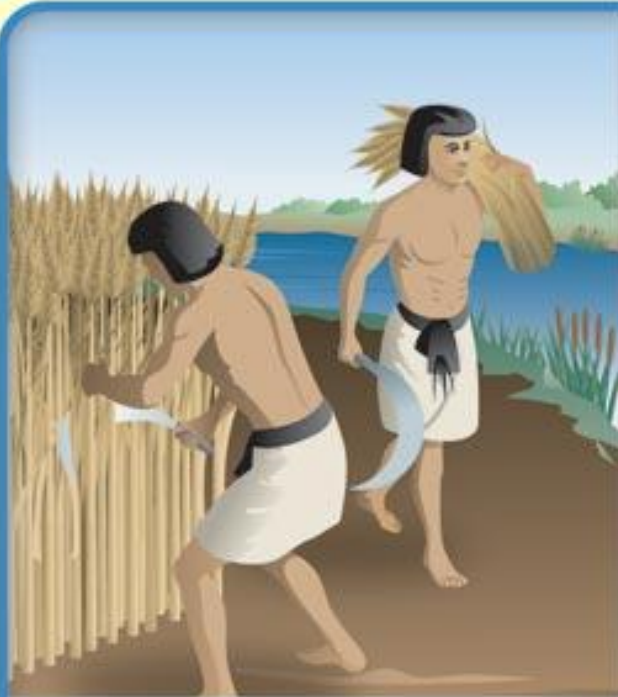
Howard Carter examining King Tut's coffin in 1925.



The back of King Tut's chair was decorated with this image of the pharaoh and his wife.



Gold mask



Egyptian civilization developed along the Nile River.



Egypt's kings were considered gods, and people built huge pyramids in their honor.



Egyptians developed a writing system and created beautiful art.

Chapter 4 Summary