

Like the Ancient Egyptians, the people of Mesopotamia also worshipped many Gods and built huge temples they called Ziggurats.

Glossary

Archeologist - a person who studies the past through artefacts

Civilisation - a complex human society which is very advanced in its cultures and organisation

Cuneiform - Ancient Mesopotamia writing

Hieroglyphics - Ancient Egyptian writing

Pharaohs - God-like rulers of Ancient Egypt

Tomb - a large vault for burying the dead

Hammurabi, a King of Mesopotamia, created the first laws to ever be written down. He called these: The Code of Hammurabi. Some were very harsh!



Mesopotamia is known as the "cradle of civilisation" because the story of civilisation begins there, with writing, advanced mathematics, astronomy and law at its heart.

East of Egypt were the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers. This area was called **Mesopotamia** (in Greek, this translates to 'the land between two rivers').

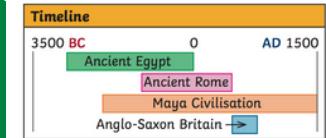


Ancient Egypt describes the civilisation who lived in Egypt around 5,000 years ago but people still live in Egypt today.

The Ancient Egyptians worshipped **over 2,000** different Gods and Goddesses!

170

different Pharaohs ruled over Ancient Egypt.



Year Five Ancient Egypt including Mesopotamia

Both civilisations relied on their rivers for fertile lands meaning they could grow foods and develop new technologies.

Many Gods were animal Gods. This meant that they had human bodies with the heads of animals such as lions and crocodiles!

The Ancient Egyptians believed in the underworld and life after death.



Hatshepsut was a female Pharaoh. She extended trade and built huge temples. She is considered one of Egypt's most successful pharaohs.



Tutankhamen became Pharaoh at the age of just 9! His tomb was discovered by Howard Carter in 1922.



The pioneering Ancient Egyptians built huge temples, tombs and pyramids. They also created their own 'paper' called Papyrus, made from the papyrus plant.



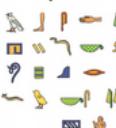
The Rosetta Stone used three forms of writing to record the same message. Scholars could read Ancient Greek so this allowed historians to decode hieroglyphics!

7,500 BC



The first settlers arrived in the Nile Valley.

3,200 BC



Hieroglyphs are used to keep trade records.

2,555 BC



The Giza pyramids are built for the kings Kufu, Khafre and Menkaure.

1,539 BC



Valley of the Kings starts and pharaohs are buried with their treasures.

1,332 BC



The 10 year rule of Tutankhamen begins.

51 BC



Cleopatra's reign begins, the Egyptian civilization ends.

