

## Chapter 4 – Ancient Egypt

### Section 4 – Egyptian Achievements

Main Ideas	Definitions and Supporting Details
<b>EGYPTIAN WRITING</b>  <i>hieroglyphics</i>  • Writing in Ancient Egypt  <i>papyrus</i>  • The Rosetta Stone  <i>Rosetta Stone</i>  • Egyptian Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Egyptian hieroglyphics were one of the world's earliest writing systems.</li><li>• The Egyptian writing system was made up of symbols and pictures.</li><li>• The first writing was carved in stone.</li><li>• Papyrus is long-lasting, paper-like material made from reeds. Hieroglyphics were written using a brush and ink.</li><li>• There were over 600 hieroglyphic symbols, which could be written vertically or horizontally and left to right or right to left.</li><li>• The Rosetta Stone was the key to understanding the hieroglyphics. It is a huge stone with 3 different types of writing etched in it. Two writing types were Egyptian and one was Greek. Greek scholars deciphered the hieroglyphics because they knew the Greek language.</li><li>• Historians learned a lot from the papyrus records. Egypt's dry climate preserved the paper so government documents, school texts, and medical manuals were discovered.</li></ul>
<b>Summary</b> Hieroglyphics is a system of 600 symbols and pictures. Papyrus was a paper-like material used to write one. Over time, historians found many scrolls but were unable to decipher the complicated language until the discovery of the Rosetta Stone.	

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<p><b>EGYPT'S GREAT TEMPLES</b></p> <p><i>Sphinxes</i></p> <p><i>Obelisk</i></p> <p><b>EGYPTIAN ART</b></p> <p>• <b>Painting</b></p> <p>• <b>Carvings and Jewelry</b></p> <p><i>King Tutankhamen</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural achievement was important to Egyptians. Egyptians built large structures such as pyramids, temples, and monuments.</li> <li>• Egyptians believed that gods resided (lived) in the temples.</li> <li>• A sphinx is a sculpture (usually outside temples) with the body of a lion to represent strength and the head of a human to represent intelligence.</li> <li>• An obelisk is a four-sided pointed pillar. Many pharaohs had obelisks built as monuments in their honor, often with hieroglyphs carved in them detailing the great deeds of the pharaoh.</li> <li>• Much of the beautiful art on the temple walls was painted to guide the pharaoh in the afterlife.</li> <li>• Artists painted a multitude of subjects on a variety of surfaces. Often times only the wealthy could visit the temples and see the art.</li> <li>• Egyptians created great statues and beautiful jewelry using precious stones.</li> <li>• Tombs were usually raided, but King Tut's was not. In 1922, it was found in its original form – filled with treasure!</li> <li>• King Tut's tomb taught us a lot about Ancient Egyptian burial practices.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Architecture and art was important to the ancient Egyptians. Temples and tombs were filled with a variety of art. Paintings covered the walls and decorative carvings stood tall to symbolize strength and glory. The pharaoh was buried with treasures people believed he/she would need in the afterlife.</p>	