

# ANCIENT EGYPT

## CH 4 Section 4: EGYPTIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

Egyptian Writing	Egyptian Temples, Tombs, and Art
<p>Writing in Ancient Egypt:  <b>Hieroglyphics:</b> Egyptian system of writing. 600+ symbols or pictographs. One of the first writing systems (in addition to <u>cuneiform</u>)  <b>Papyrus:</b> paper-like, long-lasting material made from reeds. Scribes wrote on papyrus using brushes and ink.</p>	<p>Architectural Structures:            In an addition to <b>pyramids</b>, Egyptians also built <b>temples, tombs, and monuments</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>obelisk:</b> tall, four-sided pillars, pointed tops</li> <li>- <b>sphinxes:</b> creatures with bodies of lions and heads humans or other animals.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Rosetta Stone:</b> discovered in 1799 by a French soldier, it is a stone slab inscribed with hieroglyphics, a later form of Egyptian, and Greek! *Because 3 languages, historians began to translate hieroglyphics</p>	<p>Egypt's Great Temples:            painted and carved walls and columns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Temple of Karnak</b></li> <li>- <b>Temple of Abu Simbel</b> built for Ramses II (the Great)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Egyptian Texts:</b> Dry climate preserved papyrus so modern people can read gov't, historical, economic, and scientific works of Egypt. Literature: <b>The Book of the Dead</b>.</p>	<p>Egyptian Art:  <b>Painting</b> on canvas, papyrus, pottery, plaster, and wood. Art in temples connected to belief in afterlife. SIZE mattered: bigger = better.  <b>Stone-working, metalworking.</b> Treasures discovered in <b>King Tut's tomb</b>.</p>