Egyptian inventions

1) Complete with the verb in the past simple.

Here are some of the best inventions from ancient Egypt.

Number 11, breath mints and toothpaste, many ancient Egyptians _____ to deal with deteriorating teeth partly because of their diet, which _____ plenty of honey and sugar, as you can imagine. Bad breath _____ a problem, especially for the nobles and royals who considered themselves pristine. The solution came in the form of the first breath mint made from a combination of myrrh, cinnamon and frankincense. These ingredients were often boiled together in a honey base and then shaped into pellets for easy consumption, while the breath mint pretty much just covered up some bad breath. The ancient Egyptians _____ that they actually had to clean their mouths to the world's oldest known recipe for toothpaste comes from Egypt. According to the recipe that dates from around 5000 B.C., the earliest known toothpaste was made of powdered ashes, of boxwoods, murd, powdered and burnt eggshells and pumice. I'm happy that recipe was updated throughout the years, along with the Babylonians, ancient Egyptians are also credited with inventing the first toothbrushes, which were frayed ends of wooden twigs. Yeah, glad this was updated as well.

Number 10, door locks. The oldest known evidence of a door lock comes from the ruins of an ancient Egyptian palatial complex dating from around 2000 B.C.. The design entailed a simple but effective pin tumbler lock. The bolt that _____ the door is made out of wood. It has a slot with several holes on its upper surface. A device _____ to the door contains wooden pins, which would drop into the holes and secure the bolt.

The key, also wooden, is a large toothbrush shaped object with bristles that are actually pegs that match the holes and pins in the lock to open the door. The key would be inserted into the hole _____ below the pins and lift it, raising the pins and allowing the bolt to be slid out. Does that seem like it sounds familiar? That's because incredibly enough, the core design element of the pin tumbler lock is still in use today.

Number 9, papyrus. Along with the Mesopotamians, the ancient Egyptians_____one of the first people to develop their language into a codified form of writing. All early forms of writing were pictograms pictures. But since you need something to write on, instead of taking all day to etch on a piece of stone, there _____ papyrus. The word paper comes from the Greek word papyrus, or, as we write it today, papyrus, the writing material created by the ancient Egyptians. Papyrus was made from the tough and fibrous interior of a stiff read like plant that grew and still grows in the marshy areas along the banks of the now. But you also need ink to. Right, right. Yeah. The Egyptians knew how to make their ink. Strong evidence of ancient Egyptian ink can still be seen today as thousands of years later the ink is either entirely or partially visible on manuscripts. They _____ soot, vegetable gum and beeswax to make black ink to get other colors.

They replace the soot with other organic materials, such as ochre, which made red color day.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2) Drop the words of the box into the correct place.

soil - clocks – ingenious - irrigation systems - vessel - agricultural needs - flat face - flood

Number 8, _____to make the best use of the waters of the Nile River. The Egyptians develop systems of irrigation that allow the Egyptians to use the noose water for a variety of purposes. Of course, irrigation granted them greater control over the land. Really, how else would they be able to plant things if the Nile is either flooding constantly or there's zero water for crops to grow? But by doing the irrigation systems, they were able to divert _____water away from certain areas such as cities and gardens to keep them from flooding. The Egyptians also developed and utilized the form of water management known as and irrigation. This practice allowed them to control the rise and fall of the river. The best suit their_____. A crisscross network of earthen walls was formed in a field of crops that would be flooded by the river. When floods that would inevitably come, the water would be trapped in the basin formed by the walls. This grid would hold water longer than it would have, naturally allowing the Earth to become fully saturated for later planting. Once the _____was fully water, the flood water that remained in the basin would simply be drained to another basin that was in need of more water no seven blocks.

In order to tell the time Egyptians invented two types of clock sundials and water clocks. Hold up. What's a water clock? We'll get to that one in a minute.

The oldest known sundial is from Egypt, obviously is a device that uses the sun to measure time. There were many kinds of sundials used in the ancient world, but one of the best preserved was found from ancient Egypt, consisted of a _____with twelve lines projecting from a hole that held an upright wooden or metal boat. As the boat shadow moved across the lines, the time could be told at sundial. Technology continued to be improved. The ancient Egyptians were. I've been able to tell which were the longest and shortest days of the year, but what happens at night when the sun goes down? The Egyptians read the time using water _____at night. It was made from a stone vessel shaped like an inverted cone that had a tiny hole at the bottom to allow water to drink. The water dripped from the hole at an almost constant rate along the inside of the_____. Columns of equally spaced markings allow the person to tell what the hour was by the level of the water. I'm going to have to say that's definitely _____ right there.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3) Order the paragraphs.

The ancient Egyptian calendar was a solar calendar with the 365 days a year. Their calendar was so closely tied into farming that the Egyptians divided it up into three main seasons. Inundation, growing and harvest each season had four months, with each month divided into 30 days.

The whole concept of the plow changed around 2000 B.C. when the Egyptians first took their plows to oxen. The plow, combined with the steady rhythm of the Nile River, essentially revolutionized the process and made farming much easier for the Egyptians number for citizens.

However, if you add it all up, you only get three hundred and sixty days a year, a bit short of an actual year to make up the difference. The Egyptians added five days between the harvest and inundations seasons. These five extra days were designated as religious holidays set aside to honor the children of the Gods number five farming tools. The ancient Egyptians famously farmed the black soils of the Nile Delta, an area with little rainfall that was irrigated by seasonal flood waters.

Ancient farmers living in Egypt used a number of tools to farm this land, many of which are still a part of agriculture and gardening. Ancient Egyptian farmers used a number of tools to work the soil of the Nile Delta. Some of these are in use today, such as Sickels and Plowers and pitchforked a lesser-known tool called the Shadow, still used in some parts of the world was important for irrigation.

Number 6 calendars in ancient Egypt. A calendar could mean the difference between feast and famine without a calendar. Ancient Egyptians had no way of knowing when the annual flooding of the Nile would begin. Without that knowledge, their entire agricultural system would be put at risk. So a few thousand years before the common era, they developed their own calendar.

The Egyptians and Sumerians were among the first societies to employ the use of the plough around 4000 B.C. built from modified hand tools. The plows were so light and effective that they are now referred to as scratch ploughs for their inability to dig deep into the ground.

LIVEWORKSHEETS