**quarry**

(ˈkwôrē,ˈkwärē/)

*noun*

* a place, typically a large, deep pit, from which stone or other materials are or have been extracted.

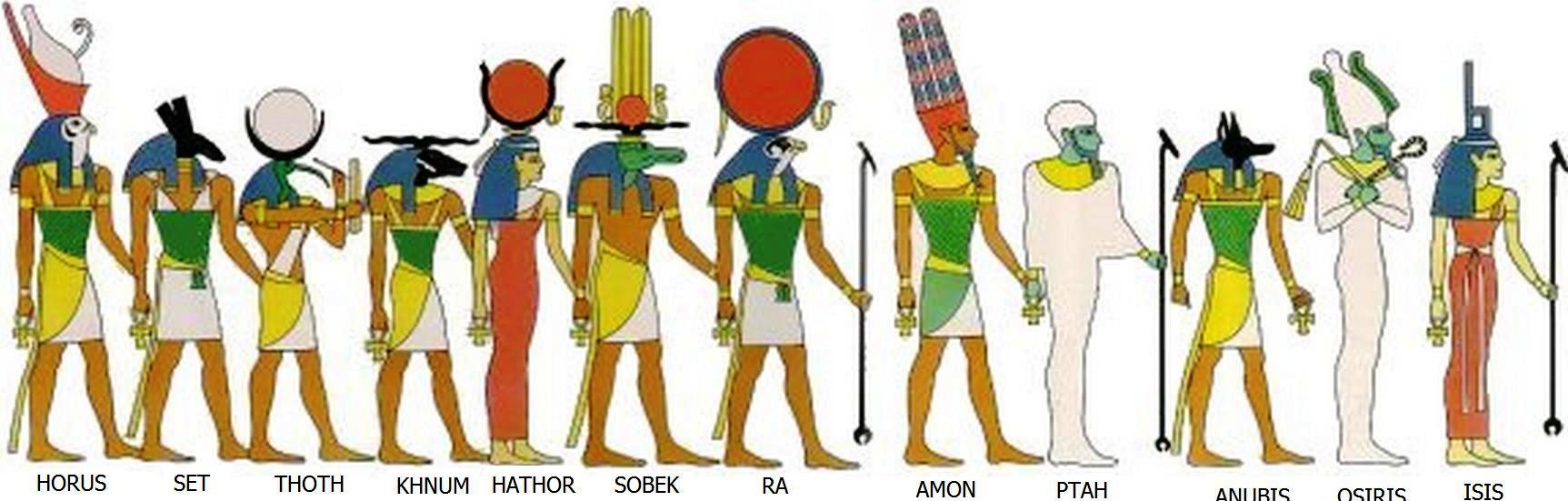


**polytheism**

[**pol**-ee-thee-iz-*uh* m, pol-ee-**thee**-iz-*uh* m]

noun

* the belief in more than one god or in many gods.



**monotheism**

[**mon**-*uh*-thee-iz-*uh* m]

noun

* the belief that there is only one God.



**Pectoral**

* an type of jewelry worn in ancient Egypt; a large necklace



**obelisk**

* a stone pillar, typically square or rectangular with a pyramidal top, set up as a monument or landmark.



**papyrus**

* a water plant growing along the Nile that was used to create sheets of “paper”, rope, sandals, and boats.



**sphinx**

[sfingks]  noun, plural **sphinxes**

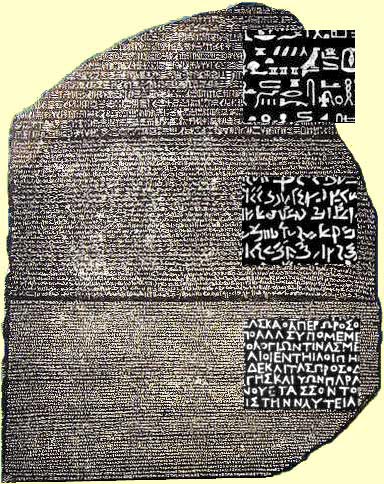
* a figure of an imaginary creature having the head of a man or an animal and the body of a lion.



**Rosetta Stone**

noun

* a stone slab, found in 1799 near Rosetta, that helped historians decipher ancient hieroglyphics.



**fresco**

*noun*

* a painting done rapidly in watercolor on wet plaster on a wall or ceiling, so that the colors penetrate the plaster and become fixed as it dries.



**faience**

* Egyptian faience (also known as Egyptian paste) is the oldest known type of glazed ceramic.



**mummy**

* A **mummy** is a deceased human or other animal whose skin and organs are not allowed to rot so that the body is preserved.



**Canopic jars**

* Jars used by the Ancient Egyptians during the mummification process to store and preserve internal organs. They were commonly either carved from limestone or were made of pottery.



**sarcophagus**

särˈkäfəɡəs/

* a stone coffin, typically decorated with a sculpture or inscription.



**vizier**

(/vɪˈzɪər/ or /ˈvɪzɪər/)

* the highest official in Ancient Egypt next to the king; an assistant pharaoh.



**lapis lazuli**

ˈlapis ˈlazəˌlē,ˈlaZHəˌlī,ˈlazyəlē/

* a bright blue metamorphic rock consisting largely of lazurite, used for decoration and in jewelry.



**pharaoh**

ˈferō/

* a ruler in ancient Egypt.



**delta**

* The Nile **delta** is the **delta** formed in Northern **Egypt** (Lower **Egypt**) where the Nile River spreads out and drains into the Mediterranean Sea.



**shadoof**

or **shaduf**. [shah-doof] /ʃɑˈduf/ 1. a device used in **Egypt** and other Eastern countries for raising water, especially for irrigation, consisting of a long suspended rod with a bucket at one end and a weight at the other. 

**Inundation**

* The yearly flooding of the Nile. The Season of the **Inundation** was the first season in the ancient **Egyptian** calendar. The Ancient Egyptians marked the beginning of their year by the rising of the Nile.



**lotus**

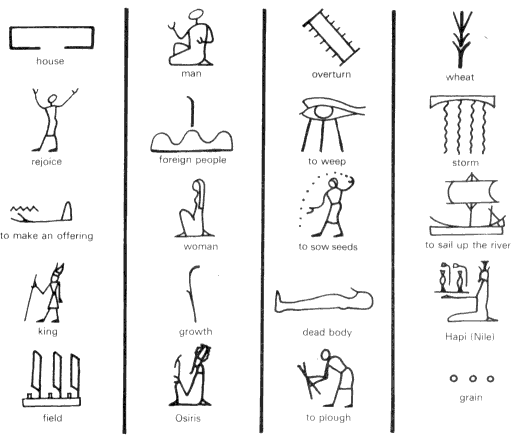
* any of a number of large water lilies, in particular. In Egypt, it represented rebirth since it would disappear at night and re-emerge in the morning. The lotus came to symbolize the Sun and the creation.





**hieroglyphics**

* The Egyptian writing called hieroglyphics used pictures to represent different objects, actions, sound or ideas. There were more than 700 hieroglyphs. Some pictures stood for whole words.



**scribe**

* A **scribe** is a person who writes books or documents by hand in hieroglyphics, cuneiform or other scripts and may help keep track of records.

