

Name \_\_\_\_\_



## Egyptian Inferences

**Directions:** Read the passage carefully. Identify **clues or details** the author provides. Combine those clues with your own reasoning to make an **inference** (a smart guess about something not directly stated). Then, write both the **evidence from the text** and the **inference you made**.

### Life in Ancient Egypt

Ancient Egypt thrived along the Nile River for thousands of years. Farmers depended on the river's yearly floods to water their crops and make the soil fertile. Large stone pyramids were built to honor pharaohs, showing the importance of rulers in Egyptian society. Workers used simple tools and relied on teamwork to complete these massive structures. Hieroglyphics, a picture-based writing system, decorated temples and tombs. Only a small group of scribes and priests could read and write, making literacy rare. Religion was central to daily life, with gods believed to control the sun, river, and harvest. The discoveries of tombs filled with treasures suggest that Egyptians believed in an afterlife where possessions would be needed.

1. **Evidence:** Farmers relied on the Nile's yearly floods.

**Inference:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Evidence:** Only scribes and priests could read and write.

**Inference:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Evidence:** Pyramids were built to honor pharaohs.

**Inference:** \_\_\_\_\_

4. **Evidence:** Tombs were filled with treasures for the afterlife.

**Inference:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Reflection:** Why do you think historians place such value on studying artifacts like pyramids, hieroglyphics, and tombs when learning about Ancient Egypt?