

Champollion continued the work on Egyptian hieroglyphics begun by an Englishman named Thomas Young, using the Rosetta Stone as a key. The Rosetta Stone is an irregularly shaped slab of black granite. The French found it near the town of Rosetta (Rashid), Egypt, in 1799. It dates from about 196BC and bears an inscription written in three different forms: ancient Greek, hieroglyphics, and demotic (a cursive form of hieroglyphics). The presence of Greek on the Rosetta Stone gave Champollion the key he needed to unlock the secret of the Egyptian writing. He deciphered the Rosetta Stone and cracked

the Egyptian hieroglyphic code.

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