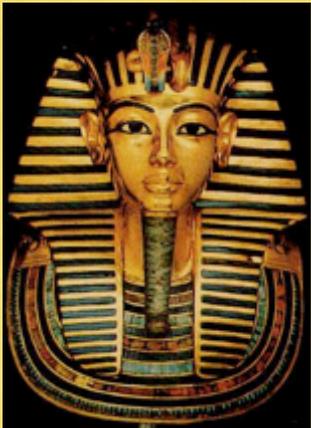
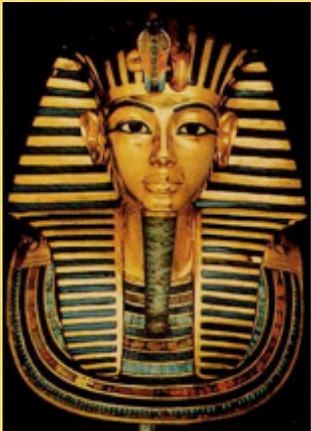
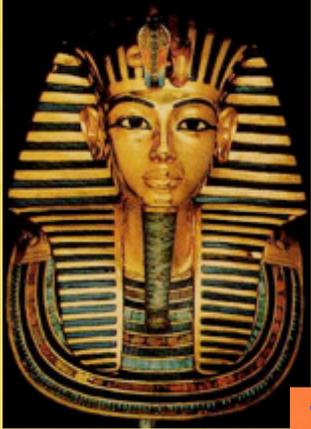


Chapter 5: Ancient Egypt

Lesson 1 Gift of the Nile

Geography of Ancient Egypt

ESSENTIAL QUESTION Why was the Nile River important?



THE NILE RIVER IS THE WORLD'S LONGEST RIVER AT 4,160 MILES LONG.

IT BEGINS NEAR THE EQUATOR IN AFRICA AND FLOWS **NORTH** TO THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE RIVER CONTAINS MANY

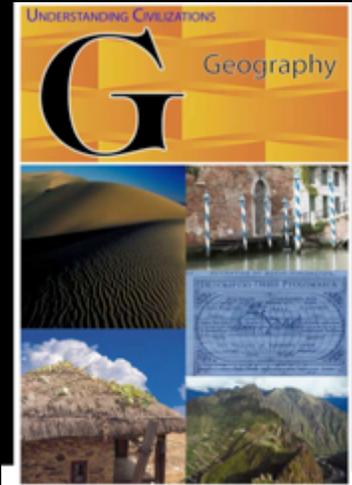
CATARACTS OR WATERFALLS

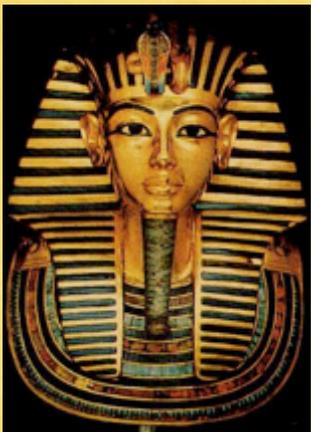
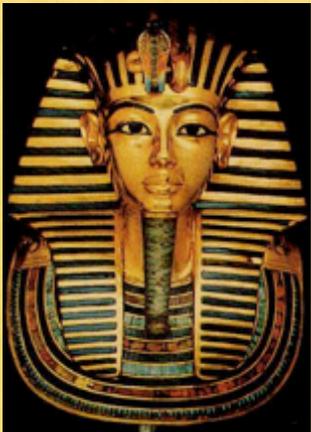
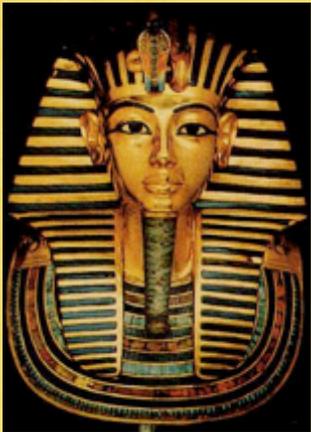
Where the Nile river emptied into into the Mediterranean Sea the silt created a **DELTA**

A **delta** is a triangular shaped area of marshy land that contains deposits of silt, sand, and small stones found at the mouth of a river

In ancient times Egypt divided into upper and lower Egypt

(Upper Egypt was found to the south, and lower Egypt to the North due to the fact that the river flows from south to north)





NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Ancient Egypt



Year after year, **Once every summer, the Nile River overflowed its banks**

The floods followed the rainy season and thus were always predictable
Ancient Egyptians looked forward to the flooding because it carried with its water a substance called silt

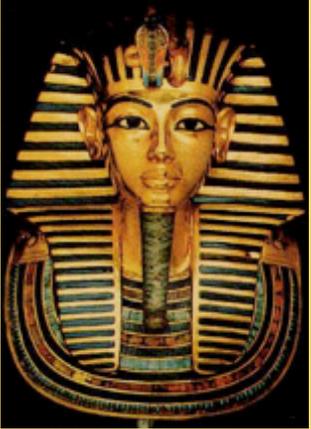
The Ancient Egyptians would wait for white birds called **IBISES** to fly up from the south as this always signaled the start of the flood season



silt is made up of clay and bits of black soil and rock, It is rich in minerals that create good soil for farming

As this silt was carried by the waters, it left behind rich ribbons of fertile soil running through the desert. In upper Egypt some of these fertile ribbons were only one mile wide, in lower Egypt more land was good for farming (in some places one-hundred miles wide)





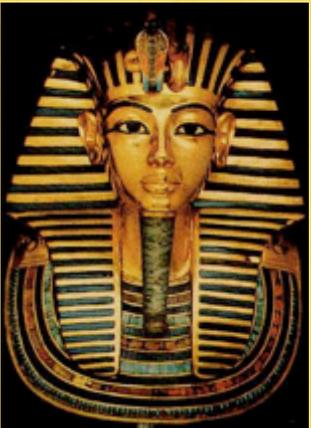
Fertile land is land that is good for farming or growing crops

Most Ancient Egyptians lived in the narrow strips of fertile soil along the banks of the Nile River called the **BLACK LAND** - due to the rich, fertile soil



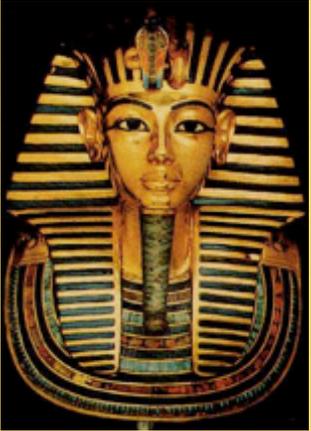
The desert beyond the fertile soil region was known as the **RED LAND**

The harsh deserts acted as a natural barrier to keep out their enemies



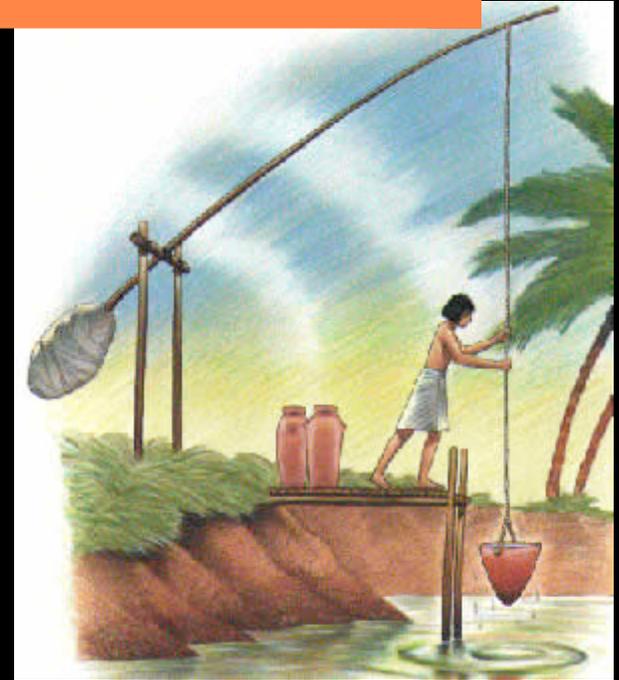
by 2400B.C. Farmers were using technology to expand their farmland beyond the "Black Land"

They dug **IRRIGATION** canals to carry water to dry areas



The Ancient Egyptians also used Shadufs to spread water across fields. A Shaduf is a bucket on a lever

Ancient Egyptians grew a large variety of food such as fruits and vegetables. They were first to grind wheat into flour. They also mixed flour with yeast & water to make bread

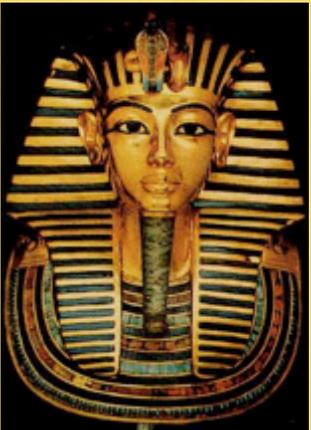


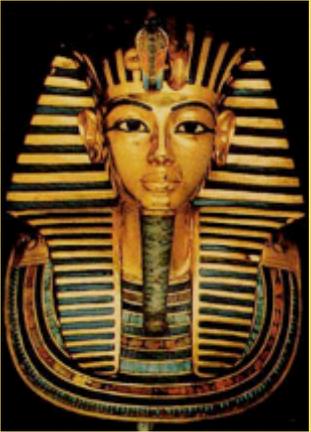
Ancient Egyptians grew the materials for their clothes as well. They wove flax plant fibers into linen.

Linen is a lightweight cloth



Men wore linen wraps around their waists, women wore loose, sleeveless dresses





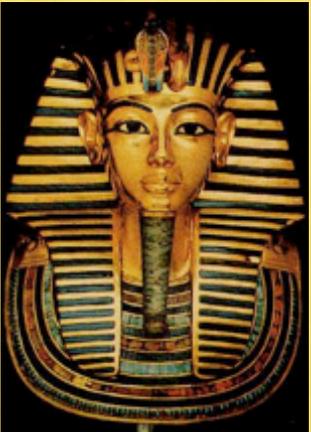
Ancient Egyptian houses were built with **bricks made of mixed mud & straw**. Narrow windows and white walls reduced heat

They wove sticks & palm trees into roofs and reed mats covered the floor

Wealthier Egyptians had fancier homes, Shaded courtyards & pools



poor people cooled off on the roof; cooked, ate & slept outside often

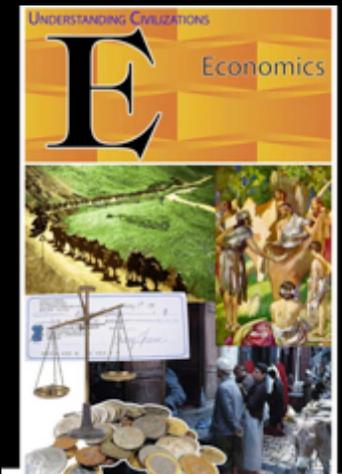
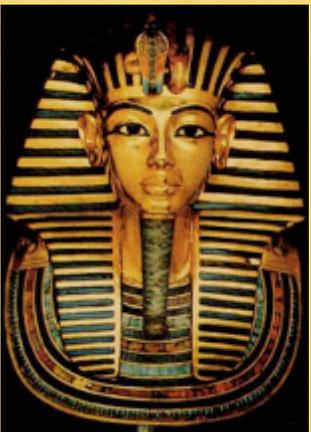


Farming was the basis for the **Economy** of Ancient Egypt

Economy is the use of workers and resources of a country to produce goods

(Egypt's economy based chiefly on wheat and other grains)

The **Natural Resources** of Egypt allowed other economic activities to develop too



Lesson 2 Life in Ancient Egypt

Work and Family Life

ESSENTIAL QUESTION How did work and social roles affect people in ancient Egypt?

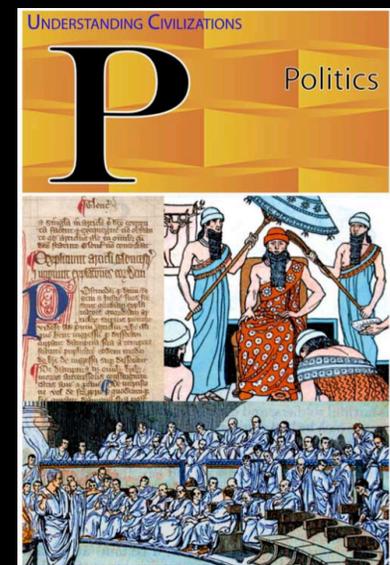
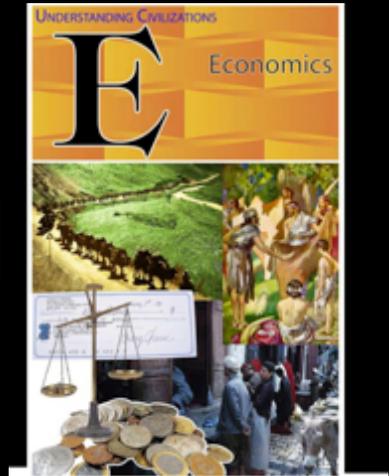
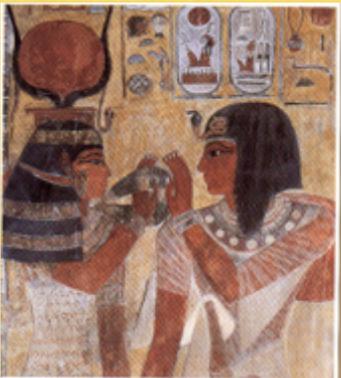
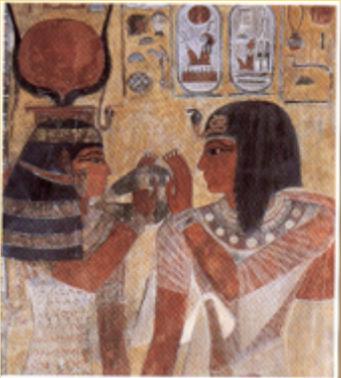
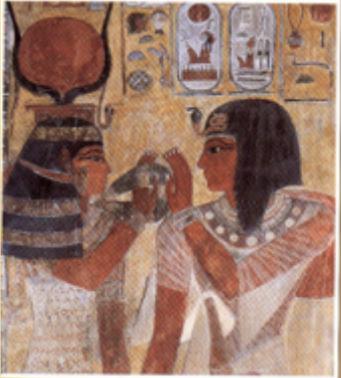
The surplus of food in Ancient Egypt allowed people to do other jobs besides farming

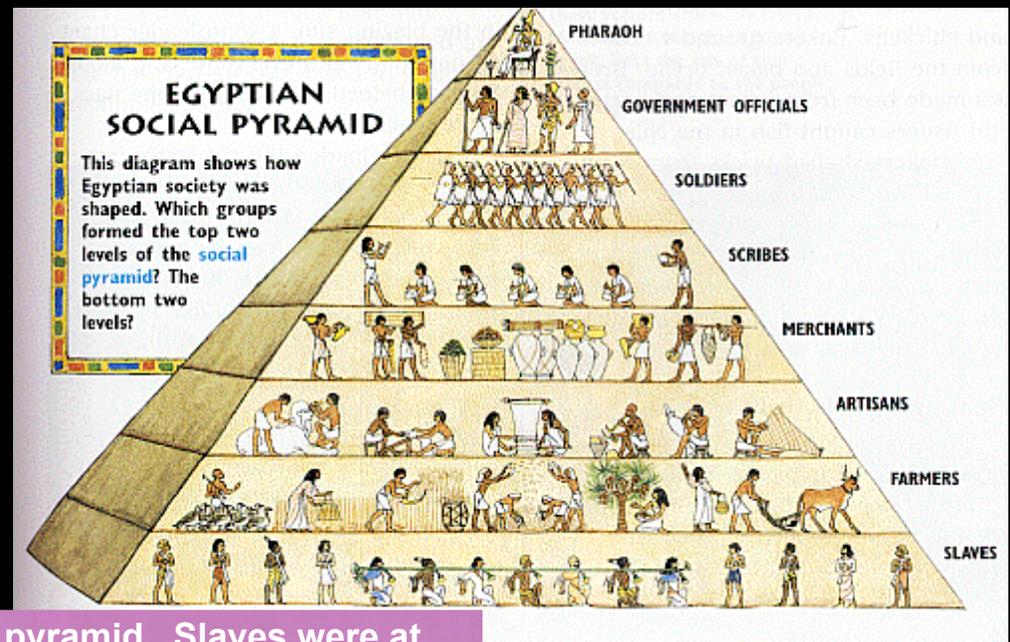
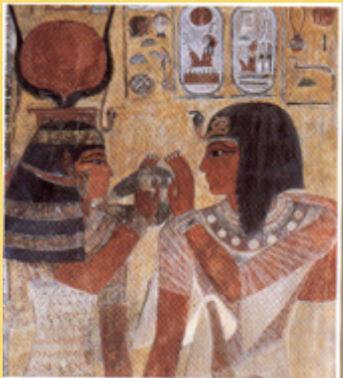
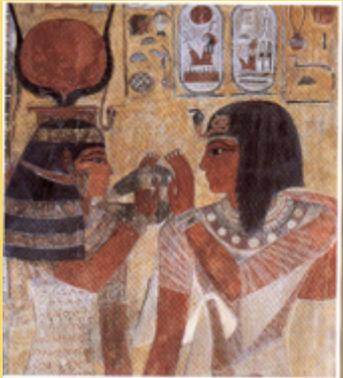
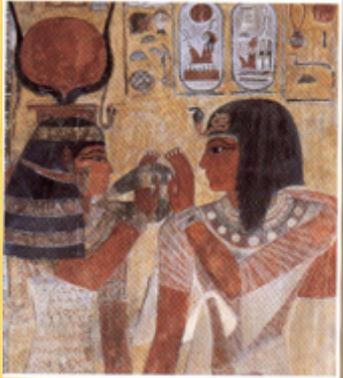
Scribes wrote and kept records

Some skilled Egyptian artists built stone or brick houses & temples, other artists made pottery, incense, mats, furniture, linen clothing, sandals, or jewelry

Some Egyptians traded with other Africans on the upper Nile

Egyptians created a government that divided its empire into 42 provinces. - Ancient Egypt was one of world's first organized governments





Egyptian society resembled a pyramid. Slaves were at the bottom of this pyramid, they were followed by: farmers, artisans, merchants, scribes, soldiers, and government officials. At the very top of this pyramid was the Pharaoh

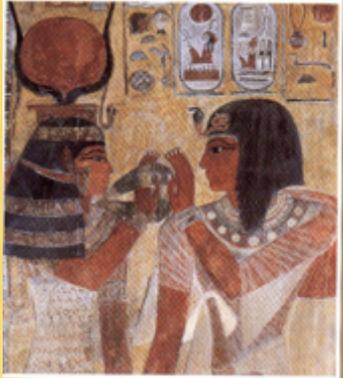
Slavery was an important part of Egyptian society. **Prisoners** captured in war were made slaves., as well as **people in debt** or **criminals**.



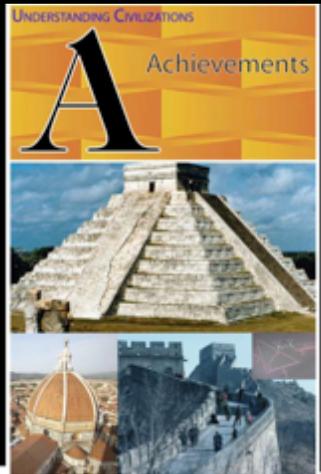
Even slaves had rights, they could own personal items, inherit land from their masters and even be set free

Egypt was one of the best places in the ancient world to be a woman. Women had almost equal rights & could own property. Most cared for children+home. Some worked jobs outside of the home

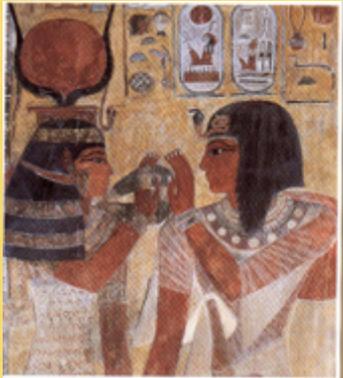
Children in Ancient Egypt had dolls, board games, marbles; played ball games. Only the wealthiest children attended schools run by scribes or priests. Most children learned to do the jobs their parents did.



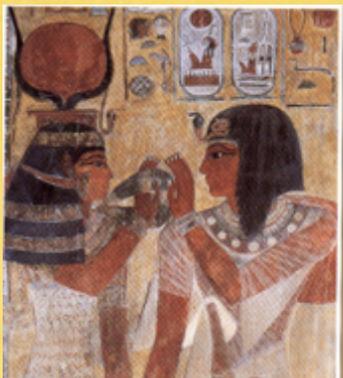
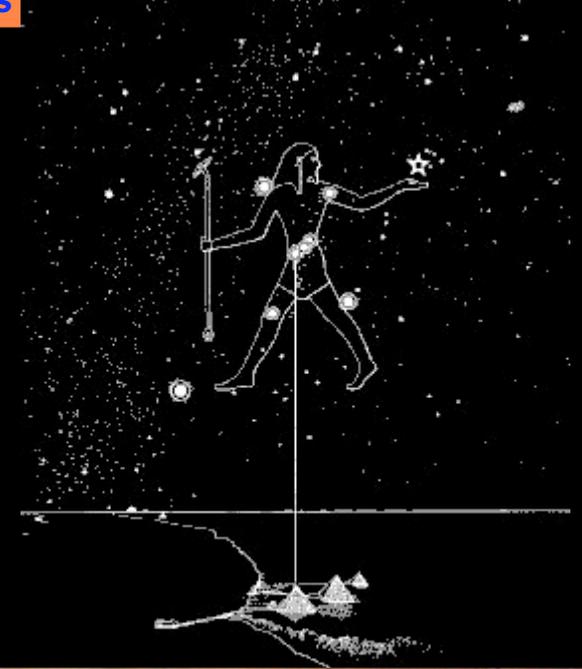
Astronomy - Priests studied world to find ways to please the gods...**They studied the sky for religious reasons.**



Used **365-day cycle of star** to create first practical calendar
- star used now called **Sirius**



Geometry - Egyptians developed some of the first geometry. **Surveyors used knotted ropes to mark boundaries washed out by floods.**



Medicine - Egyptian doctors prepared bodies for burial, knew body parts.
Performed some of the first surgeries

Some of the doctors practiced **Herbalism** the art of creating medicines from plants

Ancient Egyptian doctors believed that the heart controlled thought, brain circulated blood



Early Egyptians wrote with pictures and symbols. Earliest examples in use from **3000 B.C.**
System of writing called Hieroglyphics **Hieroglyphics** use picture/signs to represent sounds

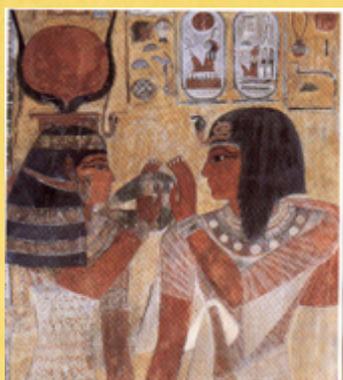
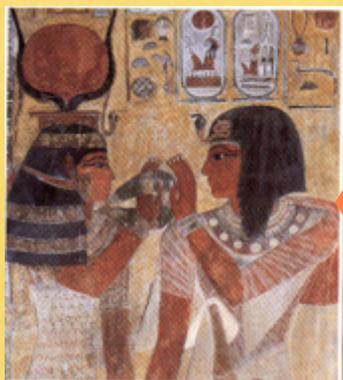
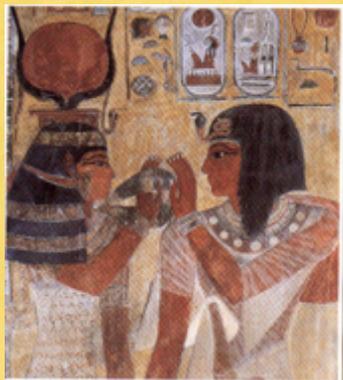
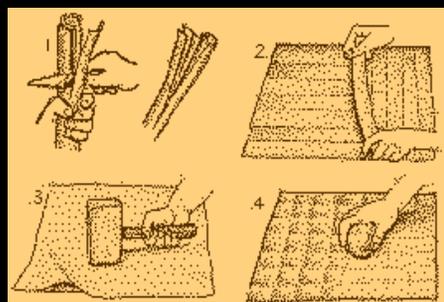


Started with 700 characters but grew to 6,000 characters
Customary to carve story of persons life on walls of their tomb. Most Egyptian written records were recorded on Papyrus

Papyrus was paper made from reeds that grew in Nile delta

Layers of reed were pasted together and flattened.

Pens were made from long, sharp reeds



Egyptians had a positive outlook on life. Egyptians believed that the gods favored them. Unlike the Mesopotamians, they believed in a happy afterlife.

Afterlife is a life believed to follow death. Many ancient cultures believed afterlife was miserable

Ancient Egyptians were polytheists.

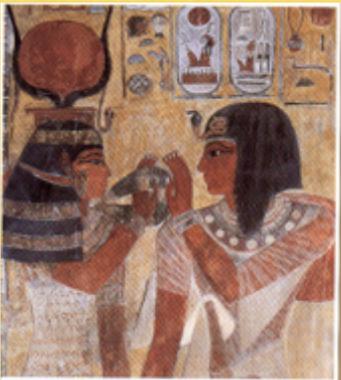
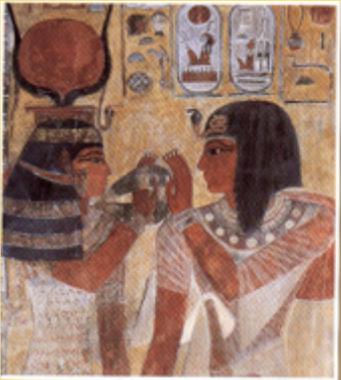
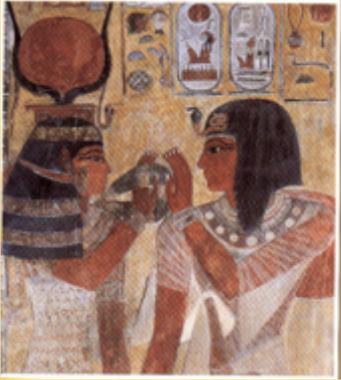
Polytheism is the belief in many gods

The Egyptians worshipped gods that were related to the afterlife and to parts of nature - such as the sun, river, and plant life.

Egyptians believed death was another stage of life. They believed the spirits of the dead made their way to the afterlife in heavenly boats. They believed the dead went to a place called **"Next World"** A place filled with comfort and happiness. Egyptians believed that to enjoy life in the "Next World" they needed their earthly bodies

Dead bodies were embalmed. **Embalm** means to preserve a body after death. so that people would have their bodies in afterlife

Egyptians removed all organs but the heart. Filled body with salt, herbs. Covered body with oils and linen wraps. The Egyptians, through this process created a **Mummy** - a body dried so it won't decay



Lesson 3 The Pyramid Builders

At one time a vast desert separated lower and upper Egypt. Each was ruled by a different king



Lower Egyptian King wore a red crown

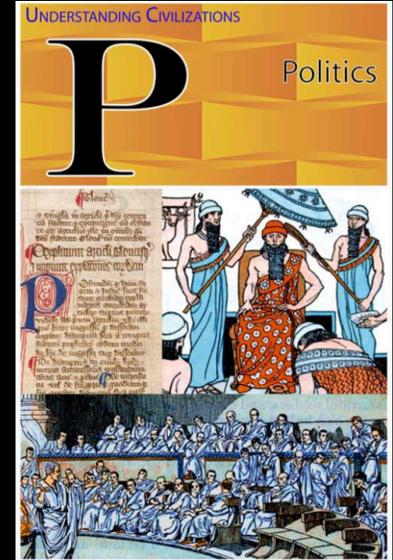


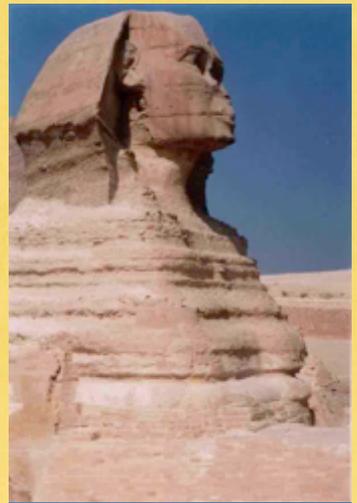
Upper Egyptian King wore a white crown



-In 3100 B.C. **MENES** or Narmer (**king of upper Egypt**) swept into lower Egypt and united the two kingdoms (Forever changing Egyptian History)

Upon unification, Kings of Egypt wore a **double crown (1/2 white/red)**

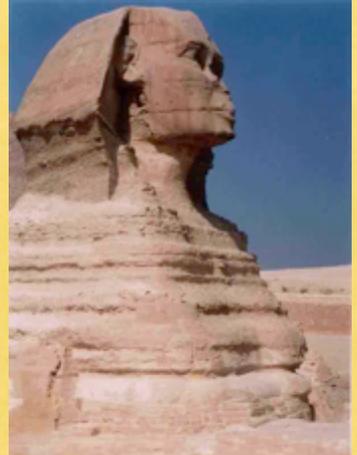




Menes built **capital city** Named **MEMPHIS**

Menes constructed a great palace at Memphis. After that, Egypt's supreme ruler was called **PHARAOH** which means "Great Palace" Pharaoh is the title given to the kings of Egypt - Egyptian Pharaohs were worshipped as a god

When a Pharaoh died he was usually replaced by his oldest son



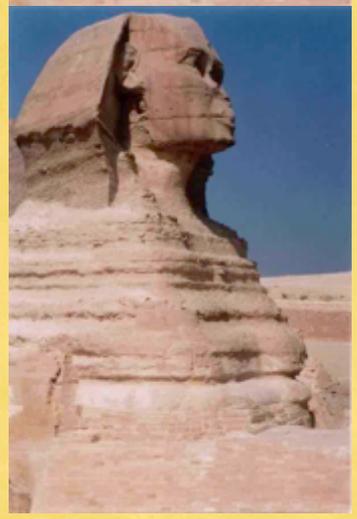
The order in which royal family members inherit a throne is called **Succession**

The first dynasty began in Egypt around 2925 B.C.

A **Dynasty** is a line of rulers from the same family

During its time of greatness Egypt had 31 dynasties

Historians group Egypt's dynasties into 3 time periods known as kingdoms.



Egypt's three kingdoms were called **The Old Kingdom, The Middle Kingdom, And the New Kingdom**

Egyptians believed **Pharaohs were gods** They were seen as all powerful. The people blamed the pharaohs for hard times, in such hard times a rival might replace the pharaoh and start a new dynasty.

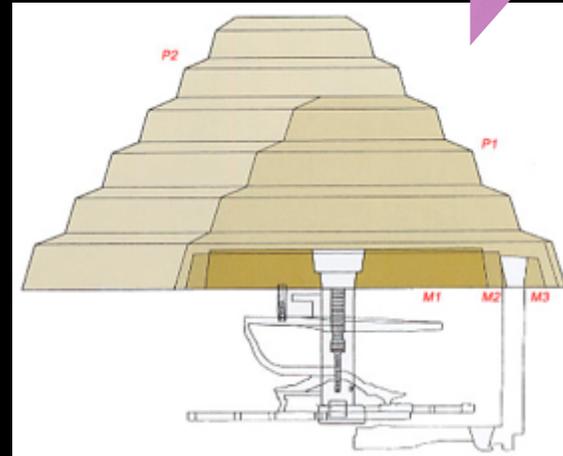
Since the Pharaohs were seen as gods, government & religion were not separate. Priests had much power, were often high officials in government

First rulers were buried in **underground tombs**, topped by mud bricks soon pharaohs wanted more permanent monuments. They replaced the mud brick monuments with a small pyramid built of brick or stone

A **pyramid** is a structure shaped like a triangle with four sides that meet at a point

The first of the large pyramids was built for **Pharaoh Djoser** by the great architect **Imnhotep**.

It was called a **Step Pyramid** because its sides rise like giant steps



oldest-known large stone structure in world

The largest pyramid, called the **GREAT PYRAMID** was ordered built by Pharaoh **KHUFU** sometime around 2600 B.C. to show the world his greatness.



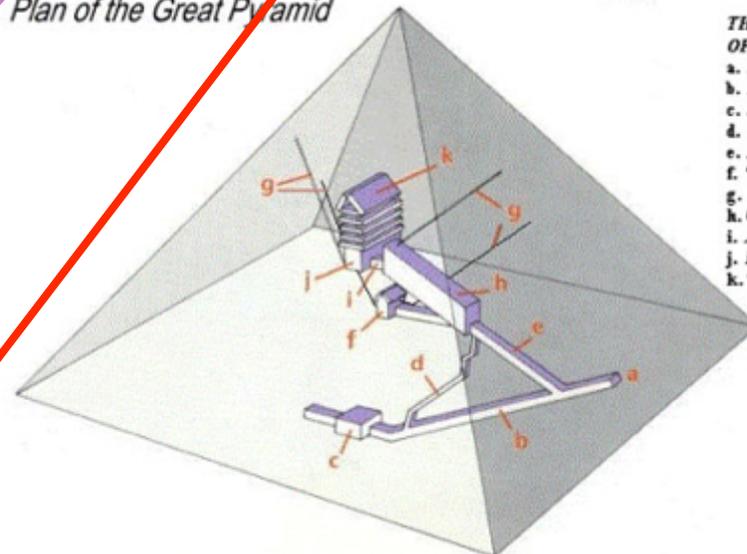
Great Pyramid was **500 ft. tall** (height of a 48 story building)

Each side was about 760 feet long

Greek historian **HERODOTUS** claims that Khufu's pyramid used **between 20,000-100,000 workers and took 20 years to complete.** Farmers did the heavy labor of hauling stone during the season when the Nile flooded their lands

2.3 million stone blocks cut, pulled up ramps, dragged into place

Plan of the Great Pyramid



THE INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE PYRAMID OF KHUFU

- a. Entrance
- b. Descending Passageway
- c. Subterranean Chamber
- d. Well Shaft
- e. Ascending Passageway
- f. "Queen's" Chamber
- g. "Ventilation Shafts"
- h. Grand Gallery
- i. Antechamber
- j. King's Chamber
- k. "Relieving Chambers"

Egyptians stopped building pyramids, in part due to robbery
- grave robbers often stole the tombs treasures, even the mummies

Egyptians believed robbery kept the buried from a happy afterlife

Pharaohs built secret tombs in the **Valley of the Kings**
- built during New Kingdom to protect treasures, bodies

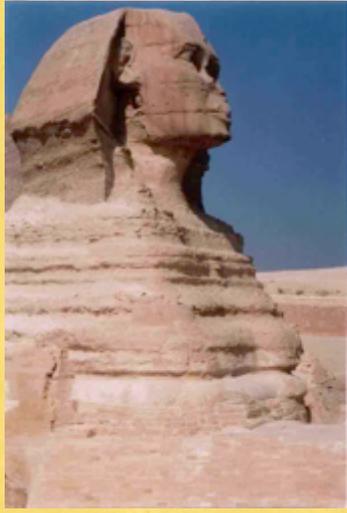
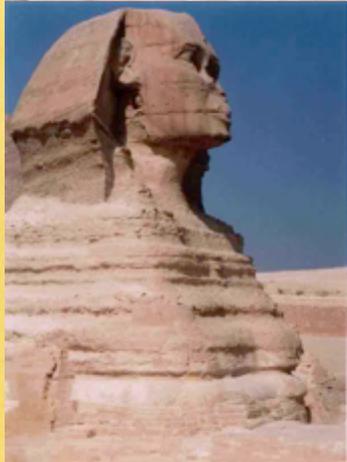
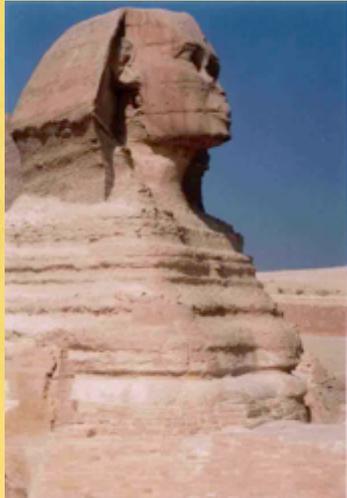
The Valley received its name because many Pharaohs and other rulers of the kingdom were buried there. At least sixty-three tombs of pharaohs, nobles, and queens dot the Valley of the Kings.



Both the pyramids and the tombs had several passageways that led to different rooms to confuse robbers

- queens, other relatives sometimes buried in other rooms

Wall paintings, sculptures glorified the dead person & the gods



Rulers during the **Middle Kingdom** faced challenges from outside Egypt

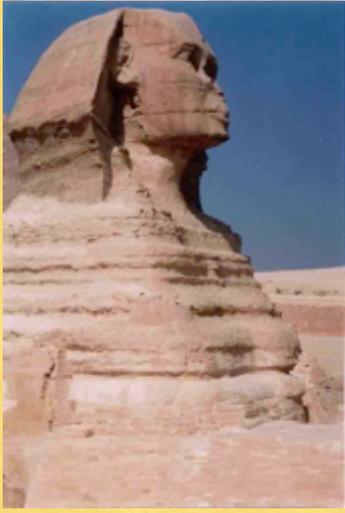
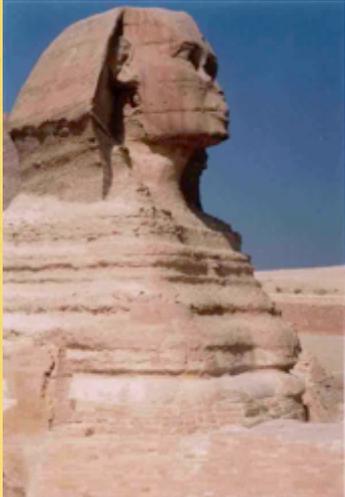
In 1800 B.C. Egypt was overrun by an **invading army of Nomads** known as the **Hyksos**

The Hyksos conquered Egypt through the use of weapons unfamiliar to the Egyptians such as: horse-drawn chariots, swords, and metal armor



While the Hyksos ruled Egypt, the Egyptians learned important military skills from them

-Around 1574 B.C. the Egyptians used their new found skills to drive the Hyksos out of Egypt



Lesson 4 The New Kingdom

Powerful New Kingdom rulers **moved** the capital from **Memphis to Thebes**

Queen Hatshepsut was **first woman pharaoh** of Egypt

Daughter of a great Pharaoh as well as a wife of pharaoh who died.
She ruled with stepson Thutmose III; became sole ruler in 1472 B.C.

Hatshepsut **expanded** Egypt through **trade** as well as **war**

Brought Egypt riches with trade expeditions, such as one to Punt

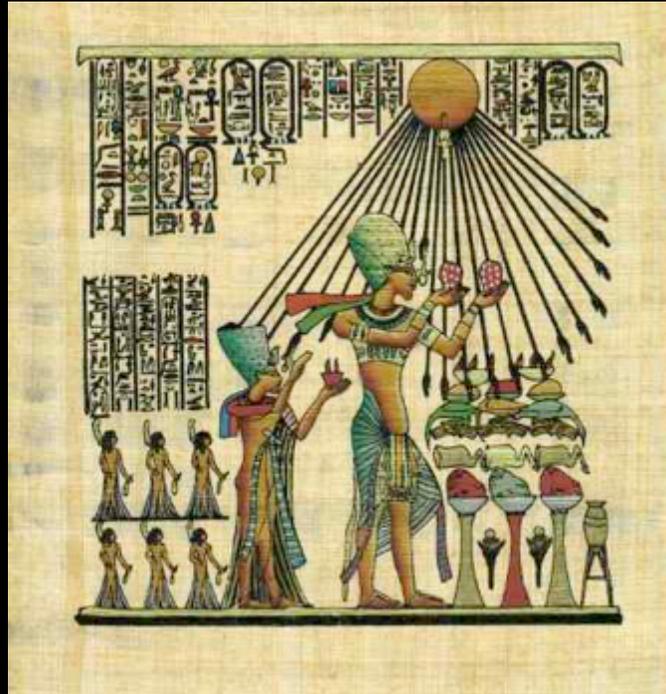


Pharaohs Hatshepsut was eager to proclaim her glory.
One type of Monument that she constructed was an **Obelisk**—four-sided shafts with pyramid-shaped tops carved from red granite; hieroglyphs describe her deeds



Akhenaton became pharaoh in 1353 B.C.

He raised sun god **Aton** to highest status, closed other gods' temples **for first time** in Egypt's history, Egyptians worshiped **one** god



Priests serving other gods lost power, became angry

to avoid conflict, Akhenaton moved capital 200 miles away

new capital city was called Akhetaton

Under Akhenaton, art showed realistic pharaohs, not "perfect" ones

Akhenaton's new religion didn't last long after his death

Three years later, a young relative named **Tutankhamen (Tut)** became pharaoh in 1333 B.C.

the young king had advisers to help him rule Egypt

advisors convinced Tutankhamen to reject the new religion and **return Egypt to the worship of the old gods**



Ramses II ruled in 1279 B.C., 44 years after Tutankhamen died.

He wanted to make Egypt powerful through war. extended territory south into Nubia and to eastern Mediterranean

Ramses II led his army against old Egyptian enemies, the **Hittites**

Nobody won battle, but Ramses II claimed victory

Ramses II later **negotiated first - known peace treaty with Hittites**

He built city called House of Ramses with four 66-foot statues of himself (wanted to appear godlike)

Ramses II reigned until the age of 90, in 1213 B.C.

His 66-year reign was among history's longest, stabilized governments

Reign was time of peace—no enemies after Hittite treaty

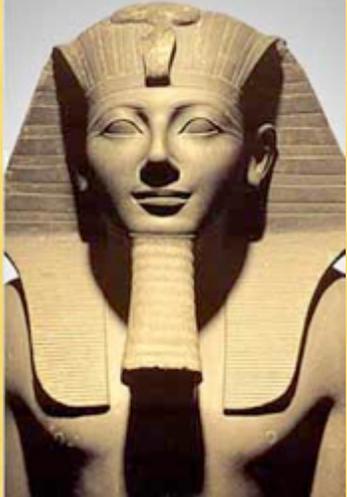
- Nile flooding was predictable during reign, so crops were plentiful



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Following Ramses' II death, the central government weakened

After about 1070 B.C., a series of foreign powers ruled Egypt





Alexander the Great of Macedonia conquered Egypt

- Macedonians ruled after Alexander's death

- last **Macedonian** ruler was queen **Cleopatra**

• Eventually **Roman Empire** conquered Egypt



ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Macedonia General who
spread the Greek Culture



CLEOPATRA

Last Macedonian Ruler