

Ancient Egypt

The Gift of the Nile



♀ Ancient Egypt ♀

- Δ Introduction
- Δ Geography
- Δ Unification
- Δ The Old Kingdom
- Δ The Middle Kingdom
- Δ The New Kingdom
- Δ Egypt's Legacy
- Δ Unit Review



MUMMIES,



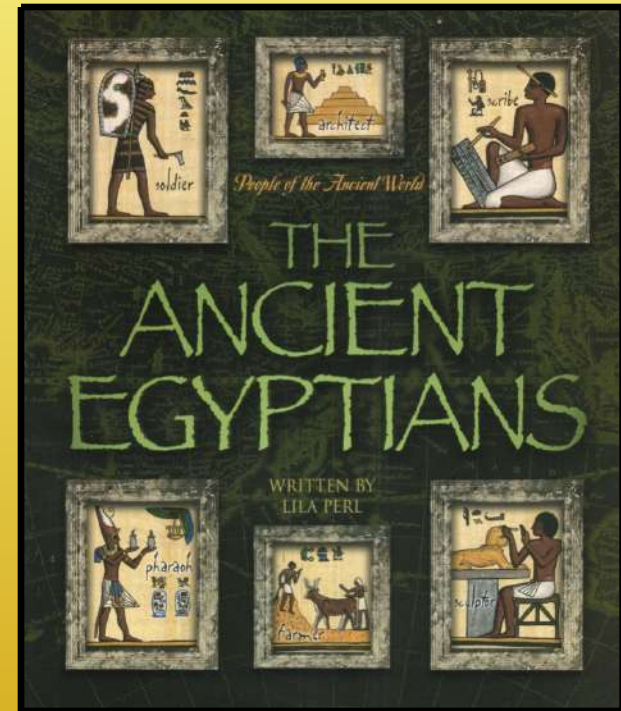
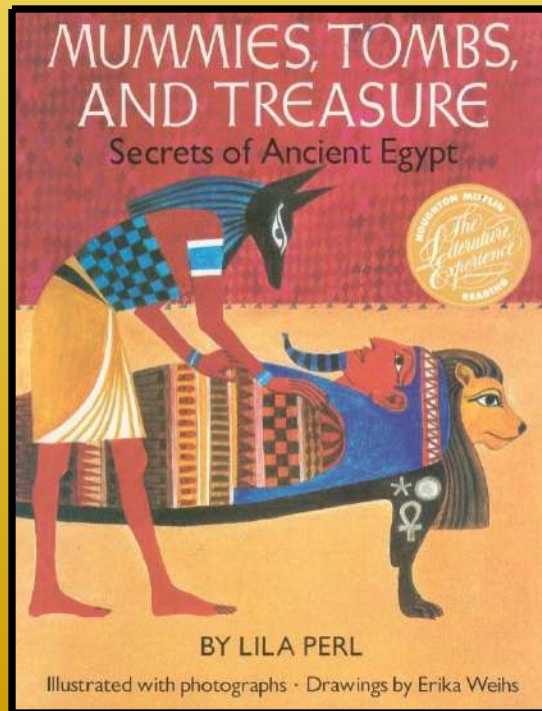
TOMBS,

& TREASURE



Non-Fiction Texts

Mummies, Tombs, and Treasure: Secrets of Ancient Egypt



The Ancient Egyptians

Ancient Egyptian Time

An Explanation

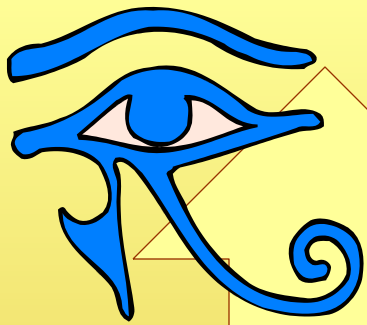
First, the Egyptians developed a lunar calendar of 354 days.

In time, the Egyptians created a more accurate 360-day solar calendar

BC – Means "Before Christ"

AD – Means "Anno Domini" (The Year of Our Lord)

Both of these terms were adopted during the early formation of the Roman/Christian calendar.



Ancient Egyptian Timeline

Archaic Era
6000 bc

Egypt was a grassland. Nomads traveled in search of food

Early Dynastic
3200 bc - 2780 bc

King Menes united Upper & Lower Egypt. Established capital at Memphis.

Old Kingdom
2780 bc - 2258 bc

Age of Pyramids. First man made mummies

Middle Kingdom
2134 bc - 1786 bc

Rise of the Middle Class – trade becomes the center of the economy.

New Kingdom
1570 bc - 1085 bc

Major trading expeditions. Akhenaten and Queen Hatshepsut

Ptolemaic Dynasty
304 bc - 30 bc

Alexander the Great conquers Egypt. Cleopatra is the last Pharaoh

Roman Period
30 bc - 640 ad

Romans take control of Egypt. Egypt never rises to greatness again.

INTRODUCTION TO EGYPT

- "Misr" - Ancient name of Egypt
- Egypt was first settled about 5000 B.C. (7000 years ago) by nomads
- Egyptian Civilization developed because of the Nile River



Egyptian Geography

- ❖ located in the northeast corner of Africa
- ❖ surrounded by natural barriers:
 - desert
 - mountains
 - Mediterranean Sea

PROVIDED
PROTECTION



The Nile River



- Early people settled this area because of its location near a source of water.
- The Nile River Valley had virtually no rainfall of its own.
- Egypt was called "The Gift of the Nile" by Herodotus, a Greek historian.

- flows north more than 4,000 miles into the Mediterranean Sea
world's longest river

- branches create a triangle shaped delta from deposited silt



The Important Uses of the Nile

1. Drinking & Bathing

- The Nile provided the daily necessities of life in Ancient Egypt
- Egyptians depended upon the annual flooding of the Nile



The Important Uses of the Nile

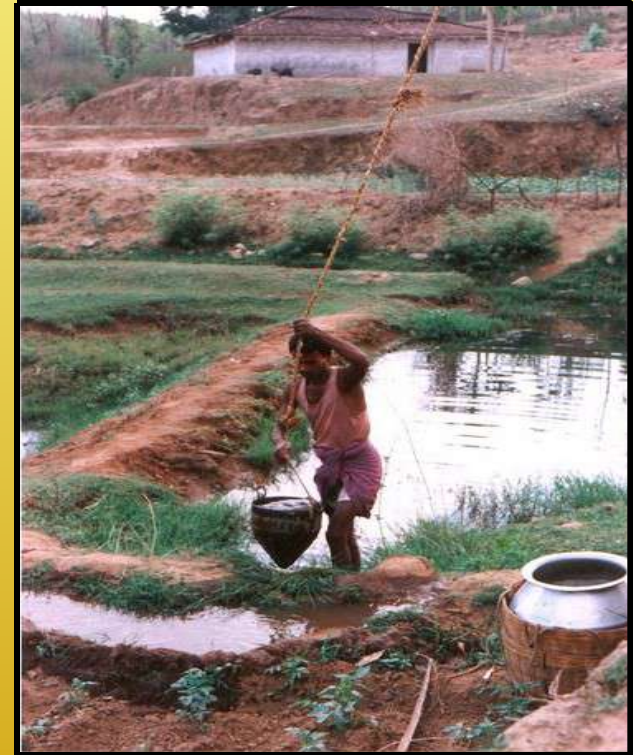
2. Agriculture

- **Inundation:** *June - October* - **SHAIT**
 - time of rising flood waters
 - farmers had time to build
- **Emergence:** *November - February* - **PIRUIT**
 - the return of the water to the river
 - planted crops & trapped water for irrigation
- **Drought:** *March - June* - **SHEMU**
 - Harvest time



The Important Uses of the Nile

- The Nile provided rich soil (from the silt) and water, producing three to four times more crops than regular rain-fed soil. - made farming very productive, created a surplus
- The Egyptians invented the **shadouf** to help distribute water to the fields.
- The Egyptians invented the **plow**.
- The Egyptians **domesticated animals** to assist in farming.



The Important Uses of the Nile

3. Transportation

- Egyptians built boats and traveled the Nile
- The Nile linked all Egyptians - encouraged community life
- Encouraged trade - used the surplus crops for barter



REVIEW

1. _____ Egypt was protected from invaders because:

- a. the Nile River flooded every year
- b. it was surrounded by natural barriers;
desert, mountains, and the sea
- c. it was an island

2. _____ The Nile was important to the Egyptians for two main reasons:

- a. agriculture & transportation
- b. swimming & bathing
- c. fishing & water-skiing

REVIEW

3. _____ The flooding of the Nile River is known as:

- a. inundation
- b. emergence
- c. drought

4. _____ The Egyptians planted their crops during the time of the receding flood known as:

- a. inundation
- b. emergence
- c. drought

5. _____ The Egyptians harvested their crops during the time of:

- a. inundation
- b. emergence
- c. drought

REVIEW

6. _____ Egyptian farmers used irrigation to:

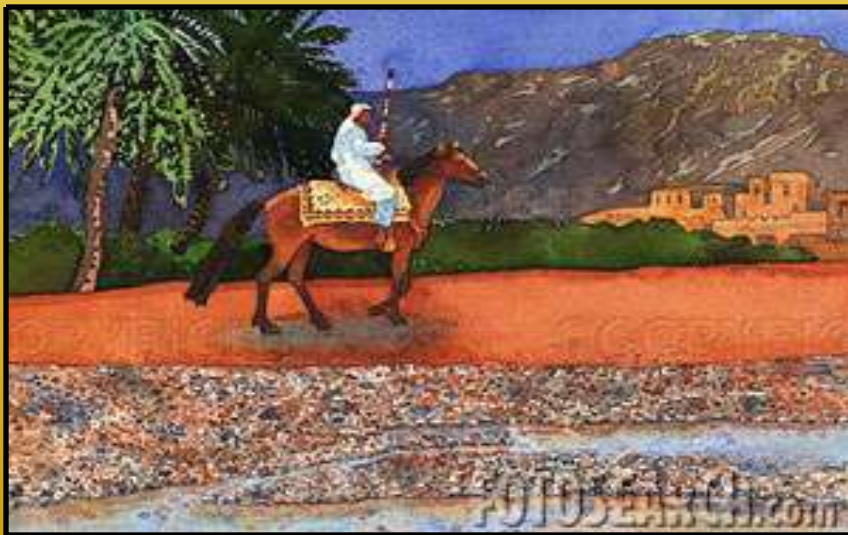
- a. water their crops
- b. make the soil more fertile
- c. control flood waters
- d. travel among the villages

**7. _____ Transportation on the Nile was
important to the Egyptian civilization
because:**

- a. it encouraged trade
- b. it linked all Egyptians
- c. both a & b

VOCABULARY

nomads: *a member of a people who have no fixed residence, but move from place to place usually seasonally and within a well-defined territory*



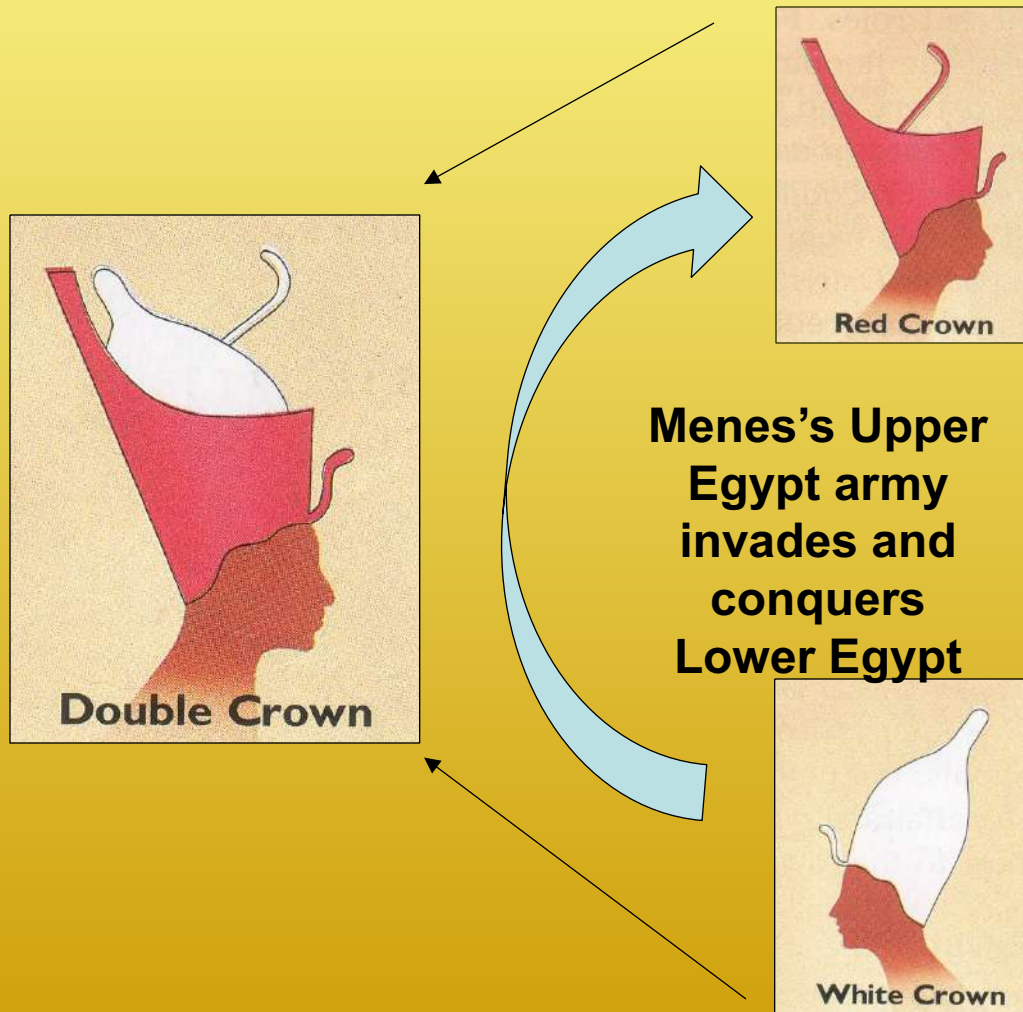
VOCABULARY

delta: *the alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river*

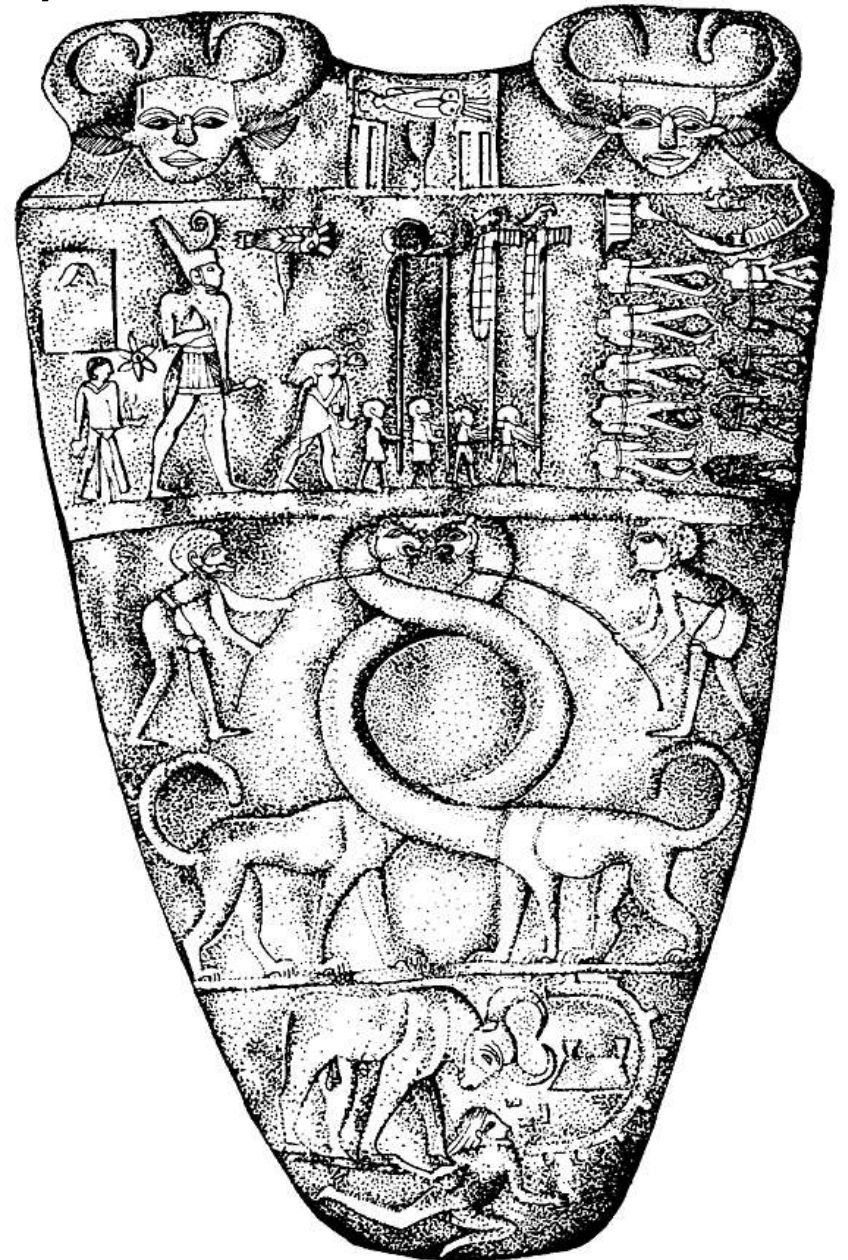
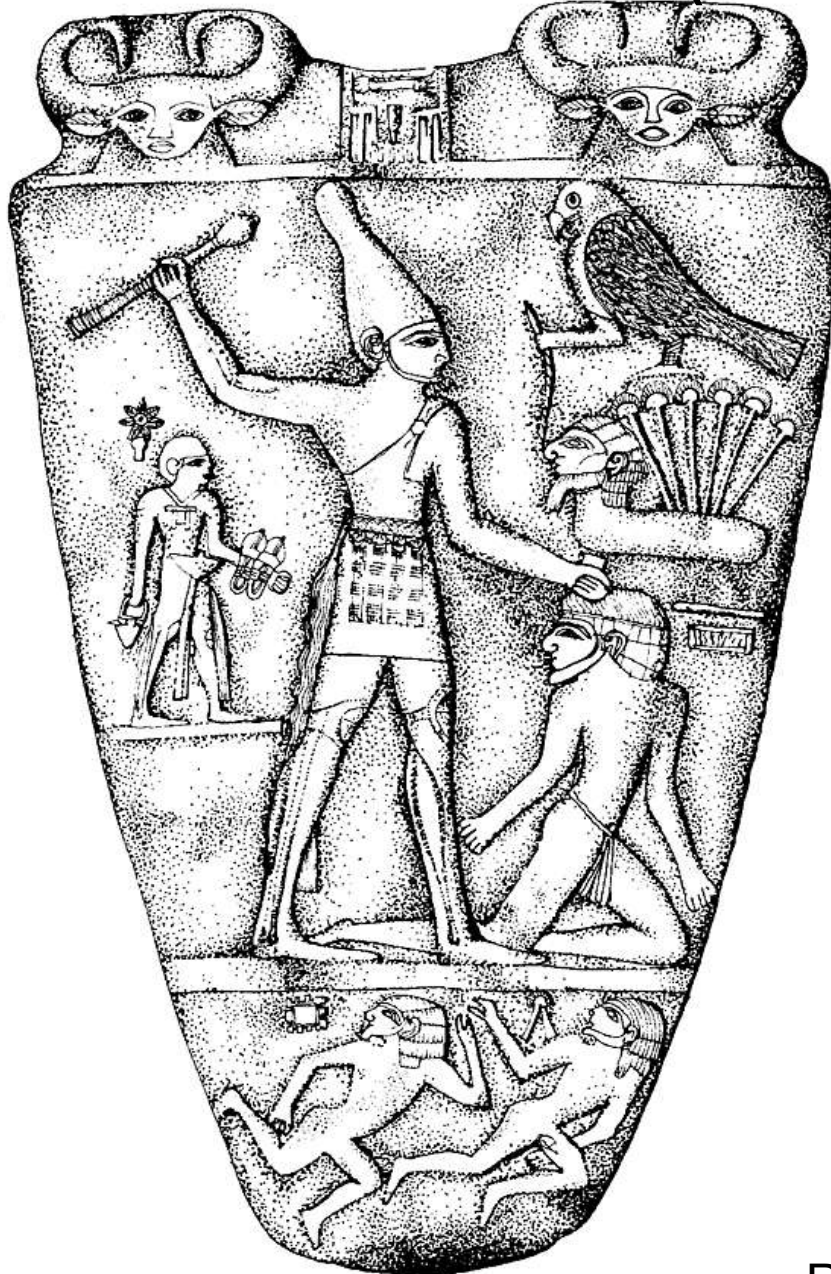
silt: *loose sedimentary material with rock particles deposited by a river*



UNIFICATION



Menes (Narmer) Palette



[Return](#)

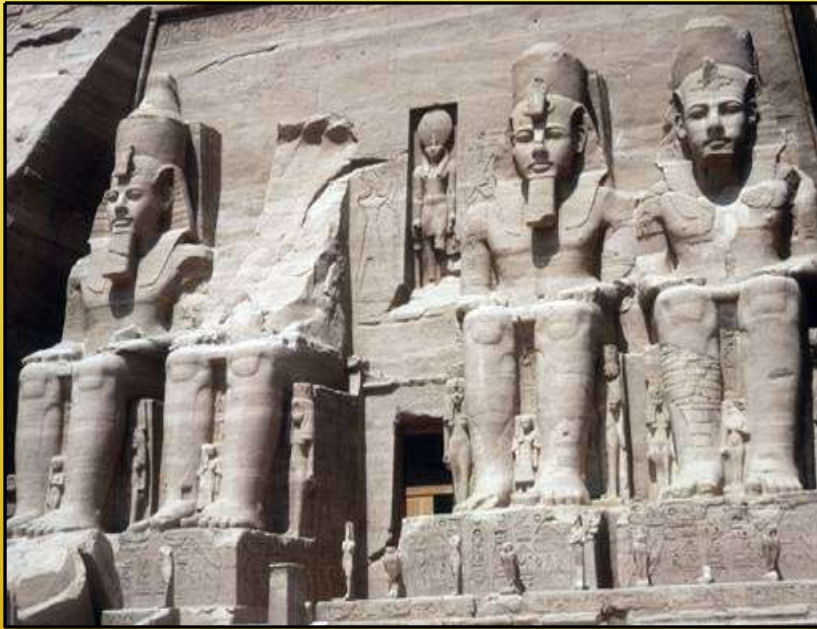
Pharaoh's Role in the Old Kingdom

Government

- Pharaoh appointed powerful local leaders called governors
- Governors collected taxes and served as local judges
- Governors made sure local flood waters were shared equally
- Governors reported to the Pharaoh in Memphis.



Pharaoh's Role in the Old Kingdom



Religion

- Egyptians believed that the Pharaoh was the child of Ra, the sun-god.
- Egyptians believed that Pharaoh gave life to Egypt & its people
- Egyptians worshipped the Pharaoh

Pharaoh's Role in the Old Kingdom

Economy

- Pharaoh was the center of Egypt's economy.
- Egypt's economy was based on agriculture
- Surplus was distributed through taxes: Pharaoh collected a portion of crops for taxes.
- Craftworkers depended upon the Pharaoh for work.
- Temple upkeep was the responsibility of the government.
- Trade was the way in which Egyptians were paid for their services.



The Great Pyramids

Religious Beliefs

- Religion was at the center of Egyptian life
- Practiced polytheism - worship of many gods
- Egyptian gods were often pictured as an animal or as a person's body with an animal's head.

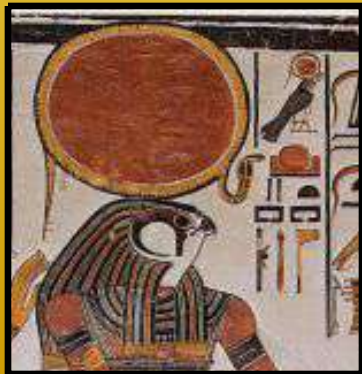


The Great Pyramids



Egyptian gods:

- The story of Osiris & Isis is the basis for the Egyptian belief in the afterlife
- Osiris: gave Egypt civilization, was killed by his jealous brother, Seth, who scattered his body in the Nile.
- Isis: wife of Osiris, gathered up his body parts and returned him to life.
- Re (Ra): (Horus) Sun-god, recognized by all Egyptians, son of Osiris & Isis



AFTERLIFE

CENTRAL BELIEF IN EGYPTIAN LIFE

- **BELIEF**
 - if the body was preserved, then the soul could continue to live
- **PRACTICE**
 - Mummification-preserving the bodies of the dead by embalming, then wrapping them in linen - “Mummies”
- The dry climate of Egypt helped to preserve the bodies naturally, at first.
- The Pharaoh was the first to be mummified - artificially.
- During the Old Kingdom, only the Pharaoh's body went through the elaborate ritual of mummification. If the Pharaoh was preserved, then he would see all of his subjects safely to their afterlife.

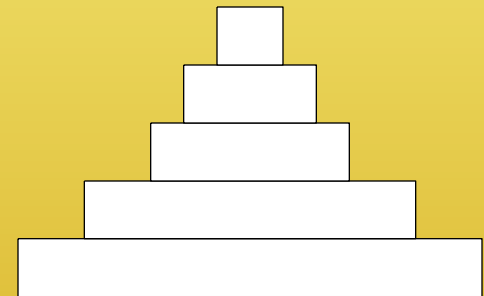


Pyramids

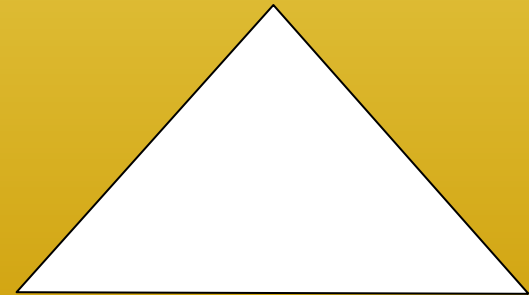
Mastabas were first used as tombs.



Then, a chief architect, IMHOTEP, built the step pyramid of King Zoser.



This design gave way to the smooth sided pyramids of Giza.



Pyramids



The Great Pyramid

- △ The Pyramids were considered "Houses of Eternity".
- △ Tallest human-made structure until the Eiffel Tower in the 1800's
- △ Took approximately 23 years to build
- △ All pyramids had to have a North-facing entrance, to align with the North Star.
- △ Built by farmers and other laborers during the Inundation (flood season)
- △ Most stones weigh 2.5 tons, but some weigh up to 80 tons
- △ Laborers used mud-slicked ramps to move the stones.



The Great Pyramid



The Great Pyramid



The Great Pyramid



The Great Pyramids



The Sphinx stands before the Pyramid of Pharaoh Khafre.

The Sphinx was carved from a single block of limestone left over in the quarry used to build the Pyramids.

The Sphinx is said to represent the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh.

The Great Pyramids



Image © 2005 DigitalGlobe

Google

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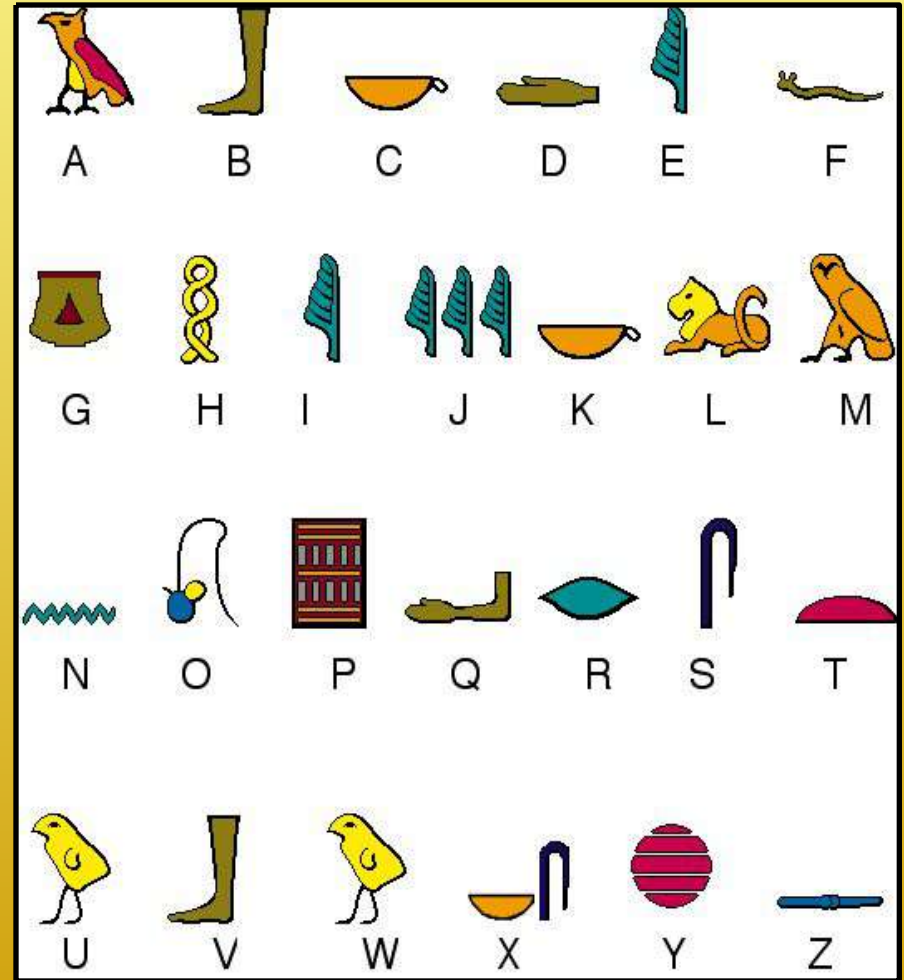
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A System of Writing

- **The Ancient Egyptians had no separate word for “art”, their word for “art” was the word for “writing”.**
- **This Egyptian “alphabet” was made up of about 800 picture-symbols called HIEROGLYPHS.**
- **The word HEIROGLYPHICS means “sacred writing”**



A System of Writing



- The Egyptians considered **HIEROGLYPHS** sacred and believed that they conveyed the words of the gods.
- **HIEROGLYPHICS** also helped to preserve the memory of deceased people.
- In order to keep track of government records, taxes, and the passage of time, the Egyptians developed a system of writing called **HIEROGLYPHICS**.

A System of Writing

PAPYRUS:

- The earliest form of paper
- Made from the papyrus reed that grew in the Nile
- The reeds would be criss-crossed and pounded down to a paper-like thickness.



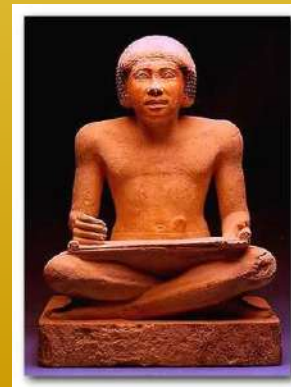
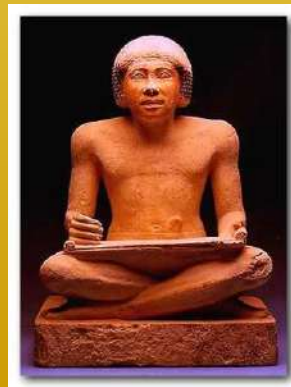
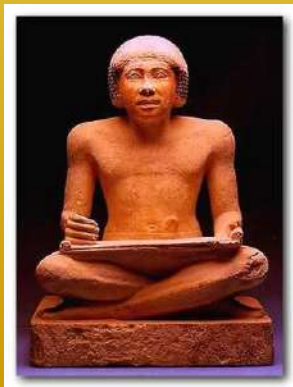
A System of Writing

Not all Egyptians could read or write hieroglyphics:

SCRIBES:

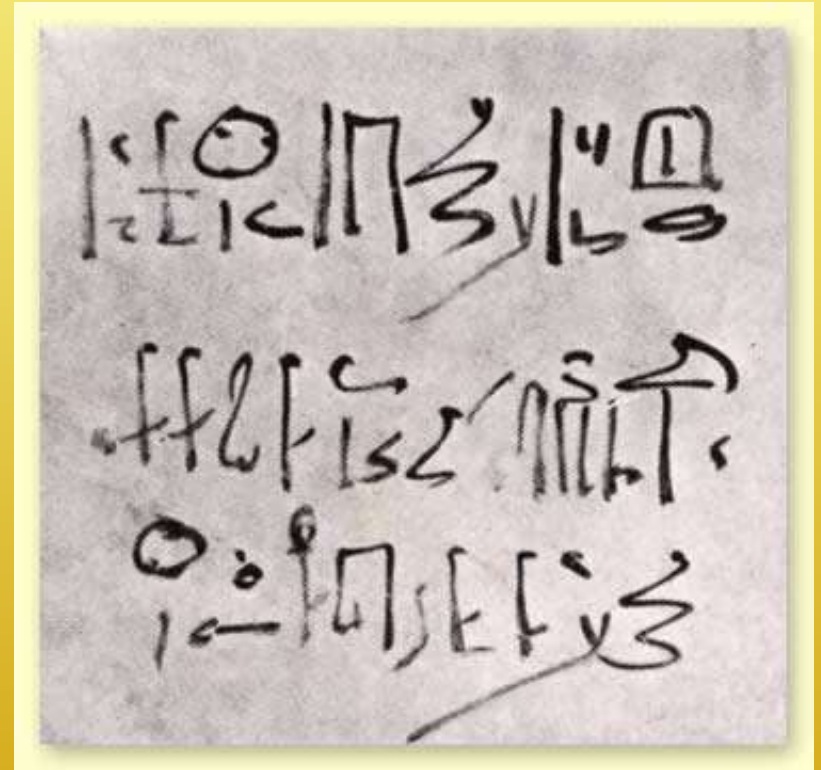
- △ **Pharaoh's record keepers**
- △ **Very Educated in reading, writing & math**
- △ **Highly respected**
- △ **Only boys could become SCRIBES**
- △ **A SCRIBE'S training started at the age of 10**
- △ **SCRIBES used rolls of PAPYRUS to write on**

Only the SCRIBES used HIEROGLYPHICS.



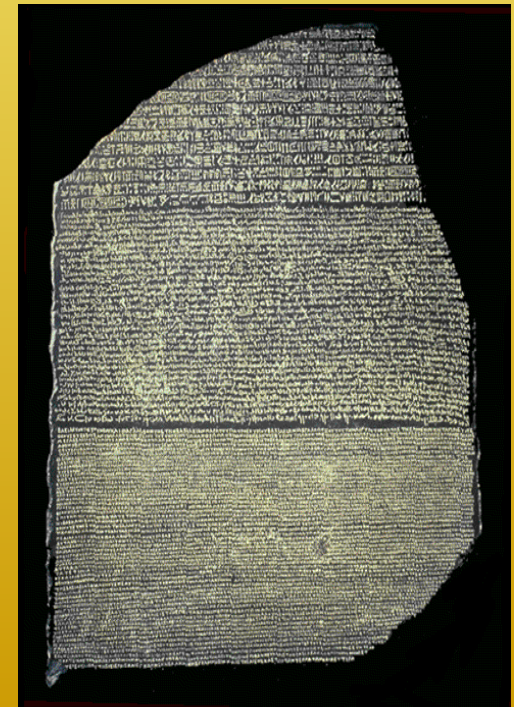
A System of Writing

- The Common people of Egypt used a form of writing called “hieratic”, a form of script writing.
- Eventually, the responsibility of reading & interpreting the **HIEROGLYPHS** fell to the priests. Even **SCRIBES** lost the ability to read the ancient symbols.
- By 400 AD, no one could read the **HIEROGLYPHS** anymore.



The Rosetta Stone

- The Rosetta Stone was the key that unlocked the mysteries of Egyptian hieroglyphics.
- Napoleon's troops discovered it in 1799
- The inscription is written on the stone three times, once in hieroglyphic, once in hieratic, and once in Greek.
- Jean Francois Champollion, a French Egyptologist, deciphered the hieroglyphic and hieratic texts by comparing them with the known Greek text.
- From this meager starting point, a generation of Egyptologists eventually managed to read much more than that



Return

VOCABULARY

Economy: the way in which the people of a country manage money and resources for the production of goods and services.



SURPLUS



TAXES

PHARAOH



TEMPLES

CRAFTWORKERS

**GOVERNMENT
BUILDING
PROJECTS**

BACK

The End of the Old Kingdom

- The economy began to be strained by huge government building projects.
- People became unhappy with the pharaoh's demands for taxes to pay for these projects.
- **Pharaoh Pepy III** ruled for 92 years, he eventually lost control over the central government - **local governors took over.**
- This period without any pharaohs lasted about 150 years - there were foreign invasions and disorder during this time.

The Middle Kingdom

2100BC ~ 1700BC

- Order was restored by **Mentohotep**:
 - strong military leader
 - restored unity to Egypt
 - moved the capital to **Thebes**
 - took control of **Nubia**
 - Nubian gold brought increased prosperity (economy improved)



The Middle Kingdom

2100BC - 1700BC



- Egypt's contact with other parts of the world increased, bringing foreign goods and **foreign ideas** to the Egyptian civilization.
- Egyptian trade increased with Western Asia, creating a new wealthy class of "common people" - **Middle Class**
- Outside groups began moving into Egypt - **Hyksos**

REVIEW

Lesson 2 Review

1. _____ The name for the kings of Ancient Egypt.
2. _____ The man responsible for deciphering hieroglyphics.
3. _____ The king who unified Egypt into one kingdom.
4. _____ "Sacred Writing"
5. _____ The way people manage money & resources for the production of goods and services.

Lesson 2 Review

6. _____ A professional writer of hieroglyphics who kept records & documents.
7. _____ A reed plant that grows along the Nile, used for making paper scrolls.
8. _____ A stone discovered in 1799 that helped to decipher hieroglyphics.
9. _____ The joining of two separate parts into one.
10. _____ The architect who built the first “step pyramid”

RETURN

HYKSOS

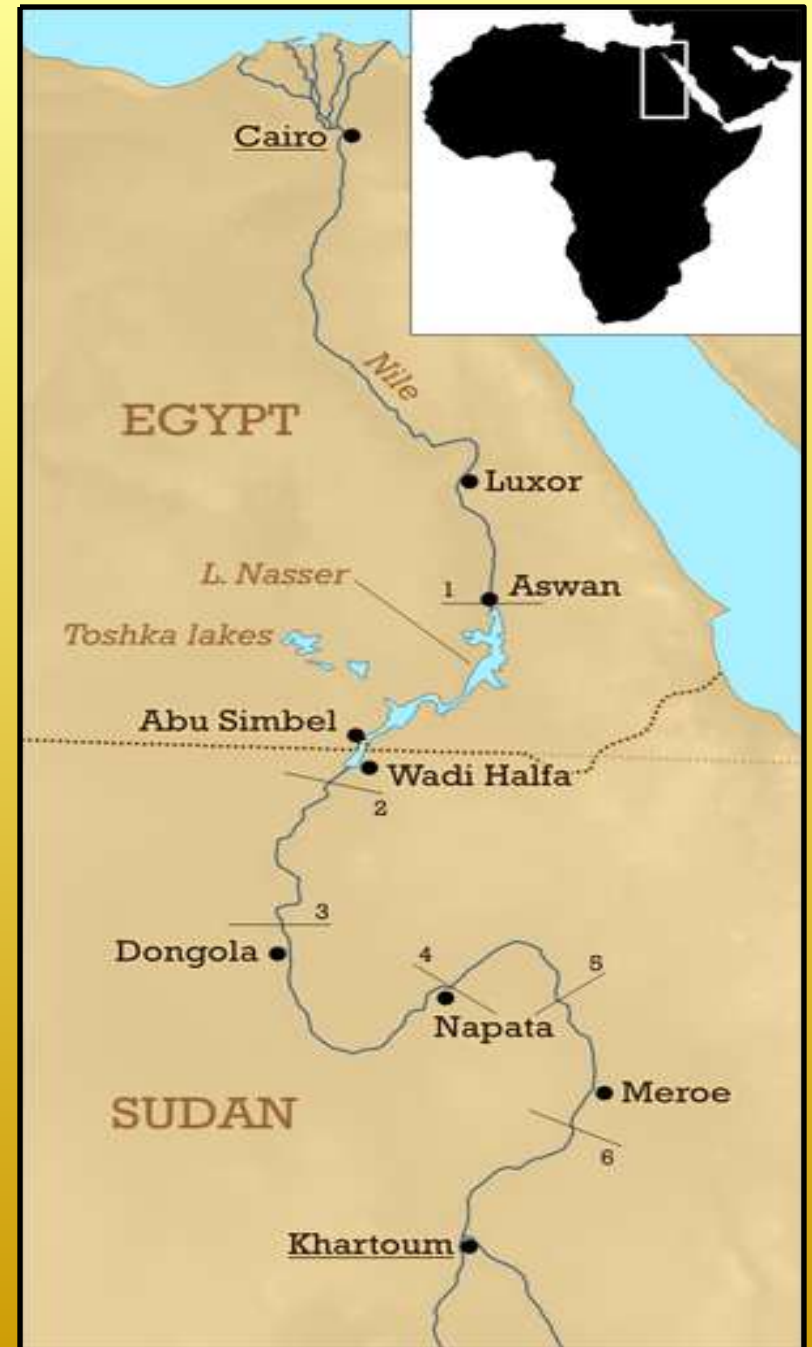
- The Hyksos were "hill-people" from Western Asia, who invaded and took over Lower Egypt for 150 years.
- The Hyksos utilized superior bronze weapons, chariots, and bows to help them take control of Egypt.
- The Egyptians learned how to build chariots from the Hyksos.
- Within 50 years, they had managed to take control of the important Egyptian city of Memphis.



RETURN

Nubia

- May have had a cultural impact on Egypt before 3200bc
- Located on the Upper Nile in the Sudan between modern day Egypt & Ethiopia.
- Its name is from the Egyptian word for "gold" - "nub"
- Very much influenced by Egyptians



Nubia

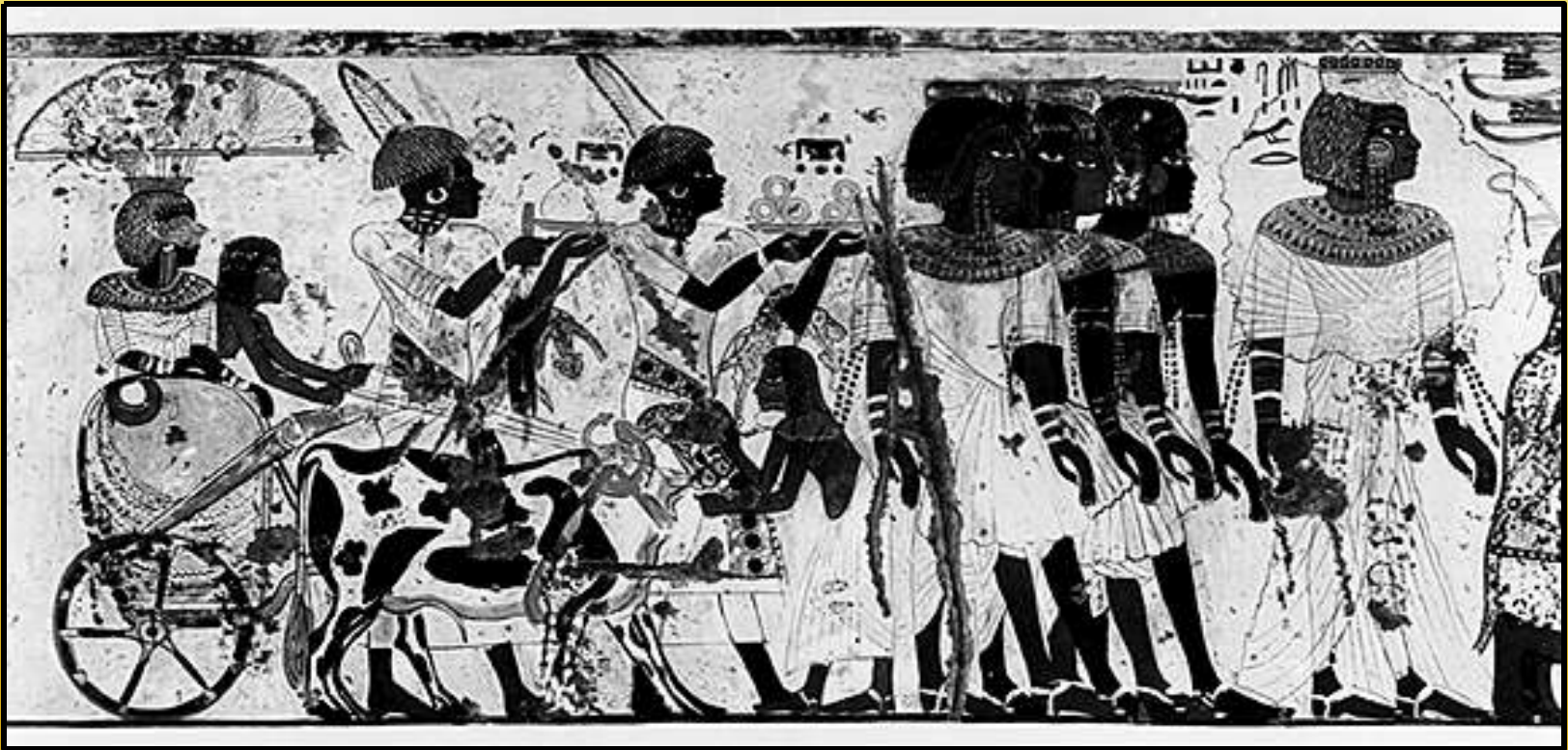


- Accepted Egyptian religion & art
- Used hieroglyphics, but later developed their own writing
- Built pyramids to serve as tombs of kings & queens, but smaller & shaped differently than Egyptian pyramids.
- Eventually won independence from Egypt



Nubia

- Skin color was not a determining factor in "race".
- If you lived as an Egyptian, you were Egyptian.



RETURN



Egyptian Capitals

Old Kingdom

- Memphis

Middle Kingdom

- Thebes

New Kingdom

- Amarna

- Thebes

Today

- Cairo

RETURN

Ancient Egyptian Society

- A person's position in society depended on what he or she did for a living.

SOCIAL PYRAMID- a diagram illustrating the divisions within a culture; usually showing the most powerful person or group at the peak and the least powerful groups at the bottom.

- **Nubian** soldiers made up a large part of the pharaoh's army & police force.
- **Syrian** princes were government officials.
- **Government Officials** owned most of the land.
- **Syrian & Nubian** craftworkers worked side by side with the Egyptians.

SLAVERY - the practice of one person owning another person.

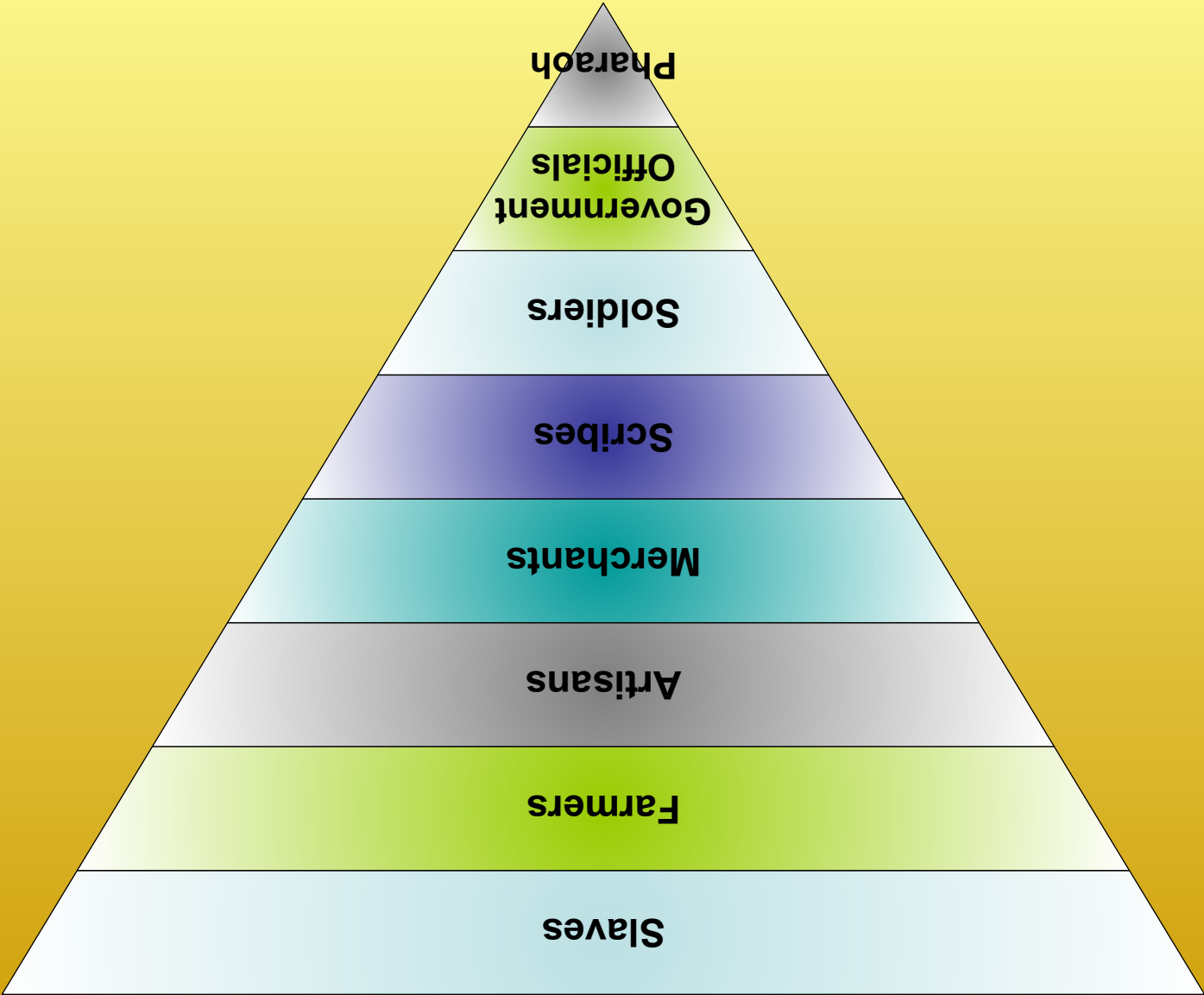
- **Slavery** was the lowest level in Ancient Egyptian society.
- Slaves came from the conquered lands of Nubia and Syria
- Slaves did the hardest work:
 - Mined gold in Nubia
 - Planted crops
 - Dug canals
 - Worked as house servants
- Egyptians bought slaves like merchandise.
- Slaves had the right to be treated fairly under the law.
- Slaves could own property.

Concept of “Middle Class”

- The **middle class** are those people who have economic independence, but not a great deal of social influence or power.



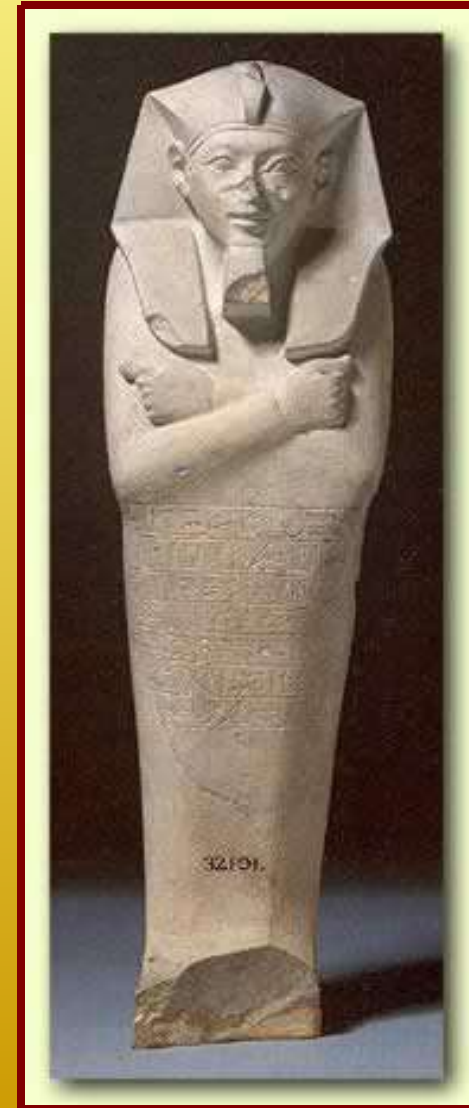
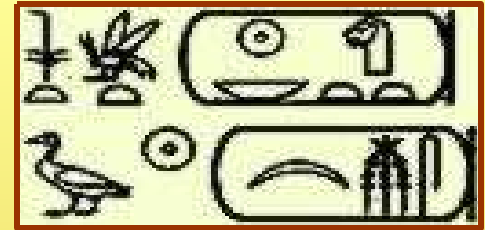
RETURN



The New Kingdom

- The defeat of the **Hyksos** by the pharaoh, **Ahmose**, began the New Kingdom
- During the New Kingdom, Egypt became an **EMPIRE**.
- Egypt's economy now included goods from other lands.
- Expansion & Trade
- Lebanon & Syria: silver, timber, wine
- Greece (across the Mediterranean): olive oil
- Nubia gave access to other African kingdoms, traded ebony, leopard skins, and elephant ivory. Egypt also gained gold, copper, and other precious stones.

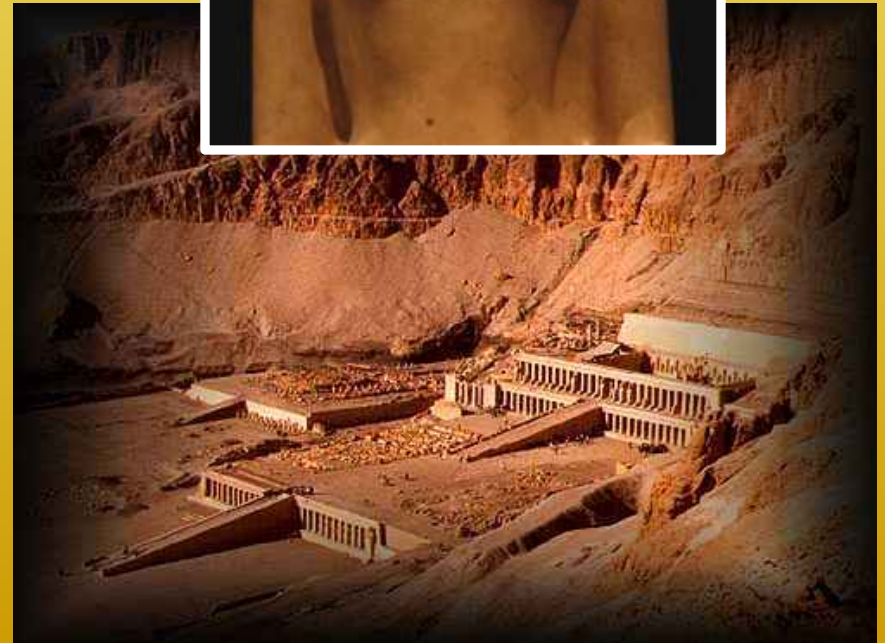
Traded goods brought new types of furniture, jewelry, and other fine goods for the pharaoh and wealthy families.



The New Kingdom Pharaohs

Hatshepsut

- One of Egypt's few female pharaohs
- Expanded trade further than any other pharaoh
- Her biggest trading expedition was to Egypt's neighbors in the south: **PUNT** – Egypt gained gold, perfumes, ivory, leopard skins, and even live apes.
- Hatshepsut's stepson finally overthrew her and tried to erase all mention of her name from all records.



The New Kingdom Pharaohs

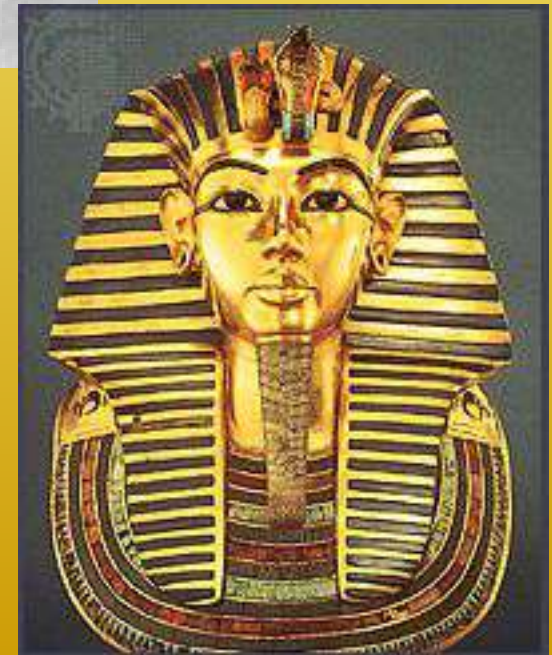
Akhenaton & Nefertiti

- Amenhotep IV and his wife, Queen Nefertiti, tried to make Egypt worship only one god - Aton (monotheistic)
 - Changed his name to Akhenaton "servant to Aton"
 - Moved the capital from Thebes to Amarna in the north
 - Ordered officials to destroy the images of old gods
 - Changed the style of art in Egypt
 - This change angered priest who were considered representatives of the old gods. The priests had lost much of their power.
 - When Akhenaton died, the old religion returned and the priests picked a new pharaoh that they could control - a boy king.

The New Kingdom Pharaohs

The Boy Pharaoh

- King Tutankhamen was 9 years old when he was chosen to replace Akhenaton.
- The priests of Egypt controlled King Tut, who died when he was only 19 years old.



King Tutankhamen's Tomb

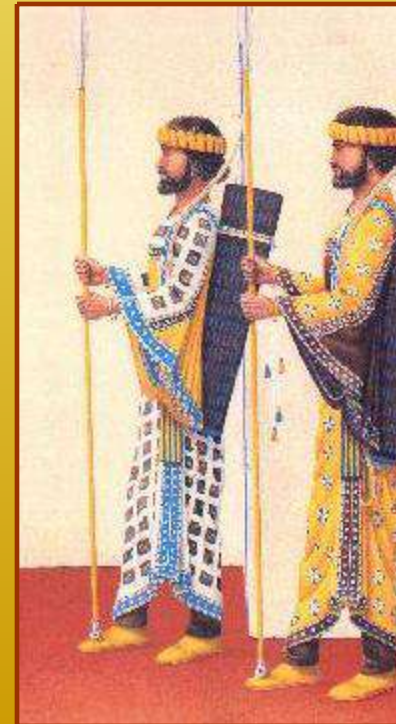
- Howard Carter, a British archeologist, discovered King Tut's tomb in 1922. The tomb contained everything Tut would need in the afterlife.
- We know about the Egyptian belief in the Afterlife mainly through the discoveries made by archeologists, like Carter. Tombs which contained riches, food, and other worldly provisions told us that the Ancient Egyptians expected their dead to need these things in the "next life".



The New Kingdom

The Fall of the New Kingdom

- After Tut, Egypt began to lose power.
 - Egypt began to fight wars with the surrounding people in present-day Israel, Syria, and Turkey
 - Their fiercest enemy was the Hittites
 - Rameses II, a very strong pharaoh, made peace with the Hittites for 67 years and returned some prosperity to Egypt.
 - In 525 BC the Persian army invaded and conquered Ancient Egypt - it never regained its previous glory.



Egypt's Legacy

Moving Ideas

- Ideas and skills were also traded throughout the Ancient World.
- The Egyptians made discoveries and advancements in medicine, mathematics, and astronomy.

Medicine In Egypt

- Most Egyptian doctors were actually priests who learned their skills in temple schools.
- For centuries, various medical knowledge was recorded by scribes.
- Egyptians performed the first surgeries.

Math & Science

- The Egyptians developed the mathematical rules necessary for building the pyramids.
 - They used their knowledge of math to understand and study the stars.
 - Pyramids had to be built facing true north – determined by the positioning of the North Star.
 - Identified five of the planets: “stars that know no rest”
 - Understood the basic concept of an eclipse
-
- These ideas and skills were spread to Egypt's neighbors, their knowledge became famous.
 - Egypt also gained knowledge from its neighbors – Hyksos (metal-working, chariots)

LESSON 3 REVIEW

1. _____ The man who discovered a famous tomb in 1922.
2. _____ This pharaoh ruled for 92 years and eventually lost control of the government to local governors at the end of the Old Kingdom
3. _____ One of the few female pharaohs, she led famous a trading expedition.
4. _____ He restored order & unity at the start of the Middle Kingdom.

LESSON 3 REVIEW

5. _____ The boy king, he ruled only 10 years.
6. _____ The pharaoh who tried to make Egypt believe in only one god.
7. _____ The pharaoh who drove out the Hyksos at the end of the Middle Kingdom.
8. _____ The "hill-people" from Western Asia, who invaded and took over Lower Egypt for 150 years.

LESSON 3 REVIEW

9. _____ Egypt conquered this land for its gold mines.
10. _____ Lower Nubia, an ancient & wealthy kingdom that gave Egyptians access to trade routes into Southern African kingdoms.
11. _____ Egypt traded for olive oil and silver with this civilization across the Mediterranean Sea.
12. _____ A Southern Kingdom, believed to be present day Ethiopia or Somalia, to which the Egyptians traveled in a huge expedition to trade for gold, perfume, ivory, incense, and live apes.
13. _____ The capital of Egypt during the Middle & New Kingdoms

LESSON 3 REVIEW

14. _____ A group of people who go on a trip for a set reason.
15. _____ A group of lands and people ruled by one government.

RETURN

Hittites

- Originally from present day Turkey
- Invaded and warred with Egypt many times during the New Kingdom

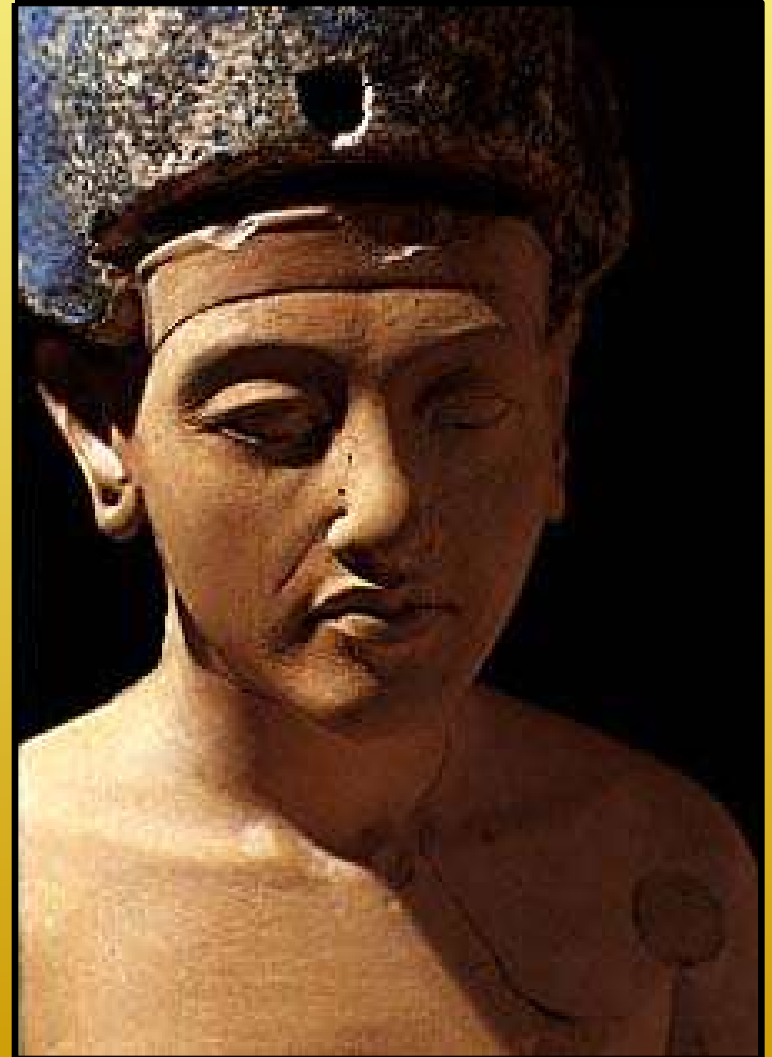


RETURN

The Amarna Period



The Amarna Period



The Amarna Period



RETURN

EMPIRE



- A group of lands and people ruled by one government
- Egypt created an empire by invading and then incorporating Nubia and other ancient city-states.

RETURN

WELCOME TO ANCIENT EGYPT'S
“WHO WANTS TO BUILD THE
BIGGEST PYRAMID?”



ROLES

- Your team has three lifelines:
 - Phone a friend
 - Consult the text
 - Eliminate one answer
- For each point you earn, your team's pyramid grows.
- The team with the highest pyramid wins.

1. Egypt was protected from invaders because:
 - a. the Nile River flooded every year
 - b. it was surrounded by natural barriers; desert, mountains, and the sea
 - c. it was an island

2. The Nile was important to the Egyptians for two main reasons:
 - a. agriculture & transportation
 - b. swimming & bathing
 - c. fishing & water-skiing

3. The flooding of the Nile River is known as:
 - a. inundation
 - b. emergence
 - c. drought

4. The Egyptians planted their crops during the time of the receding flood known as:
 - a. inundation
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 - c. drought

5. The Egyptians harvested their crops during the time of:
 - a. inundation
 - b. emergence
 - c. drought

NEXT

6. Egyptian farmers used irrigation to:

- a. water their crops
- b. make the soil more fertile
- c. control flood waters
- d. travel among the villages

7. Transportation on the Nile was important to the Egyptian civilization because:

- a. it encouraged trade
- b. it linked all Egyptians
- c. both a & b

8. The Rosetta Stone was an important discovery because:

- a. it was found in the Nile River by soldiers
- b. it was shaped like a rose
- c. it led to the translation of hieroglyphics

9. Hieroglyphics mainly helped the Egyptian scribes keep records of:

- a. taxes
- b. speeches
- c. flooding
- d. all of the above

10. This period of Egyptian history is also called the "Age of Pyramids"

- a. Old Kingdom
- b. Middle Kingdom
- c. New Kingdom

NEXT

11. In Egypt's Old Kingdom what did craftworkers receive in return for the objects that they made for the pharaohs?
- a. land
 - b. money
 - c. clothes & food
12. Trade & building an empire became very important to Egypt's growth during this period:
- a. Old Kingdom
 - b. Middle Kingdom
 - c. New Kingdom
13. This period of Egyptian history saw the rise of a Middle Class.
- a. Old Kingdom
 - b. Middle Kingdom
 - c. New Kingdom
14. The Middle Kingdom is best described as a time when Egypt:
- a. first developed a written language
 - b. began to use irrigation techniques
 - c. increased contact with other cultures
15. In Ancient Egypt most of the land and farms were owned by:
- a. hard-working farmers
 - b. skilled craftworkers
 - c. government officials

END

SORRY!!!

Better Luck Next Time!

FANTASTIC!!!

Your knowledge knows no
bounds!!!