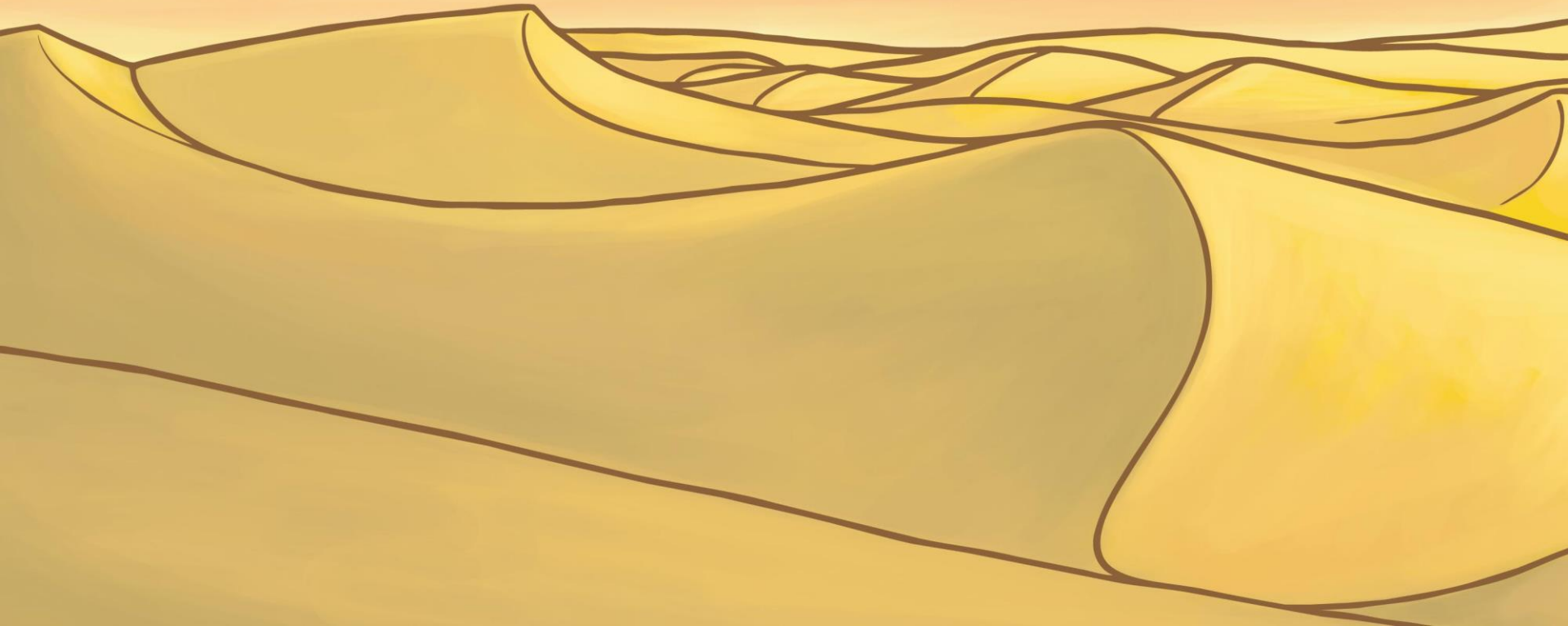




Ancient Egyptian Pharaohs



L.O. to design and create a
Pharaoh



What was a Pharaoh?



- A Pharaoh was the most important and powerful person in Egypt.
- The Pharaoh was the political and religious leader of the Egyptian people.
- The people of Egypt considered the Pharaoh to be a half-man, half-god.

Ancient Pharaohs



Name: Narmer (also known as Menes)

Gender: Male

Date of Birth: 3180 BC

Date of Death: 3120 BC

Date of Reign: 31st century BC

Married to: Neithhotep

Location of Burial: Umm el-Qaab, Abydos

Did you know? Narmer reigned for 62 years and it is believed that he was killed by a hippopotamus!

Narmer: The First Egyptian Pharaoh



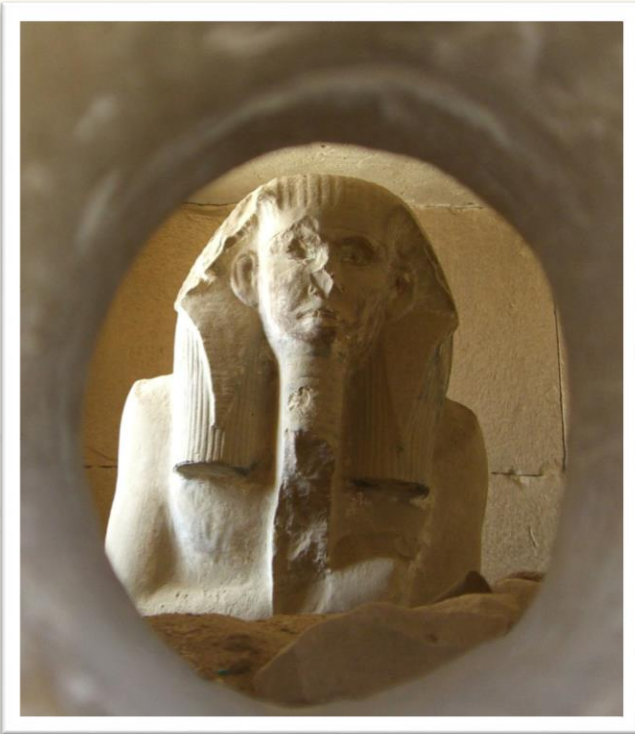
Summary of reign:

The first pharaoh of Egypt was Narmer, who united Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt. Egypt was once divided into two kingdoms. The kingdom in Lower Egypt was called the red crown and the one in Upper Egypt was known as the white crown.

Around 3100 B.C. Narmer, the pharaoh of the north, conquered the south and Egypt became united. He founded the first capital of Egypt where the two lands met. It was called Memphis. The story of Ancient Egypt begins from when the north and the south were united as one country.

Remembered because: He was not the first to attempt unifying Egypt, but he was the first to accomplish it, bringing together what had previously been two separate tribes.

Ancient Pharaohs



Name: King Djoser

Gender: Male

Date of Birth: Unknown

Date of Death: 2649 BC

Date of Reign: 2668BC - 2649 BC

Married to: Hetephernebtj

Location of Burial: Step Pyramid at Saqqara

Did you know? He was the first Egyptian Pharaoh viewed not just as a ruler, but also as a god.

King Djoser: The Great Builder



Summary of reign:

Djoser increased the wealth of Egypt by exploring the Sinai Peninsula area looking for turquoise, copper and other precious metals. He was a great military commander, who waged successful wars against the inhabitants of the Sinai Peninsula. He built many temples and shrines, including a great temple at Heliopolis.

Remembered because: He was responsible for the world's first known monumental stone building, the Step Pyramid at Sakkara. The main purpose of the step pyramid served to protect Djoser for eternity by protecting his mummy and wealth.

Ancient Pharaohs



Name: Thutmose III

Gender: Male

Date of Birth: 1482 BC

Date of Death: 1425 BC

Date of Reign: 1479 to 1425 BC

Married to: Hatshepsut-Merytre

Location of Burial: Valley of the Kings

Did you know? The discovery of Thutmose's mummy showed this conquering pharaoh was barely five feet tall!

Thutmose III: A Skilled Warrior



Summary of reign:

Thutmose III was a brilliant general who never lost a battle. He brought the Egyptian empire to the pinnacle of its power by conquering all of Syria, crossing the Euphrates river to defeat the Mitannians, and travelling south along the Nile River to Sudan.

Thutmose III built a great number of temples and monuments to commemorate his deeds. He also set up a number of obelisks (a tall, four-sided, narrow tapering monument), one of which, called Cleopatra's Needle, now stands on the Embankment in London.

Remembered because: His military achievements brought fabulous wealth AND power to Egypt.

Ancient Pharaohs



Name: Akhenaten

Gender: Male

Date of Birth: 1380 BC

Date of Death: 1334 BC

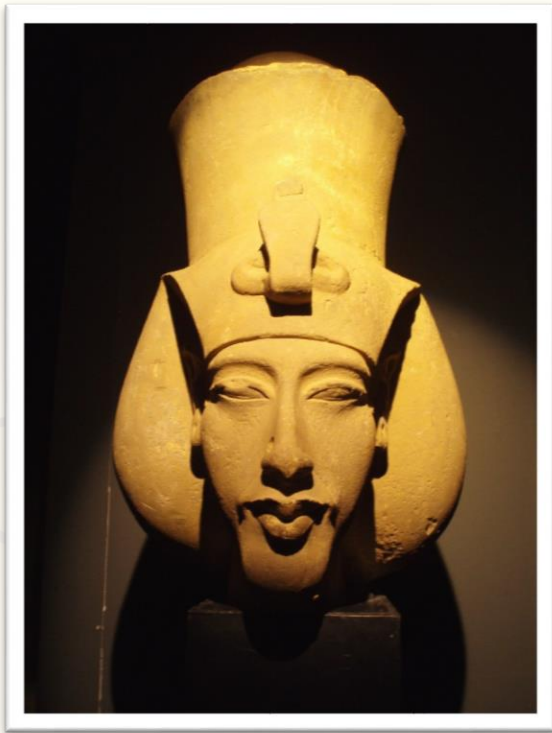
Date of Reign: 1352-1334 BC

Married to: Nefertiti

Location of Burial: Royal Tomb of Akhenaten, Amarna

Did you know? Akhenaten wasn't expecting to be King; He had an older brother who died unexpectedly.

Akhenaten: A Controversial Ruler



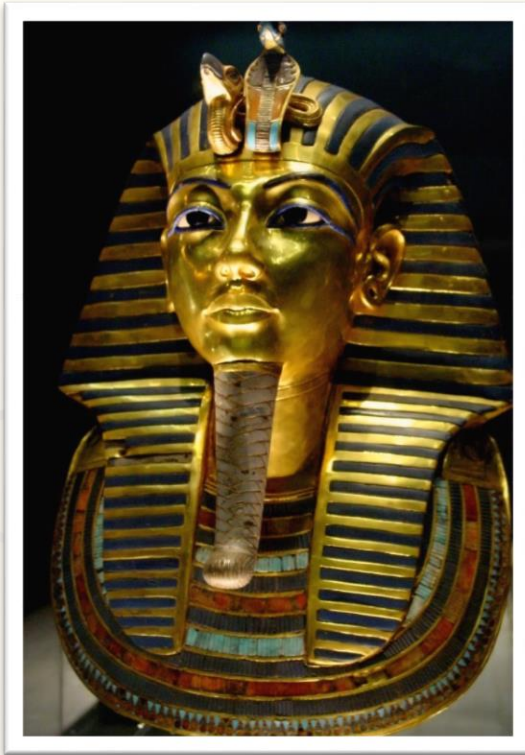
Summary of reign:

Akhenaten rejected the traditional religion, announcing that the gods worshiped in Egypt were to be merged into one god, Aton, a sun deity - who spoke only to him. He closed all the temples to the old gods.

He moved the capital from Thebes to the city he named Akhetaton, in Middle Egypt.

Remembered because: Akhenaten didn't have the support of the people and his new religion and city didn't last after he died.

Ancient Pharaohs



Name: Tutankhamun

Gender: Male

Date of Birth: 1343 BC

Date of Death: 1328 BC

Date of Reign: 1337 – 1328 BC

Married to: his half-sister,
Ankhsenoomun

Location of Burial: Valley of the Kings

Did you know? Forensic analysis of his mummy has put his age at death at about 18.

Tutankhamun: The Boy King



Summary of reign:

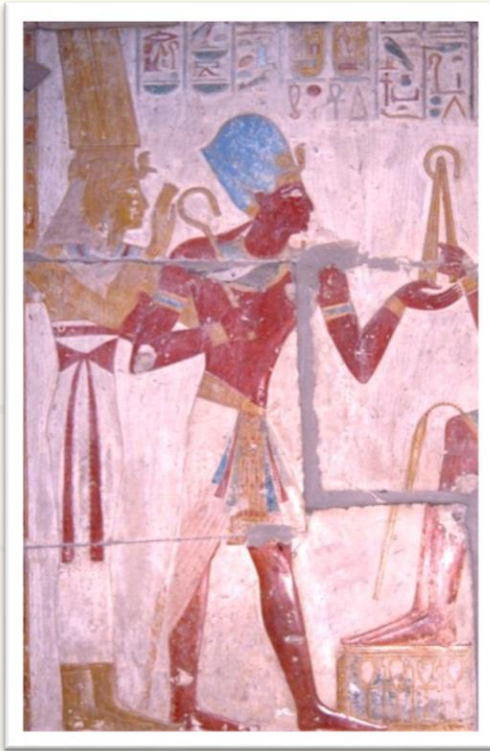
Tutankhamun's father's reforms left Egypt in a terrible state. Tutankhamun restored the old religion and moved the capital from Akhetaten back to its traditional home.

He repaired the damage inflicted upon the temples during Akhenaten's reign. He constructed his tomb in the Valley of the Kings. He also continued construction at the Temple of Karnak.

Remembered because: His tomb, containing fabulous treasures, was discovered in 1922 by British archaeologists, Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon.

He became pharaoh at the young age of nine and reigned at a time when the Egyptian Empire was at its height.

Ancient Pharaohs



Name: Seti I

Gender: Male

Date of Birth: Unknown

Date of Death: 1279 BC

Date of Reign: 1290–1279 BC

Married to: Queen Tuya

Location of Burial: Valley of the Kings

Did you know? Seti is thought by many historians to have been the greatest Pharaoh of the 19th dynasty.

Seti I: A Great Ruler



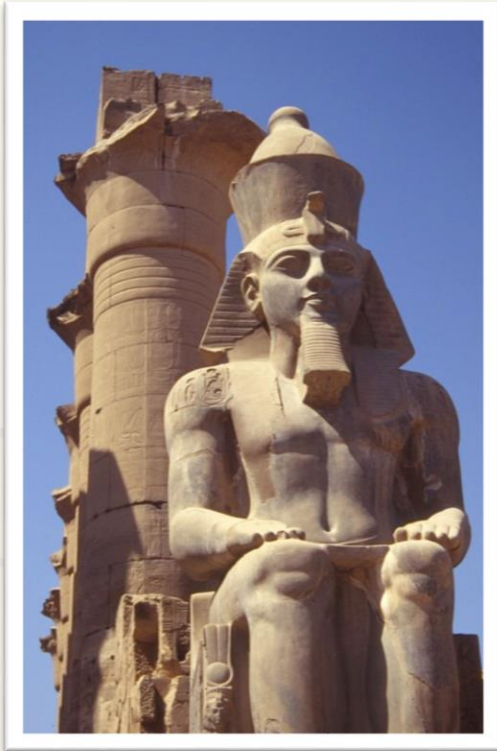
Summary of reign:

Seti I built the Great Temple of Abydos also known as the Osireion. He began the construction of this significant temple and it was finished during the reign of his son, Ramses the Great.

Seti I led the capture of a Syrian town called “Kadesh”. Many Pharaohs had unsuccessfully attempted to take this land. Together with his son, they triumphantly entered Kadesh and built a victory monument at the site.

Remembered because: Seti I had a great predicament during his reign. This began with a prophecy which stated that a boy would grow up to take his throne. This alarmed him so much that he ordered his men to kill every male child born in Egypt. You may remember this from the bible story of Moses.

Ancient Pharaohs



Name: Ramses II (Ramses The Great)

Gender: Male

Date of Birth: 1303BC

Date of Death: 1213BC

Date of Reign: 1279 BC – 1213 BC

Married to: Nefertari

Location of Burial: Valley of the Kings

Did you know? Ramses II was believed to have over 150 children!

Ramses The Great



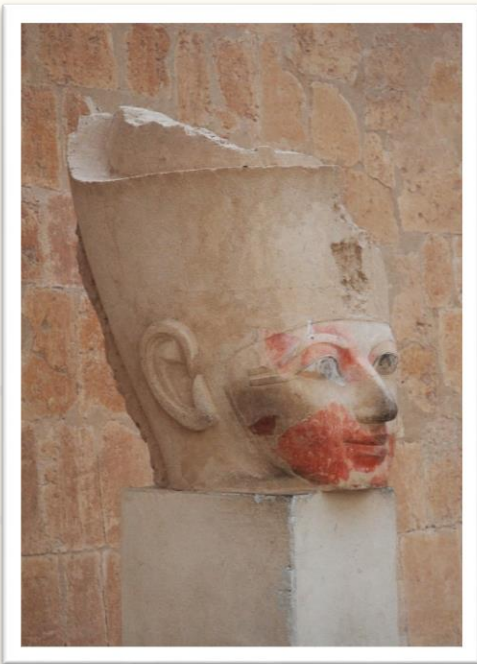
Summary of reign:

During his reign as Pharaoh, Ramses II led the Egyptian army against several enemies including the Hittites, Syrians, Libyans and Nubians. He expanded the Egyptian Empire and secured its borders.

Ramses II is also known as a great builder. He rebuilt many of the existing temples in Egypt and built many new structures of his own including: Ramesseum temple, Abu Simbel temple and a new capital city of Egypt called Pi-Ramesses.

Remembered because: He lived to be over 90 years old. At the temple of Abu Simbel, he built 4 statues of himself which were 69 feet high!

Ancient Pharaohs



Name: Hatshepsut

Gender: Female

Date of Birth: 1508 BC

Date of Death: 1458 BC

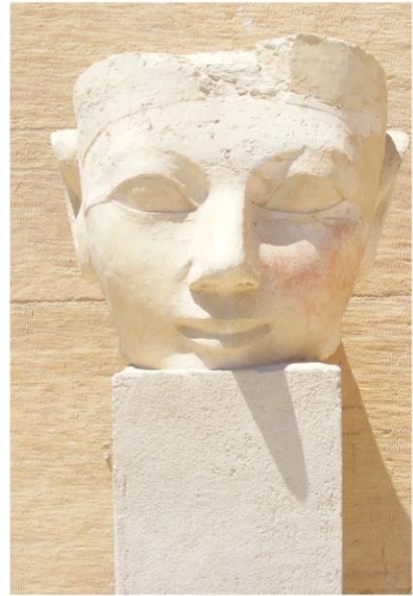
Date of Reign: 1473 BC – 1458 BC

Married to: Thutmose II

Location of Burial: Valley of the Kings

Did you know? Hatshepsut wanted people to accept her as a pharaoh so she began dressing like one by wearing a headdress with a cobra, a fake beard and a kilt – just like the men wore.

Hatshepsut: The second known female pharaoh.

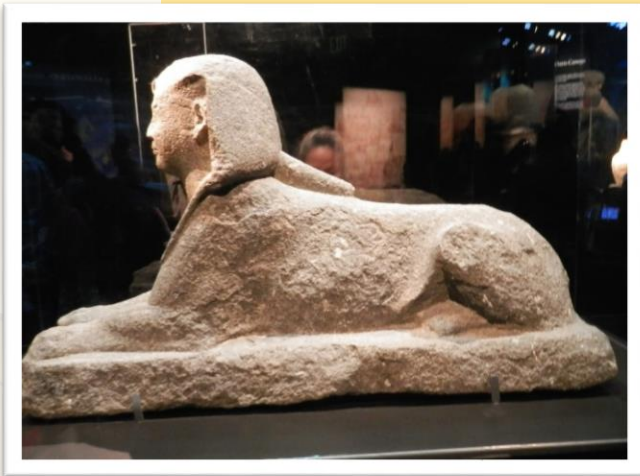


Summary of reign:

Hatshepsut was born an Egyptian princess as her Father was Thutmose I. At the very young age of 12, she married her stepbrother Thutmose II but when he died, Hatshepsut helped rule the nation for her young nephew and stepson. During her reign, Egypt was at peace and Hatshepsut set up trade deals with foreign countries making Egypt a rich nation.

Remembered because: Hatshepsut was the longest reigning female pharaoh in Egypt, and is considered one of Egypt's most successful pharaohs.

Ancient Pharaohs



Name: Cleopatra VII Philopator

Gender: Female

Date of Birth: 69 BC

Date of Death: 30 BC

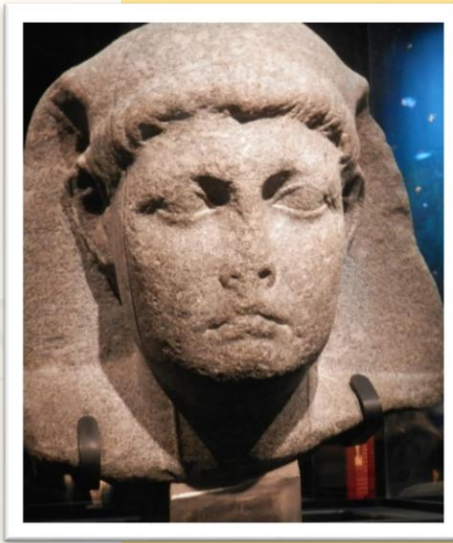
Date of Reign:

Married to: Ptolemy XIII

Location of Burial:

Did you know? Although Cleopatra VII and her family ruled Egypt for 300 years, they were actually from Greek origin and Cleopatra could speak, read and write Greek as well as Egyptian and Latin.

Cleopatra VII Philopator



Summary of reign:

Cleopatra VII was the daughter of Pharaoh Ptolemy XII and thought of as his favourite child. She learnt a lot about how the country was run from him. When she was 18, her Father died meaning power over Egypt was passed down to Cleopatra and her 10 year old brother Ptolemy XIII. However, when Ptolemy XIII became older, he wanted more power and forced Cleopatra out.

In 48 BC Cleopatra met Julius Caesar and asked him to help her win back power. Julius Caesar fought against Ptolemy's army and won meaning Cleopatra could rule over Egypt again.

Remembered because: Cleopatra VII was the last pharaoh of Ancient Egypt.



YEAR 4 PHARAOHS!







**Think about
geometric shapes
such as pyramids
and triangles.**

**What other patterns
are found in
textiles?**

1. To create your own Egyptian Pharaoh, get a photograph of yourself, preferably from a side view – you can always draw yourself if you don't have access to a photograph or printer.
2. Cut and stick your picture onto brown paper. If you don't have brown paper perhaps you could stain a piece of white paper using a teabag or use bright coloured paper. White paper will also work just fine as you can use bright coloured pens to make your Pharaoh stand out!
3. Use your pencil to draw clothing and colour with felt tip pens or pencils. Think about the different shapes and patterns you could use to decorate.

