Chapter 2: Section 2

EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION

♦ 3500 B.C.	♦ 3000 B.C.	🔶 2500 в.с.	<i>♦ 2000 в.с.</i>	♦ 1500 B.C.	с. 🔶 1000 в.с.	♦ 500 B.C.
L 3100 B.C.		L 2540 B.C.		— 1 652 в.с.	L _{1085 B.C.}	
King Menes	unites villages	Great Pyramid buil	t	The Hykos	The New Kingdom	
of Upper an	d Lower Egypt			invade Egypt	collapses	

THE IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY

- Running over _____ miles, the Nile is the longest river in the world.
- It begins in the heart of Africa and runs north to the Mediterranean.
- The northern part is called _____and the southern part is called _____.
- The most important fact about the Nile is that it floods each year, enriching the soil around it.
- The surplus of food Egyptian farmers could grow in this fertile soil made Egypt prosperous.

IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY

- The Nile also served as a great highway that enhanced transportation and communication
- In these ways the Nile was a unifying influence on Egypt.
- Unlike Mesopotamia, Egypt had geographical barriers that protected it from invasion: the to the west and east, the to the east, the Mediterranean Sea to the north, and ______in the

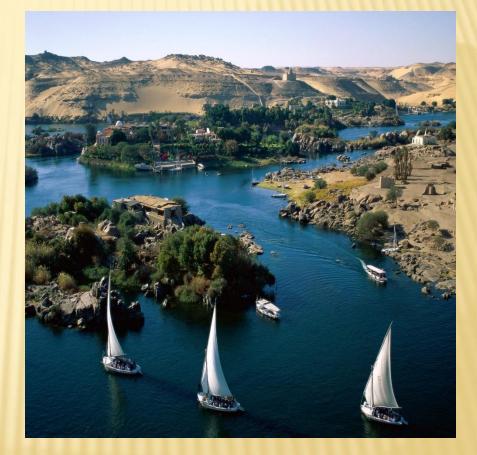
southern Nile.

IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY

Ceography gave the Egyptians a sense of confidence and added to the noteworthy continuity of Egyptian civilization for thousands of years.

THE NILE

- Each year the <u>Nile River</u> flooded from heavy rains in central Africa, leaving rich deposits of <u>silt</u> several miles wide on both sides of the river.
- This allowed farmers to grow and abundance of food allowing Egyptian civilization to flourish.
- The Nile would also be a source of transportation, and food.
- The Nile's <u>Cataracts</u> (rapids) in the south along with the deserts in the east and west and the <u>Mediterranean Sea</u> in the north provided natural protection from invasion.



Consider important geographical influences on Canada, like rivers, mountain ranges, and prairies. For two of them, explain how they affected the development of Canada.

DISCUSSION QUESTION

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION

- Religion gave the Egyptians a sense of security and timelessness.
- × The Egyptians were also
- Two groups of gods-the land gods and sun gods-were especially important.
- The sun was worshipped as the source of life.
- The sun god was named or Re.
- The Egyptian ruler was called Son of Re, the sun god in earthly form.



THE GROWTH OF RELIGION

- * <u>"RE" or "Ra"</u> was the main Egyptian god. Egyptian rulers identified themselves with Ra and adopted the title <u>"Sons of Ra".</u>
- "Ra" would be merged with other gods throughout Egyptian history forming an interconnection between the various gods.



THE GROWTH OF RELIGION

is identified as a symbol of resurrection and rebirth because o he was restored by _______after he was cut up and thrown into the Nile by his brother

 Osiris was identified with the Nile and its annual flooding as the flood gave the land a rebirth.



RELIGION

- Two important river and land gods were _____and _____. They were husband and wife.
- Isis brought Osiris back to life after his brother, , had cut up his body into

14 pieces.

- had an important role as a symbol of , whether after physical death or through the rebirth of the land when flooded by the Nile.
- Isis's bringing together the parts of Osiris's body each spring symbolized the _____that the floods brought.

EGYPTIAN KINGDOMS

 Historians divide Egyptian history into three major sections:

- + The Old Kingdom 2700 B.C.-2200 B.C.
- + The Middle Kingdom 2055 B.C.- 1650 B.C.
- + The New Kingdom 1550-1070 B.C.

Main dynasties	The Old Kingdom	The Middle Kingdom		The New Kingdom			
	2686 - 2181 BCE	2055 -1650	BCE	1550 -1069 BCE			
Other	The Pyramid Age: Pharaohs have absolute power, considered gods on earth; Pharaohs buried in pyramids.	Egypt's Gold Age: trade, and literatu flourish; Pharaohs bu in hidden to	arts re uried	Expansion period; military conquest; Pharaohs buried in the Valley of the Kings			Achaemenid Egypt 525-332 BCE
Early Dynastic Period	1st Inter- mediate Period		2nd Inter- mediate Period		3rd Inter- mediate Period	Late Period	Ptole- maic Egypt
100-2686 B	CE 2181-2055 BCE		1650-1550 BCE		1069-664 BCE	664-332 BCE	332-30 BCE
	The Old Kingdom Pyramids	Jewelry form Middle Kingo			Vall	ey of the K	Cleopatr

THE EGYPTIAN KINGDOMS

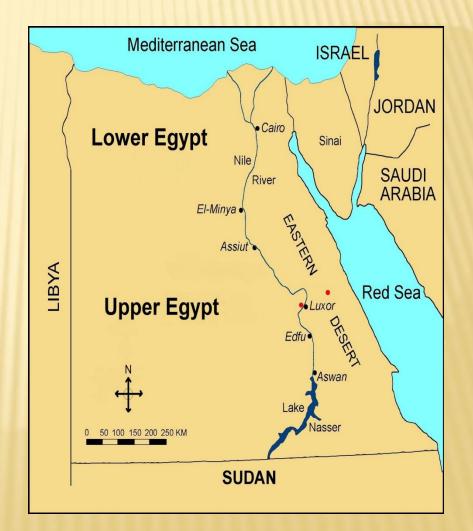
Timeline of Ancient Egypt

3000 BCE	2500	2000	1500	1000	500	
Main dynasties •	The Old Kingdom	The Middle Kingdom	The New Kingdom			
	2686 - 2181 BCE	2055 -1650 BCE	1550 -1069	BCE		
Other periods	The Pyramid Age: Pharaohs have absolute power, considered gods on earth; Pharaohs buried in pyramids.	Egypt's Golden Age: trade, arts and literature flourish; Pharaohs buried in hidden tombs.	Expansion military cor Pharaohs b in the Valle the Kings	nquest; uried	[Achaemenid Egypt 525-332 BCE
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3100-2686 BC	E 2181-2055 BCE	1650 BCE	-1550	1069-664 BCE	664–332 BCE	332-30 BCE



THE UNIFICATION OF EGYPT

Around 3100 B.C. ____united "Upper" and "Lower" Egypt into a single kingdom and began the first Egyptian



THE UNIFICATION OF EGYPT

_would

wear a

to symbolize the unification of Egypt.

The _____was a symbol of Lower Egypt and the

symbol of Upper Egypt.



The White Crown (<u>Hedjet</u>) represented Upper Egypt The Red Crown (<u>Deshret</u>) represented Lower Egypt The Combined Crown (<u>Pschent</u>) represented a United Egypt



THE OLD KINGDOM

- × The Old Kingdom lasted from 2700-2200 B.C.
- It was a time of power and prosperity for Egyptian rulers. It was during this time that the title of "pharaoh", meaning

", was adopted.

Egyptian pharaohs had _____ power but were helped with their duties by a

_, or organized

government officials.

The person in charge of the bureaucracy was called the _____.

THE OLD KINGDOM



 Egyptians believed that human beings had two bodies- a physical one and a spiritual one which they called the _____.

If the physical body was properly preserved and the tomb furnished with all the various objects of regular life, the ka could return.

THE OLD KINGDOM - MUMMIFICATION



 To preserve the physical body after death, the Egyptians practiced

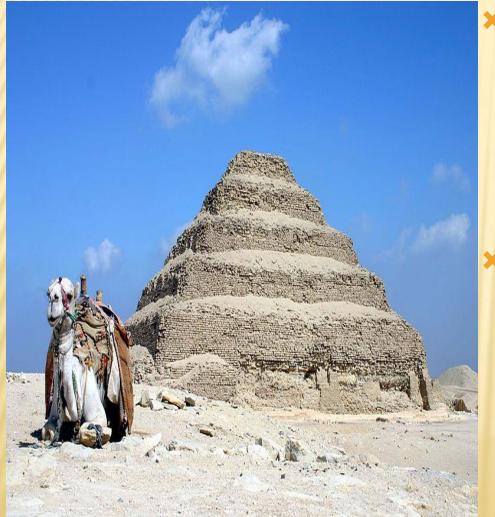
, a process of slowly drying a dead body to prevent rotting.

The process, which took around days consisted of removing the persons liver, lungs, stomach, intestines and brain and drying it with

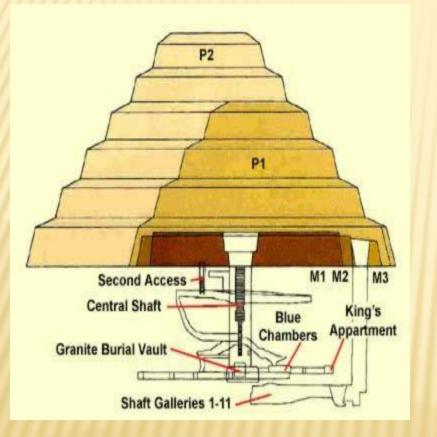
 It would later be wrapped in resin soaked linen and placed in a _____for burial.



- One of the great achievements of the Old Kingdom was the building of the _____.
- The <u>pyramids</u> were built to house the bodies of dead pharaohs. They were usually built as part of a complex of buildings including smaller pyramids and



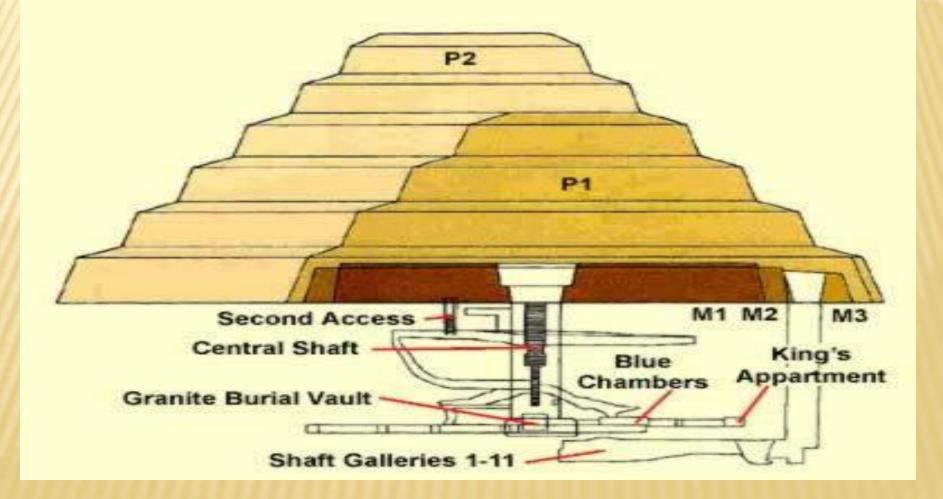
× The first pyramid to be built belonged to the Pharaoh and it is believed to be constructed around 2630 B.C. × It is known as the and is located at , in Egypt.

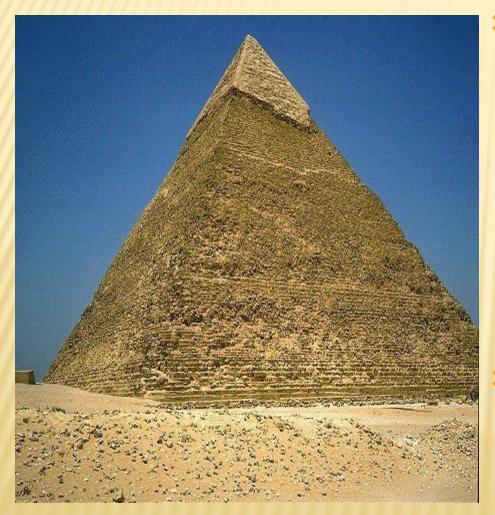


 It was built during the 27th century BC for the burial of Pharaoh _____by ____his vizier.

 It is the central feature of a vast

in an enormous courtyard surrounded by ceremonial structures and decoration.





 The largest and most magnificent pyramid was

built for

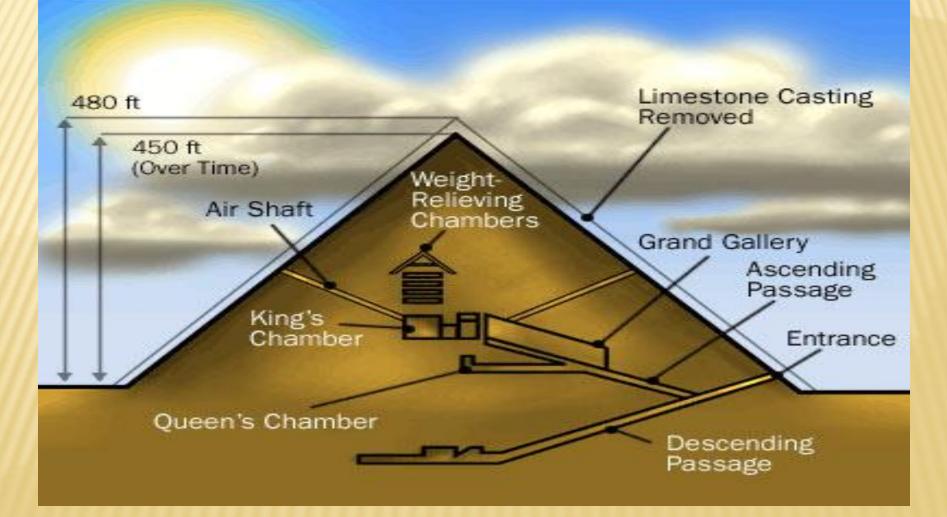
_at

around 2540 B.C.

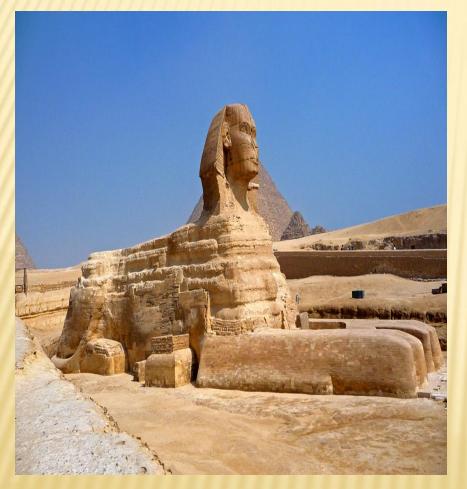
It covers 13 acres and stands 481 ft high.

Inside the Great Pyramid of Khufu

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THE SPHINX



× Outside the Great Pyramid at Giza is a guardian known as the . It has the body of a lion and the head of a man. × It is 240 feet long and 66 feet high. It is believed to have been built in the image of Pharaoh Khufu's son .

THE MIDDLE KINGDOM



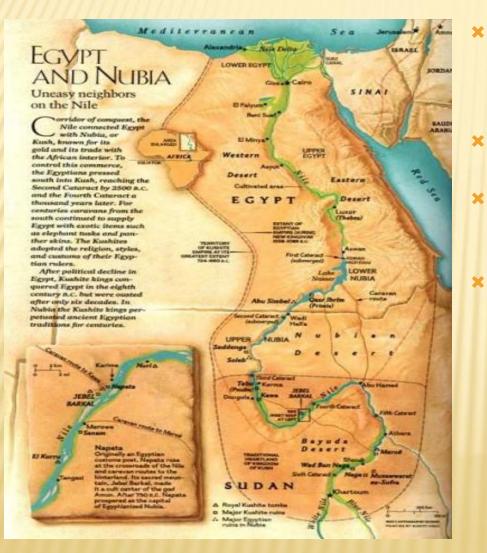
- Following the collapse of the Old Period was a time of disorder that lasted around 150 years.
- A new dynasty gained control under the leadership of

Π.

× The

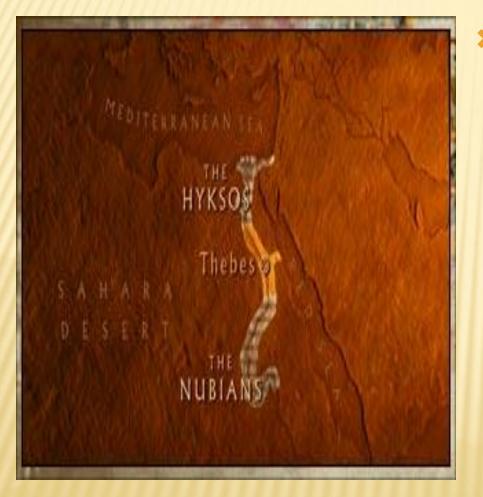
would last from 2055 to 1650 B.C. and would be considered a Golden Age of peace and stability.

THE MIDDLE KINGDOM



- During the Middle Kingdom Egypt expanded, conquering _____to the south and built _____to protect its possessions.
- The pharaoh was now portrayed as a shepherd of the people.
 - He was expected to build public works and provide for the people's welfare.
- Building projects aimed at helping the people were undertaken during this period providing things like new _______in the Nile Delta and a ______connecting the Nile River and Red Sea.

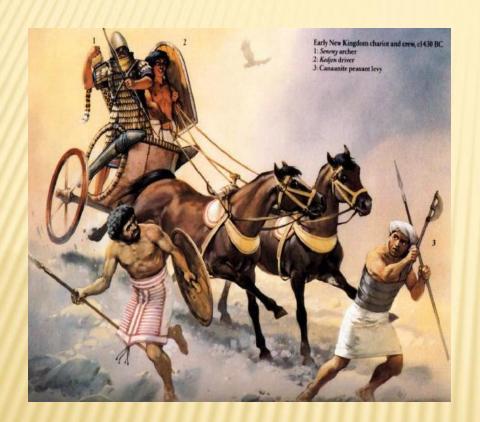
THE HYKSOS



The Middle Kingdom period ended around 1650 B.C. when a group of foreign invaders called the "

conquered most of Egypt.

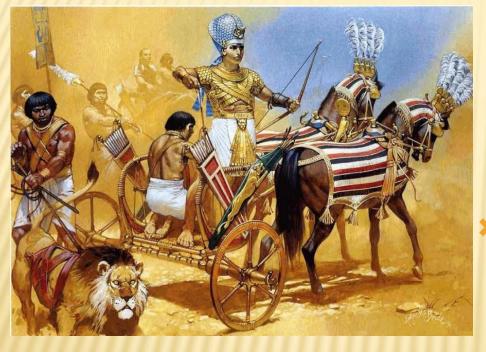
THE HYKSOS



 The Hyksos used horse drawn _____and _____weapons to defeat the Egyptian army.

- The Hyksos rule in Egypt for almost one hundred years.
- During the reign of the Hyksos the Egyptian people learn to make bronze and the military tactics of the Hyksos.

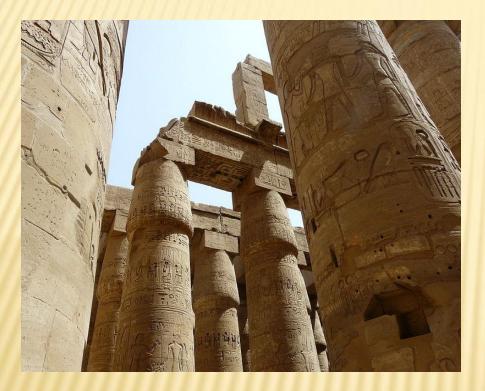
THE HYKSOS



 In 1550 B.C. the Hyksos are driven out by a young Egyptian prince called

Ahmose_unites Egypt once again and defeats the _____to the south.

THE NEW KINGDOM



The lasted from 1550 B.C. to 1070 B.C.

- During this time Egypt would create one of the most powerful empires in Southwest Asia.
- Massive building projects were also undertaken during this time beginning with the rebuilding of the by

Ahmose.

HATHSHEPSUT



 In 1479 B.C. Thutmose II's young son becomes pharaoh. However in 1473 B.C. he is removed by his stepmother

 Hathshepsut would become Egypt's first

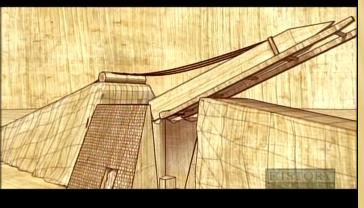
pharaoh.

 To associate herself with the pharaohs she adorned herself with a false

OBELISKS







THUTMOSE III



Eventually ____would _____would ______would _____would ______would ______would _____would _____would _____would _____would _____would ______would ______would ______would _____would ______would ______would ______would ______would ______would _____would _____would ______would _______would ______would ______would _______would ________would ______would ______would ______would ______would ______would _______would _______would _______would ______would ______would ______would _______would _______would ________would ______would ______would ______would

He would prove to be a capable military leader as he would lead 17 military campaigns into ______and _____, reaching as

far as the Euphrates river.

REVENGE THUTMOSE III

- Series of battles and campaigns along Syrian coast
- × Napoleon of Egypt
- × Temple of Karnak
- Destroyed all evidence of Hatshepsut, eliminate memory and soul





THUTMOSE: EMPIRE

- Empire: bringing different territories under the rule of one government
- Egypt no longer isolated
- × Cultural diffusion





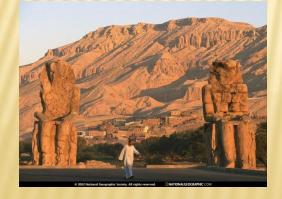
RETURN TO PEACE AND PROSPERITY

× Thutmose IV

+ period of peace and prosperity for Egypt

× Amenhotep III

- + Thebes
- + Temple to Amun
- + Wealth and great prosperity



Colossi of Memnon



Great Hypostyle Hall, Temple to Amun

THE HERETIC 1353 BC

- * Amenhotep IV second son of Amenhotep III, being raised studying religion, changed name to Akhenaten
- Akhenaten crowned pharaoh at Karnak, promotes monotheistic religion based on sun worship, Aten



AKHENATEN (AMENHOTEP IV)



came to power in Egypt in 1353 B.C.

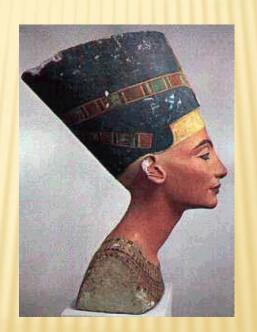
- A few years into his reign he shook Egypt's religious foundations by moving the country towards the worship of just one god, ____.
- He moved the capital to _____a city built for the honour of Aten.

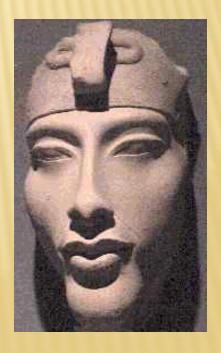
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST



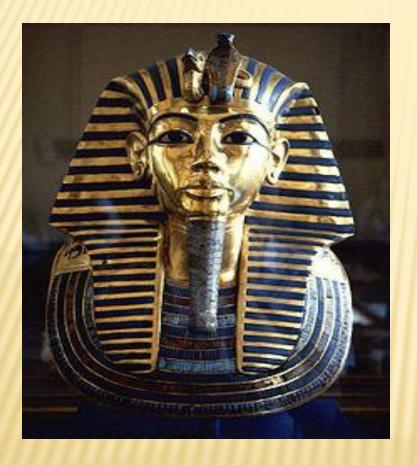
 Wife reputed to the most beautiful woman in the world, Nefertiti

 Akhenaten's appearance is another story





TUTANKHAMUN



 Son of Akhenaten and originally called

he reigned from 1332-1323 B.C. He would change his name to <u>Tutankhamun</u> meaning "living image of Amun."

 He restored the old religion in Egypt abandoning the sole worship of <u>Aten</u>.

 His intact tomb was discovered in 1922 by

RAMESES II



- He is often regarded as the greatest, most celebrated, and most powerful pharaoh of the Egyptian Empire.
- His rule would last ____years, the longest of any pharaoh.
- During his reign he undertook building projects, military campaigns and signed what is believed to be the

1258.

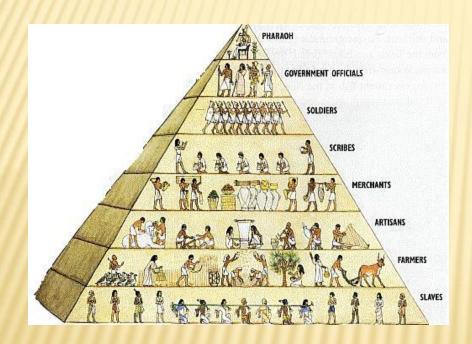
in

CLEOPATRA VII



- She was a member of the _______dynasty, a family of Greek origin that ruled <u>Ptolemaic</u> <u>Egypt</u> after <u>Alexander the Great's</u> death during the <u>Hellenistic</u> period.
- She tried to restore Egypt through relations with _____and
- Tradition tells that after Marc Antony's death she committed suicide by allowing an asp to bite her.
- Upon her death Egypt would become a province of the Roman Empire.

LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

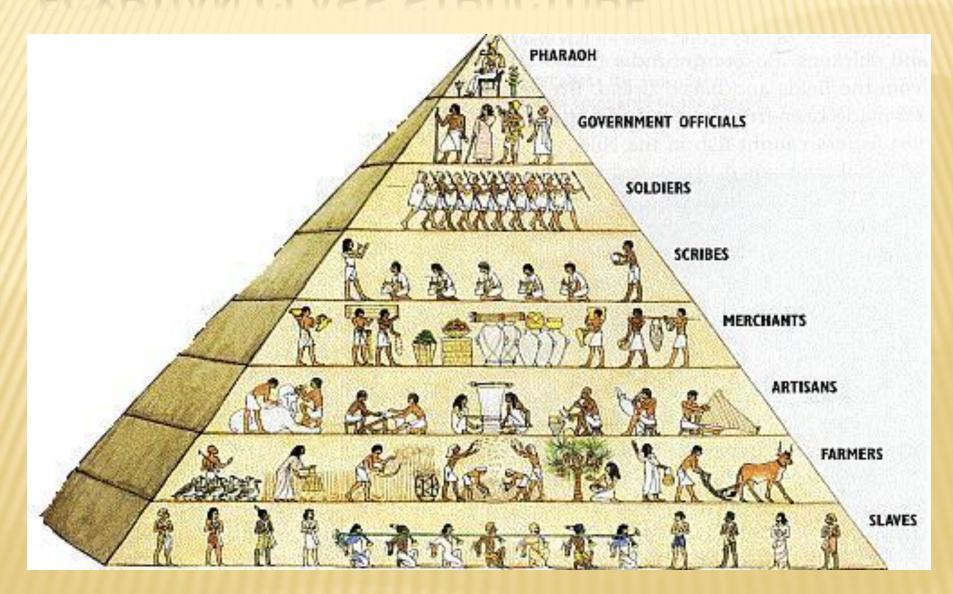


 Egyptian society was divided into a ______with the Pharaoh at the top with his nobles and priests just below.
Soldiers were just above The next classes made up of,

and

The largest and lowest classed were the _____: farmers who paid taxes to the pharaoh along with military service and forced labor on building projects and below them the slaves and unskilled workers.

EGYPTIAN CLASS STRUCTURE

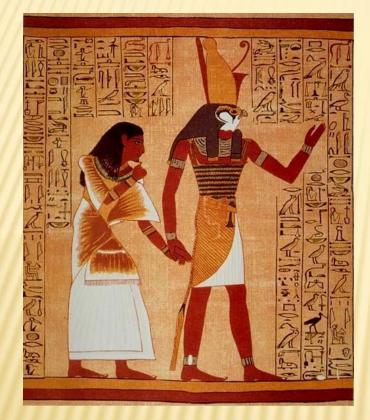


DAILY LIFE IN EGYPT



- Egyptian families were started early in life with boys marrying at age _____ and girls as young as ____.
 - was the general rule except if a wife was childless the husband could marry again.
- Husbands were masters of the house with the wife having a respected position of being in charge of the and the

DAILY LIFE IN EGYPT



- Women's _____ and inheritance stayed in their hands even in marriage.
- × Most

were closed to women but women did operate their own businesses.

 Peasant women worked in the field and upper class women could become priestesses.

 Marriages were arranged with the chief concern being ______and

EGYPTIAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS: WRITING AND EDUCATION



 The first system of Egyptian writing emerged around 3000 B.C. called

"priest carvings".

The <u>hieroglyphic</u> system of writing used both pictures and more abstract forms and was very complex.

WRITING AND EDUCATION

Hieroglyphs	Hieratic	Hieroglyphs	Hieratic	Hieroglyphs	Hieratic
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	111 111	্ৰ	A	X	\$

- Eventually a simplified from of writing emerged known as
- It used the same principals as <u>hieroglyphics</u> but the drawings were simplified by using dashes, strokes and curves to represent them.
 - It was primarily used for business transactions and general life.

HIERATIC VS. HIEROGLYPHS

Hieroglyphs	Hieratic	Hieroglyphs	Hieratic	Hieroglyphs	Hieratic
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<i>TT</i>	<i>s</i> ,	ھ ا	Ð		24
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ART AND SCIENCE

- Pyramids, temples and other monuments bear witness to the achievements of the ancient
 - Egyptians.
- They used ______ to calculate area and volume and geometry to survey _____.
- Egyptians had an accurate 365 day calendar based on the star _____, which rose each year just before the Nile flooded.
- The practice of ______ provided the Egyptians with medical expertise in ______. They were also familiar with the use of first aid in treating of wounds with splints, bandages and compresses.



× 2,3,5,6 on page 43× #9,10,16 on page 61-62