

Chapter 4

Incient

Section Focus

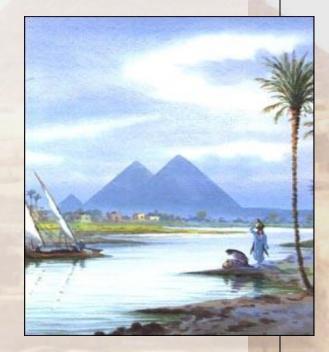


- People settled in Nile River Valley of Egypt around 3200 B.C.
- Water, fertile land and geography allowed the Egyptians to become rich, powerful, and unified.
- Egypt is referred to as "The Gift of the Nile."





- The Nile is the longest river in the world.
- Higher elevation in central Africa forces the river to flow north to Mediterranean Sea.
- At end forms a <u>delta</u>, fertile area for crops, that would flood and leave behind silt.





Dhysical Features & Characteristics

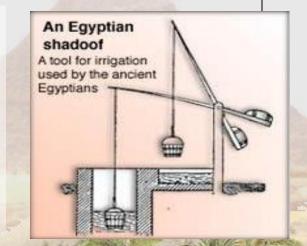
- A. THE DELTA North of Memphis, the Nile divided into channels, to form a delta.
- B. OASIS The Western Desert had a few places where enough water was available for crops to be grown. These were called oases.

Memphis

WESTERN DESER

- C. THE EASTERN DESERT The Eastern Desert had no oases but it contained valuable minerals, including gold.
- D. THE VALLEY The valley was only 19 km wide but over 5,960 km long.
- E. CATARACTS Ships sailing south were stopped by cataracts (rapids).

- Developed irrigation techniques that allowed farming year-round.
- River provided protection with <u>cataracts</u> (waterfalls / rapids.)
- Nile Valley also protected by Sahara Desert & Seas.





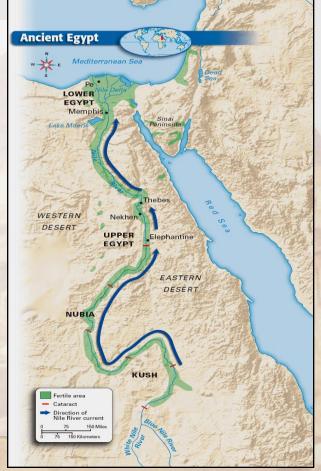




Kings Unify Egypt

- Egypt was made up of two kingdoms, Upper & Lower Egypt.
- Menes (Narmer) conquered and united Upper and Lower Egypt.
- Became first <u>Pharaoh</u> and began first <u>dynasty</u>.





Kings Unify Egypt



The Egyptian Pharaoh's crown

Kings Unify Egypt

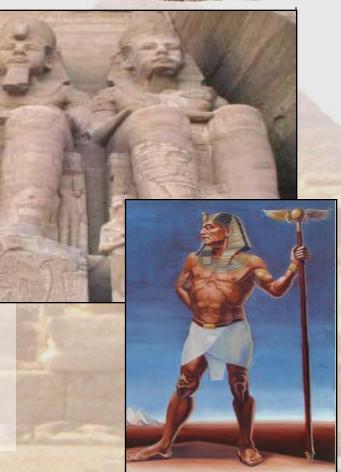






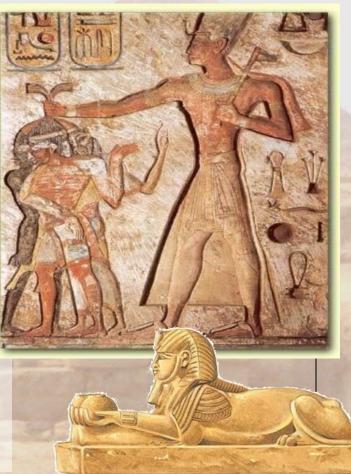


- Menes built a capital at Memphis, organized government & religion.
- All Egyptians followed the Pharaoh.
- Began the "Old Kingdom" which lasted over 500 years.



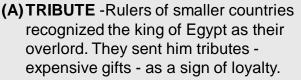
Egyptian Society

- A <u>political</u> system began to emerge centered around Pharaoh.
- Pharaoh was a priest, a king, & a god.
- Ruled Earth like a god and had absolute control over all land and people.





Egyptian Society



(B) ATTENDANTS - The king was attended by scribes, courtiers, his family, priests, and sometimes the governors of the provinces.

(C) VIZIER - The most powerful man after the king was the vizier, or chief minister.

(D) PHARAOH - The power of the pharaoh had no limit. He owned the whole country. He decided what was right and wrong, and his word was law.



Egyptian Society



- Almost 2 million people lived in Egypt and order was needed.
- A social hierarchy emerged:
 - Pharaoh
 - Priests / Government officials (directly below Pharaoh)
 - Scribe (writer, highly respected)
 - Artisan / Merchant / Architect (skilled, respected, rich)
 - Soldier (respected, chance to rise in class)
 - Farmer (majority of people, hard lives)



Egyptian Society

Pharaoh The pharaoh ruled Egypt as a god.

Nobles

Officials and priests helped run the government and temples.

Scribes and Craftspeople

Scribes wrote and craftspeople produced goods.

Farmers, Servants, and Slaves

Most Egyptians were farmers. Below them were servants and slaves.



The Gods of Egypt

- R
- All aspects of life were tied to religion.
- Egyptians had many gods that represented forces of nature.
- Included Ra, Thoth, & Osiris.

















The Afterlife



- Major part of life was to prepare for the afterlife.
- Believed the soul (Ka) would continue to exist after the person had died.
- Body was preserved so soul would not die.











- Egyptians would embalm, or preserve, bodies as mummies.
- Bodies were dried out, wrapped in bandages, and placed in coffins to prevent decay.
- The more wealth a person had, the better the body was preserved.





B

(A) ANUBIS - The priest in charge of the mummification wore the mask of Anubis (the god of the dead).

(B) INCENSE - A priest stands by, holding sweet-smelling incense.

(C) WRAPPING THE BODY - The body, or mummy, was wrapped in layers of linen before being placed in the coffin.

(D)NATRON - Natron, a kind of soda, was placed in the body to dry it out before it was wrapped in linen.

(E) SOAKING THE BANDAGES -Sometimes, linen strips were soaked in plaster so they would harden when dry.



The Seven Steps to Immortality

- Body washed with wine and spices
- All of the parts that might decay were removed.
- Remove the brain through the nose using a long hook.
- Take out the internal organs: the lungs, the stomach, the liver and the intestines
- Stuffed and covered with strong drying salts called natron
- Placed on a slanted couch so that any fluids that dripped out as the body was drying could be collected and buried along with it.
- Preserve the internal organs, wrap them in strips of linen, place in tiny coffins (canopic jars) and put in a chest divided into four compartments.







The Seven Steps to Immortality cont.

- After 40 days the body, now completely dry and shrunken, was removed from inside the body cavity and the whole body was washed inside and out with oil and fragrant spices.
- The mummy's head and body were packed with linen soaked in scented oil so that they would regain the shape they had in life. Cover with necklaces, rings and bracelets made of gold and gems.
- Cover with strips of linen until the mummy had returned to it's original size. Place small magical objects between the layers of wrapping to protect the mummy's spirit on its way to the afterworld.
- Cover the head of the mummy with a portrait mask, just to make sure that the spirit would recognize it. Place mummy in a series of gilded wooden coffins and put into a sarcophagus.









The Pyramids



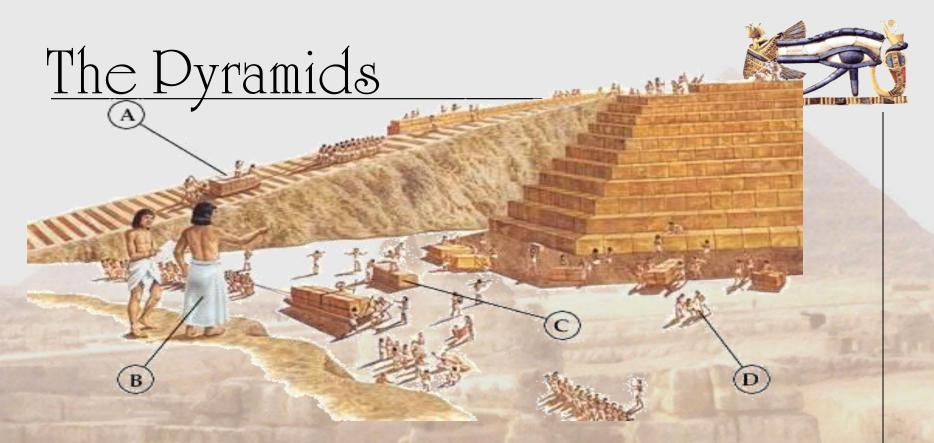
The Afterlife: The Pyramids



- Pyramids were built to protect and honor pharaoh.
- Placed weapons, clothing, jewelry, & furniture into pyramids for use in afterlife.



• Pyramids were a symbol for the rise to heaven and the power of the pharaoh.



(A) RAISING STONE BLOCKS - The builders made huge ramps of earth and dragged the stones up the ramps with ropes.
(B) SUPERVISORS - Officials who were probably priced and the games of workman.

(B)SUPERVISORS - Officials, who were probably priests, directed the gangs of workmen.

(C) SHAPING THE STONE - Each stone was carefully measured and shaped to fit into place.

(D) ACCIDENTS - Many workmen were killed or injured, crushed by the heavy stone blocks.





