

Ancient Egypt

The Gift of the Nile

Ancient Egypt and The Middle East Overview

- How did civilizations - complex urban societies - develop in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Kush?
- What environmental factors helped civilizations grow? What impact did civilizations and complex urban societies have on the surrounding environment?
- From 4000 B.C.E to 500 B.C.E, how did contact, trade, and other links grow among the urban societies of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Kush, India and the eastern Mediterranean?
- What were the beliefs and religious practices of the ancient Israelites? How did the religious practices of Judaism change and develop over time?
- How did the environment, the history of the Israelites and the interactions with other societies shape their religious?
- How did early Judaism support individuals, rulers and societies?

Big Idea Questions for the Unit

In this unit, we will learn about:

- the environmental influences on the growth of civilizations in the eastern Mediterranean;
- trade routes between ancient Egypt and Kush;
- religion and monarchy within these early civilizations;
- the origins of Judaism and the kingdom of Israel;
- how Judaism still thrives in the modern world.

Project Based Learning


You will have two different types of unit assessments for Ancient Egypt. The first one will be a Tic-Tac-Toe Option.

<p>1 Create a blueprint for the inside of a tomb/pyramid with measurements and a list of personal belongings and treasures you want buried with you. You can create dead ends, secret tunnels, and traps to keep robbers out. You may use the book, Pyramids, as your resource. You may use poster board and/or graph paper</p>	<p>2 Write a song or rap about the Nile River and perform it for the class.</p>	<p>3 Pretend you are a newspaper reporter and write and type an article about the Pyramids for your newspaper.</p>
<p>4 Create a tool used by an Egyptian Pyramid Builder and type a paragraph explaining your tool.</p>	<p>5 Create a detailed, colored map of Ancient Egypt on poster board. It must include a key and a compass rose. The following places must be listed on your map: Nile River, river delta, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Suez Canal, Giza, Memphis, cataracts, Sahara Desert, and Eastern Desert.</p>	<p>6 Research the Sahara and Eastern Deserts and write a one page, single spaced, 12 font report.</p>
<p>7 Create hieroglyphs of your name, address, and birthday. They must be neatly done in color and on poster board.</p>	<p>8 Draw colored pictures of Egyptian Gods / Goddesses. You can put them all on a poster board or you can put them in a book form. You must include: Isis, Bastet, Hathor, Aten, Anubis, Ptah, Thoth, Horus Osiris, Ra, Nephthys.</p>	<p>9 Complete a colored, hand-drawn picture dictionary using the following terms: delta, cataract, hieroglyphics, pharaoh, embalming, mummy, pyramid, Rosetta Stone, shaduf, and dynasty.</p>

YouTube
Video: Ancient
Egypt 101



<https://youtu.be/hOitzmirV5g>



Read "Setting the Stage" in your text

On your own:
complete the
Geography
Challenge. Will
will discuss it
in 8 minutes.



8:00
MINUTE TIMER



Elevation	
Feet	Meters
Over 10,000	Over 3,050
5,001-10,000	1,526-3,050
2,001-5,000	611-1,525
1,001-2,000	306-610
0-1,000	0-305
Below sea level	Below sea level
Present-day boundary	

How did geography affect early settlement in Egypt, Kush and Canaan?

Geography and the
Early Settlement of
Egypt, Kush and
Canaan



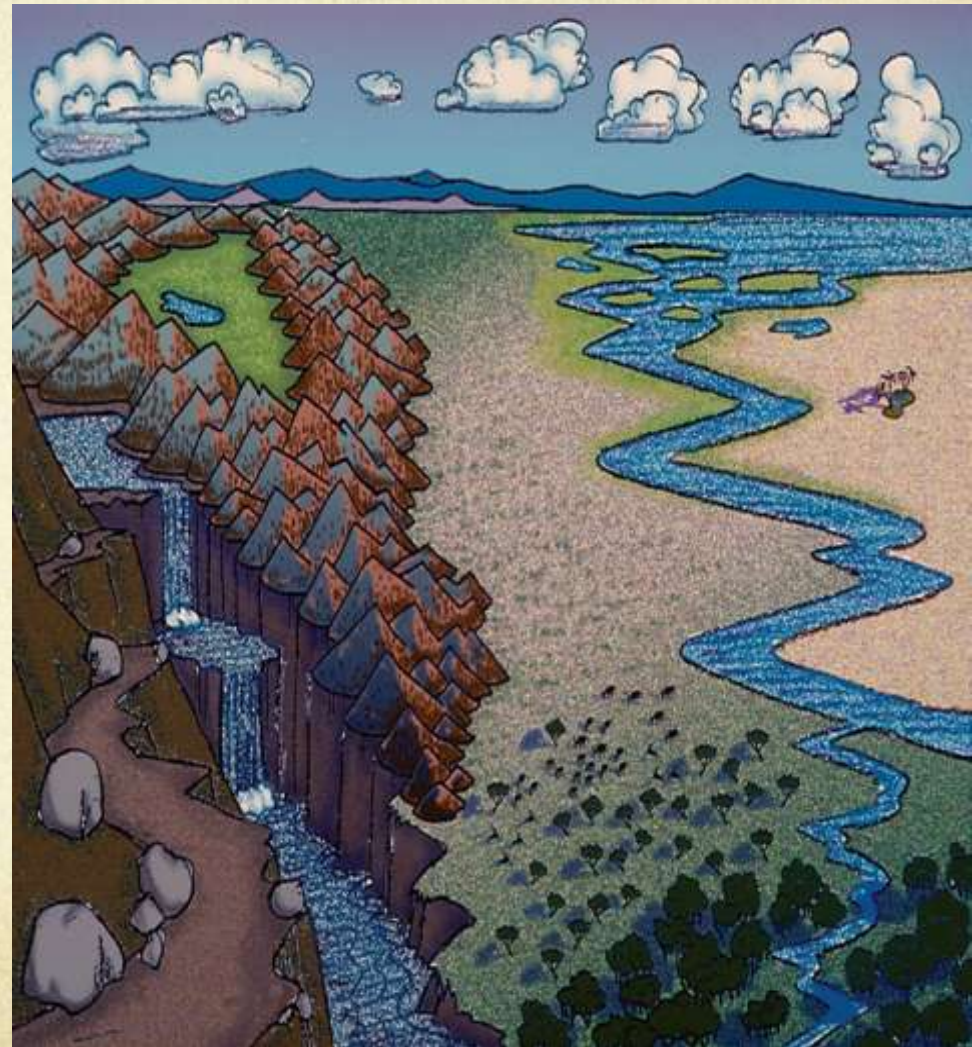
Looking at your ISN, let's examine
the three important environmental
factors in a landscape

1. water
2. topography
3. vegetation

Egyptian Geography

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

PROVIDED PROTECTION



Chapter 7 Vocabulary

Locate the Social Studies vocabulary for the unit on your study guide and Quizlet handout. Write down the definitions for the following:

- topography
- vegetation
- Nile River
- Egypt
- Kush
- Mediterranean Sea
- Canaan
- Jordan River

NOW... let's read the introduction section of your text.

10:00

MR. TIMER

NEW

Read Section 1 Environmental Factors and Early Human Settlement

Complete the corresponding Reading Notes in your
Notebook.



Read Section 2

Environmental Factors
and Early Settlement of
Egypt and Kush

Kid's Animated History of Egypt





Complete Section 2 Reading Notes in your Notebook.



Which environmental factors (water, topography or vegetation) had the greatest effect on people's choices of where they settled in Ancient Egypt or Kush?

Which environmental factors have contributed to the rise of civilizations in these areas?

The Annual Flooding of the Nile



Life Along the Nile

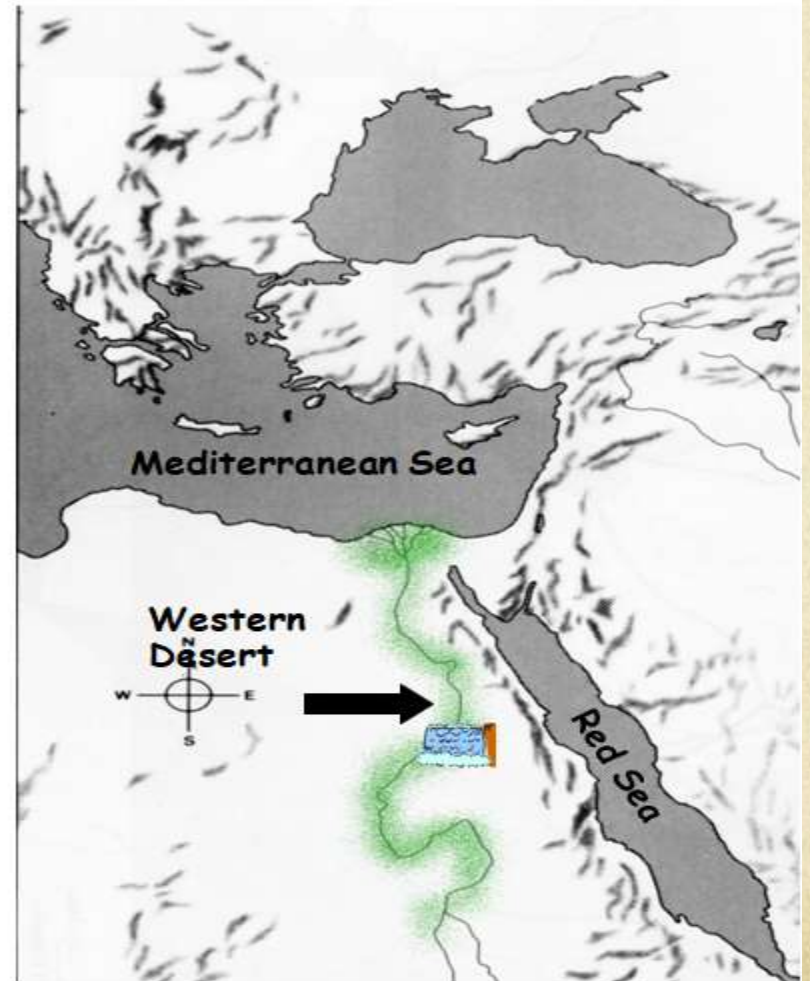
The most important thing to the Egyptians about The Nile was the yearly flooding.

The Nile would flood each year in the spring. With the flood it would deposit a rich later of silt, or soil on either side of the river.

The rich soil around the Nile was called the Black land. The desert was called the Red Land.

Egypt had several natural barriers which helped to protect it from invasion

These barriers gave Egyptians a sense of security that was lacking in much of the ancient world.



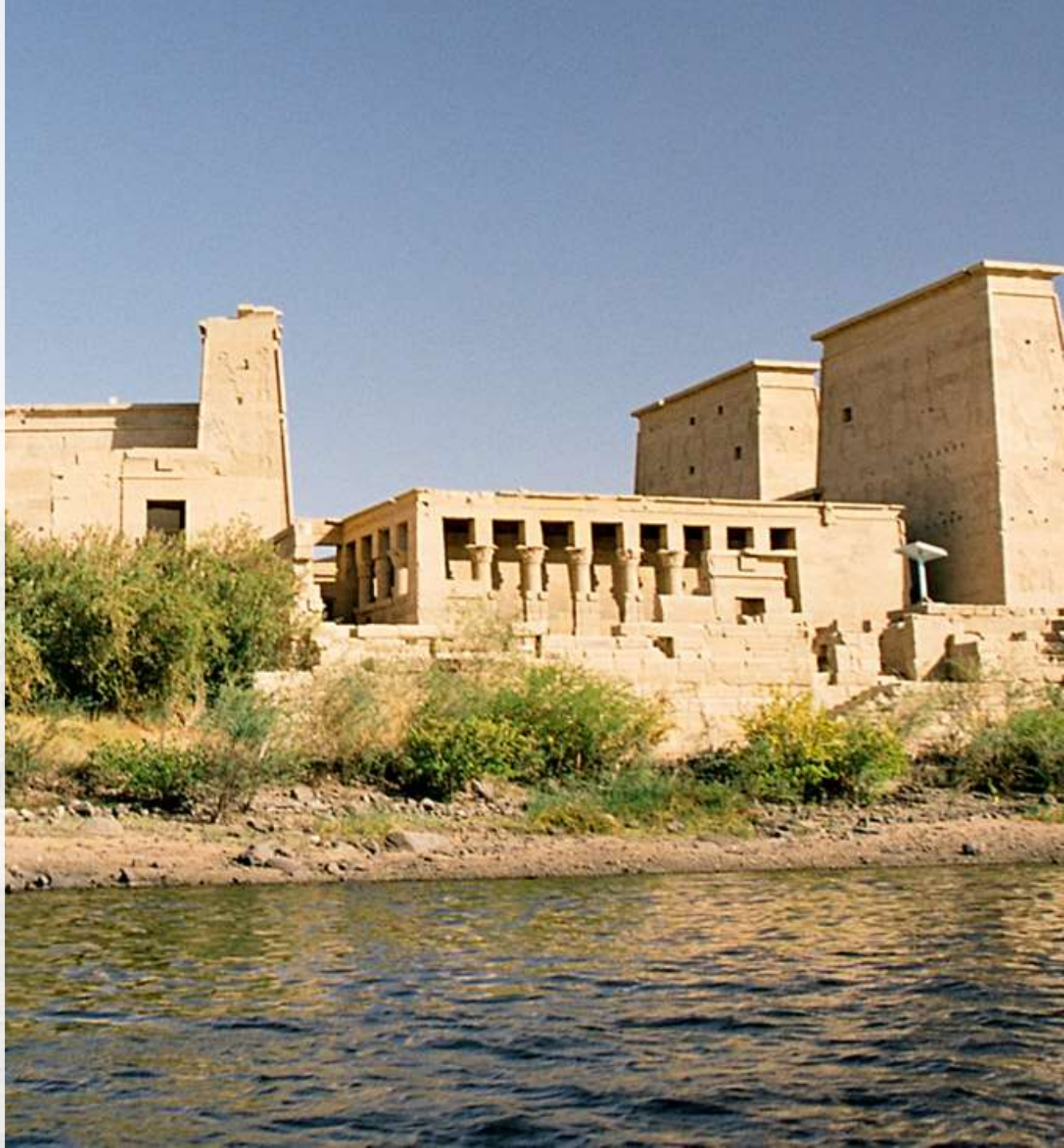
Important Uses of the Nile

1. Drinking & Bathing

- The Nile provided the daily necessities of life in Ancient Egypt

- Egyptians depended upon the annual flooding of the Nile

2. Agriculture





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



Read Section 3

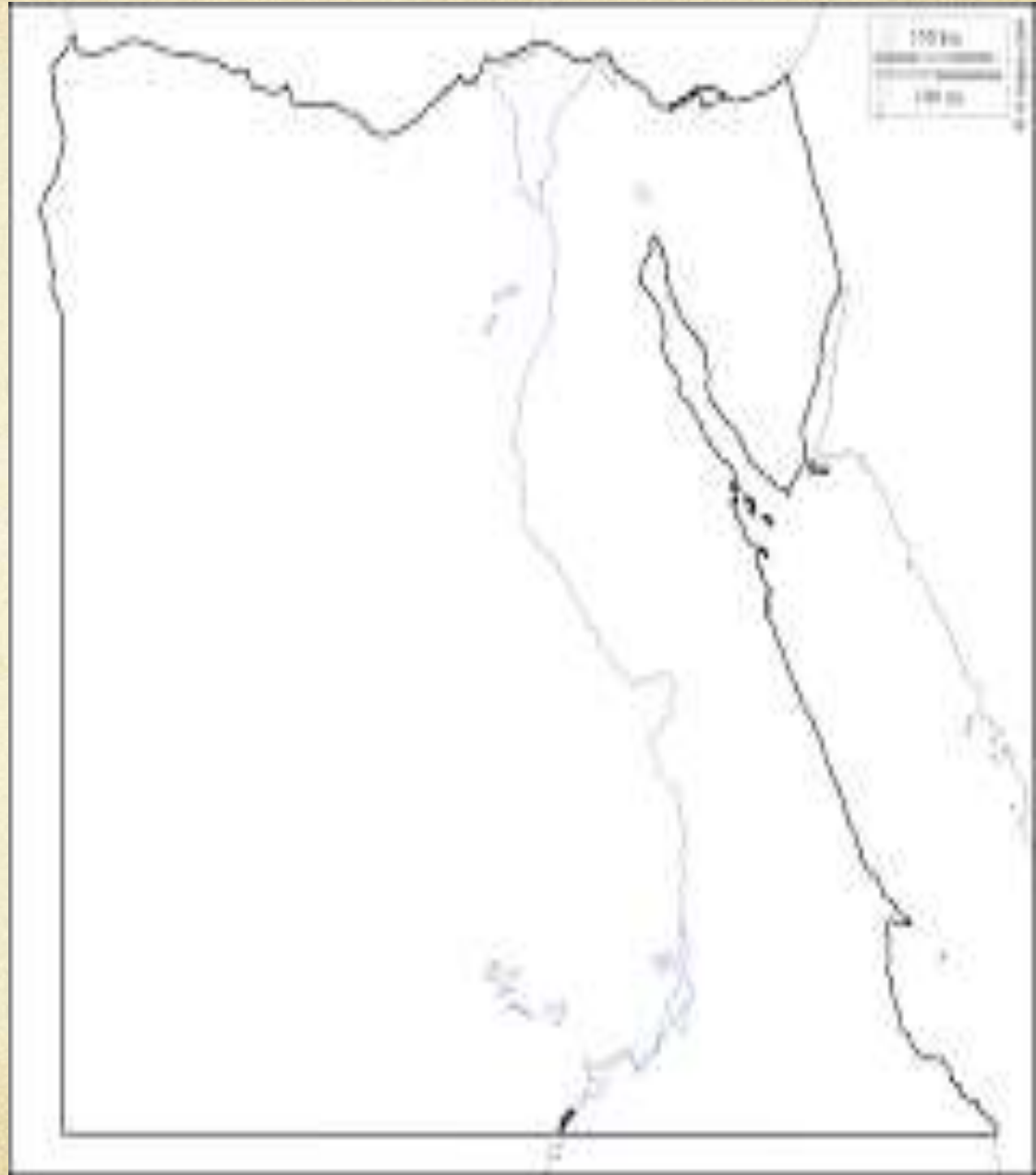
Environmental Factors
and Early Settlement of
Canaan

Complete
Section 2
Reading Notes in
your Notebook.

What are the positive
aspects of this site?

What are the negative
aspects of this site?

Do you think Canaan was
able to support large
scale farming? Why or
why not?



Geography: Populated Areas

There were three main areas that were populated in Egypt:

1. The Nile Valley

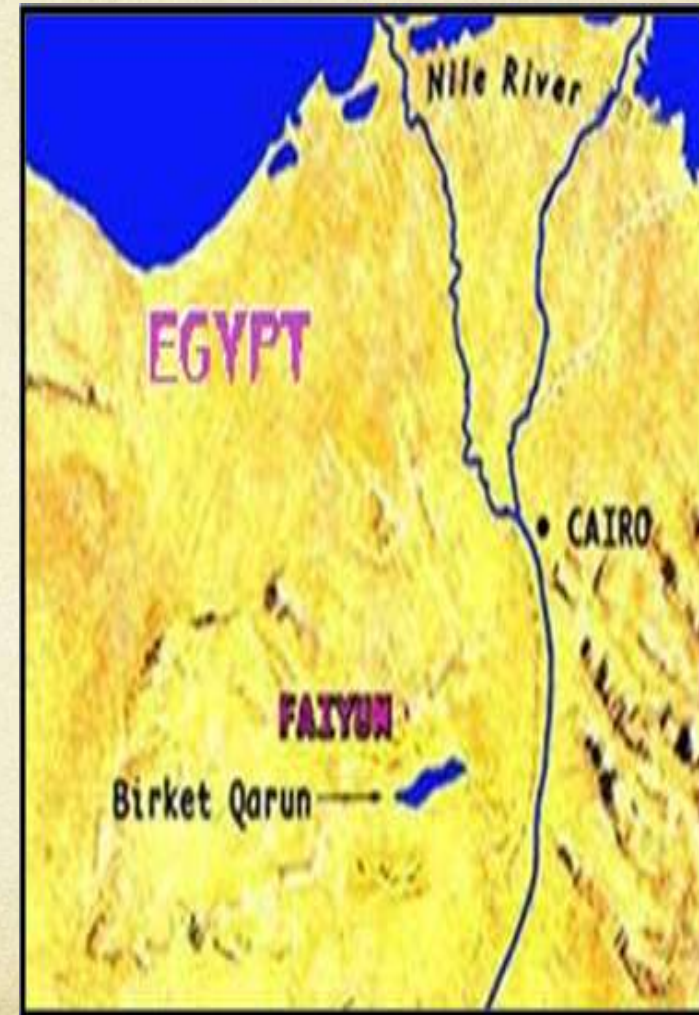
- sole source of water for Egypt
- Predictable flooding provided rich fertile soil

2. The Nile Delta

- Area where Nile empties into Mediterranean Sea
- Largest piece of fertile land
- Encompassed major centres of Egypt

3. Faiyum

- Irrigation from Nile made Faiyum the third most populated land



Geographic Effects on Egypt's stability and history

- Fertile soil
- deserts provided protection and shelter from outside influences
- Access to Mediterranean increased and expanded trade and culture
- culture was one of stability and not rapid change
- Deserts were an important source of minerals and building supplies



BEFORE THE FAMOUS BIBLICAL ACCOUNT, GOD'S PROP DEPARTMENT MADE A SERIOUS TACTICAL ERROR.

It's Beauty Today

The Nile River has not changed much in its long history. Look at it's beauty from space.



Ancient Egypt



PHARAOH

Do Now

Preview Section of your
Interactive Student
Notebook -

Carefully analyze the image
and write your answers to the
questions below.

1. What interesting details do you see in this postcard's image?
2. In whose honor do you think this monument was built?
3. Why do you think this monument was built to honor these four men?
4. What other monuments do you know that have been built to honor a person or group of people? Where are these monuments? Whom do they honor?





The Ancient Egyptian Pharaohs

What did the pharaohs of Ancient Egypt accomplish, and how did they do it?

Analyzing the Pharaohs - Objectives

identify the accomplishments of four key pharaohs from ancient Egypt: Khufu, Senusret I, Hatshepsut and Ramses the Great;

analyze ancient Egyptian art and the accomplishments of the pharaohs;

hypothesize some ways in which Egyptian pharaohs achieved their most impressive accomplishments and the effects of those accomplishments on ancient Egypt.



Independently, let's
read Introduction

An ancient Egyptian wall painting depicting a boat on the water. The boat is red and has a white sail. Two figures are shown in the boat, one in the front and one in the back, both wearing white tunics and dark head coverings. The background is filled with hieroglyphs and other symbols. The painting is set within a rectangular frame.

Ancient Egypt and It's Rulers

Old Kingdom (2700 to 2200
B.C.E.)

- ★ Also known as the Age of Pyramids

Middle Kingdom (2200 to
1800 B.C.E)

- ★ Also known as the Period of Reunification
- ★ Advancements in literature, arts and architecture

New Kingdom (1600 to 1100
B.C.E)

- ★ Also known as Egypt's Golden Age
- ★ Peace & stability
- ★ increased trade

Pharaoh's Role in the Old Kingdom

The Old Kingdom was a period of great prosperity.

This time is also called the pyramid age, because the great pyramids were built during this time.

Egyptian kings came to be known as Pharaohs.

The Pharaoh was seen as divine, or godlike. The people believed that the Pharaoh controlled many things including the flooding of the Nile itself.

The Pharaoh wielded absolute power, but used advisors to help them.

The Chief advisor to the Pharaoh was the **Vizier**.





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.

Khufu: The Pyramid Builder

- ★ Ruled during the Old Kingdom (2551 to 2528 B.C.E.)
- ★ Immediately started working on the Great Pyramid
- ★ Central authority - monitored the food supply to insure enough
- ★ declared himself a god - used it to control the people



Pharaoh's Pyramids in the Old Kingdom



Pyramids were built during the Old Kingdom

They were designed to be tombs for the Pharaoh

Originally there were step pyramids, then the pyramids evolved into the ones we see at Giza

The Pyramids were designed to protect the mummies of the Pharaohs, but they ultimately failed. They were robbed and pillaged.

The Great Pyramids: ~~R~~eligious 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.





Mummification

To preserve the body so that the soul could stay in the afterlife, the Egyptians perfected the process of mummification. Mummification was expensive, however, and during the Old Kingdom was a luxury of the rich.



First the body was washed and the internal organs including the lungs, stomach, liver and intestines were removed. The heart was left in the body because the Egyptians viewed it as the center of emotion.

The Brain was removed through the nose and thrown away. The Egyptians didn't think it served any purpose

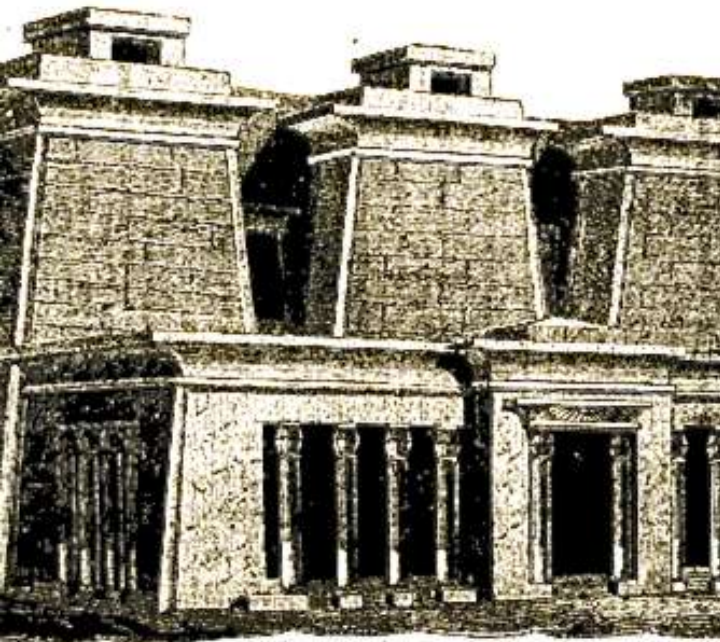


The Body was packed in **Natron** (a drying agent) and left for 70 days. After that the body was wrapped in linen with tree resin for glue. Magical amulets and other treasures were buried with the body.



Senusret I: Patron of the Arts

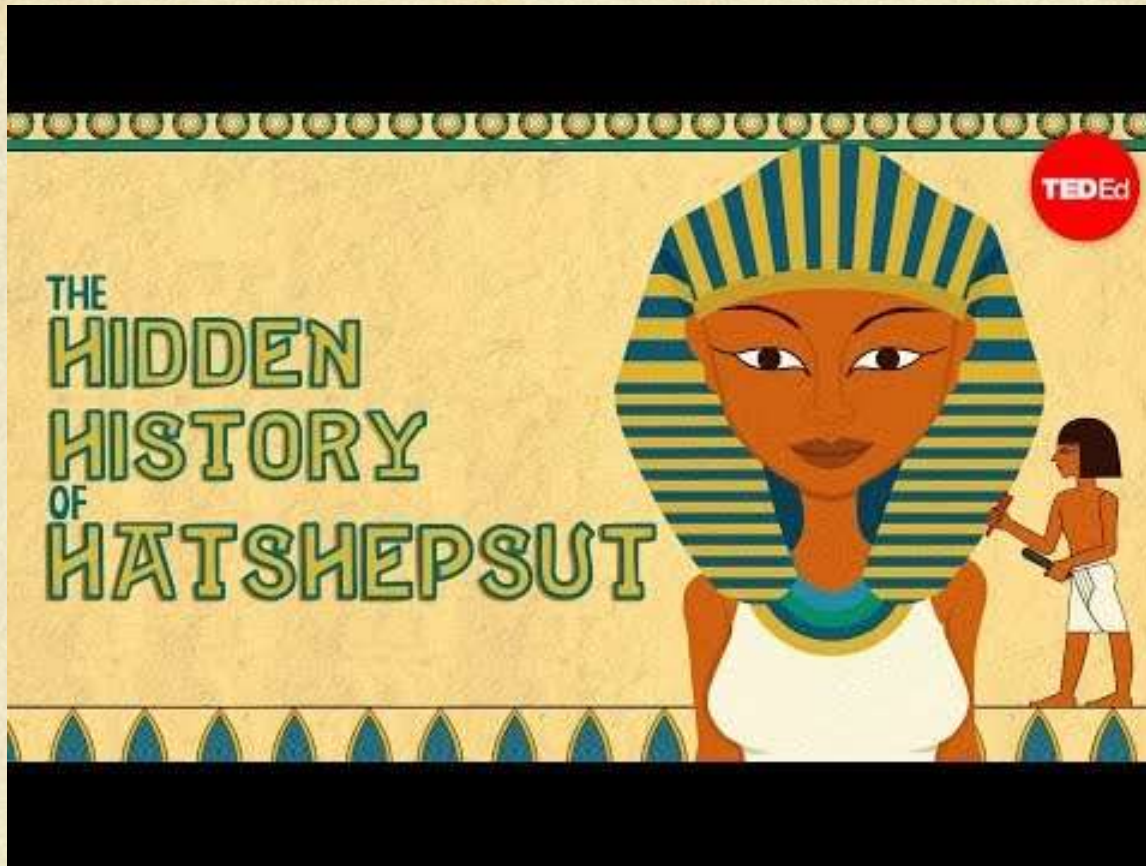
- reigned during the Middle Kingdom (1971 to 1926 B.C.E.)
- stable government
- unified country
- deep appreciation for the arts
- greatest achievements: religious architecture, including the White Chapel



Hatshepsut

- ❑ reigned in the New Kingdom (1473 to 1458 B.C.E.)
- ❑ the first woman to be Pharaoh
- ❑ after sharing power with her relatives - she took power for herself - demanded the same respect
- ❑ she had to pose as a man to cement her authority.
- ❑ sponsored a large trade expedition
- ❑ requested the construction of the temple at Dayr al-Bahri, which included obelisks and 200 sphinx statues.



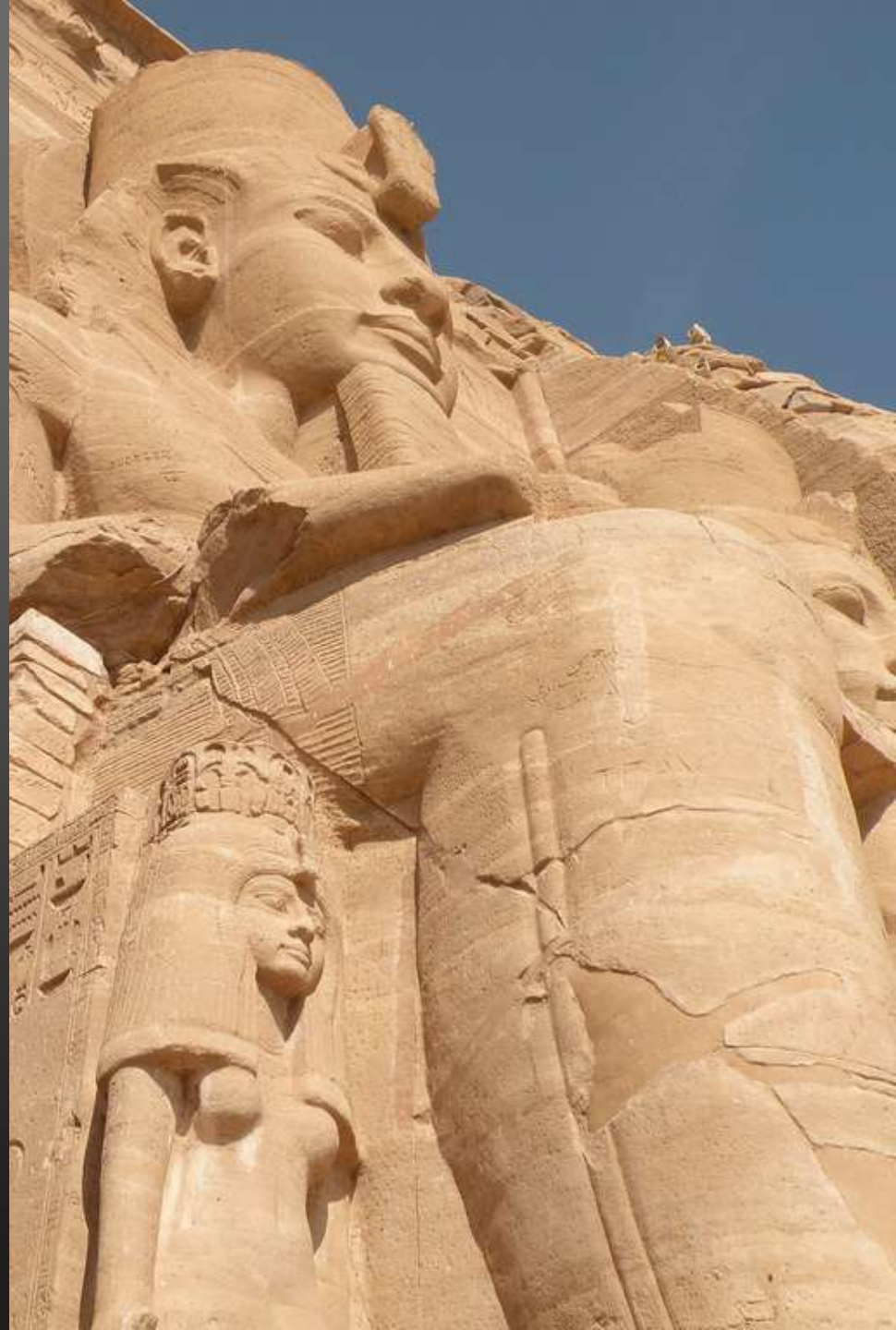


Hatshepsut's Legacy

Why were her contributions attacked? Do you think was okay to try to erase her because of her gender? Let's discuss.

Ramses II: Military Leader & Master Builder

- ❑ reigned during the New Kingdom (1290 to 1224 B.C.E.) - 66 YEARS!
- ❑ Unlike Hapshepsut, he wanted to make Egypt stronger through military action.
- ❑ He extended Egypt further south into Nubia.
- ❑ built hundreds of statues of himself throughout Egypt
- ❑ both soldier and peacemaker
- ❑ great achievements - temple at Abu Simbel
- ❑ one of the most preserved mummies found



Lesson Checkin Review

1. _____ The name for kings in Ancient Egypt.
2. _____ The first female pharaoh.
3. _____ A tomb considered to be the eternal homes of the pharaohs.
4. _____ The first leader with recorded peace treaties.

Virtual tours of The Pyramids

<http://www.3dmekanlar.com/en/the-pyramids.html>

EXPLORING DAILY LIFE

Ancient Egypt



life showed itself in tomb scenes depicting happy events
harvest, hunting and feasting. Success in the form



Daily Life in Egypt

<https://youtu.be/lwPpEb0jcU0>



Women

- Gender Roles
- Like Ancient Sumer, women's primary job was to take care of the children.
- In Egypt, women had almost equal rights. Women could own property and take other jobs, like weaving.
- There were also some famous women Pharaohs, including Hatshepsut and Cleopatra.

Children in Egypt

Children in Egypt loved to spin tops, make cloth dolls, wrestle, run and play games.

Farmer's children had little time to play since they were needed to help in the fields.

Carrying water and feeding the farm animals were the children's daily chores.

Children of craft workers began working at the age of 5.

At about the age of 12 girls studied to become weavers.

Sons of government leaders became assistants to their fathers.





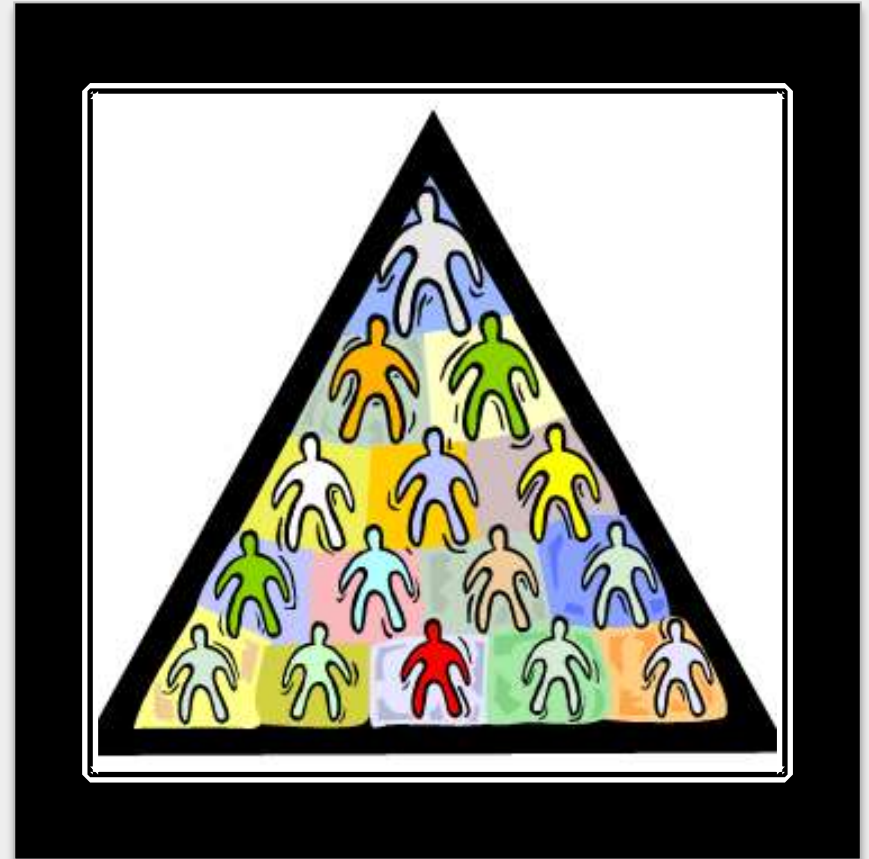
Daily Life - Social Pyramid

<https://youtu.be/flZzcxSo5B8>

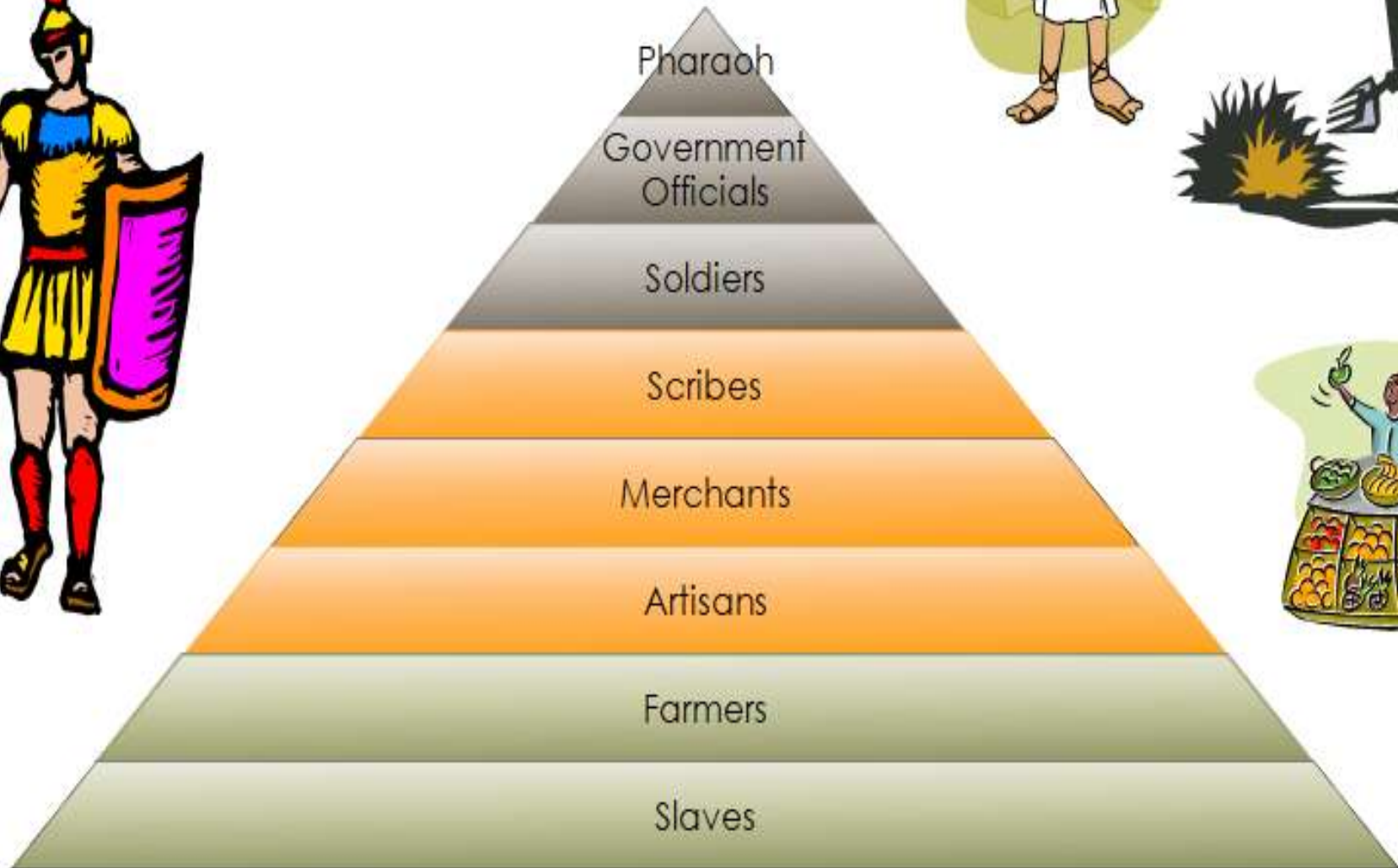
A Social Pyramid

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

The farmers and captured people made up the largest part of society.



A Social Pyramid



Social Pyramid

Pharaoh

Considered equal to the gods.

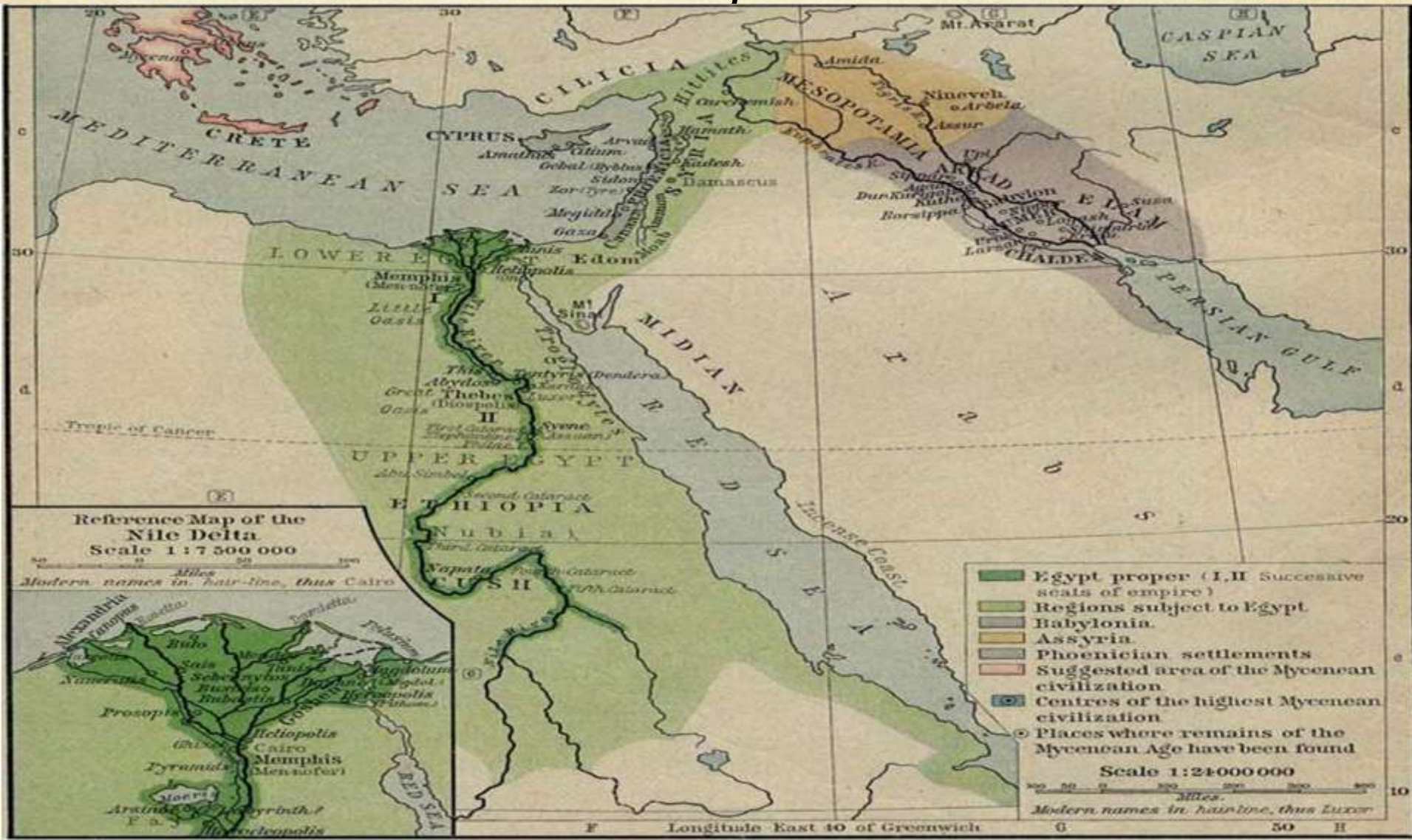


Priest/Nobles

In charge of religion and government



Social Pyramid - Priests & Religion



Social Pyramid - Priests & Religion

- High Priest - advised the Pharaoh & supervise all religious ceremonies



- Temple Priest - entrusted in care of the temple, dedicated to one or more gods

- Temple gods believed to "live in the statues".
- could not eat the foods of the commoners

All other priests

- everyday concerns of commoners



Social Pyramid - Priests & The Afterlife

- Afterlife = " a person's body remained with his or her dead spirit."
- Mummification - a way to preserve the body
 - 70 day, multistep process
 - only the heart remained -> most important part
 - organs kept in canopic jars
 - Not all people could afford - the poor wrapped their dead in cloth and gave them bread for their journey to the afterlife

Social Pyramid (cont'd)

Scribes/Government Officials

Together, they organized the government and kept it running smoothly.



Hieroglyphics

A system of writing developed around 3000 B.C.E - used by scribes/ government



Social Pyramid (cont'd)

Craftspeople /
Merchants

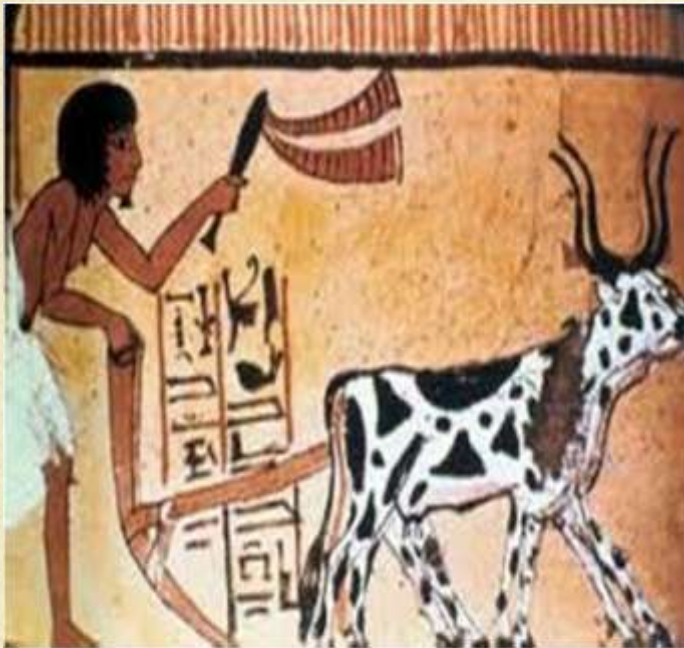
Needs Served



- Produced goods and services
- Types of jobs
 - carpenters
 - jewelers
 - leatherworkers
 - metalworkers
 - painters
 - potters
 - sculptures
 - weavers
 - stone carvers - most skilled
- modest 3 room homes
- long workdays, worked 10 days at a time

Social Pyramid (cont'd)

Farmers



Lifestyle

- Worked the fields
- Most Egyptians live on big farms.
- The farmers were run by local scribes.
- Farmers grew and harvested crops.
- The farmers gave half of the products to the pharaoh as taxes.

Social Pyramid (cont'd)

Laborers / Slaves



Lifestyle

- Did the most dangerous and difficult work
- The Three Seasons of the Nile
 - Flooding Season - June to September
 - Planting Season - October to February
 - Harvesting Season - March to May
- Plain homes, insufficiently furnished
- Ate - onions, cucumbers, fish and homemade bread
- Punished for poor harvest - beaten

Social Pyramid

- Slaves

- Slaves were the lowest level of the social pyramid.
- Most of the slaves in ancient Egypt were Syrians.
- However, enslaved people did have basic rights in Egypt.
- They had the right to be treated fairly under the law and even to own property.





Think About It...

- How did the growth of Egypt's empire play a role in the growth of slavery along the Nile? And how did the enslaved people add to the economy?
- Building an empire leads to war since they are destroying and conquering to build larger empires.
- War meant capture and enslavement of people, whose labor was demanded.