
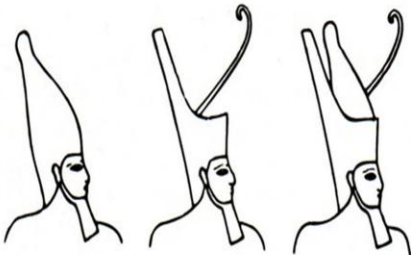


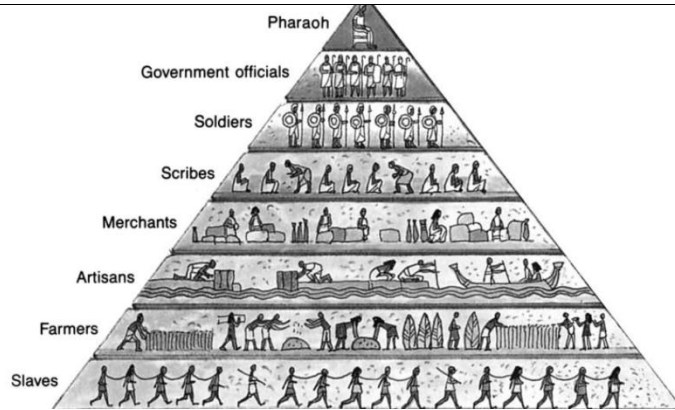
## Egypt Notes

The Nile	What have I learned?
<p>Waterfalls/rapids which impede travel up the Nile are called <b>cataracts</b>.</p> <p>The Nile is unique because it flows north emptying into the <b>Mediterranean Sea</b>.</p> <p><b>Upper Egypt</b> is <b>south</b>, close to the source of the Nile, while <b>Lower Egypt</b> is <b>in the north</b> close to the <b>Delta</b> of the Nile.</p> <p>A <b>delta</b> is named for the Greek letter, Δ. These areas are especially <b>fertile</b> because of the river splits spreading nutrient-rich <b>silt</b>.</p>	<p>Label the <b>Delta, Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, Mediterranean Sea</b></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ANCIENT EGYPT</p> </div>
Early History – the Old Kingdom	What have I learned?
<p><b>Menes</b> also known as <b>Narmer</b> was the first ruler to unite <b>Upper &amp; Lower Egypt</b>.</p> <p><b>Narmer</b> signified his power by the wearing of a <b>new crown: red for lower Egypt, white for upper Egypt</b>.</p> <p><b>Narmer</b> established Egypt's 1<sup>st</sup> capital in the city of <b>Memphis</b>.</p> <p>A <b>pharaoh</b> (meaning "<b>Great House</b>") was the ruler of Egypt. He not only acted as the political ruler but was also considered a god on earth.</p> <p>A <b>government</b> that mixes political elements with the religion is known as a <b>theocracy</b>.</p>	<p>What is the significance of the crown worn by Narmer(Menes)?</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>a                      b                      c</p> </div> <p><b>One similarity found in both Egyptian and Sumerian civilizations is that each developed a</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) monotheistic religion</li> <li>(2) ziggurat</li> <li>(3) compass</li> <li>(4) <b>written language</b></li> </ol>

Because of the massive tombs built during this time, the **Old Kingdom** is also known as the Age of the **Pyramids**.

The Egyptian form of **writing** established during this time is called **hieroglyphics**

**Hieroglyphics** were finally deciphered due to the discovery of the **Rosetta Stone**.



Based on the information in this illustration, which statement about the society of ancient Egypt is accurate?

- (1) The women had equal status to the men.
- (2) **The social structure was hierarchical.**
- (3) Social mobility was unrestricted.
- (4) Soldiers outnumbered farmers.

**Old Kingdom Recap**

**What I have learned?**

Dates = 3100 - 2080 BCE

Capital = Memphis

Religion =

- 1. Polytheistic
- 2. Focused on afterlife.
- 3. Mummification
- 4. Book of the Dead

Writing

- 1. Hieroglyphics
- 2. Papyrus created

Science/Technology

- 1. System of numbers
- 2. Early geometry
- 3. Engineers
- 4. Developed a calendar for farming & to predict flooding

Ends? With political strife

P= Pyramid Age

O= Originality: engineering, architecture, mathematics, science

W= Writing & papyrus developed

E= Ends with political strife

R= Religion: Egyptian gods based on animistic beliefs (Ra - the Sun god - was supreme god; Pharaoh was considered a god-king)

Using the Hieroglyphic chart, write your name...

A		H		N		U	
B		I		O		V	
C		J		P		W	
D		K		Q		X	
E		R		Y			
F		L		S		Z	
G		M		T		SH	

**The Middle Kingdom**

**What I have learned?**

After the Old Kingdom strife, new stability was brought to Egypt through the ruler **Menuthotep I**.

**How do you think historians decide when a new age begins in a civilization? For example, what marked the end of the Old Kingdom & the beginning of the New Kingdom?**

When something happens to fundamentally change the society in a lasting way.

The Middle Kingdom was characterized by both weak & strong **Pharaohs**.

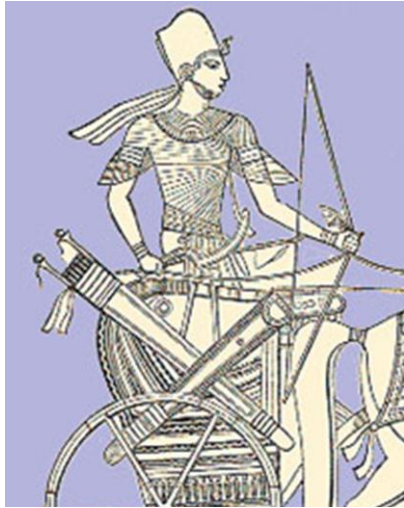
A positive of the Middle Kingdom was an improvement in **trade & transportation**.

The Middle Kingdom came to an end due to an invasion by groups of nomads known as the **Hyksos**.

The **Hyksos** power came from the use of **chariots** on the battlefield and **bronze** weapons. They also introduced the **vertical loom** which allowed for the creation of materials.

Queen **Ahotep** eventually led armies to drive the **Hyksos** out of Egypt.

**Which group introduced the item in the picture to the Egyptians? The Egyptians adoption of this item is an example of cultural diffusion.**



**What do the accomplishment of Queen Ahhotep, say about the Egyptian Society?**

**The were surprisingly equal opportunity when it came to women in leadership roles.**

**Middle Kingdom Recap**

**Dates:**

**Capital:**

**Improvements:**

**What I have learned?**

List 5 words/names that describe the Middle Kingdom?

**The New Kingdom**


If the Old Kingdom was known as the Age of the Pyramids, the **New Kingdom** could be characterized as the Age of the **Pharaohs**.

Queen **Hatshepsut** came to power as a **Regent (Administrator)** for her minor stepson. She angered many in Egypt when she proclaimed herself the **ruler** of Egypt.

**What I have learned?**

**Why do you think Hatshepsut felt she had the right to proclaim herself Pharaoh?**

**Because she was the mother of a ruler too young to do the job himself. She thought it her duty to rule in his place until he could take over when he was old enough.**



**Hatshepsut's** stepson **Thutmose III** created Egypt's 1<sup>st</sup> **empire** by conquering territories in Palestine, Syria, & Nubia.

The Pharaoh **Amenhotep** shocked Egypt by proposing that there was only 1 god, the sun-disk god **Aton**.

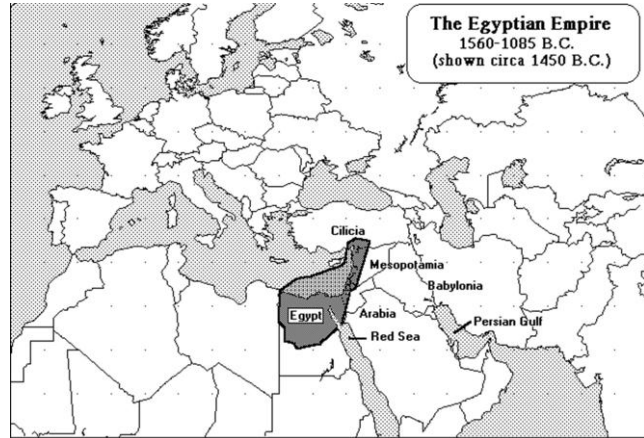
**Amenhotep's** wife **Nefertitti** was renowned for her beauty. Soon, Amenhotep changed his name to **Akhenaton**, meaning "Spirit of Aton."

After **Akhenaton's** death, the priests restored the old religion in Memphis and placed his son **Tutankhamen** on the throne.

The greatest of all the pharaohs was **Ramses II** who ruled for 67 years.

Look at the map of **Thutmose's** empire. What is its significance in Egyptian history?

It marked the greatest territorial size of Egypt's empires, including land in Palestine, Syria, and Nubia.



Why would the priests be so quick to reestablish the old religion after **Akhenaton's** death?

Because **Akhenaton** said he was a god, and if God dies, there is no hope for the people. Also, returning to the old religion restored some of the authority of the priests within the empire.

### Decline of the Egyptian Empire

Egypt began to decline internally because of

1. **Weak rulers**

2. **Rebellions**

3. **The empire broke into smaller kingdoms**

Soon, Egypt was invaded by their neighbors, the **Libyans** who ruled from 950 to 730 BCE.

### What I have learned?

Explain the phrase, "*United we stand, Divided we fall*" as it applies to the Egyptian civilization?

Next, Egypt was impacted by their neighbors from the south, the **Nubians**.

**Nubia** will eventually become known as the **Kush** Empire and later the **Axum** Empire.

While the Egyptians give **Nubia** their **gods & language**, the **Nubians** give Egypt the ideas of **boats & eating utensils**.

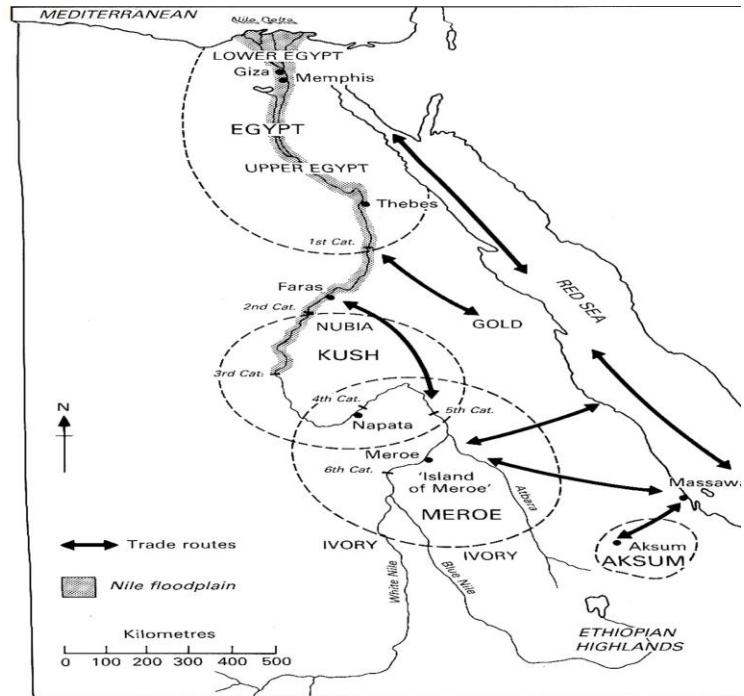
**Nubia's** greatest leader **Piankhi** was responsible for overthrowing the **Libyan** Dynasty in Egypt.

The **Nubian** Empire in Egypt will end when the Mesopotamian civilization of the **Assyrians** invade.

To escape the **Assyrians**, the Nubians moved their capital to the city of **Meröe**, known for its rich **iron** deposits.

Eventually, the **Assyrians** will be driven from Egypt by a new power, the **Persian Empire**.

How does the map explain the complicated relationship of Egypt & Nubia?



3.2 Egypt, Kush and Meröe: 1500 BC–350 AD

Circle Meröe on the map. Besides Iron Ore, why else might Meröe have been a sought after location?

### New Kingdom – Recap

**Dates:** 1570-1275 BCE

**Capital(s):** Thebes-Aton-Memphis

**Known for....** Strong rulers (Hatshepsut, Thutmose, Amenhotep/Akhenaton, Ramses II)

**Egypt Empire breaks because...** of several invasions (Libyans, Nubia/Kush, Assyrians)

### What I have learned?

Looking at the timeline below, what **2 Classical Civilizations** will impact Egypt after the fall of the New Kingdom?



**Which geographic factor had a major influence on the development of both Egyptian and Babylonian civilizations?**

- (1) river valleys
- (2) cool temperatures
- (3) locations near a strait
- (4) mountains

**Which heading best completes this partial outline?**

- I. \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Natural boundaries of desert, mountains, and the sea
  - B. Yearly flooding to enrich farmlands
  - C. Old and Middle Kingdoms
  - D. Production of papyrus plant

- (1) Egypt—Gift of the Nile
- (2) Mesopotamia—Land Between the Rivers
- (3) China’s Sorrow—Huang He River
- (4) Harappa—City on the Indus

*If the Nile smiles, the Earth is joyous,  
Every stomach is full of rejoicing,  
Every spine is happy,  
Every jawbone crushes its food.*  
—Hymn to the Nile ,|| from *The Literature of Ancient Egyptians* (Erman).

**The Egyptian song above gives evidence of the Egyptian knowledge that the Nile River**

- A. floods provided them with an abundance of food.
- B. was necessary for trade with other civilizations.
- C. often destroyed the crops they had planted.
- D. provided the people with a place to honor the god Osiris.