



OBJECTIVES:

- Summarize how geography affected the development of Egyptian culture.
- Explain the importance of pharaohs, pyramids, and trade in the Old Kingdom period of Egypt.
- Describe the ancient Egyptian religion, social structure, and technology.
- Explain what occurred during the shift from the Old Kingdom to the New Kingdom in Egypt.

LIVING IN ANCIENT EGYPT
Map Exercise

Directions : The map below shows the boundaries of ancient Egypt around 1450 B.C.. Using textbooks, atlases, encyclopedias, or any other reference material, outline or mark the location of the following:

1. Syria	9. Jerusalem
2. Jordan	10. The Red Sea
3. Israel	11. The Mediterranean Sea
4. Saudi Arabia	12. The Nile River
5. Sudan	13. The Delta of the Nile
6. Libya	14. Thebes
7. Lebanon	15. Gaza
8. Cairo	16. Sinai Peninsula

Directions:

- Could you complete this Map?
- Yes, some the places listed are cities which were important to Ancient Egypt.



Egypt on the Nile

GEOGRAPHY

A. The Nile

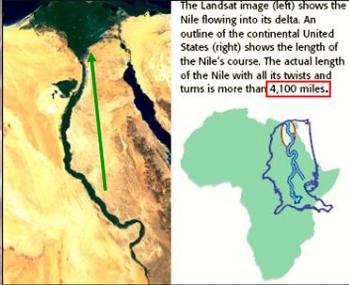
1. Egypt's settlements arose along narrow strip of land made fertile by the river
2. Yearly flooding, but predictable
Regular cycle: flood, plant, harvest, flood, plant, harvest...
3. Intricate network of irrigation ditches
4. Worshiped as a god – giver of life and benevolence

Compare and Contrast...

Earlier we discussed the Sumerians and the effect their particular environment may have had on the way they viewed their gods.

Compare the Sumerian view to the Egyptian view and explain why the Egyptian view may have been so different.

Ancient Egypt develops along the Mighty Nile River: "Longest River in the World"



The Landsat image (left) shows the Nile flowing into its delta. An outline of the continental United States (right) shows the length of the Nile's course. The actual length of the Nile with all its twists and turns is more than **4,100 miles**.

Egypt on the Nile

GEOGRAPHY

B. Upper and Lower Egypt

- Most of Egypt's history focused around **Lower Egypt**.
- Upper Egypt** developed later upstream
- Nile provided reliable transportation
 - to go north, drift with the current toward the sea
 - to go south, sail catching the Mediterranean breeze

C. Environment

- Unlike Mesopotamia, the Nile was **predictable** on both sides of Nile
 - provided natural protection against invaders
 - also reduced interaction with other people

Egypt would develop mostly in isolation and therefore, a culture that was quite unique.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC Ancient Egypt

Map labels: Mediterranean Sea, Nile Delta, LOWER EGYPT, Cairo, Giza, Saqqara, Great Pyramids and Sphinx, Arabian Desert, Red Sea, TROPIC OF CANCER, UPPER EGYPT, Thebes, NUBIA, First Cataract, Second Cataract, Dead Sea.

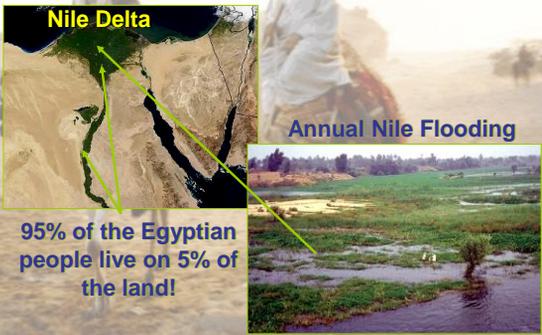
Examine this quote:

Egypt, the gift of the Nile
- Herodotus, Greek historian (484-432 B.C.E)



What do you infer from this quote, what did Herodotus mean by it?

Egypt: The "Gift of the Nile"



Nile Delta

Annual Nile Flooding

95% of the Egyptian people live on 5% of the land!

The Gift of the Nile



- The Nile valley is a fertile oasis cut out of a limestone plateau.
 - Its soil was renewed annually by the rich silt deposited by the flood water of the river.
- The rise began early in July and continued until the banks were overrun, reaching its crest in September. By the end of October the river was once more contained within its banks.

Aswan High Dam, Egypt



Question: How Would this dam Affect the Nile River? Explain!

Hydroelectric Power Plant

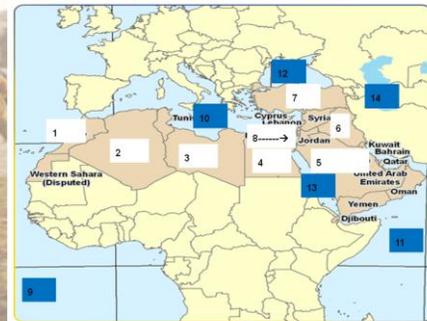
Suez Canal



Completed by the British in 1869

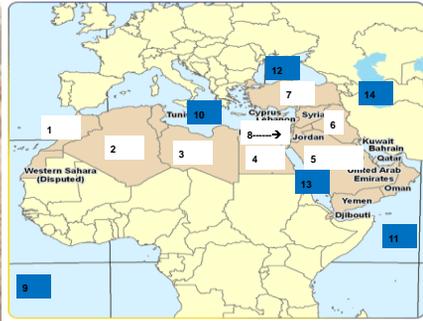
Early History of Mid-East Quiz

- PART I—Identify each numbered country (white) and body of water (blue) below (14 points):



Early History of Mid-East Quiz

- PART I—Identify each numbered country (white) and body of water (blue) below (14 points): **ANSWERS!**



Egyptian Civilization



ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

- How did religious beliefs shape the lives of Egyptians?
- How was Egyptian society organized?
- What advances did Egyptians make in learning and the arts?

Why is Ancient Egypt Considered a Civilization?

- During this presentation on ancient Egypt, look for all of the following **characteristics of a civilization**:

- 1) cities
- 2) complex religions
- 3) job specialization
- 4) social classes
- 5) writing
- 6) art and architecture
- 7) well organized central governments
- 8) public works.

Mr. Czizelski
World History

Archaeologist's Name:
Period #:

Characteristics of Egyptian Civilization Data Organizer

Directions: Imagine that you are an archaeologist who has just explored the Valley of Kings at Giza and unearthed a new site! Using your data sheet, you must record your evidence and conclusions about Egyptian civilization. Please use detail, including specific names and locations from your notes, textbook, readings, or the Internet.

Characteristic:	Specific Evidence and Findings:
1. Cities	
2. Complex Religion	
3. Job Specialization	
4. Social Classes	
5. Writing	
6. Art and Architecture	
7. Central Government	
8. Public Works	

OPTIONAL ASSESSMENT:

- “Back-in-Time Egyptian Travel Brochure”



The Agricultural Revolution in Ancient Egypt



- During the Neolithic Period, also known as the **Agricultural Revolution**, farmers began to domesticate animals and use the rich soil deposited from the Nile to grow crops.

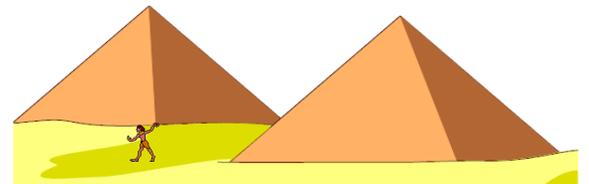
Complete “Promise and Problems of the Nile” Decision-Making Activity



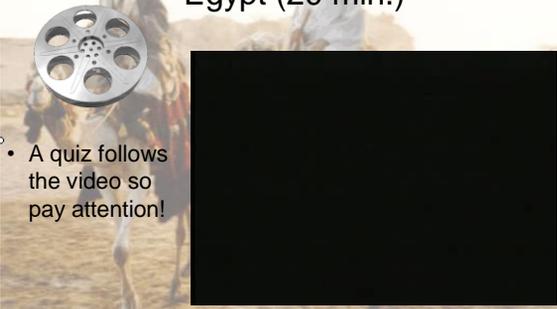
Name _____
LIVING IN ANCIENT EGYPT
 Pre-Test

Directions : Answer the following questions True or False:

1. Most ancient Egyptians were Africans. _____
2. The rulers of ancient Egypt were called Pharisees. _____
3. Most Egyptians became Christians around the year 100 B.C. _____
4. Ancient Egyptians probably appreciated floods more than most people. _____
5. Ancient Egyptians had an excellent system of paved roads for transportation. _____



Living History: Living in Ancient Egypt (20 min.)



- A quiz follows the video so pay attention!

Name _____

LIVING IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Video Quiz

Directions: Answer the following questions as directed by your teacher.

- True or False? Pharaohs were believed to be the children of the sun god. _____
- True or False? Re was the name of the moon god in ancient Egypt. _____
- True or False? The god Horus was the ruler of the dead. _____
- True or False? A sphinx was a type of large Egyptian boat. _____
- True or False? The papyrus plant was very important in ancient Egypt. _____
- True or False? Hathor was an ancient Egyptian goddess. _____
- True or False? Pharaohs were not allowed to perform religious ceremonies. _____
- True or False? The pyramids were built to be the palaces of the pharaohs. _____
- True or False? Obelisks were tall monuments carved from stone. _____
- True or False? Hieroglyphics was the name of Egypt's greatest pharaoh. _____

Name _____

LIVING IN ANCIENT EGYPT

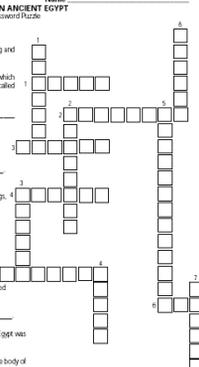
Crossword Puzzle

DOWN

- In ancient Egypt, people could go to study reading and writing at the _____.
- The biggest buildings in ancient Egypt were tombs which had triangular sides and square bottoms; they are called the _____.
- Most of Egypt is covered by the sands of the _____ Desert.
- In ancient Egypt, _____ were used for most long distance transportation.
- Ancient Egyptian writing is called _____.
- In ancient Egypt, before a person was entombed, their _____, such as loaves and lozenges, were placed in clay jars.
- Heads who prepared to body for burial wore the mask of the jackal-headed god named _____.

ACROSS

- In ancient Egypt, a dead body was usually prepared for burial by making it into a _____.
- The rulers of ancient Egypt were called _____.
- The god of rebirth and ruler of the dead in ancient Egypt was named _____.
- A huge monument with the face of a human and the body of a lion is called a _____.
- A plant that once grew thickly in the marshes of ancient Egypt and was used for making paper is called _____.
- Re, also called Ra, was the god of the _____ in ancient Egypt.



- Crossword A
- Complete in conjunction with movie

(3000 B.C. - 30 B.C.)

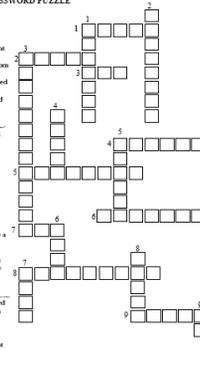
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- A dead body which has been preserved is called a _____.
- The falcon god and prototype of the rulers of ancient Egypt was named _____.
- The tomb of the Egyptian ruler Tutankhamun, whom we know as King _____, was the richest tomb ever discovered because it was almost untouched by grave robbers.
- An imaginary ancient Egyptian beast with the head of a man and the body of a lion is called a _____.
- In ancient Egypt, cubes were called _____.
- A plant of the Nile Delta that was used for making paper is called _____.
- Re, also called Ra, was the _____ god in ancient Egypt.
- Egypt was conquered by the son of the King of Macedonia in 332 B.C. His henchman Greek called in Egypt. He was called _____, the Great.
- In ancient Egypt, the crocodile god was called _____.

DOWN

- An ancient Egyptian burial building that looks like a flat topped bench with sloped sides is called a _____.
- The biggest buildings in ancient Egypt were tombs which had triangular sides and square bottoms; they are called _____.
- Ancient Egyptians wrote with little pictures. Today we call this kind of writing _____.
- The fan-shaped land at the mouth of a river is called a _____, because it resembles the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet.
- Most of Egypt is covered by the sands of the _____ desert.
- Because it gets nearly all of its water from this great river, Egypt is sometimes called "The Gift of the _____."
- The ancient Egyptian symbol for life is the _____.
- The man who first united Upper and Lower Egypt around 3300 B.C. was King _____.
- In ancient Egypt, food was placed in the grave with the mummy so that the _____ would not get hungry.



- Crossword B
- Complete in conjunction with movie

Name _____
LIVING IN ANCIENT EGYPT
 Post-Test

A. Write a paragraph giving three of the main reasons why the Nile River was so important to the ancient Egyptians.

B. Write a paragraph describing some of the things that were done with the bodies of people in ancient Egypt after they died.

C. Write a paragraph explaining some of the reasons how modern-day people have been able to understand the lives of the ancient Egyptians.

Egypt on the Nile

UNITED EGYPT'S GOVERNMENT

- A. Unlike Sumeria, no independent city-states in Egypt
- B. **Menes**, the king of Upper Egypt,
 - 1. united the two regions – Upper and Lower – in 3,100 B.C.E.
 - 2. Capital: Memphis
 - 3. Creates first Egyptian **dynasty**

C. The **Pharaoh** [means, *royal house*] – the ruler of Egypt

- 1. were considered gods; served both political and religious roles

Define type of government

Type of government where the political rulers are thought to be divinely-guided, or even divine themselves is a **theocracy**.

- 2. Believed each pharaoh ruled even after death, because they all possessed the same eternal spirit = *ka*; and being gods, they naturally bore full responsibility for Egypt's well-being.

The pharaoh Akenaton and his wife-sister Nefertiti worshipping the sun god, Ra.



Before 3000 B.C., there was the white crown of Upper Egypt and the red crown of Lower Egypt. When Egypt was united, these two crowns were combined into the Double Crown of Upper and Lower Egypt.

The Pharaoh as Ruler and God



- Life of the Pharaoh:
 - 1) owned all the land, controlled irrigation and agriculture, and received the surplus of crops.
 - 2) Administrators, priests, scribes, artists, artisans, and merchants labored in the service of the pharaoh.
 - 3) The people's welfare was thought to rest on absolute obedience to the god-king.

The Economy--Overseas Trade



- Because of the Nile, Mediterranean and Red seas, most of Egypt's trade was carried on by ships.
- Egypt's imported lumber, copper, tin, and olive oil, paid for with gold from its rich mines, linens, wheat, and papyrus.

Class System in Ancient Egypt



PHARAOH
Earthly leader; considered a god

HIGH PRIESTS AND PRIESTESSES
Served gods and goddesses

NOBLES
Fought pharaoh's wars

MERCHANTS, SCRIBES, AND ARTISANS
Made furniture, jewelry, and fabrics for pharaohs and nobles, and provided for other needs

PEASANT FARMERS AND SLAVES
Worked in the fields and served the pharaoh

Egypt on the Nile

EGYPTIAN CULTURE AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

- Royal Family
- Upper class
 - Landowners (also known as aristocracy or nobility)
 - Priests
 - Army commanders
 - Government officials
- Middle Class (merchants / artisans)
- Lower class (peasant farmers, unskilled laborers)

Socially Mobile classes
Not "locked in",
lower and middle classes
could rise up through
marriage or through merit
(success).



A. Harvesting grain; B. Musicians play for the workers in the fields; C. Women winnowing the grain; D. Scribes tally the farmer's taxes; E. The farmer's son tending the livestock / cattle.

Egypt on the Nile

EGYPTIAN CULTURE AND SOCIETY STRUCTURE

2. **Women** had many of the same rights as men, could own property, could seek divorce.

Later we'll discover a couple of women who actually ruled Egypt!

Did you know...
Men and women wore makeup in Egypt.

The dark-lined eyes that look out at us from the artwork of ancient Egypt was the height of fashion and was called kohl – powdered minerals mixed with water and applied with a small stick. Both genders also wore lipstick – crushed red ochre (iron oxide) mixed with oil.
Read text p. 37 for more cool info.

Special Egyptian Cosmetics.



ANCIENT EGYPT

Have some fun unscrambling these Eleven words related to Ancient Egypt!

Egyptianagrams

arctouceh csraab
izag shpnxi
ppayrsu yummm
ypmadi
line hpraaho
ocdcie pccetrola

Re-arrange the letters to find these 11 words, all with an Egyptian connection.

The Old Kingdom—The Pyramid Age



- The **Pyramid Age** – the Old Kingdom -- established order, stability and the essential elements of Egyptian civilization.

What do we mean by...
the "Old Kingdom" period?

EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD 2920-2575 BCE

- Unification of Upper and Lower Egypt by **Menes**.
- Foundation of the capital Memphis.
- Early **Step Pyramid** is built at **Saqqara**.

OLD KINGDOM - 2660-2180 BCE

- The **Great Pyramids** of Khufu (Cheops), Khafre (Chephren) and Menkaura are built at **Giza**.
- Pyramids of Sahure, Neterirkare, Raneferef, Neuserre and Sekhemkare.

MIDDLE KINGDOM 2180-1550 BCE

- Fragmentation of centralized power.
- Kings in Thebes establish control over all Egypt.
- Chaos leads central administration in Lower Egypt to disintegrate and an Asiatic people in the Nile Delta.
- Upper Egypt dominated by kings in Thebes.

NEW KINGDOM 1550-1070 BCE

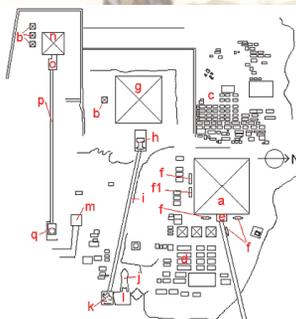
- Theban king Ahmose expels the Hyksos and reunites Egypt.
- Reigns of such kings as Amenhotep and Thutmose (Theban) are noted.
- Ramses II (1290- 1224 BC) divides power in Middle East.
- Invasions of mysterious sea peoples wreck havoc throughout Egypt.

Future history...

- Alexander the Great of Macedonia / Greece conquers Egypt in 332 B.C.



Diagram of Valley of the Kings at Giza



- **a:** Pyramid of Cheops
- **b:** Queens' pyramids
- **c:** Western cemetery
- **d:** Eastern cemetery
- **e:** Remnants of the valley temple of Cheops
- **f:** Pits for the solar ships
- **f1:** Museum for the solar ships
- **g:** Pyramid of Chephren
- **h:** Mortuary temple of Chephren
- **i:** Causeway
- **j:** Sphinx
- **k:** Valley temple of Chephren
- **l:** Sphinx temple

The Pyramids



- The belief that the pharaoh was a god led to the practice of mummification and the construction of colossal tombs - the **pyramids** - to preserve the pharaoh's embalmed body for eternity.
- The pyramid tombs of the Fourth Dynasty at **Gizeh** are well known and reflect the great power and wealth of the Old Kingdom pharaohs.

Construction of the Pyramids



What do you know?

What are some leading theories about how the enormous pyramids were constructed by the Egyptians over 4,000 years ago?

- The Egyptian masses performed constructed the pyramids as an act of faith in their god-king.
- Farmers (and maybe some slaves) often built the pyramids, requiring blocks weighing several tons to be moved accurately into place.

Construction of the Great Pyramid



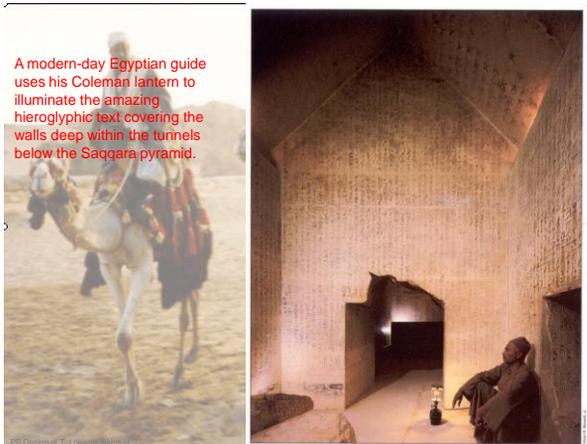
- Computer calculations indicate 590,712 stone blocks, weighing 2-30 or more tons each, were used in its construction.
- It area covers 13.6 acres with each side greater than 5 acres in area.
- The casing stones for the Great Pyramid were cut in quarries from Tura and Masara located on the east bank of the Nile on outskirts of Cairo.

The pyramid at Saqqara is believed by archaeologists to be one of the earliest.

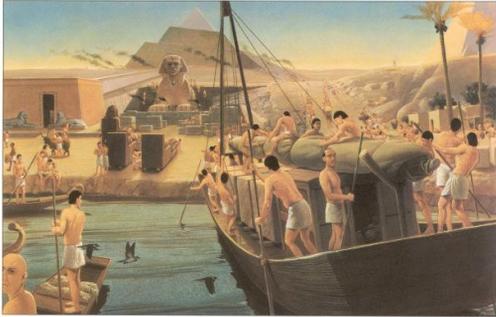
What is unusual about it? What clues does it offer to how the pyramids were built?



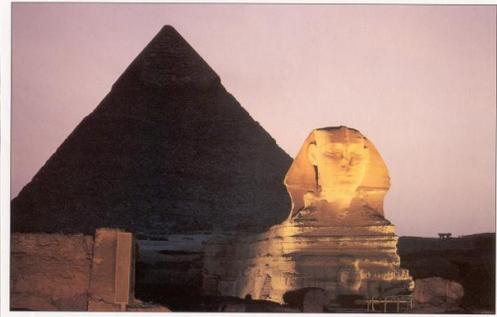
A modern-day Egyptian guide uses his Coleman lantern to illuminate the amazing hieroglyphic text covering the walls deep within the tunnels below the Saqqara pyramid.



What details do you notice and what can you infer about how this artist thinks the pyramids were built? Does this match the theory supported by the Saqqara pyramid?

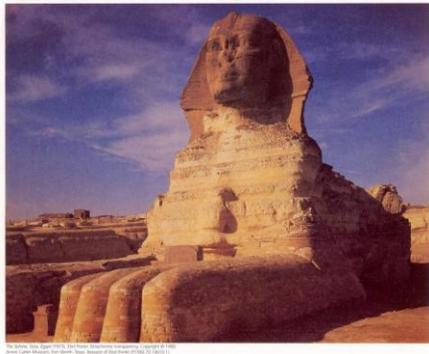


An artist's conception of the building of the great Khufu pyramid at Giza, Sphinx in foreground.



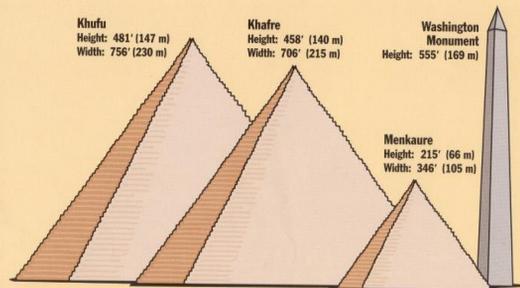
The Sphinx and Pyramid of Khafre at Giza.

Take a panoramic view of the Sphinx at <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/lostempres/obelisk/explore/sphinx.html>



Egyptian Civilization: "The Gift of the Nile"

- 1 Which is the tallest pyramid?
- 2 Which is taller, Khufu or the Washington Monument?
- 3 What is the length of a side of the Menkaure pyramid at its base?



The Middle Kingdom, c. 2050-1800 B.C.

- The pharaohs of the Eleventh and Twelfth Dynasties ruled from Thebes and promoted the welfare of commoners.
 - 1) Focused on public works, including drainage and irrigation projects.
 - 2) The lower classes had the right to have their bodies mummified and to enjoy immortality like the pharaohs and the nobility.



The New Kingdom Or Empire, c. 1570-1090 B.C.

- Adopt new weapons - the **composite bow** - constructed of wood and horn
- Develop the **horse-drawn chariot**
- The pharaohs of the Eighteenth Dynasty made Palestine the center of an Egyptian empire in western Asia.



Hatshepsut: Female Pharaoh

- **Hatshepsut** (1490-1435 B.C.) proclaimed herself "king" of the Egyptian empire by shoving aside the rightful heir, her stepson Thutmose III.
- In artwork, she wears the customary royal crown and helmets - sometimes sporting the royal beard!
- Hatshepsut ordered the building of a great funeral temple and a tomb built into the hills of the Valley off the Kings.
- When Hatshepsut died, Thutmose III ordered her name and inscriptions erased, her reliefs effaced, and her statues broken and thrown into a quarry.



Thutmose III—Empire Builder

- Often referred to as the "Napoleon of Egypt," **Thutmose III** conquered Nubia and northern Sudan.
- Native princes of Palestine, Phoenicia, and Syria were left on their thrones, but their sons were taken to Egypt as hostages and Egyptianized.
- Thutmose III erected **obelisks** - tall, pointed shafts of stone - to commemorate his reign.





Thutmose III—Temple Builder

Thutmose built a rock cut sanctuary to the goddess Hathor. This monument was accidentally discovered by a Swiss team when a rock fall exposed its opening.

Amenhotep III & IV

- Under **Amenhotep III** (c. 1402-1363 B.C.) the Egyptian Empire reached its peak. Thebes became the most magnificent city in the world.
- Under **Amenhotep IV** (1363-1347 B.C.), the Empire declined due to foreign invaders and powerful priests of the sun-god **Amon**, the king of the gods.
- The pharaoh renamed himself Akhenaton and created a new **monotheistic** religion--the belief in one god.
 - Begun worship of the sun's disk—**Aton**--in place of Amon and all the other deities. After Akhenaton's death, this new religion disappeared.



Amenhotep III

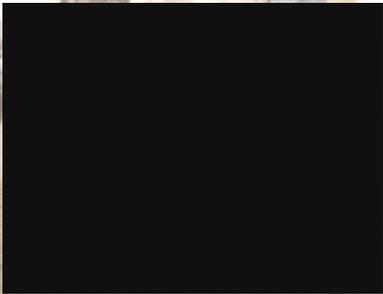
King Tut





- When Akhenaton died, his nine-year-old brother, **Tutankhamen ("King Tut,"** c. 1347-1338 B.C.) - remembered for his richly furnished tomb discovered in 1922 - returned to the worship of Amon and to Thebes, where he became a puppet of the priests of Amon.
- He died, still a teen, of disputed causes.

Watch two kids travel back in time and meet King Tut!



[Horrible Histories: Awesome Egyptians](#) (24:34)

Stitch and **Mo** read between the lines in history textbooks, traveling back in time to reveal the dirty facts about Egypt during King Tut's age!

List 10 facts you learned from watching this video!

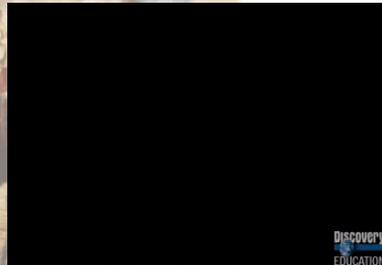
Ramses II



- During the Nineteenth Dynasty (c. 1305-1200 B.C.), **Ramses II** (1290-1224 B.C.), the pharaoh of the Hebrew Exodus from Egypt under Moses, established Egypt's last period of national grandeur.
 - Ordered the construction of great monuments
 - Hypostyle Hall
 - the temple at Abu Simbel, with its four colossal statues of Ramses.
- After Ramses II, royal authority decayed as the power of the priests of Amon rose.

Exodus: History Writ Large (55:30)

"Storyed Liberation" examines the ancient quest for freedom that took place in the burning sands of Egypt and its long-ranging influence. "Ramses' Biblical Role" looks at evidence that suggests this great Egyptian king was the unnamed pharaoh in the Book of **exodus**.



Pay attention! A video quiz follows!

Exodus: History Writ Large

1. Historians and archeologists have proved that Joseph, a Semitic slave, could not have become prime minister of Egypt.
(Check only one answer)
 - true
 - false
2. Which is the correct order for the changes Moses underwent in his lifetime?
(Check only one answer)
 - free man, leader, slave
 - free man, slave, leader
 - leader, slave, free man
 - slave, free man, leader
3. Which of the following was mentioned as a possible explanation of the ten plagues?
(Check only one answer)
 - Moses used various resources to create the plagues himself.
 - The plagues could have been effects of a large earthquake.
 - God sent the plagues as a warning and punishment for Pharaoh.
 - The order of the plagues follows the natural cycle of the Amazon River.

4. The main message conveyed by the scholars about Exodus is that _____.
(Check only one answer)
 - it did not really happen
 - it happened exactly as the Bible describes it
 - it has significant meaning whether or not it is factual
 - it can be explained by natural, more believable occurrences

5. What did Ramses I- father, Seti, build to show the greatness of Egypt and himself?
(Check only one answer?)
 - a mask
 - a palace
 - a temple
 - a pyramid

6. Why did Ramses build Abu Simbel?
(Check only one answer?)
 - to honor his father
 - to intimidate the Nubians
 - to give his family a large home
 - to give Egyptians a place to worship

7. Why was Ramses unprepared for the Hittites' attack at Kadesh?
(Check only one answer?)
 - He did not intend to go to war.
 - Egypt did not have a large infantry.
 - He was tricked into leaving the majority of his army behind.
 - The Hittites' weapons were more advanced than he'd suspected.

8. Why wasn't Pharaoh troubled by any of the first nine plagues?

(Check only one answer)

- He did not believe in God.
- The plagues did not destroy his home.
- His magicians could impose plagues of their own.
- The events all could have been caused by natural factors.

9. Clues from the hieroglyphs in Ramses's temple suggest that Ramses ____.

(Check only one answer)

- drowned in the Sea of Reeds
- was the pharaoh during the Exodus
- led the Egyptians to victory in Kadesh
- believed in one God, just like the Israelites

10. Where is the mummy of Ramses the Great today?

(Check only one answer)

- missing
- in a museum in Israel
- in the Valley of the Kings
- in the possession of tomb raiders

Egyptian Society And Economy

- Most Egyptians were serfs and subject to forced labor
- Some people of merit rose to a higher rank in the service of the pharaoh.
- Some young men attended scribal school to learn **hieratic**--a cursive or flowing script--written on **papyrus**--the preferred writing material of the ancient world.



Egypt on the Nile

EGYPTIAN WRITING

- A. Pictographs developed into **hieroglyphics**
- B. Written on Papyrus, unfurled reed from the Nile, dried into strips
- C. Deciphering hieroglyphics

The Rosetta Stone, discovered in 1799 A.D.

Why was the knowledge of reading hieroglyphics LOST in the first place?

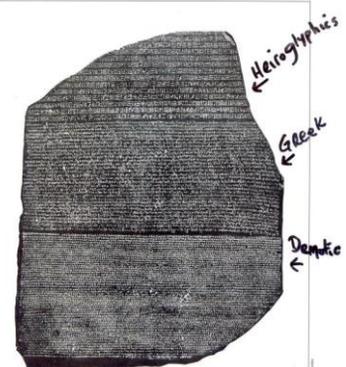
In the first century A.D. when Christianity arrived in Egypt, it was common for the Christian movement to remove / destroy the religious images, writings, and priesthood of the former religion in the region.

During this chaotic time of transition, the literate priests and scribes were mostly killed off and the knowledge of hieroglyphics was lost for almost 1,500 years.

The Rosetta Stone, discovered in 1799 A.D



The Rosetta Stone can be viewed by tourists today in the British Museum.



Hieroglyphics—Picture Writing



Hieroglyphics was an early type of Egyptian writing in which pictures and symbols were carved into slate. **Hieratics**—free-flowing cursive-like writing—was used for everyday business.

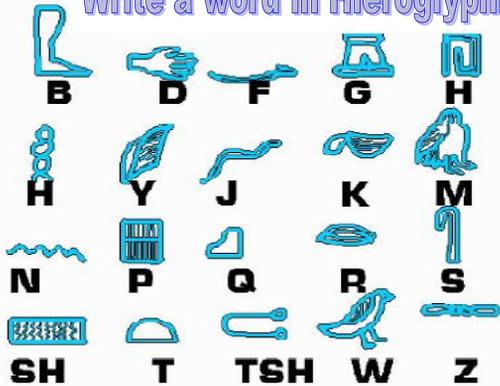
Today's assignment: Create a motivational, educational message in hieroglyphics!

Requirements:

- 1) Must contain at least five words!
- 2) Must be a positive message!
- 3) Must be large enough to read from a distance!
- 4) The English translation must be written below
- 5) Must be in color!
- 6) Using smaller characters, write your name and the English translation towards the bottom of the sheet of paper on the front!
- 7) Use white paper only!

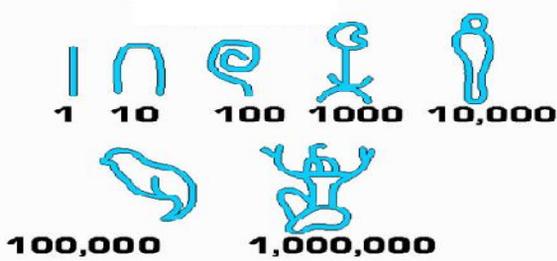
The Hieroglyphic Alphabet and Exercise

Write a word in Hieroglyphics!



LIVING IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Ancient Egyptian Numbers and Exercise



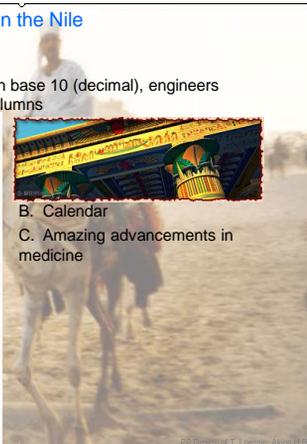
Exercise:
Using ancient Egyptian numbers, write the year you were born.

Note: The biggest number goes on top...the smallest number is on the bottom:
4 tens makes forty
9 ones makes nine

Egypt on the Nile

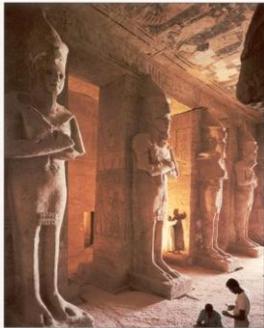
V. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

A. Geometry, numeric system on base 10 (decimal), engineers and architects, first to use stone columns



B. Calendar

C. Amazing advancements in medicine



Ancient Egypt: A Center of Learning & Culture SUMMARY



Advances in Learning

Developed a form of picture writing called **hieroglyphics**.

Doctors diagnosed and cured illnesses, performed surgery, and developed medicines still used today.

Developed 12-month calendar on which modern calendar is based. Astronomers mapped constellations and charted movement of the planets.

Developed practical geometry. Skilled in design and engineering.

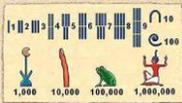
Advances in the Arts

Statues, paintings, and writings tell us about ancient Egyptian values and attitudes.

Developed painting style that remained unchanged for thousands of years.

Wrote hymns and prayers to the gods, proverbs, love poems, stories of victory in battle, and folk tales.

Built pyramids and other great buildings, such as temple of Ramses II.



What the Ancients Knew: The Egyptians (32:11)

More than 5,000 years ago, faith moved mountains—virtually. Observations must have led the ancient Egyptians to believe that the cycles of life were governed by a rule whereby each phenomenon they detected had a counterpart. Life, they concluded, must have an afterlife as its opposite. And to enjoy the afterlife, you needed a body, one that was your own in this life and one that would remain intact. Achieving this goal propelled discoveries and innovations in technology and science. The program traces the scale and effects of ancient Egyptian faith by closely examining the rise and fall of pyramid construction. Viewers will discover how life in ancient Egypt was consumed with the preparation for the afterlife. As the desire and financial ability of Egyptians seeking the afterlife increased, a highly specialized and diversified workforce grew. This helped promote an intricate industry and infrastructure of organization, supply lines, and administration.

WARNING

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(Title 17, United States code, Section 510,506.)



Discussion Questions

- How did the ancient Egyptians detect rules and cycles of nature? How did these observations help them to harness the Nile River? What was the purpose of the Nileometer?
- What modern calendar month marked the beginning of the ancient Egyptian new year? What was the beginning of their calendar year based on? What season did the rising of the star Sirius (or Septet) signal?
- The Egyptians were the first culture to believe in an afterlife. How did observation of nature's rules and cycles serve as the source of this belief? How did this influence their burial methods? Their burial structures?
- Who made up the basic workforce that built the pyramids? Why did these people willingly participate in the projects? How did these projects benefit the people?

Egyptian Religion

- Egyptian faith was **polytheistic**--the belief in many gods. It was based on ancient myths, nature worship, and numerous deities.
- World was created by the **ennead** -- a group of nine divinities--and the **triad**, consisting of a divine father, mother, and son. Every local temple in Egypt possessed its own ennead and triad.
- A **theocracy**--pharaohs claimed divine ancestry and were worshiped as sons of Amon-Ra, the supreme sun god.



Egypt on the Nile

III. EGYPTIAN CULTURE

A. RELIGION

1. Polytheistic
- a. Over 2,000

Ra, the sun god; Horus, sky god; Isis, mother goddess "giver of life" associated with Nile



Above: The pantheon of Egyptian gods



Example of Religious Syncretism

Right: The depiction of the seated mother holding the suckling child Horus was a common painted image throughout Egypt and is reminiscent of the iconography of Mary and Jesus. Also, Horus, being the child of Osiris and Isis – the god of the living and the dead – would grow up to defeat the evil Seth and cast him into darkness. Seth eternally strives for revenge, battling Horus at every turn. When Horus wins, Maat (justice) is upheld and the world is at peace. Horus then protects us in this life. Given all that... can you see how the early Christians had an easy time marketing their new Roman religion to the Egyptians, particularly after convincing them that Mary was the goddess Isis and Jesus was the god Horus?

Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: "The Four Early River Valley Civilizations"

Egypt on the Nile

III. EGYPTIAN CULTURE

A. RELIGION

1. Polytheistic
- a. Over 2,000

Ra, Sun god; Horus, sky god; Isis, goddess of fertility (associated with Nile – mother "giver of life")

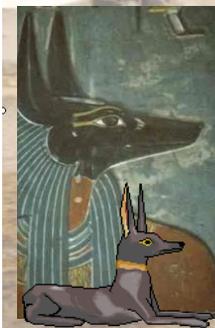
- b. Belief in afterlife!



The Funerary Scene

This scene depicts what occurs after a person has died, according to the ancient Egyptians. The Egyptians had an elaborate and complex belief in the afterlife.

Iconography



- **Iconography** is the branch of art history which studies and interprets the content of images.
- The Egyptian gods had human torsos and human or animal heads.
 - Ra had the head of a hawk, and the hawk was sacred to him because of its swift flight across the sky.
 - Hathor, the goddess of love and laughter, was given the head of a cow, which was sacred to her.
 - Anubis was given the head of a jackal because these animals ravaged the desert graves in ancient times.
 - Mut was vulture headed
 - Thoth was ibis headed.
 - Ptah was given a human head, although he was occasionally represented as a bull, called Apis.

Sun Worship: Amon-Ra



- The gods were also represented by symbols, such as the sun disk and hawk wings that were worn on the headdress of the pharaoh.
- Most important god– **Ra**–chief of cosmic deities, from whom early Egyptian kings claimed descent.
- Beginning with the Middle Kingdom (2134-1668 BC), Ra worship acquired the status of a state religion, and the god was gradually fused with Amon during the Theban dynasties, becoming the supreme god **Amon-Ra**.

The Ancient Egyptian Religion

Some gods and goddesses of ancient Egypt:

Amun- creator god

Anubis- cemetery god who led the dead to judgment

Hathor- goddess of love

Horus- god of heaven, royal protector god

Isis- queen of all the gods, goddess of women

Montu- god of war

Osiris- god of vegetation, death and rebirth, judge of the dead

Re (Ra)- the sun god

Sekhmet- goddess of war

Sobek- crocodile god

Thoth- god of writing and knowledge

I want you to know
the gods whose names
are underlined red!



The Egyptian Afterlife

- Burying the dead was deeply religious and elaborate, especially for the upper class and the pharaohs
- The Egyptians believed that the ka, a duplicate of the body, departed from the body after death to take its place in the kingdom of the dead.
- The ka, however, could not exist without the body; therefore, every effort had to be made, to preserve the corpse.

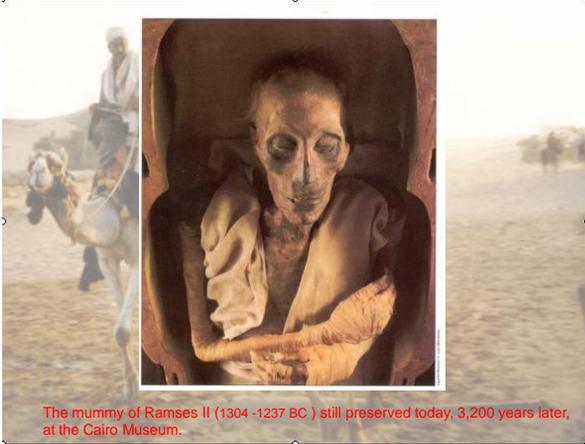
Mummification

The Canopic Jars of Mumab I

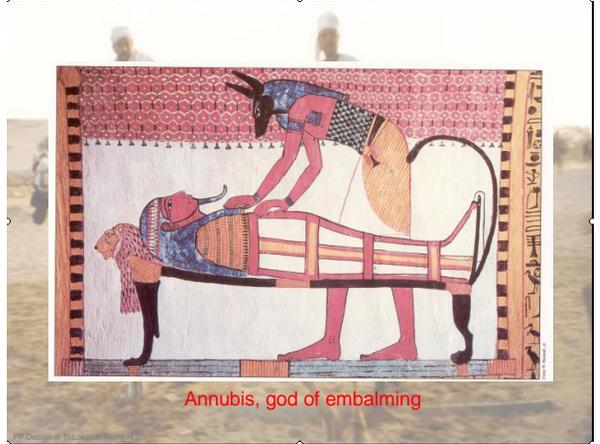
- Bodies were embalmed and mummified according to a traditional method supposedly begun by Isis, who mummified her husband Osiris.
- The brain, which was removed through the nose with a "brain hook" (below), and the organs were placed in canopic jars next to the mummified body in the tomb.

The Tomb and Preservation

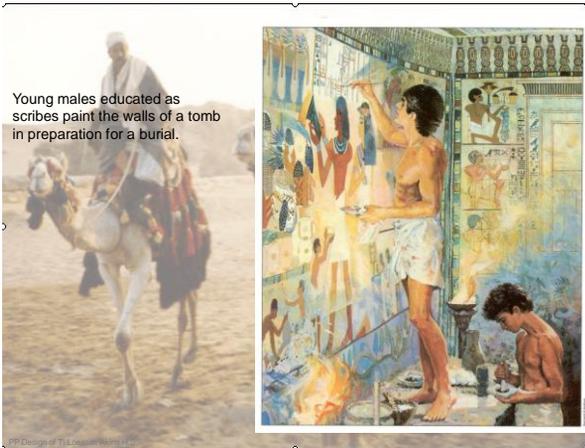
- Wood or stone replicas of the body were put into the tomb.
- As a final protection, elaborate tombs were erected to protect the corpse and its equipment.
- (left) Some mummies are so well-preserved that the skin and hair remain intact! Some items needed for the afterlife: alabaster head rest, senet game board, bronze mirror, sandals, faience oil jar, kohl (eye make-up) container with applicator.



The mummy of Ramses II (1304 -1237 BC) still preserved today, 3,200 years later, at the Cairo Museum.



Anubis, god of embalming



Young males educated as scribes paint the walls of a tomb in preparation for a burial.



Egyptian coffins



What was it like to mummify a corpse in ancient Egypt?

- **Directions:** Read "Making an Ancient Egyptian Mummy" from Eyewitnesstohistory.com. Then, draw your own illustration of the different stages of mummification! Avoid R-rated imagery!



Great Job! Illustration of royal mummification

Remove the brain through the nostrils using a curved iron instrument.	Cut open the side of the corpse and remove the insides.	Wash out the belly, cleaning it with palm wine, myrrh, cassia and herbs.	Sew the body back up.
Pickle the body in natron (salt) for 70 days.	Wash the body and wrap it in bandages. Secure with gum resin.	Mummy is placed into a man-shaped box, made to look like the individual.	The mummy is then stored in the burial chamber, upright.

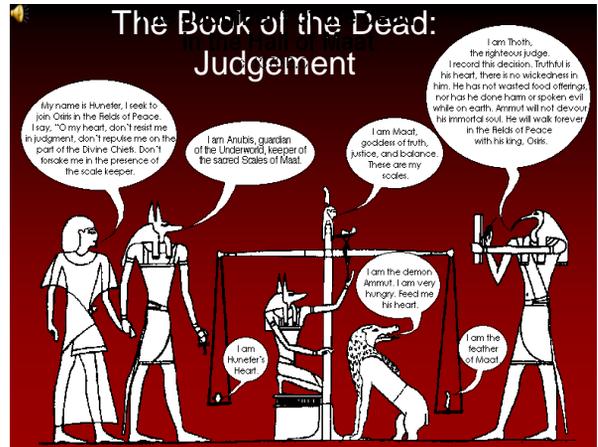
The Alternative: Research and illustrate how men and women wore makeup!

- **Directions:** Go online and research how men and women wore makeup. Then, draw your own illustrations of how this looked on a man and a woman! Include a short 8-sentence paragraph below your illustrations, describing how makeup was made and worn.

Judgement in the Afterlife



- Tombs included a **Book of the Dead**- instructions for proper conduct before **Osiris** (left), the king of the dead, and his 42 demon judges.
- If the decision was favorable, the ka went to the heavenly realm of the grain fields of **Yaru**.



ADDRESS TO THE GODS OF THE TUAT

(From the Papyrus of Nu, Brit. Mus. No. 10477, Sheet 24)

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE WORDS WHICH THE HEART OF TRUTH THAT IS SINLESS SHALL SAY WHEN HE COMETH WITH THE WORD OF TRUTH INTO THE HALL OF MAATI; THEY SHALL BE SAID WHEN HE COMETH TO THE GODS WHO DWELL IN THE TUAT; AND THEY ARE THE WORDS WHICH ARE TO BE SAID AFTER [HE COMETH FORTH FROM] THE HALL OF MAATI.

Nu, the steward of the keeper of the seal, whose word is truth, saith:- Homage to you, O ye gods who dwell in your Hall of Maati! I know you, I know your names. Let me not fall under your knives of slaughter, and bring ye not forward my wickedness to this god in whose following ye are. Let not evil hap come upon me through you. Speak ye the truth concerning me in the presence of Neb-er-tcher, for I have done what is right and just in Ta-Mera. I have not cursed the god, and my evil hap did not come upon him that was king in his day.

Homage to you, O ye who dwell in your Hall of Maati, who have nothing false in your bodies, who live upon Truth, who feed yourselves upon Truth in the presence of Horus who dwelleth in his Disk, deliver ye me from Beba, who feedeth upon the livers of the great ones on the day of the Great Judgment. Grant ye that I may come before you, for I have not committed sin. I have done no act of deceit; I have done no evil thing, and I have not borne [false] witness; therefore let nothing [evil] be done to me. I have lived upon truth, I have fed upon truth, I have performed the ordinances of men, and the things which gratify the gods. I have prostituted the god by doing his will, I have given bread to the hungry man, and water to him that was athirst, and apparel to the naked man, and a ferry-boat to him that had no boat. I have made propitiatory offerings and given cakes to the gods, and the "things which appear at the word" to the Spirits. Deliver then ye me, protect then ye me, and make ye no report against me in the presence [of the Great God]. I am pure in respect of my mouth, and I am clean in respect of my hands, therefore let it be said unto me by those who shall behold me: "Come in peace, Come in peace." For I have heard that great word which the Sahu spake to the CAT, in the House of Hapt-ra. I have borne witness to Her-fhe-f, and he hath given a decision [concerning me]. I have seen the things over which the Persea tree which is in Rasta, spreadeth its branches. I have made petitions to the gods, [and I] know the things [which appertain to] their bodies. I have come, travelling a long road, to bear righteous testimony, and to set the Balance upon its supports within Aukert.

Summary of Book of the Dead

- **Weighing of the heart**
- The first part of *The Book of the Dead* is typically a pair of hymns to Ra and Osiris. This is followed by the most critical moment in the book, the "weighing of the heart", in which the heart of the deceased was weighed against the feather of truth (Maat, goddess of truth) as a symbolic judgment of the person's character. If the deceased's heart is lighter than the feather, he is judged worthy and may proceed into the company of the gods. If the deceased is found unworthy, he is devoured by the monster Ammit, and goes out of existence. At this moment, the deceased could utter a spell to prevent their hearts from speaking out against them:
 - *O my heart which I had from my mother! O my heart of different ages! Do not stand up as a witness against me, do not be opposed to me in the tribunal, do not be hostile to me in the presence of the keeper of the balance, for you are my ka which was in my body, the protector who made my members hale. Go forth to the happy place whereto we speed, do not tell lies about me in the presence of the god; it is indeed well that you should hear!*
- If the deceased is judged worthy, the great Ennead will say:
 - *This utterance of yours is true. The vindicated Osiris-[name] is straightforward, he has no sin, there is no accusation against him before us, Ammit shall not be permitted to have power over him. Let there be given to him the offerings which are issued in the presence of Osiris, and may a grant of land be established in the Field of Offerings as for the followers of Horus.*

Summary continued...

Continuing the journey

- The rest of the text describes the mythic origin of the gods and places, spells for protection of the deceased and his journey through the underworld to join the company of the gods. On the way, the deceased must address the various guardians with a secret name and supply cryptic passwords to enter, for example:
 - The third gate: the name of its gatekeeper is 'One who eats the Putrefaction of his Posterior'; the name of its guardian is 'Alert of Face'; the name of the announcer in it is 'Gateway'.
 - Words spoken by the Osiris-[name], the justified, when arriving at the gate: 'I am the secret one of the cloudburst, the one who separated the Two Companions. It is in order that I might drive away evil from Osiris that I have come. I am the one who clothed his own standard, who emerges in the Wereret-Crown. I have established offerings in Abydos. Open the way for me in Rosetjau because I have relieved the sickness in Osiris. I have painted his perch. Make way for me so that he might shine in Rosetjau.'
- The sometimes cryptic material in the book of the dead was used to enhance the mystery and secrecy of the afterlife, into which the deceased hoped to be admitted.

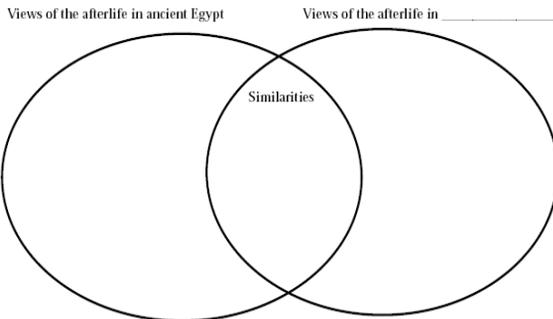
End of Summary

The negative confessions

- Although the deceased has been vindicated, he must now assert his innocence in two series of 42 statements known as the negative confessions. In the second series, the deceased addresses each of 42 cryptically named gods, in turn, declaring his innocence:
 - O Wide-of-stride who comes from On: I have not coveted.
 - O Shadow-eater who comes from the cave: I have not stolen.
 - O Savage-faced who comes from Rosetjau: I have not killed people...

Ancient Egyptian & World Religions: Views of the Afterlife

Venn Diagram Sample



	Influence of morals/values on the afterlife	Preparation of the physical body	Ceremonies performed for the deceased	The fate of the soul	"Final" destination
Beliefs of Ancient Egyptians					
Beliefs of World Religion: _____					

Activity: Write a Plea to the god Osiris or your own God!

Introduction

In ancient Egypt, the people believed that when a person died, part of their spirit would return to the body and continue to live in the tomb—but only if the spirit recognized the body. Mummification did a good job to preserve the body. Egyptians also believed they would be judged before they would go to the next world. They believed that the tomb drawings and statues would travel with the dead to serve their needs in the next life. Ancient Egyptian burials were very elaborate. You will read pleas written to help the dead be accepted into the next world. Pleas, to use a preferred word, also assured the dead would be preserved and presented to the gods in good shape. You will read some from the Book of the Dead, then write your own plea to the god Osiris or your own God.

The Task

- You will need pleas, like the ones from the Book of the Dead, to insure that the god(s) will allow you a happy afterlife. Read from the English translation of the Book of the Dead. Notice the formal language and the reverence for the gods.
- Write your own plea (About a page!). Include:
 - A) Good things you did: "I helped my teacher clean up the classroom.", "I never teased my classmates."
 - B) What you did not do: "I never ran in the halls.", "I never talked back."
 - C) A request that your body not decay so that your soul may find it again.
 - D) Make sure to use specific details about the god(s) and the judgement ceremony in either Egyptian mythology or in the context of your own religious faith.
 - E) Your appeal must be in formal language.

Beginning of Egyptian decline...

INVASIONS

A. Old Kingdom begins to decline, ca. 2180 B.C.E. After about a century of fragmented and weak rulers.

- B. Middle Kingdom period rises [2080-1640 B.C.]
- Center of power is now in Thebes in Upper E rather than Lower Egypt's old Memphis ca
 - This is a prosperous period.
 - Massive building projects around Thebes.

Unfortunately the Egyptians took their years well-protected geographic isolation for granted and made little real defensive preparations should the unthinkable happen.

The unthinkable happened

- C. Invaded by the Hyksos, an Asiatic people, great chariot-riders – which they introduced in Egypt for the first time. These foreigners bring the Middle Kingdom period to an end and will rule Egypt for 70 years.



EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD 2920-2575 BCE

- * Unification of Upper and Lower Egypt by Menes.
- * Foundation of the capital Memphis.
- * Early Step Pyramid is built at Saqqara.

Summary of Egypt's Rise and Fall

OLD KINGDOM - 2660-2180 BCE

- * The Great Pyramids of Khufu (Cheops), Khafre (Chephren), Menkaure (Mycerinus) are built at Giza.
- * Pyramids of Sahure, Neferirkare, Raneferef, Neuserre are built at Abusir.

MIDDLE KINGDOM 2180-1550 BCE

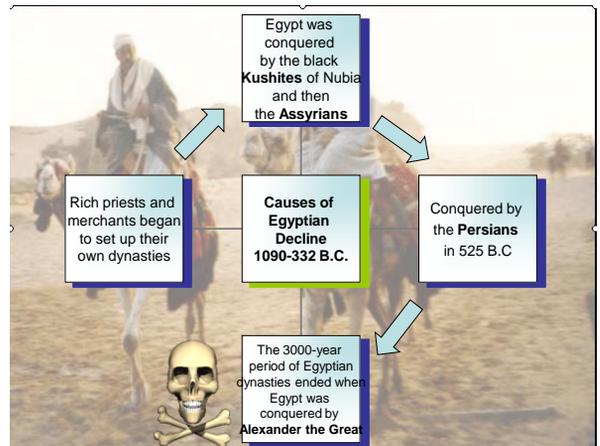
- * Fragmentation of centralized power.
- * Kings in Thebes establish control over all Egypt.
- * Chaos leads central administration in Lower Egypt to disappear following infiltration by Hyksos, an Asiatic people in the Nile Delta.
- * Upper Egypt dominated by kings in Thebes. (CH 2 Coverage)

NEW KINGDOM 1550-1070 BCE

- * Theban king Ahmose expels the Hyksos and reunites Egypt. (CH 4 Coverage)
- * Reigns of such kings as Amenhotep and Thutmose (Thutmosis). Memphis now main residential city.
- * Ramses II (1290- 1224 BC) divides power in Middle East with the Hittites; Qantir capital of Egypt.
- * Invasions of mysterious sea peoples wreck havoc throughout Mediterranean region.

Future history....

- * Alexander the Great of Macedonia / Greece conquers and the Ptolemy dynasty governs 332-30 B.C.



Egypt

Summary

3000 B.C. – 1237 B.C.

3800 B.C.

- Ancient Egyptians used copper to make needles, tools, jewelry
- Made bronze
- Potter's wheel – used to make pots, jars, and bowls out of pottery

3100 B.C.

- Egypt united into one kingdom, ruled by a **pharaoh**

3000 B.C.

- **Hieroglyphics** writing system using symbols and pictures
- Papyrus, made from plants, used to write on, our word paper derives from it
- Rosetta Stone: French scholars found in 1798, enabled hieroglyphics to be deciphered

2700 B.C. – 2100 B.C.

- Greatest period of Egyptian history
- Largest pyramids built, huge stone structures used as tombs for pharaohs
- **Polytheism:** belief in many gods

1379 B.C. – 1362 B.C.

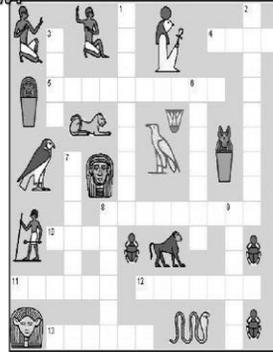
- Amenhotep ruled, tried to change religion to belief in one god, **monotheism**

Accomplishments of ancient Egypt:

- Lunar calendar, 12 month year, 365 days in a year
- Number system based on 10, fractions, geometry
- Canals and irrigation ditches
- Medicine: classified diseases, used herbs and medicines
- Education system, trained people to be scribes, training clerks for the government
- Believed in life after death

Good
Review!

Egyptian crossword



Solve the clues in this crossword.

Write your answers using **ALL**

CAPITAL LETTERS!

CLUES

Across

4. The longest river in Egypt.
5. Writing in a picture.
8. Personal seal or signature.
10. The biggest pyramid of all.
11. A hot, dry barren place.
12. An Egyptian king.
13. A beetle and a magic motif.

Down

1. Egyptian Queen.
2. A technique of making Egyptian jewellery.
3. Egyptian mascara.
6. Paper made from reeds.
7. Civil servant from ancient Egypt.
- 8 & 9. He discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun.