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.

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

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 benevolent

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"

GEOGRAPHY
B. Upper and Lower Egypt
   1. Most of Egypt’s history focused around Lower Egypt around the Nile delta which flows into the Mediterranean Sea.
   2. Upper Egypt developed later upstream.
   3. Nile provided reliable transportation to go north, drift with the current toward the sea, to go south, sail catching the Mediterranean breeze.

C. Environment
   1. Unlike Mesopotamia, the Nile was predictable on both sides of Nile.
   2. Deserts on both sides of Nile provided natural protection against invaders.
   3. Also reduced interaction with other people.

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

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

Egypt: The “Gift of the Nile”

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

Hydroelectric Power Plant

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

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!

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9
10 11 12 13 14

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

• A quiz follows the video so pay attention!

Crossword A

Complete in conjunction with movie

Crossword B

Complete in conjunction with movie

LIVING IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Name

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

1. True or False? Pharaohs were believed to be the children of the sun god ___________

2. True or False? Re was the name of the moon god in ancient Egypt ____________

3. True or False? The god Horus was the ruler of the dead ____________

4. True or False? A sphen was a type of large Egyptian boat ____________

5. True or False? The papyrus plant was very important in ancient Egypt ____________

6. True or False? Hathor was an ancient Egyptian goddess ____________

7. True or False? Pharohs were not allowed to perform religious ceremonies ____________

8. True or False? The pyramids were built to be the palaces of the pharaohs ____________

9. True or False? Obelisk were tall monuments carved from stone ____________

10. True or False? Hieroglyphics was the name of Egypt's official pharaoh ____________
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
   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 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

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**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)

---

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!

**Egypt on the Nile**

- **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.*

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

- arctoueh
- csaab
- izag
- shpnxi
- yrrmadi
- yummym
- lin
- hpraaho
- ocdci
- pstrlda

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?**

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**EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD 2920-2575 BCE**
- Unification of Upper and Lower Egypt by Menes.
- Foundation of the capital Memphis.
- Early clay Pyramids built at Saqqara.

**OLD KINGDOM - 2680-2180 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 disintegrate by the end.
- 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 Thutmosis (Thutmose) III.
- 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.

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**Future History…**
- Alexander the Great of Macedonia / Greece conquers Egypt, 332 BCE

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**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 **Giza** are well known and reflect the great power and wealth of the Old Kingdom pharaohs.

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**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
Construction of the Pyramids

The Egyptian masses performed 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.

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

Construction of the Great Pyramid

- Computer calculations indicate 590,712 stone blocks, weighing 2-30 or more tons each, were used in its construction.
- Its 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 hieroglyphics 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.

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

The Sphinx and Pyramid of Khafre at Giza.
Assignment:
• You will quietly watch the video "Building the Great Pyramid" and write 150 words about how the Great pyramid was built, from the perspective of an Ancient Egyptian!
• So, imagine that you were one of the builders! Use facts from the video in your story!
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.

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!

List 10 facts you learned from watching this video!
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. He 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

“Storied 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!
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.

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.
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!

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
6 ones makes sixty

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

PP Design of T. Loessin; Akins H.S.
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.

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.

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 deities—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.
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
      b. Belief in afterlife!

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. 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, mother of Jesus, was an incarnation of Isis!

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 headaddress of the pharaoh.
- Most important god – Ra – chief of cosmic deities, from whom early Egyptian kings claimed descent.
- Beginning with the Middle Kingdom (2054-1650 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.
I want you to know the gods whose names are underlined red!

Some gods and goddesses of ancient Egypt:

- Amun: creator god
- Apis: cemetery god who led the dead to judgment
- Hathor: goddess of love
- Isis: goddess of heaven, royal protector god
- Neith: queen of all the gods, goddess of women
- Montu: god of war
- Osiris: god of vegetation, death and rebirth, judge of the dead
- Re: God of the sun
- Sekhmet: goddess of war
- Sobek: crocodile god
- Thoth: god of writing and knowledge
The mummy of Ramses II (1304-1237 BC) still preserved today, 3,000 years later, at the Cairo Museum.

Annubis, 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 Eyewitnesshistory.com. Then, draw your own illustration of the different stages of mummification! Avoid R-rated imagery!

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.

The Book of the Dead: Judgement

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 is weighed against the feather of truth (Ma'at, 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.

- **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 Osiris."
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.
### 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 (2680-2180 BCE)
- The Great Pyramids of Khufu (Cheops), Khafre (Chephren), and Menkaure (Mycerinus) are built at Giza.
- Pyramids of Sahu, Neferirkare, Raneferef, Neuserre are built at Abusir.

### Middle Kingdom (2080-1650 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 Delta Delta.
- Upper Egypt dominated by kings in Thebes.

### New Kingdom (1550-1070 BCE)
- Conquest of Nubia by Amenhotep II.
- Reign of such kings as Amehotep and Thutmose (Thutmose), Memphis now main residential city.
- Ramses II (1290-1224 BC) divides power in Middle East with the Hittites.
- Invasions of mysterious sea peoples wreck havoc throughout Mediterranean region.

### Summary of Egypt’s Rise and Fall

### 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—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. 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**
1. **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.**
2. **Write your own plea! Include:**
   - A. Good things you did: “I helped my teacher clean up the classroom.”
   - B. What you did not do: “I never ran in the halls.”
   - 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 gods to which you appeal.

---

### 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 [2080-1650 B.C.E.]
  - Center of power is now in Thebes in Upper Egypt rather than Lower Egypt’s old Memphis capital.
  - This is a prosperous period.
  - Massive building projects around Thebes.

- Unfortunately the Egyptians took their years of 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—whom 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.
Summary

3000 B.C. – 1350 B.C.

3500 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 papers derive from it
- Rosetta Stone: French scholars found in 1799, enabled hieroglyphics to be deciphered

2500 B.C. – 2100 B.C.
- Greatest period of Egyptian history
- Largest pyramids: built, large stone structures used as tombs for pharaohs
- Polytheism: belief in many gods

1570 B.C. – 1110 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
- Calculus and arithmetic devices
- Medicine: classified diseases, used herbs and medicines
- Educational system, trained people to be scribes, training clerks for the government
- Believed in life after death

Egyptian Crossword

Good Review!