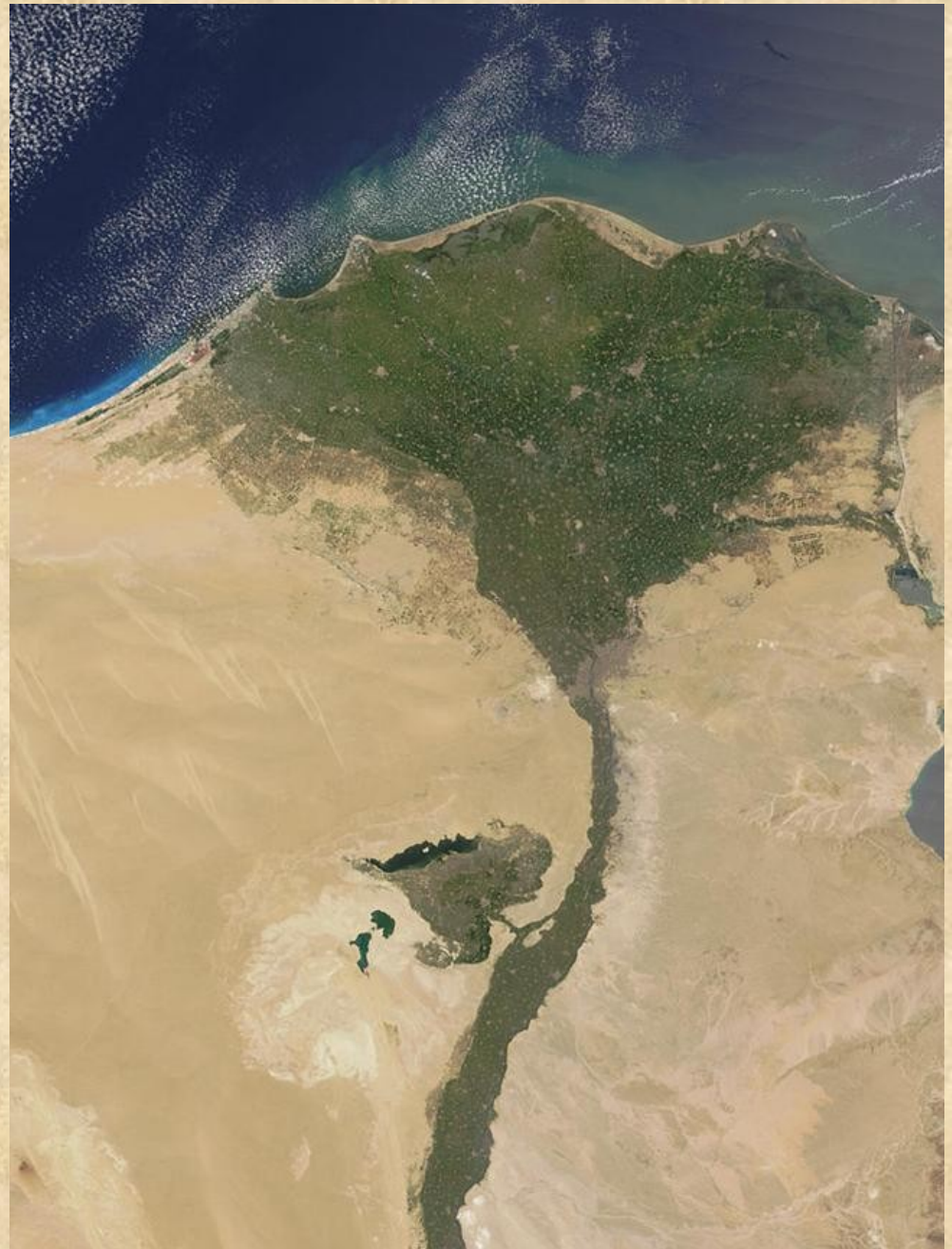




# EGYPT

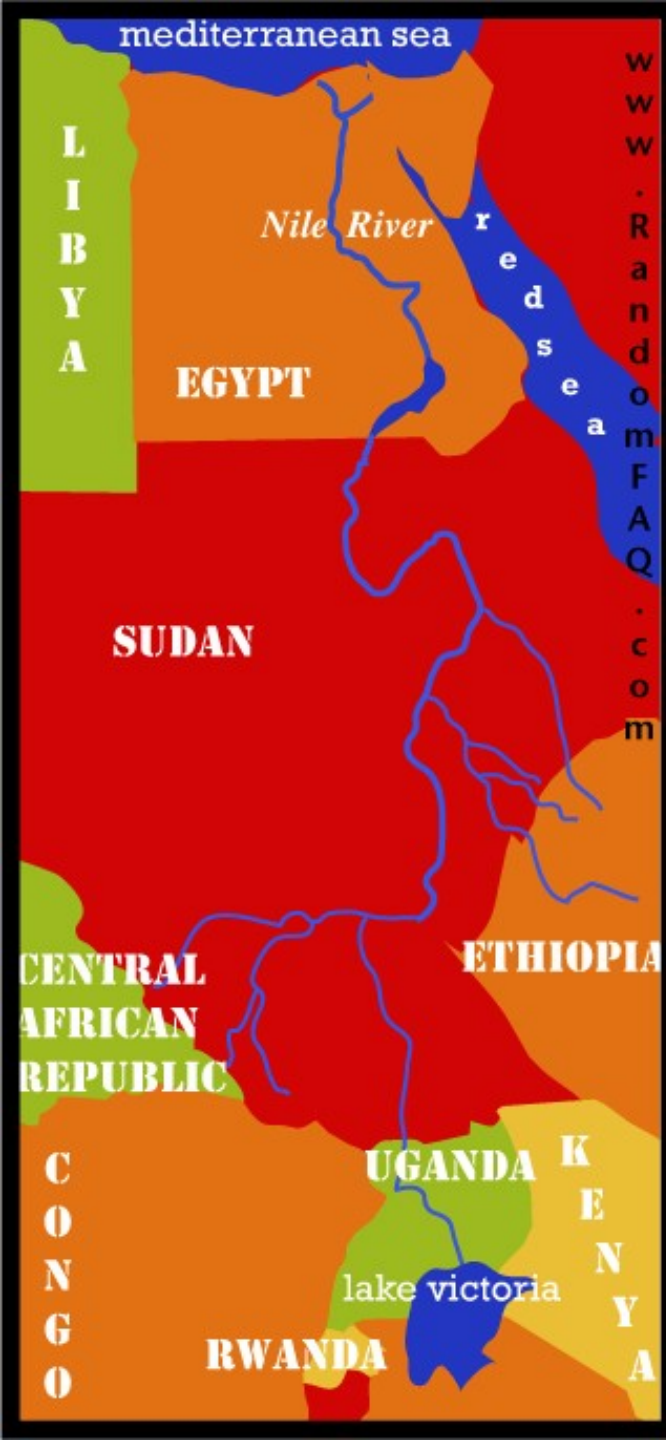
# The Gift of the Nile

- The Nile brought LIFE to Egypt.



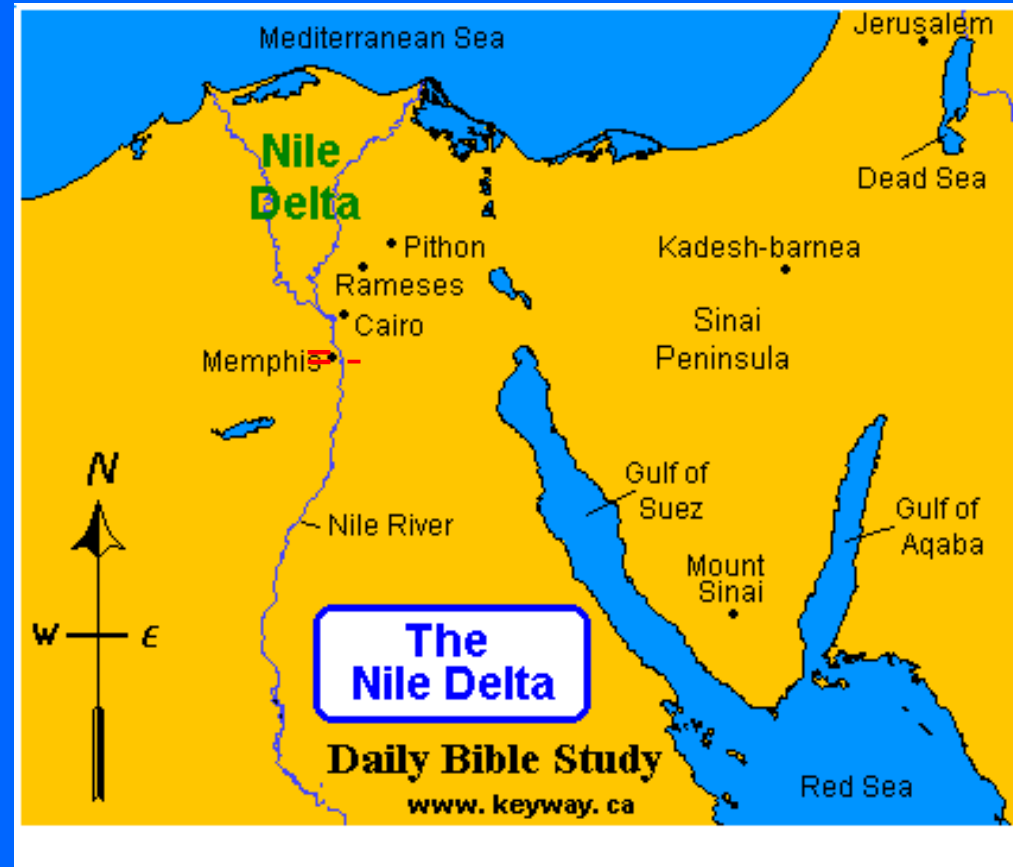
# THE RIVER NILE

- 4,000 miles long
- Flows NORTH
- There are strong CATARACTS or rapids at different points in the river.



# THE RIVER NILE

- In Lower Egypt, the Nile divides into several branches.
- The branches form a DELTA, a triangle-shaped area of land made of soil deposited by a river.



# THE NILE FLOODS

- Most of Egypt is desert.
- The SILT made the soil fertile for farming.



??????

- **Why was EGYPT called the “Gift of the Nile”?**

Without the “gift” of flooding that provided rich soil for crops, civilizations could not have developed in Egypt.



# CIVILIZATION on the NILE

- Hunter-gatherer groups moved to the Nile 12,000 years ago, because there were lots of plants and animals.







# Story of the Nile

<http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/geography/story/main.html>



# Kings Unify Egypt

Once Upon a time...

In Lower Egypt the king ruled from a town called Pe.

He wore a red crown to show off his power.



In Upper Egypt there was a king that lived in Nekhen. He wore a white cone-shaped crown.



In 3100 BC a leader named Menes rose to power. He wanted to join Upper and Lower Egypt in to one kingdom.





# Menes invaded Lower Egypt!



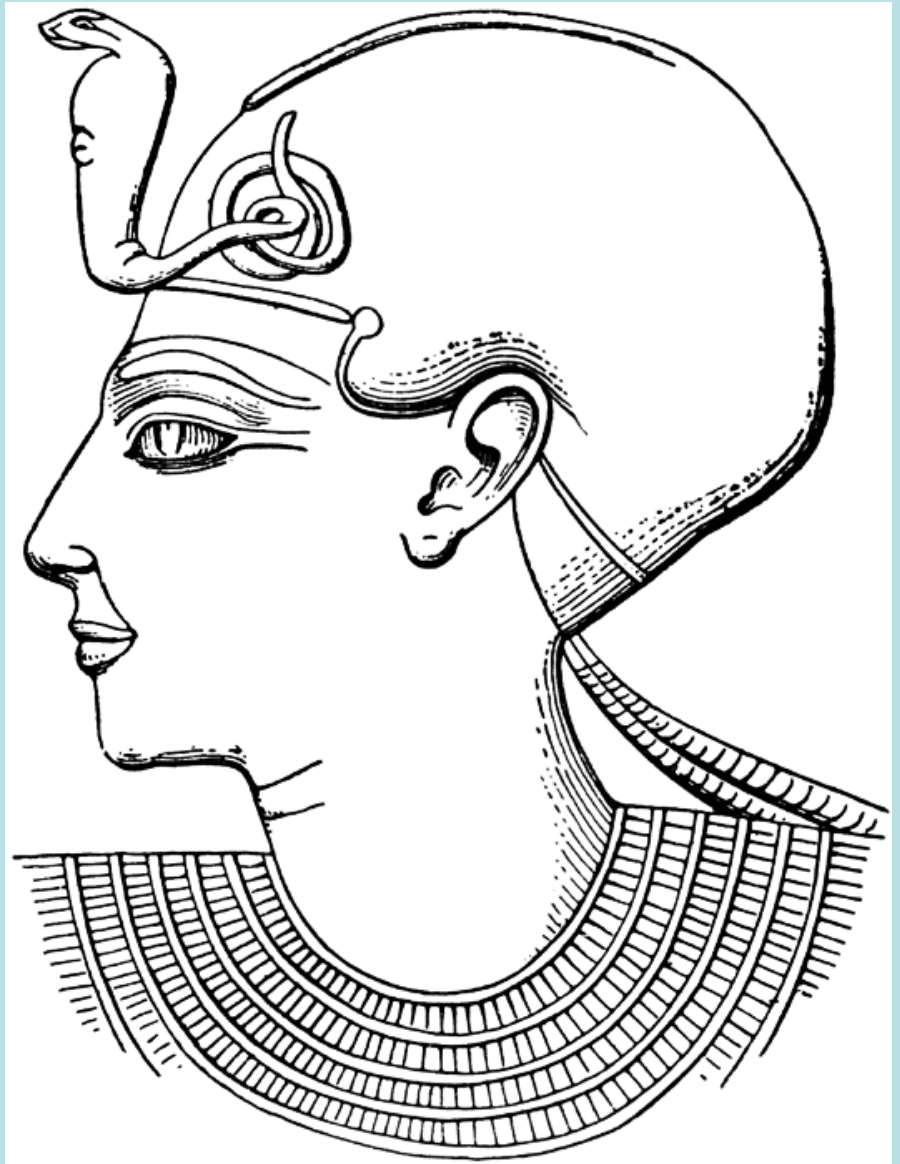
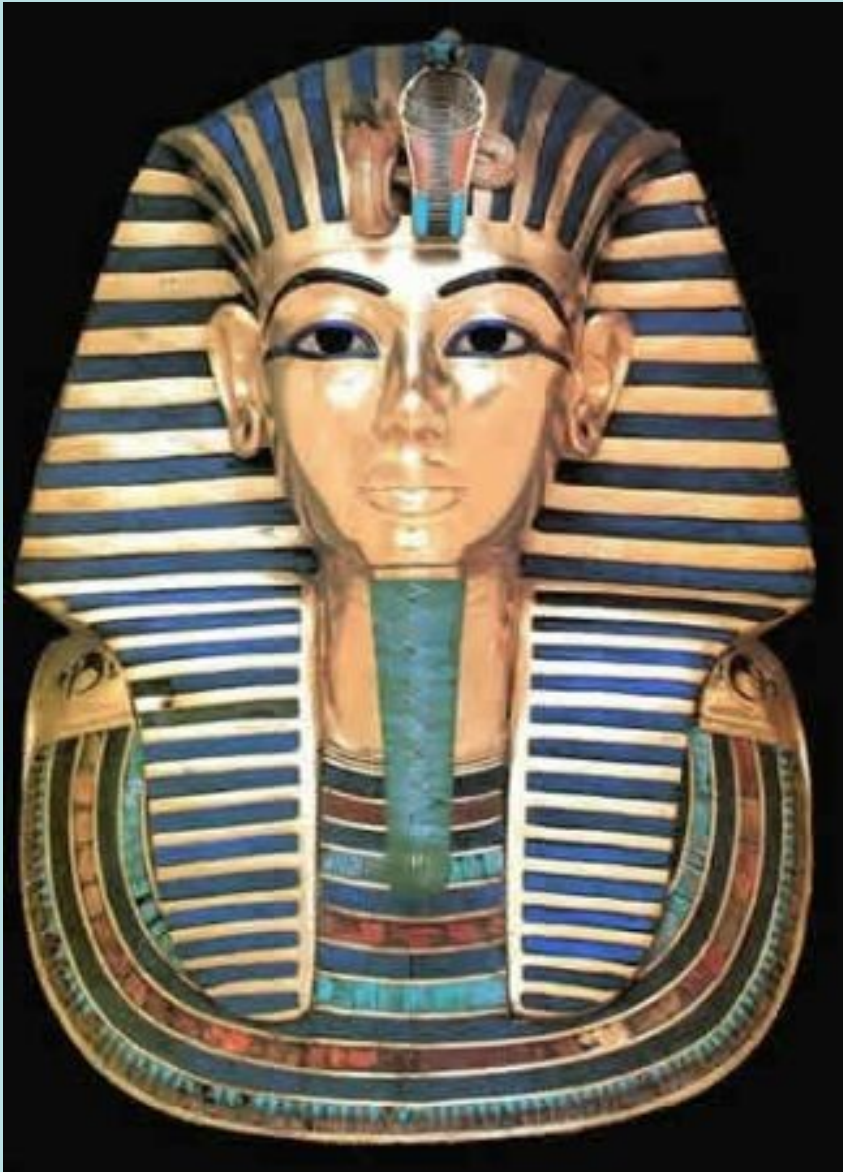
Then Menes married a princess from Lower Egypt and united the two kingdoms.



He wore a red crown and white cone shaped crown.  
He was Egypt's first Pharaoh  
(A Pharaoh is the title used by rulers of Egypt.)



The title Pharaoh means “great house”

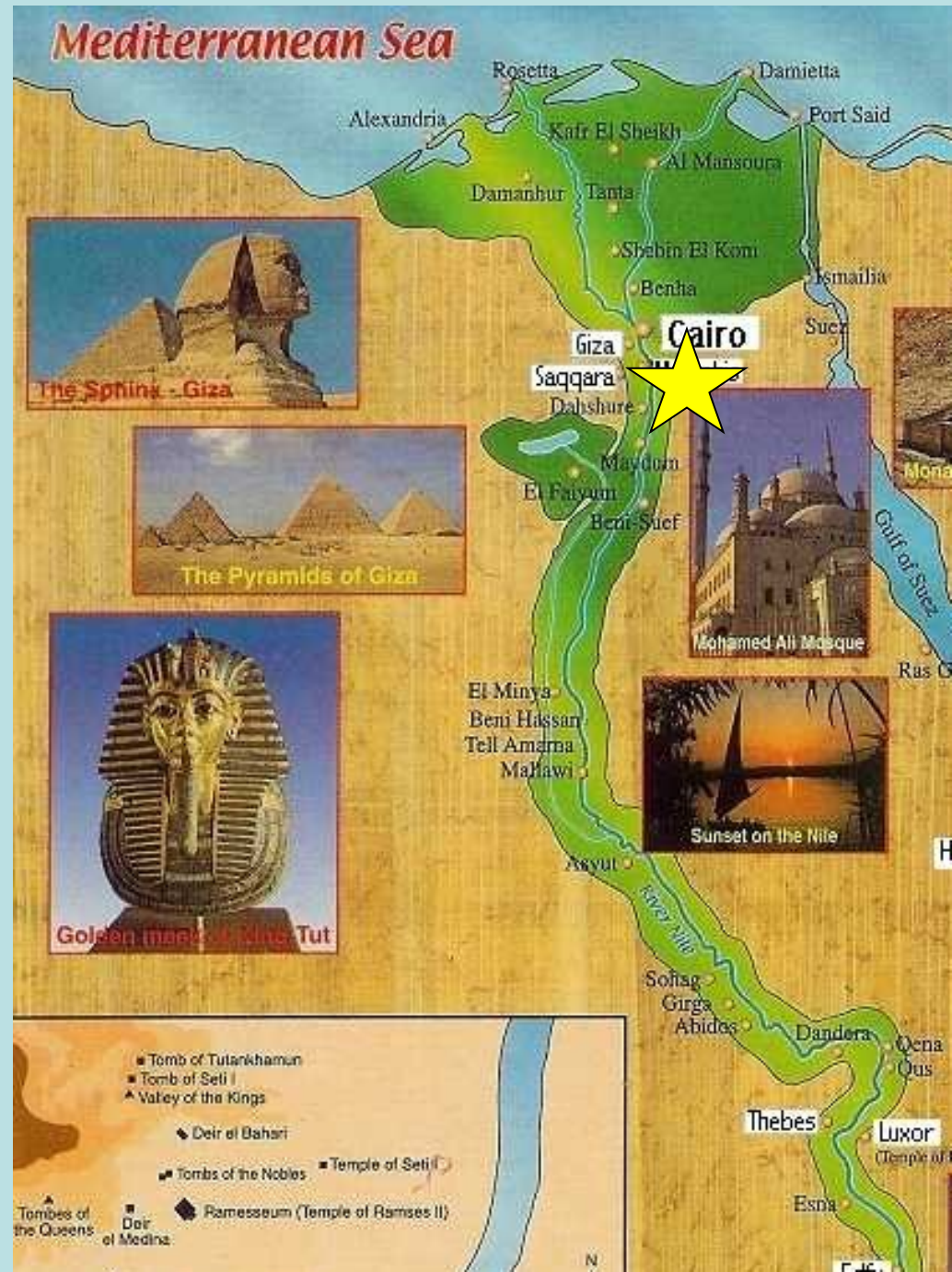




Menes also founded the first dynasty. A **DYNASTY** is a series of rulers from the same family.



Menes created a new capital in the city of **Memphis**. For years Memphis was the center of politics and culture.



**The First Dynasty  
lasted for about 200  
years. Pharaohs who  
came after Menes  
also wore a double  
crown.**



# Ancient Egyptian Book Assignment

Your assignment is to re-create this story as a **comic strip!**

You can find the information on **pg. 89** in your textbook.

**Include facts, 2 vocabulary terms, and colorful pictures!**

**BE CREATIVE!**

**GOOD LUCK!**



# The Middle Kingdom

- **At the end of the Old Kingdom it was too expensive to continue building pyramids.**
- **Local Nobles fought to be the next pharaoh.**
- **Mentuhotep II won and became pharaoh.**
- **The Middle Kingdom was a period of stability that lasted under 1750 BC.**

# The New Kingdom

- A period during which Egypt reached the height of its power and glory.



# BUILDING AN EMPIRE

- Egypt took over other lands in order to increase power and prevent attacks.
- Egypt gained money and valuables from these lands.



# Growth and Trade

- **Traders had longer trade routes in to the conquered areas.**





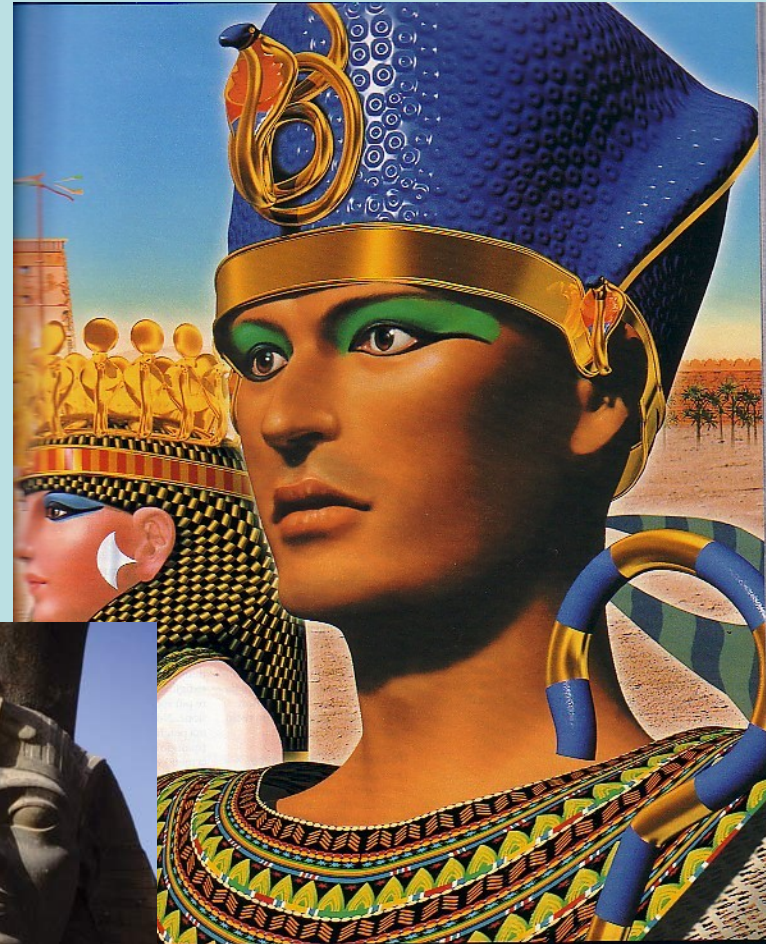
# Growth and Trade



- Queen Hatshepsut sent traders to Punt!

# Ramses the Great

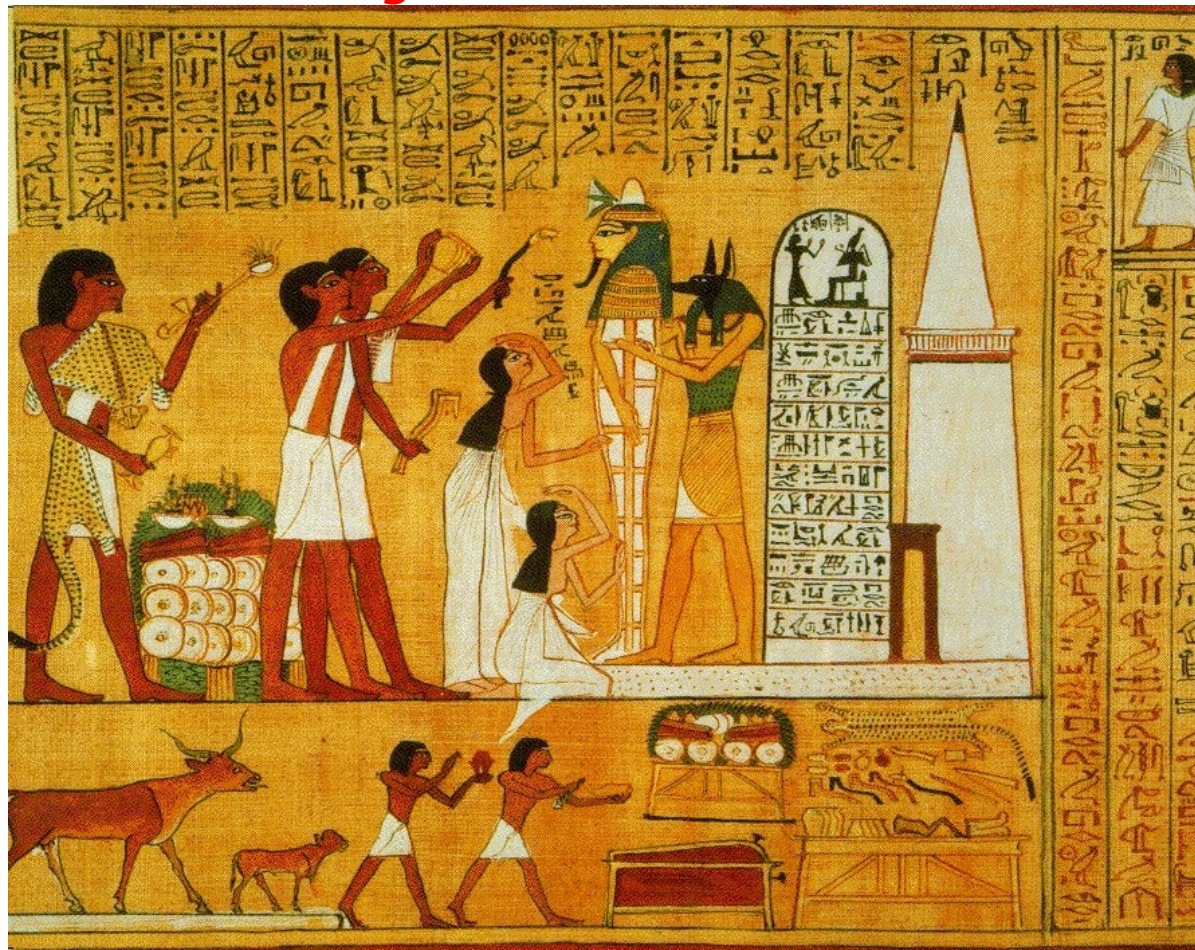
- Ruled Egypt for the longest amount of time.
- Fought against the Hittites.
- Fought off the Tehenu in the Nile Delta.





# Work and Daily Life

As society became more advanced,  
more jobs came to be!



# SCRIBES

WRITERS-

Kept records and accounts for Egypt.

Many were wealthy because they didn't pay taxes.



# Artisans, Artists, and Architects

- Very skilled and talented.
- Admired in Egypt.
- Sculptors, Builders, Carpenters, etc...





# Soldiers

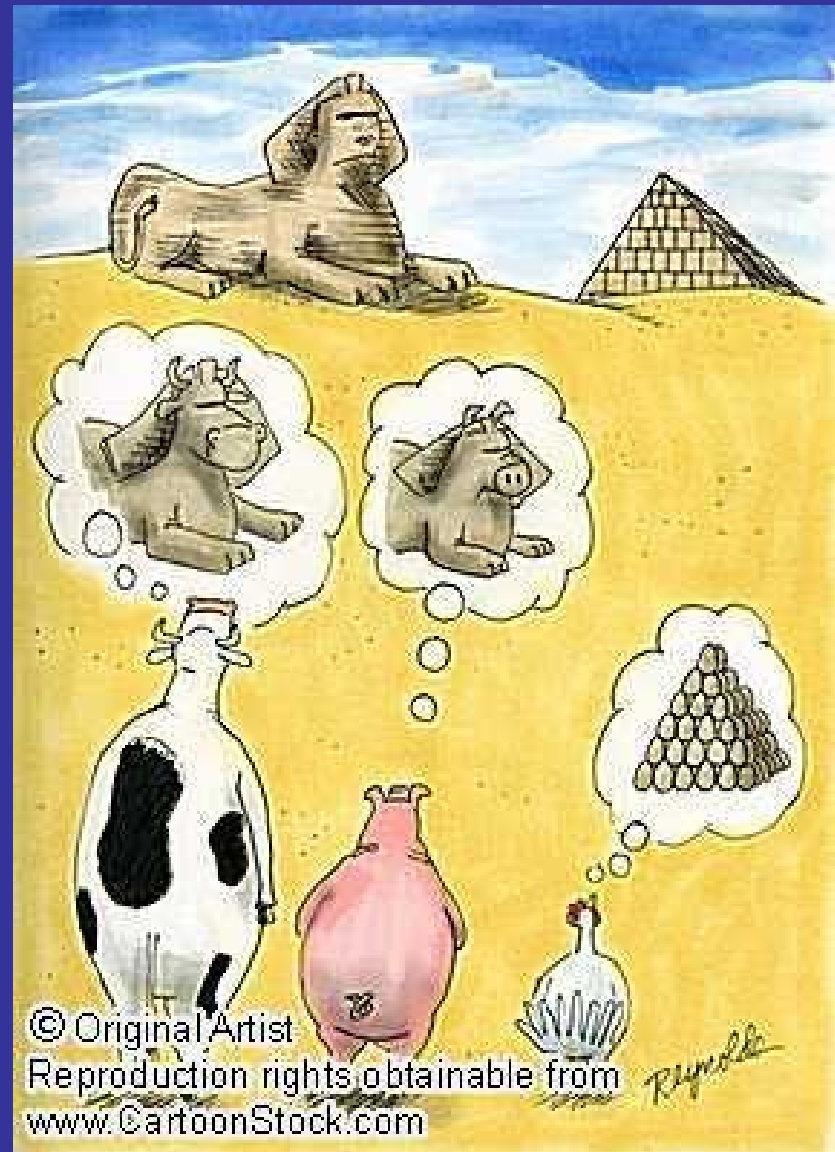


*Ägyptische Krieger. Ägyptischer König im Kriegskleide. Wagenlenker.*

- Received land as payment for service.
- Could keep the treasure they captured in war.

# Farmers and Peasants

- Largest Population
- Gave crops to the pharaoh as taxes.



# SLAVES

- Worked on farms.
- Had some rights.
- Could earn their freedom.





# Family Life

- **Men married young.**
- **Women were devoted to their homes.**
- **Women had many rights.**
- **Kids had toys, hunted, played sports, and went to schools.**



# EGYPTIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

- Hieroglyphics
- Papyrus
- Rosetta Stone
- Temples
- Sphinxes
- Obelisks
- Art

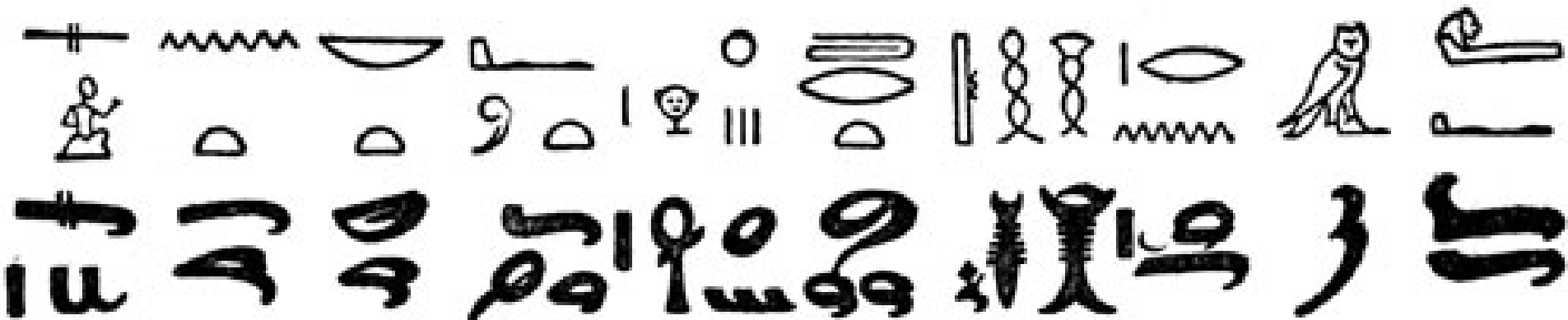




# Egyptian Writing

## HIEROGLYPHICS- The Egyptian writing system

<http://www.touregypt.net/ename/>



# EGYPTIAN WRITING

PAPYRUS- Paper-like material made from reeds.

Made by pressing layers of reeds together and pounding them in to sheets. Scribes wrote on them using brushes and ink.

Papyrus does not decay. We can see all the writings still today!





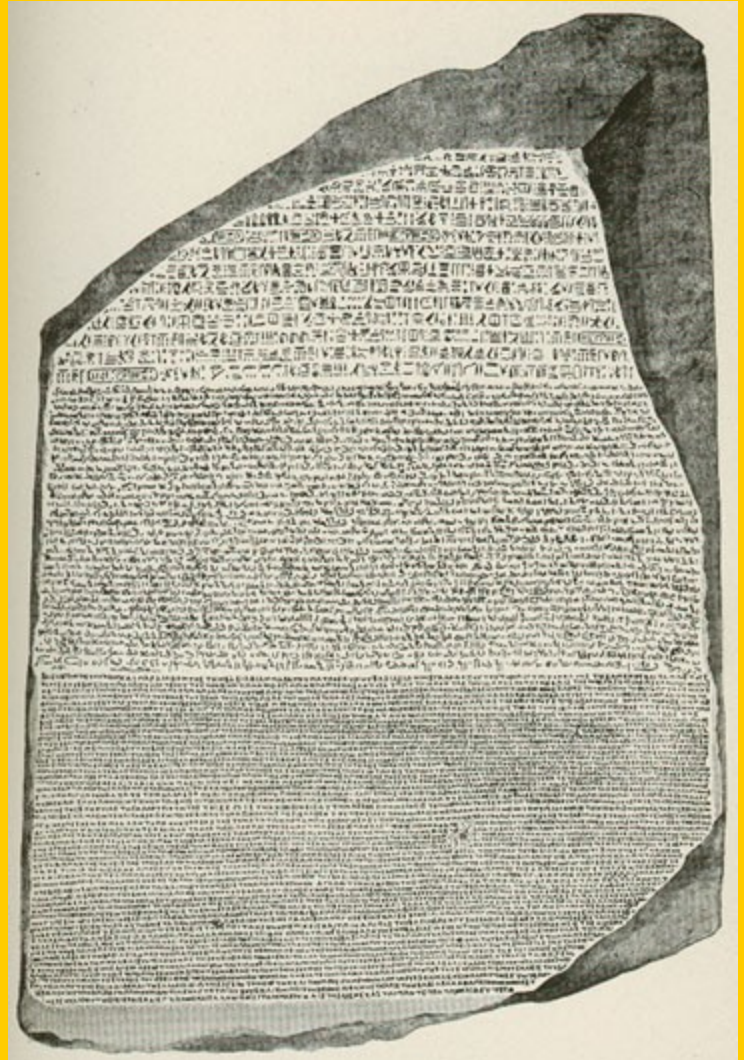
*Before*

**After**



# EGYPTIAN WRITING

- THE ROSETTA STONE:
  - In 1799 a French soldier found the Rosetta Stone.
  - The Rosetta Stone told historians how to read the Hieroglyphics!!!



# TEMPLES, TOMBS, ART

- Egyptians built beautiful temples for their gods.
- They worshiped the gods in the temples.





# TOMBS, TEMPLES, ART

- Egyptians built SPHINXES!
- A Sphinx is an imaginary creature with the bodies of lions and the heads of other animals or humans.
- They were at the entrance of temples.



<http://school.discoveryeducation.com/mathgames/sphinx/>



# TEMPLES, TOMBS, ART

- OBELISKS were on both sides of the gate that surrounded the temple. <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/egypt/raising/>





# TEMPLES, TOMBS, ART

- Temple art was created to honor gods.
- Tomb art was created to enjoy in the afterlife.
- Art shows historical events, religious rituals, and everyday life.





# Temples, Tombs, Art

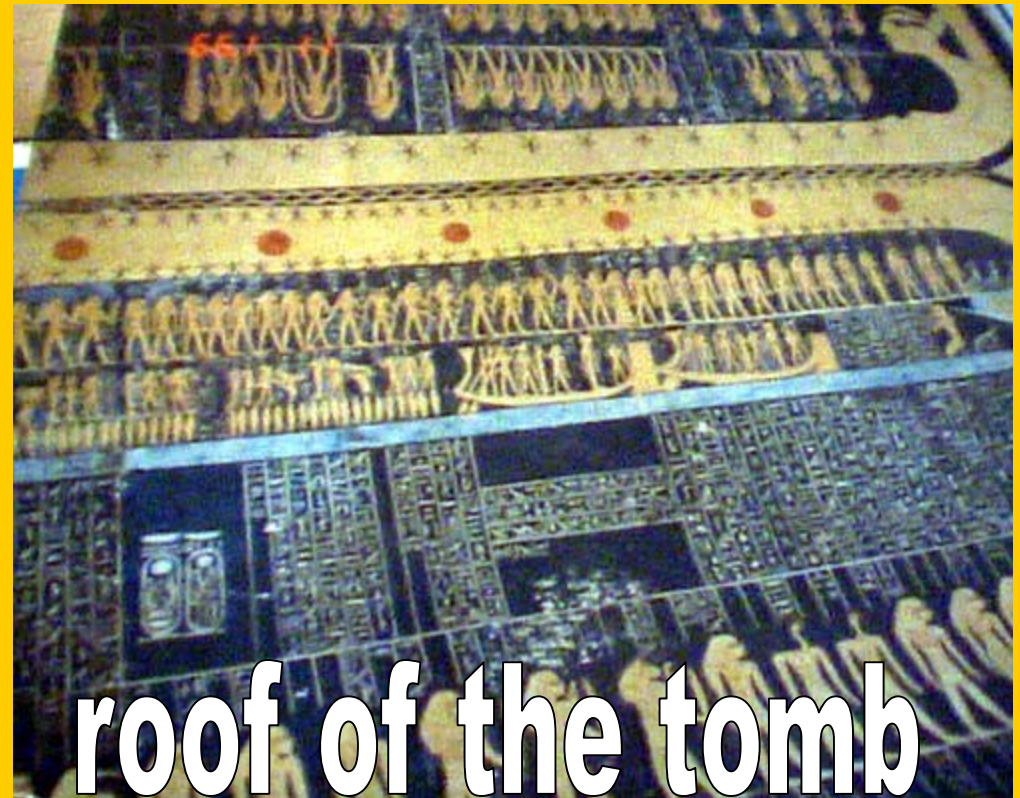
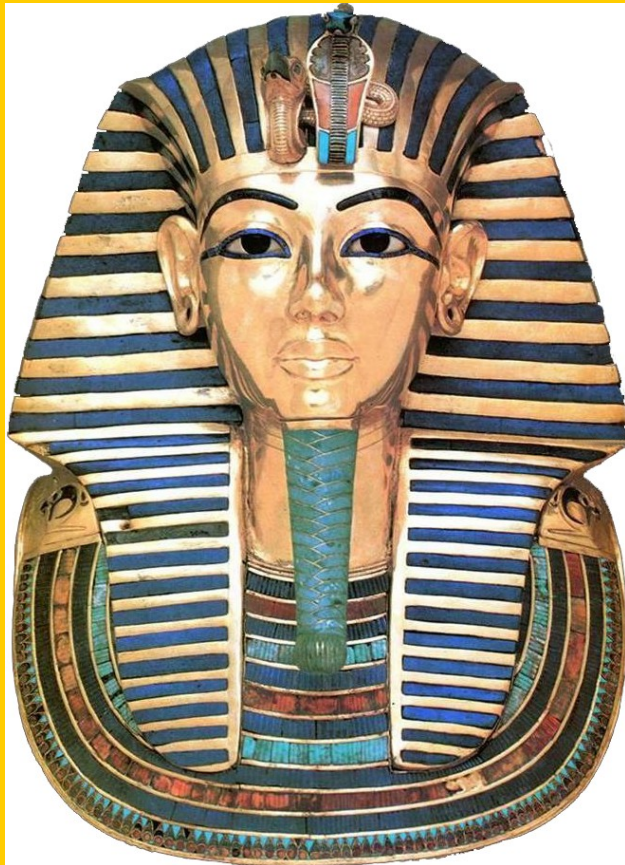
<http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/geography/activity/main.html>

- Egyptians made jewelry. They used gold and jewels to make necklaces, collars, bracelets...
- Many thieves robbed tombs for these items.



# Temples, Tombs, Art

- In 1922 archeologists found King Tut's tomb. It was filled with treasures, jewelry, robes, a burial mask, and ivory statues.



roof of the tomb







# Your Assignment / Test Review

## **Create an Obelisk!**

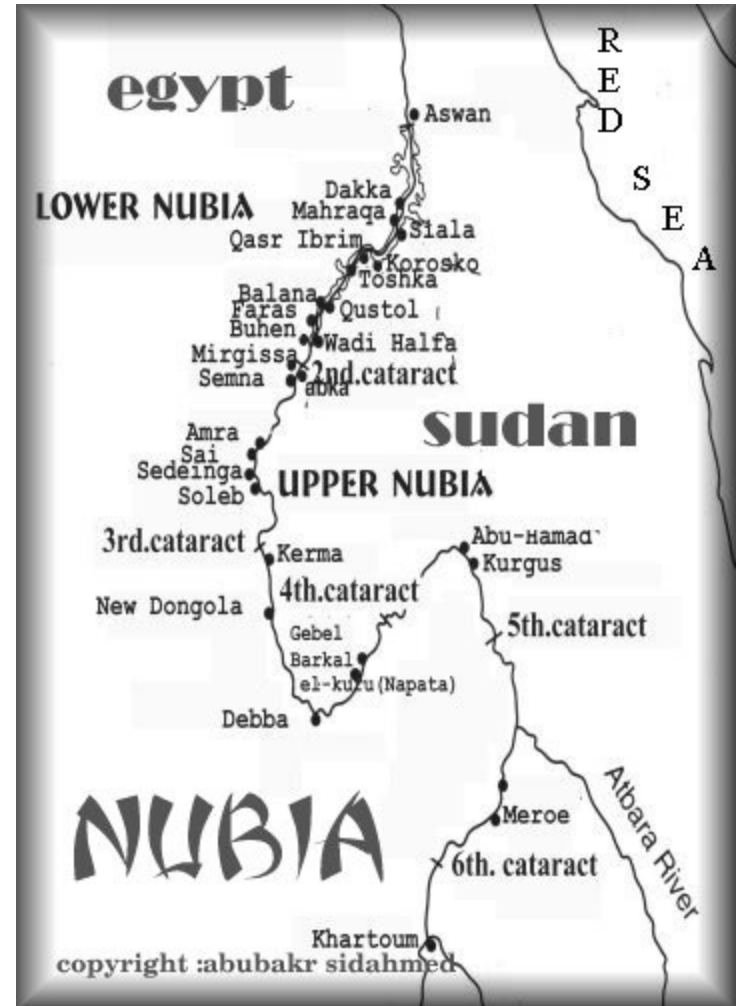
*Your obelisk must contain everything you know about Ancient Egypt!*

**Include: Pharaohs, The Nile, The Nile Delta, Egyptian Society, Religion, Afterlife, Pyramids, Daily Life, Achievements, Art, and more!**

# ANCIENT KUSH

South of Egypt was a land called Kush.

It is now called Nubia!



Ancient Nubia was rich in gold, copper, and stone.



The Kush depended on **AGRICULTURE** just like the Egyptians.





Sometimes the Kush traded with Egypt and the two lands were peaceful.

EGYPT



KUSH



But when  
Nubia's  
army  
became  
more and  
more  
powerful,  
Egypt  
started to  
fear them.

# Egypt attacked Kush and made it an Egyptian territory.

<http://www.dignubia.org/maps/timeline/bce-1540a.htm>

Where should we go,  
Camel?

Let's take  
over  
Nubia.



Some Egyptians even moved to Kush!





By the 700's BC the Kushites were able to become more powerful and they attacked Egypt.



Kush didn't control Egypt for good, but they were able to control themselves. They started trade networks, an iron industry, and agriculture.



The Kush culture disappeared when the land was taken over by King Ezana. The rulers became Christians and the influences of the Kush disappeared.

A.I.C. = African Independent Churches

