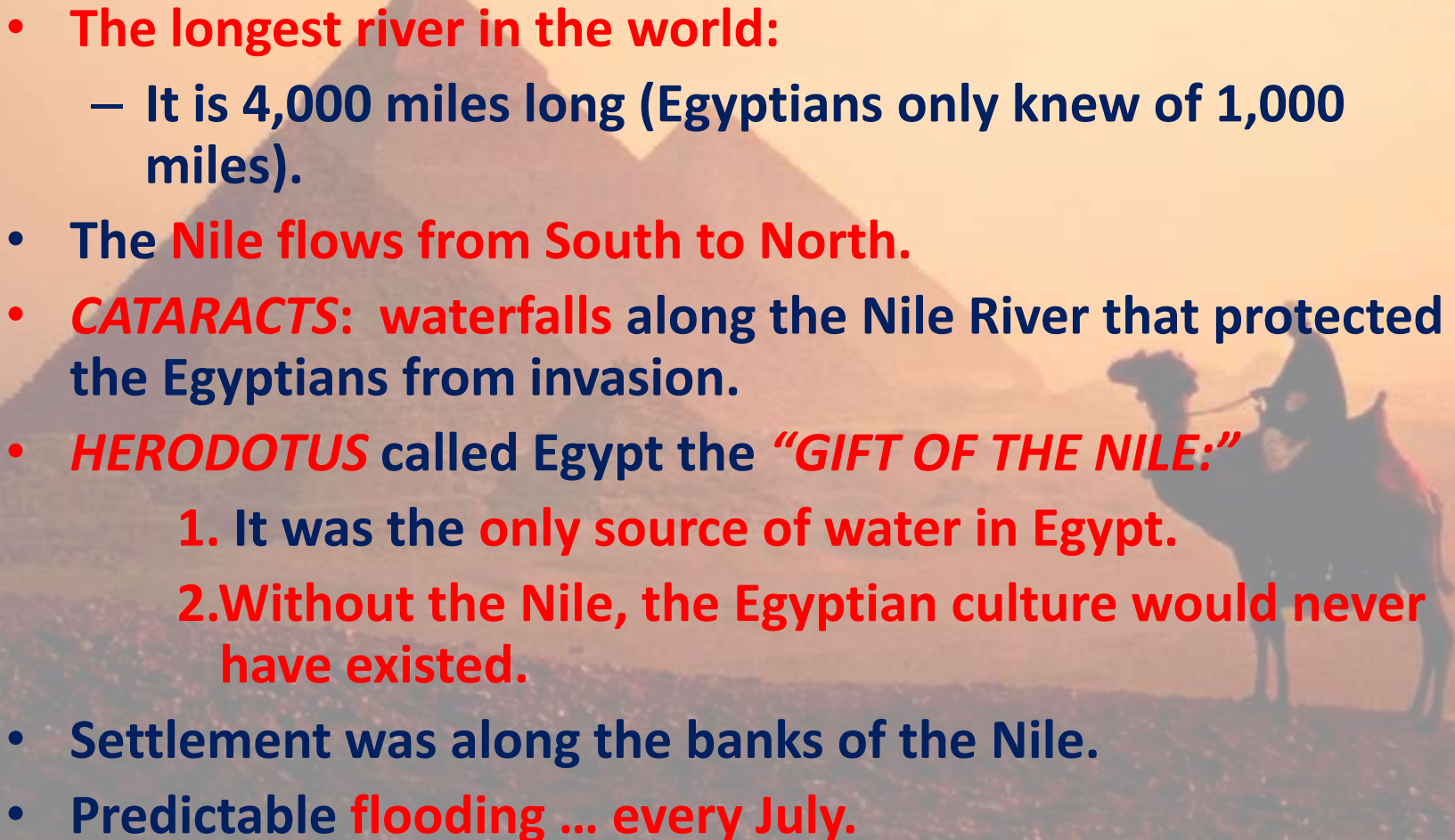


Ancient Egypt



Nile River

- **The longest river in the world:**
 - It is 4,000 miles long (Egyptians only knew of 1,000 miles).
 - **The Nile flows from South to North.**
 - **CATARACTS:** waterfalls along the Nile River that protected the Egyptians from invasion.
 - **HERODOTUS** called Egypt the **“GIFT OF THE NILE:”**
 1. It was the **only source of water in Egypt.**
 2. **Without the Nile, the Egyptian culture would never have existed.**
 - **Settlement was along the banks of the Nile.**
 - **Predictable flooding ... every July.**
- 
- The background of the slide features a warm, golden sunset sky. In the foreground, the silhouettes of the Great Pyramids of Giza are visible on the left. On the right, a person is riding a camel, also in silhouette, facing left. The overall scene is a classic representation of ancient Egypt.

Nile River

- *KEMET*: term settlers used for their land, which means rich, black soil.
- *SILT*: a black soil rich in minerals deposited by flooding rivers; it created fertile soil for farming.
- *DELTA*: triangular area of marshy flatlands formed by silt at the mouth of a river.
- *PAPYRUS*: a reed that grew along the Nile River used for making paper.



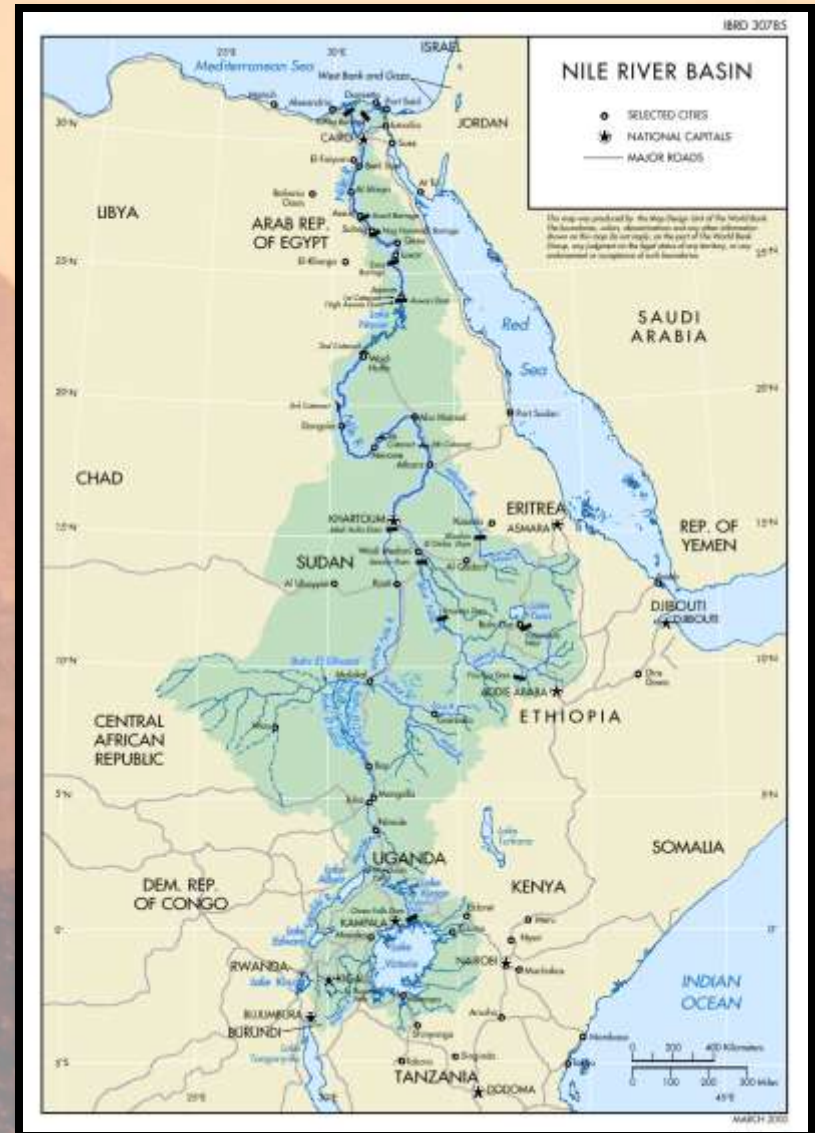
Papyrus

Nile River:



Natural Barriers

- Settlers chose the banks of the Nile because the river provided water for survival.
- Seas and deserts surrounded the land.
- Cataracts also made invasion difficult.
- **Weak spot for invasion - the *SINAI PENINSULA***



Egyptian Religion



- **POLYTHEISM:** the belief in many gods.
- **MONOTHEISM:** the belief in one god.
- Egyptian gods controlled the forces of nature.
- Egyptians identified the gods with animals, ex: cats, jackals, dogs, falcons, cows, hawks, etc...

Egyptian Religion

- **AMON-RE (RA):** most important god; the **sun god**; depicted as a hawk headed man.
- **OSIRIS: god of the Nile and the Dead;** bearded green faced man in mummy wrappings.
- **ISIS: wife of Osiris;** wings, horns or hieroglyphics on head.
- **SET (SETH): evil brother of Osiris;** head of an unknown animal, a crocodile, a hippopotamus or a black pig.
- **HORUS: sky god** and son of Osiris/Isis who revenged the death of his father; falcon headed man.
- **ANUBIS: guide of dead and god of embalming;** dog or jackal head.
- **HATHOR: goddess of motherhood,** love, music and dancing; cow head.

Egyptian Religion



Amon



Anubis



Isis



Osiris



Horus



Set



Sobek



Ra

Story of Osiris

- Killed by his evil brother *SET*.
- Body was cut up into 14 pieces and spread throughout the world.
- Wife, Isis, found all body parts and brought him back to life
- Son, Horus, will later seek revenge on Set and kill him.
- He did not return to the world of the living but reigned as judge of the dead.



Egyptian Afterlife

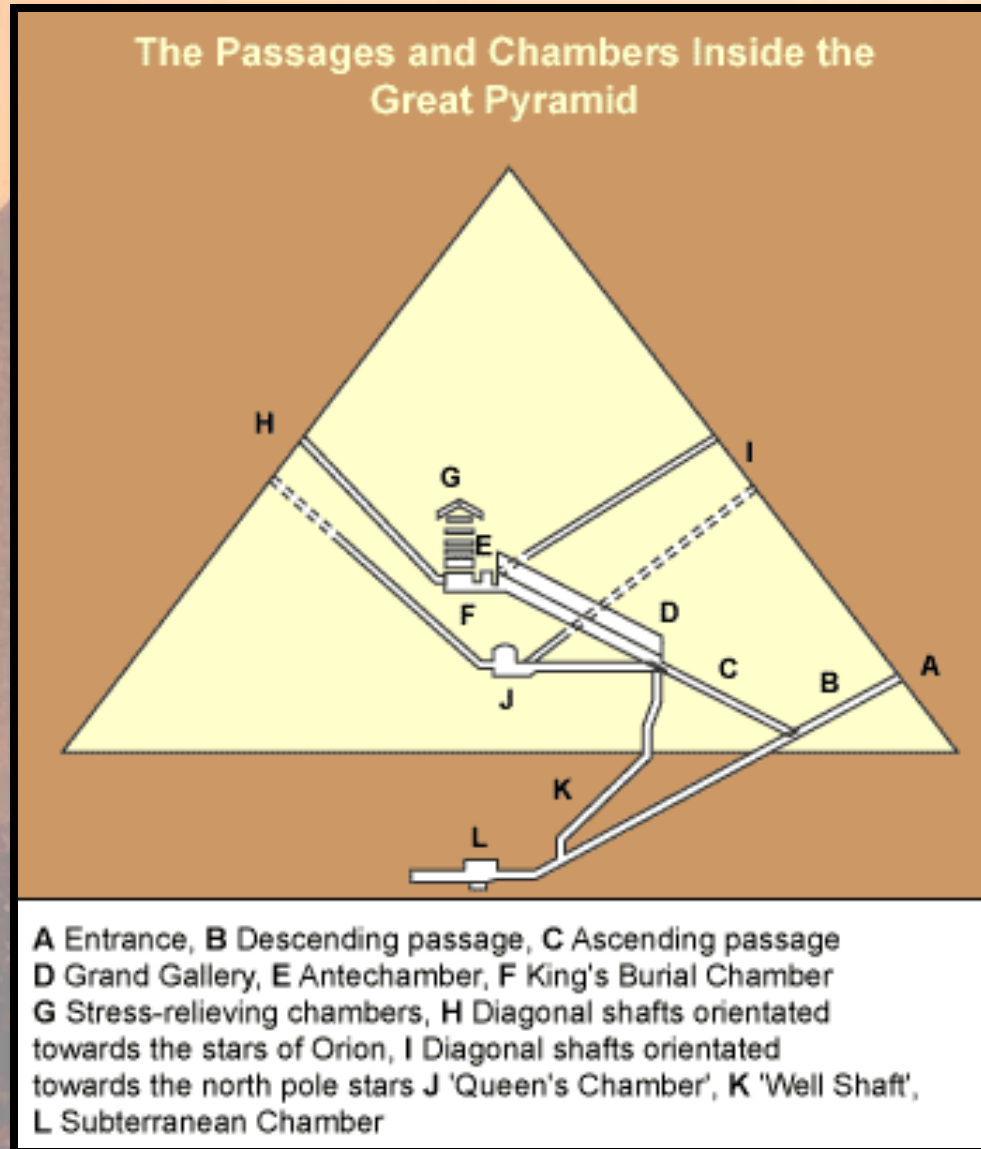


- The Egyptians believed in life after death
- When you die, you go to the underworld where Osiris judges you
- He weighs your heart against a feather (symbol of truth)
- If heart is light (innocence), one goes to the **OTHER WORLD**, (Happy Field of Flood)
- If heart is heavy (guilt), one is fed to Ammit, the **DEVOURER OF SOULS**, crocodile shaped Eater of the Dead

Egyptian Afterlife

- Egyptians looked forward to their afterlife and planned well for life after death.
- **PYRAMIDS:** burial tombs for the kings.
- They would be filled with food and riches to go with them into the afterlife.
- Egyptian people worked on the building of the pyramids 3 months a year during flood season.

Pyramid (Interior View)



Egyptian Burial Process

MUMMIFICATION:
process that
preserved the body
of the dead for entry
into the afterlife.



Mummification



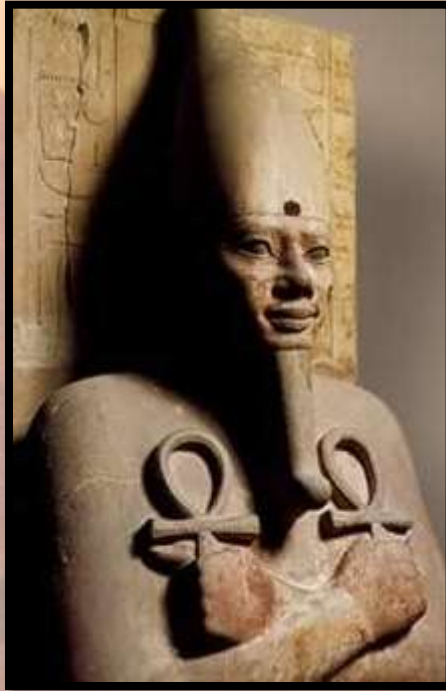
Burial Process

- Remove brain through nostrils with a hook and throw away.
- Remove internal organs except for heart.
- Remove eyes and replace with artificial ones; organs, such as the liver, lungs, intestines and stomach would be put in **CANOPIC JARS (jars that held the organs.)**
- Fill body with **NATRON (a salt used to dry out body.)**
- Fill body with spices and embalming fluid.
- Body would sit for 70 days.
- Paint face.
- Wrap body in bandages with **AMULETS (objects worn to bring good luck or avert bad luck.)**
 - **ANKH: symbol of eternal life**
- Place body in a **SARCOPHAGUS (an ornamental coffin.)**
- **CARTOUCHE (oval nameplate)** - deceased king or queen's name would be written on it to protect pharaoh from evil spirits.
- Place body in pyramid with possessions.

Mummification

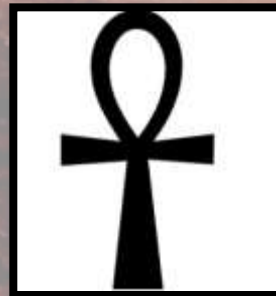


Natron



Canopic Jars

Ankh



**Symbol of
Eternal Life**

Amulets:



Burial Process



Sarcophagus

Cartouche



Book of the Dead































- **BOOK OF THE DEAD:**
 - Egyptian book which would **help the Egyptians get into the Otherworld.**
 - It contained **magic spells, prayers and hymns** to the gods which were to be spoken on the journey into the afterlife.



Egyptian Writing

- **HIEROGLYPHICS:** Egyptian writing
- **DEMOTIC:** simpler hieroglyphics
- **SCRIBE:** one who could read and write in ancient Egypt.
- Hieroglyphics would be carved into stone or wood and later written on **PAPYRUS: Egyptian paper.**
- **JEAN CHAMPOLLION:** the French scholar who **deciphered hieroglyphics.**
- Napoleon Bonaparte's soldiers discovered in Egypt in 1799 the **ROSETTA STONE:** a slab of **black rock** in which a message was written in **3 languages** (hieroglyphics, demotic and Greek) **used to decipher hieroglyphics.**
- Knowing Greek, Champollion deciphered the message unlocking the mystery of hieroglyphics for the world!

Egyptian Hieroglyphics

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

Egyptian Government



- **PHARAOH:** the ruler of ancient Egypt. It means “Great House.” He was all powerful and claimed to be a living god, a descendant of the sun god, Amon-Re.
- **DYNASTY:** ruling family.
- **VIZIER:** a chief minister (government official) who helped the pharaoh rule by supervising the business of government.

Egyptian History

- 2 Kingdoms of Egypt:
 - * **Lower Egypt:**
(North of Thebes)
 - * **Upper Egypt:**
(South of Thebes)
- 3100 B.C.: **MENES**: the **first pharaoh**, united Upper and Lower Egypt.



Old Kingdom of Egypt (2700 B.C. - 2200 B.C.)

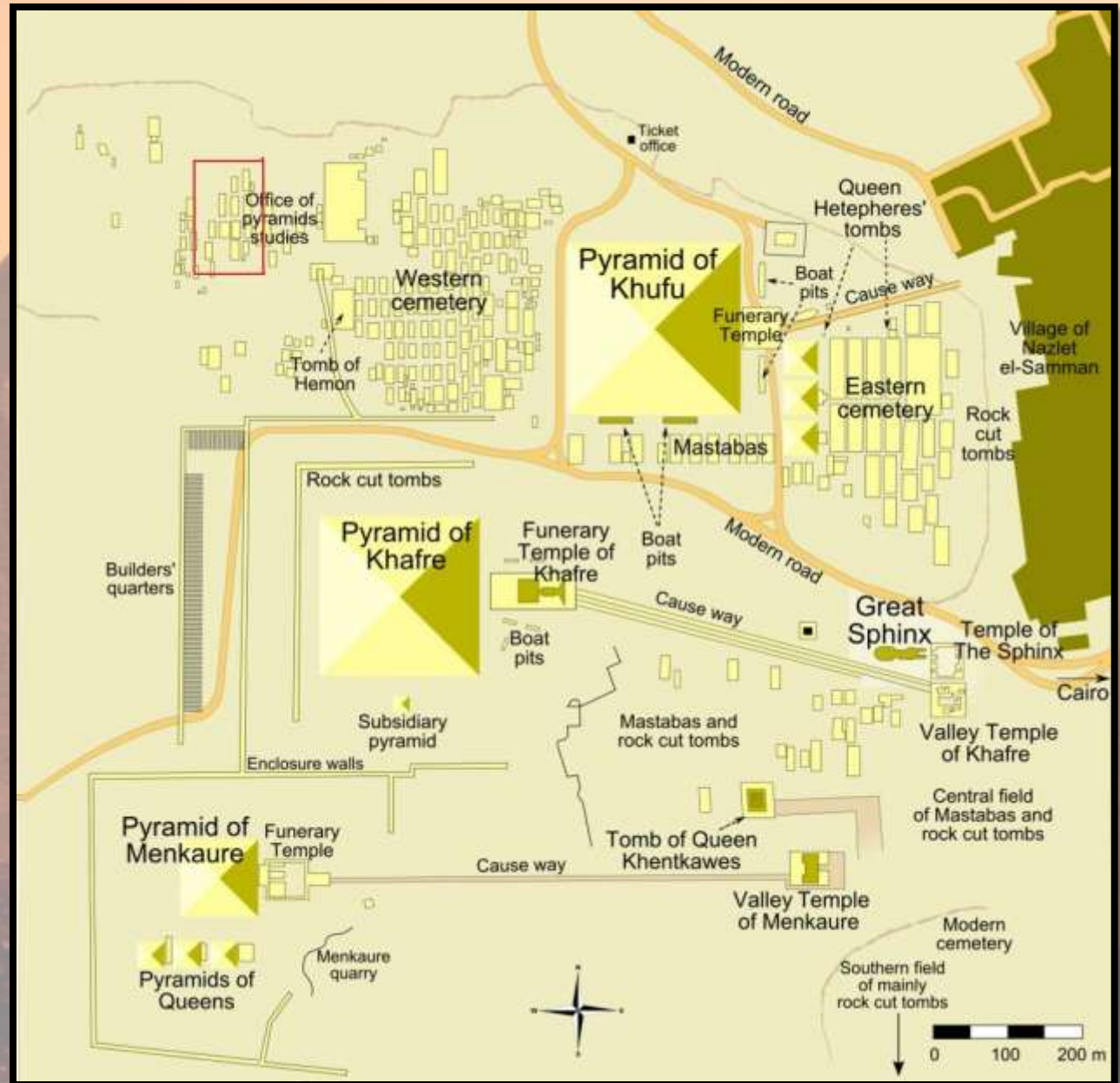


- Pharaohs were all powerful over their people's lives.
- **IMHOTEP**: builder of the step pyramid.
- **PYRAMID AGE**: when most of the pyramids were built.
- **GREAT PYRAMIDS OF GIZA**: 3 pyramids
 - * **KHUFU (CHEOPS)**: the **largest** in the world.
 - * **KHAFRE (CHEPHREN)**: Khufu's son.
 - * **MENKAURE (MYCERINUS)**: Khafre's son.
- **GREAT SPHINX OF GIZA**: stone statue with a lion's body and pharaoh's head built to guard the pyramids. It is believed to have the face of Khafre.
- Building of the pyramids caused heavy taxes, gov't debt and human suffering. Period ended with civil wars.

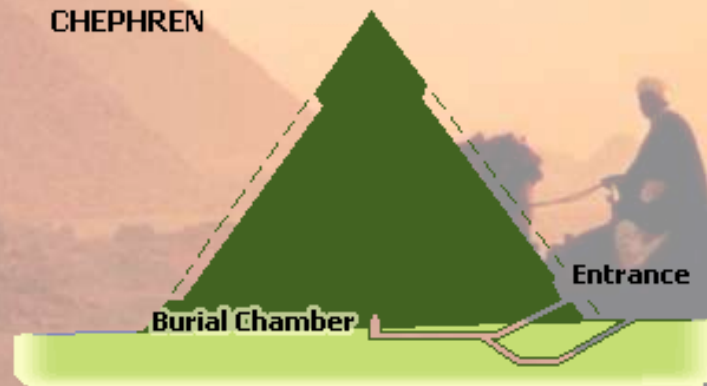
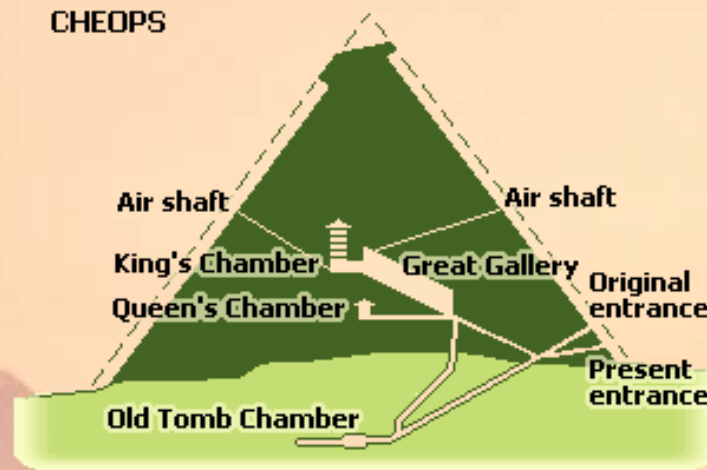
Step Pyramid of King Djoser at Saqqhara



Giza Plateau



The Inner Chambers of the Great Pyramids of Giza



Great Sphinx



Great Sphinx



Middle Kingdom

(2050 B.C. - 1800 B.C.)

- Pharaohs gave more rights to the common people.
- Lower class gained the right to be mummified.
- Period of great trade and contact with outsiders.
- **HYKSOS: invaders from West Asia that conquered Egypt.** They were the **first to use horse drawn chariots.** They ruled Egypt for 200 years. They **taught the Egyptians military skills** but were conquered in 1570 B.C.



New Kingdom

(1570 B.C. - 1090 B.C.)



NEFERTITI: wife of Amenhotep IV and the mother-in-law of King Tutankhamon.

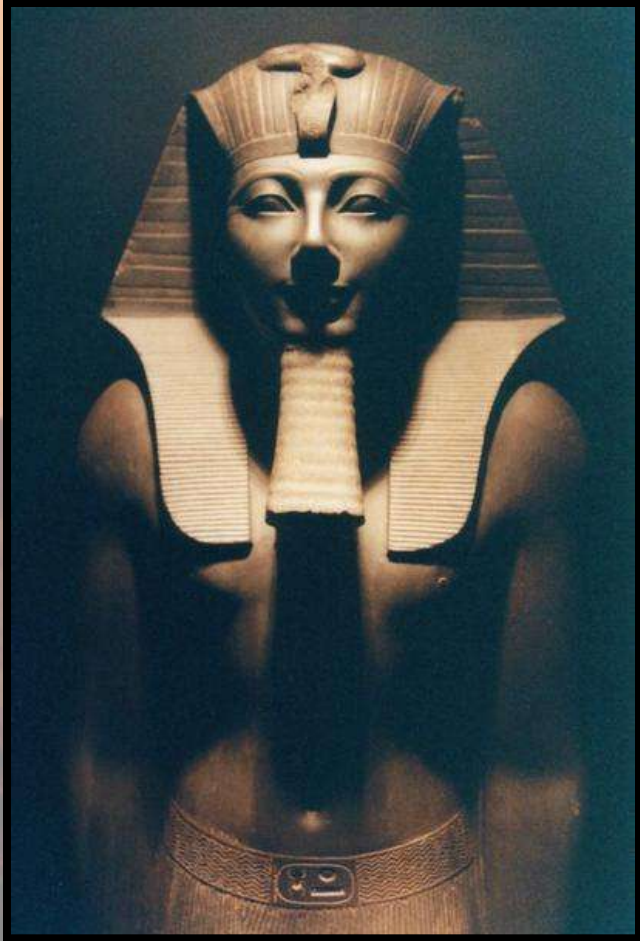
- Peak of Egyptian power.
- **EMPIRE:** a group of territories or people controlled by one ruler.
- Also known as the **EMPIRE AGE**, Egypt built great wealth through trade and conquering of lands.
- **HATSHEPSUT:** first woman ruler known to history. (Married to Thutmose III)

Famous Egyptians from the New Kingdom



- **THUTMOSE III**: Conquered lands bringing **Egypt to its largest size**.
- **THUTMOSE IV**: Legend states he was not in line to be pharaoh but the Sphinx spoke to him and told him to dig it out of the sand and he would rule. He built the famous **OBELISKS**: **tall pointed 4 sided stone pillars** tapering to a pyramid top with carved hieroglyphics.
- **AMENHOTEP IV**: Pharaoh who **brought monotheism to Egypt**. He worshipped the god **ATON** and ordered Egypt to do the same. He changed his name to **AKENATON** to honor his god.
- **TUTANKHAMON**: 8 year old **"BOY KING"** also known as **KING TUT**. He ruled for 10 years until his suspicious death. He reverted Egypt back to polytheism but is most famous for the discovery of his burial tomb in the **VALLEY OF THE KINGS (THEBES)** intact and filled with riches, when most others were looted by grave robbers.
- **RAMSES II**: The **last great (powerful) ruler of ancient Egypt**. He is the pharaoh believed to be associated with Moses. After his rule, Egyptian power declined and was subject to invasion.

Thutmose III



Obelisks

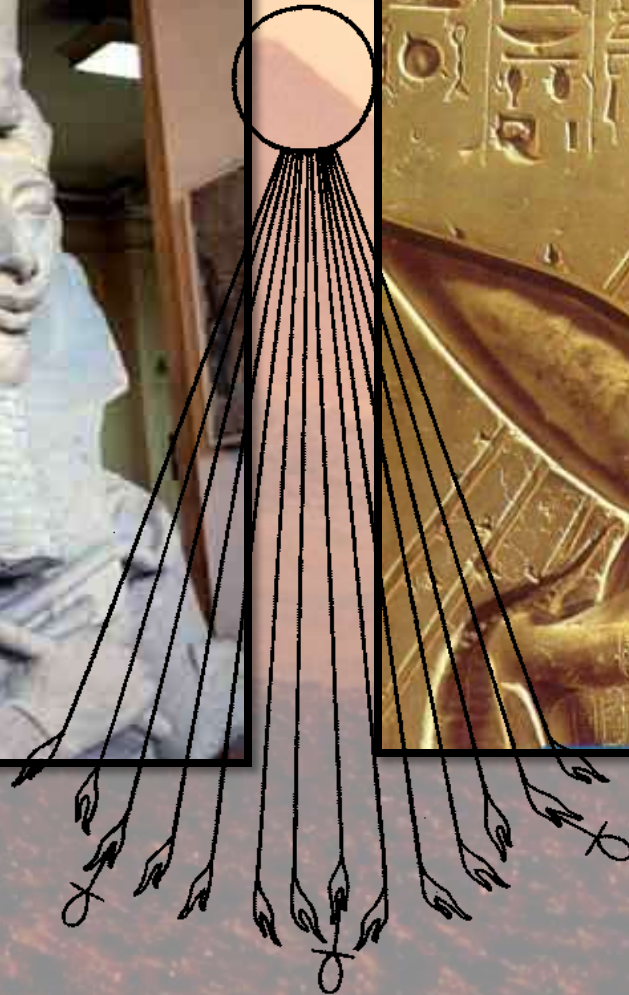


Egyptian Obelisk

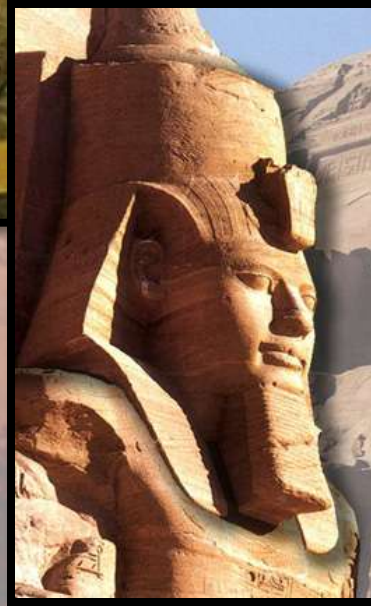


Washington Monument

Amenhotep/Akenaton:

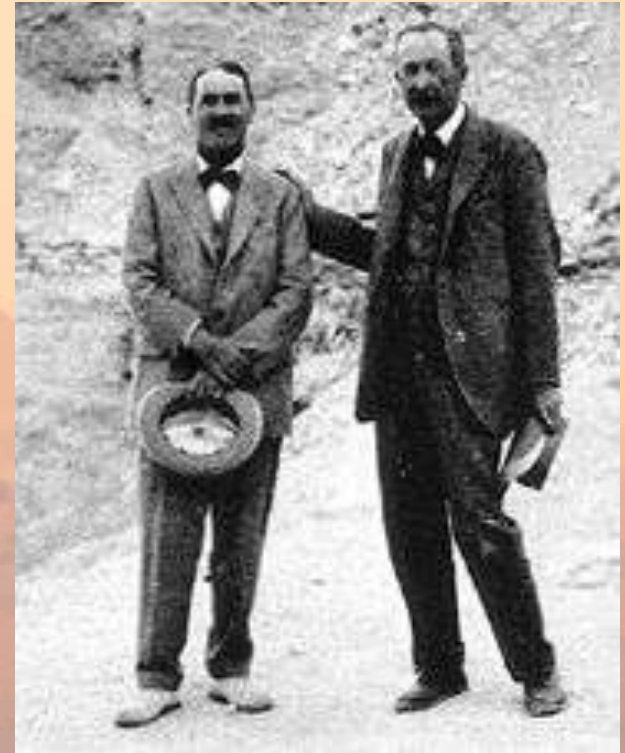


Ramses II



Curse of King Tut's Tomb

- **HOWARD CARTER**: archeologist who discovered King Tut's tomb in 1922.
- Tomb included a solid gold coffin, a gold mask, jewelry and other artifacts which are now housed in the Egyptian Museum in **CAIRO**: Egypt's capital.
- **LORD CARNAVRON**: financed the excavation of King Tut's tomb. He died of blood poisoning perhaps caused by an insect bite.
- There was supposedly evidence of an insect bite on the King Tut's mummy's cheek.



Carter & Carnarvon

Curse of King Tut's Tomb



- A canary sent into the pharaoh's tomb was eaten by a cobra.
- There was a power failure in Cairo at the time of Lord Carnavron's death.
- Carnavron's dog howled and died the same day.
- Curse written inside tomb: ***“Death shall come on swift wings to him who touches the tomb of the pharaoh.”***
- It is rumored that 11 of the men who worked on the excavation died under mysterious circumstances.

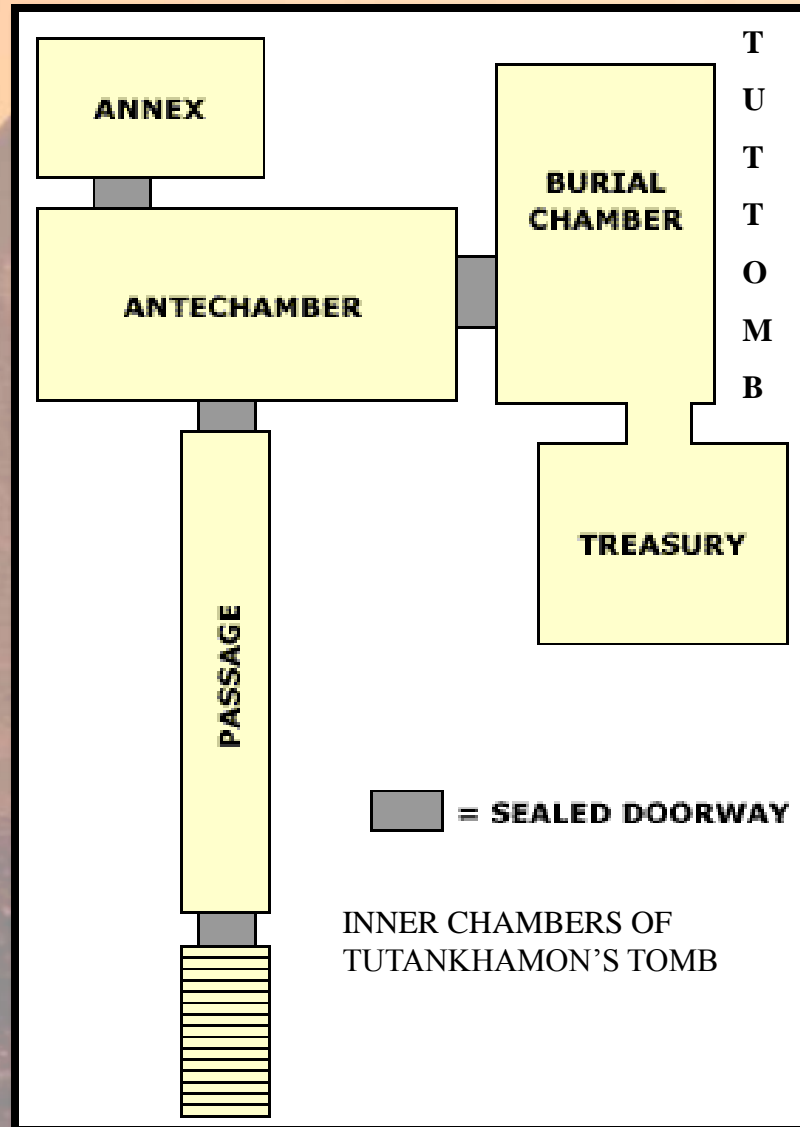
King Tutankhamon



Entrance to King Tut's Tomb



King Tut's Tomb



Carter Telegram

TO: LORD CARNARVON

FROM: HOWARD CARTER



**"AT LAST HAVE MADE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
IN VALLEY; A MAGNIFICENT TOMB WITH SEALS
INTACT; RE-COVERED SAME FOR YOUR ARRIVAL;
CONGRATULATIONS."**

CARTER

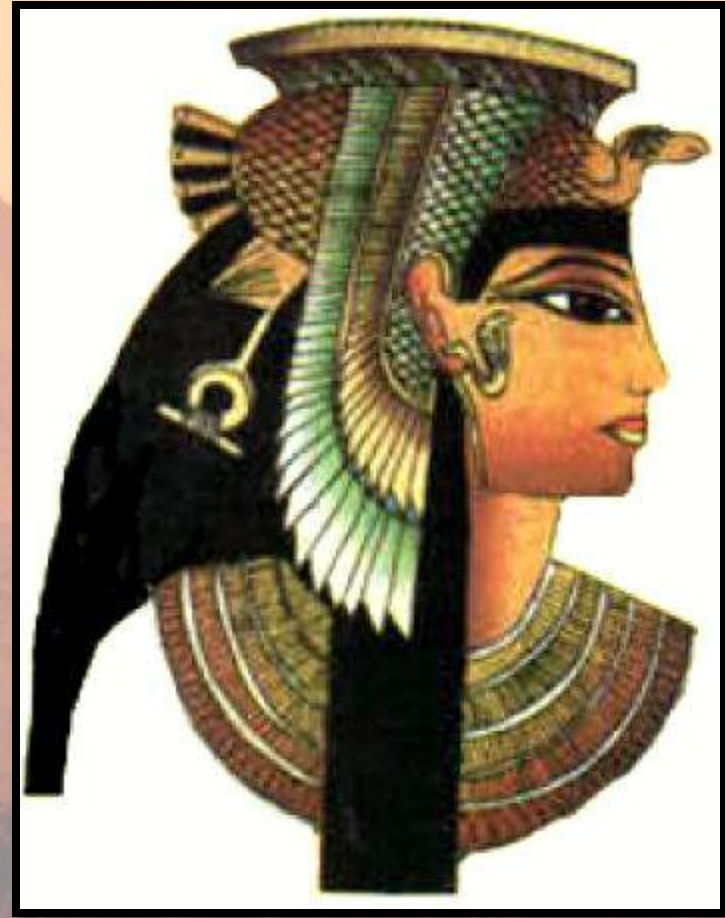


Theory on King Tut's Death

- There are several theories on the death of King Tut including a brain tumor, lung disease or poisoning.
- He may have been hit in the back of the head; evidence of a blood clot was found at the base of his skull which would indicate a blow from a blunt instrument.
 - * **AY: Tut's vizier** who **succeeded him to the throne** (Tut had no children); he seized the crown and proclaimed himself king.
 - * **HOREMHAB: Tut's general who became pharaoh after Ay**; ruled for only 4 years; had Tut's and Ay's names taken off of official records.
 - * **ANKHESPATON: Tut's wife**; she did not have a child to take care of her; she did not want to marry Ay, a servant. She could have gotten close enough to poison him...however she disappears???

Cleopatra

- **CLEOPATRA:** the **last pharaoh of Egypt** and lover of Julius Caesar. She tried to restore Egypt to greatness but she was conquered by the Roman Empire and committed suicide with lover, Mark Antony. She poisoned herself with an asp.



Social Classes

- Social classes in Ancient Egypt were almost always determined by birth.

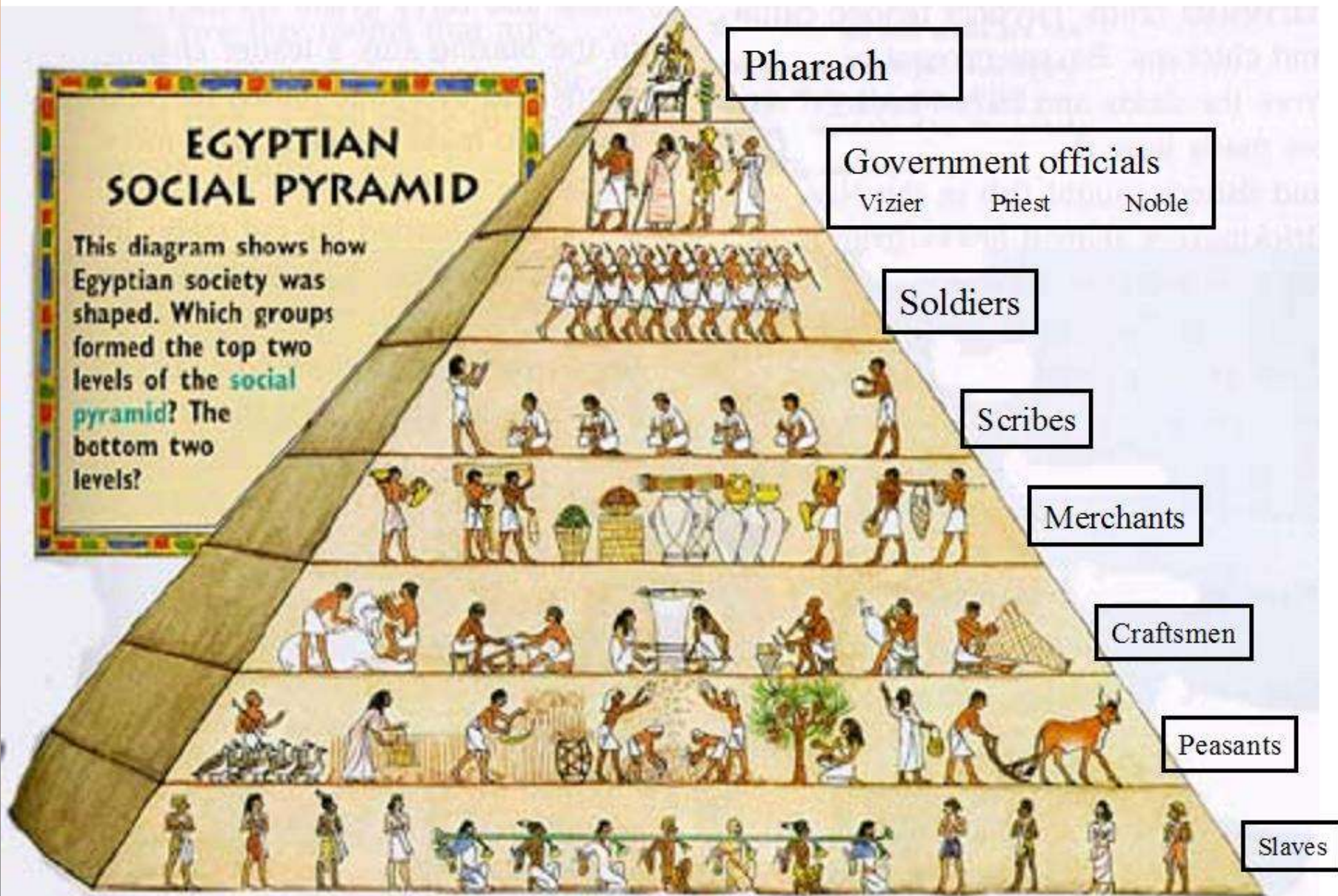


Cleopatra



EGYPTIAN SOCIAL PYRAMID

This diagram shows how Egyptian society was shaped. Which groups formed the top two levels of the social pyramid? The bottom two levels?



Egyptian Social Classes

Pharaoh



Priests and Priestesses



Nobles



Merchants, Artisans, Scribes and Doctors



Peasant Farmers



Slaves



Key:

★ Upper Class

★ Middle Class

★ Lower Class

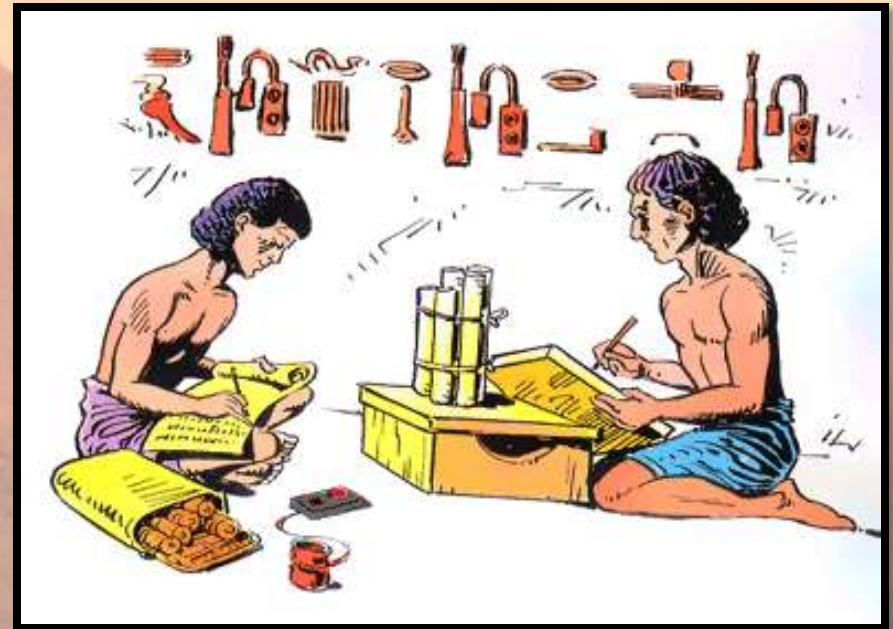
Upper Class of Society:

- The upper class ran the government and religion.
- Pharaoh was all powerful; seen as a living god on earth.
- Priests and priestesses were important and had great influence because life revolved around religion.
 - They knew how to please the gods and help the dead into the afterlife.



Upper Class of Society

- People paid taxes to priests/priestesses:
 - Ex: gold, wine, grain and linen.
- Nobles served as government officials:
 - Viziers, governors, tax collectors, etc...
 - They also fought wars for the pharaoh.



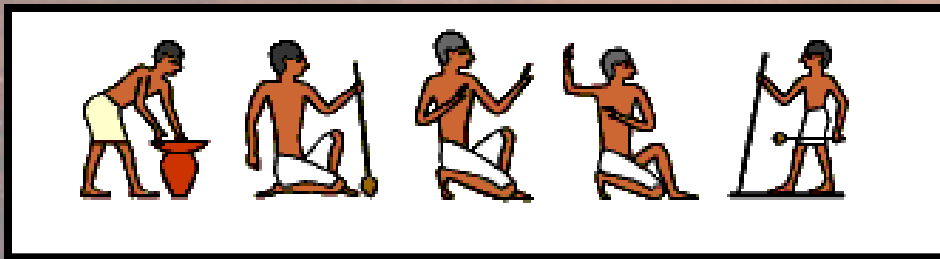
Middle Class of Society

- The middle class included skilled workers such as scribes, artists, merchants, and doctors.
- **The middle class provided goods and services.**
- **Scribes were greatly respected because very few could read and write.**



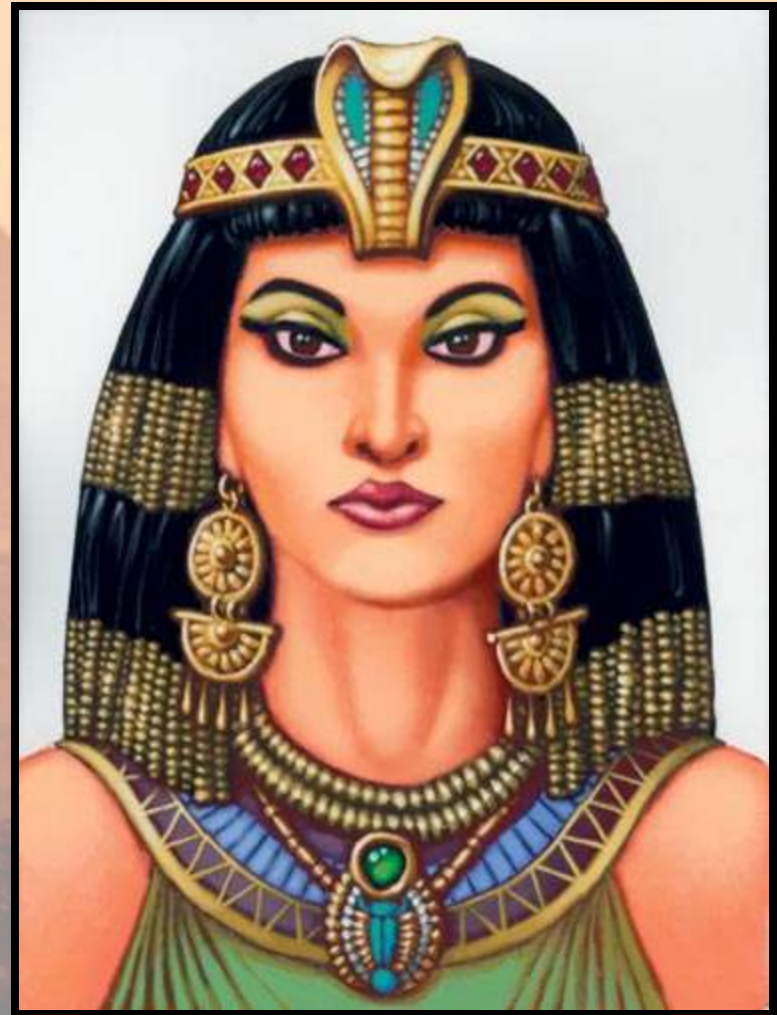
Lower Class of Society

- **The lower class did the physical labor.**
- Most Egyptians were peasant farmers but there were also many slaves.
- The peasant farmers farmed most of the year but spent the flooding season serving the pharaoh by working on the pyramids, palaces, temples, etc...
- The slaves were mostly foreigners who were brought back to Egypt as prisoners of war.
- The slaves had the hardest life.



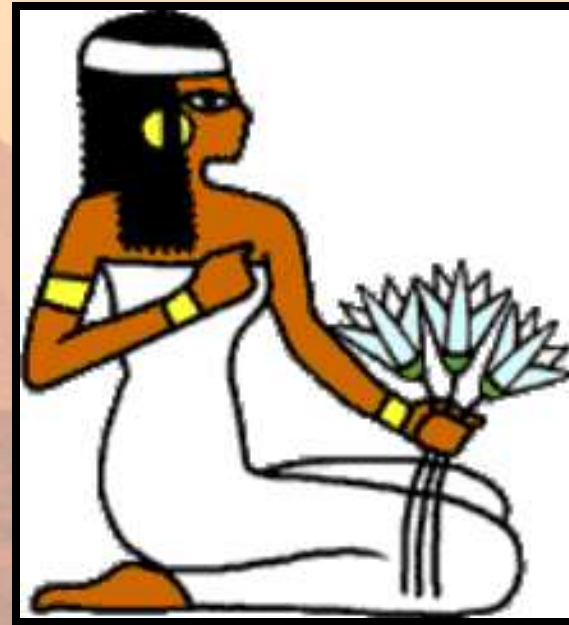
Women in Ancient Egypt

- **Egypt gave respect and rights to women;** many women held a high status in Egypt.
- The queen was greatly respected and sometimes ruled jointly with her husband; Egypt even had a woman ruler!
- Rights of women: own, buy and sell property and goods, testify in court, inherit property, right to seek a divorce, conduct legal business deals, etc...



Women in Ancient Egypt

- Some women held jobs outside the home: priestesses, doctors, making goods, managing farms, servants, entertainers, etc...
- There were still jobs that women were not allowed to do such as scribes and government officials.
- The most respected role for a woman was a wife and mother.

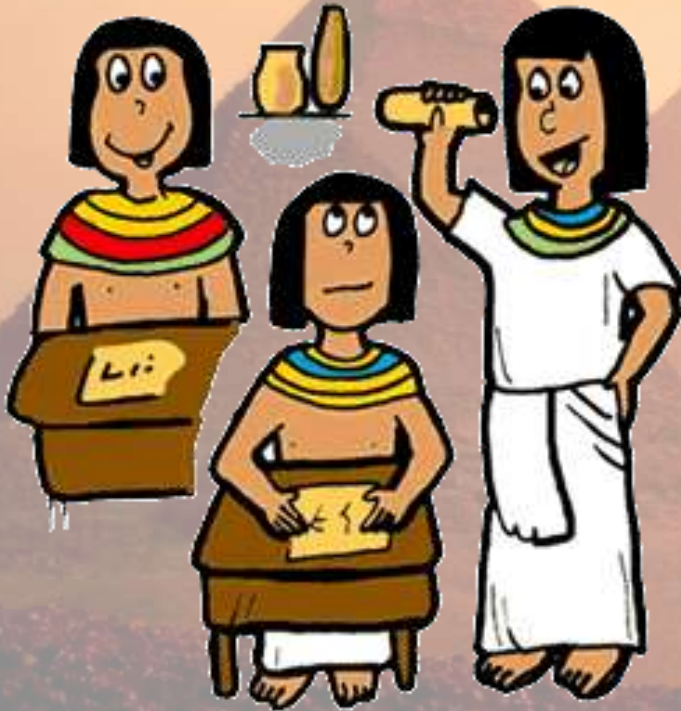


Egyptian Education

- The first schools were to train priests in Egypt.
 - They taught reading and writing.
- The sons of the pharaoh were educated at home by tutors.
- Noble boys only attended school; they started about 7 years old but there was some higher education for 9 and 10 year olds.
- They would study history, geography, literature, religion, math, surveying and engineering, medicine, accounting, and legal /letter writing.
- Egyptian middle and lower class boys did not go to school; They learned a trade from their fathers.

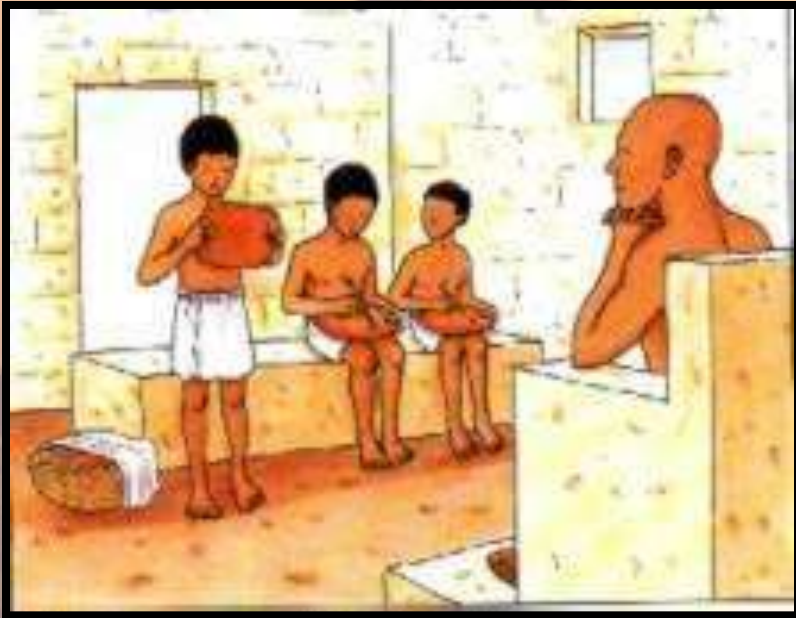


Egyptian Education



- **Girls were not allowed to attend school;** they learned what they needed at home from their mothers.
- **Papyrus was expensive so students took notes on pieces of broken pottery.**
- **There was strict discipline in schools.**

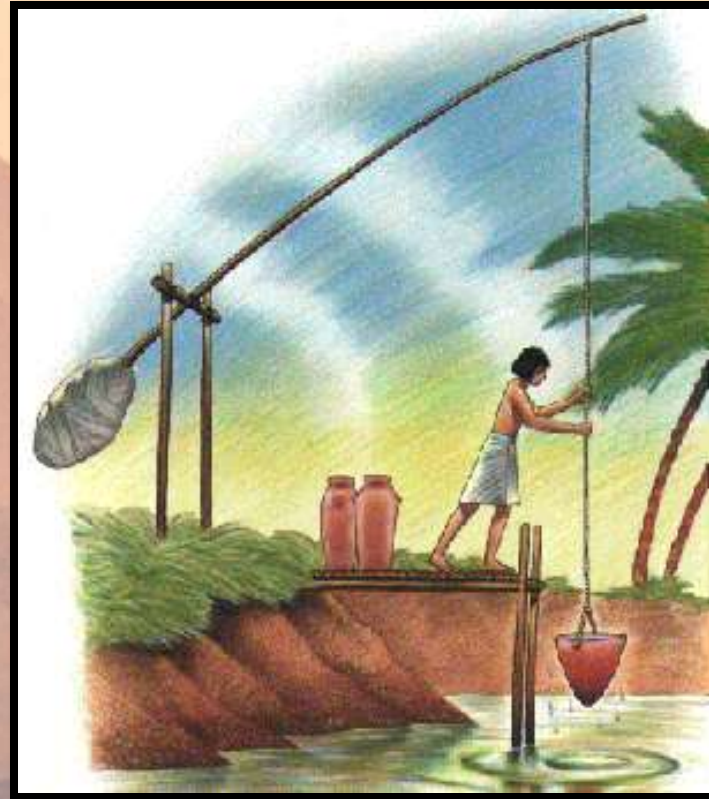
Egyptian Education



- A scribe was the most highly educated and respected job in Egypt.
- There was some higher education for those who could afford to specialize.
- A poor boy may have a patron who pays for his education.

Scientific Accomplishments

- Egyptians were the first to **survey land** after flooding season, which required a form of geometry.
- They had a **365 day calendar**: 12 months of 30 days each with 5 days left over.
- They had **3 seasons**: **flooding season**, **planting season** and **harvesting season**.



Scientific Accomplishments

- Study of **engineering** built the **pyramids** which have withstood the test of time!
- Medical discoveries included the study of spinal cord, splints, bandages, etc...
- **Embalming** process was so successful it has preserved the dead to modern time!
- Many of the Egyptian accomplishments still greatly influence our cultures today!

