

DO NOW

Copy Vocabulary Section 1

Nubia – an ancient region in the Nile River Valley, on the site of the present day southern Egypt and northern Sudan

Cataract – a large waterfall, any strong flood or rush of water

Delta – plain at the mouth of the river, formed when sediment is deposited by flowing water

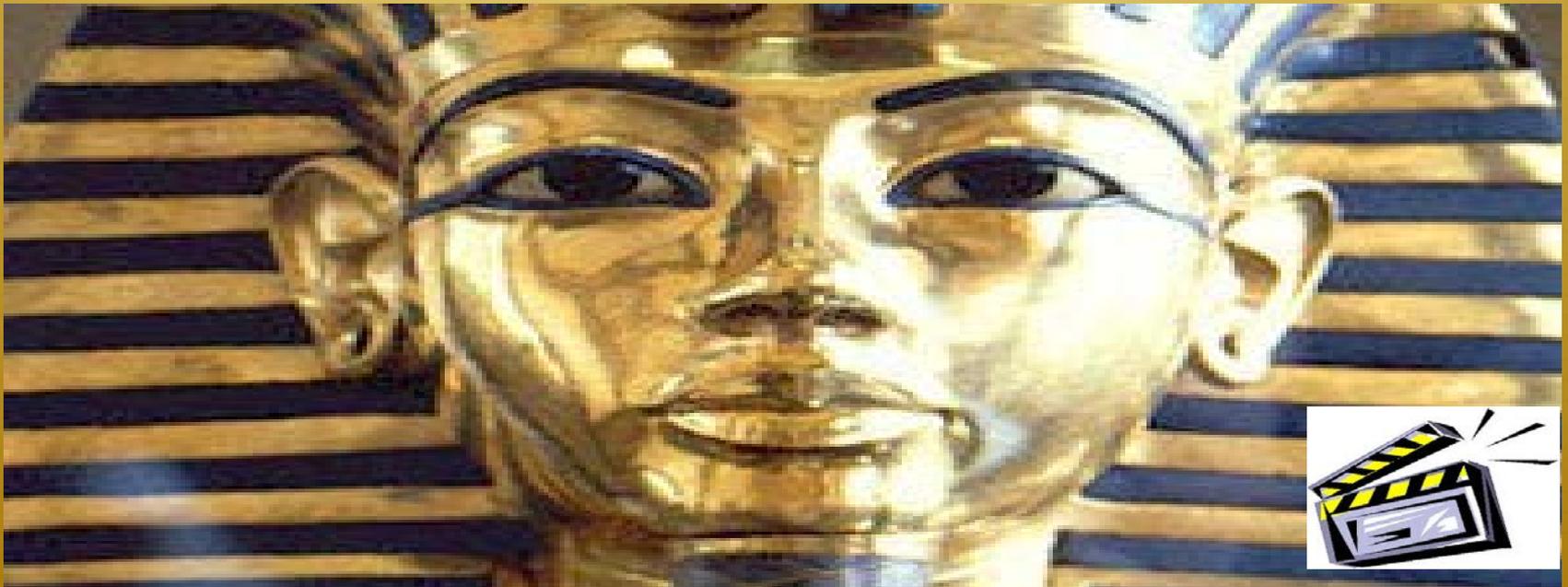
Silt – Fine soil found on the river bottoms

AIM

Explain the
geography of the
Nile river



Ancient Egypt and Nubia





worldatlas

EUROPE

North Atlantic Ocean

Mediterranean Sea

MIDDLE EAST

EGYPT

TROPIC OF CANCER

AFRICA

Red Sea

Arabian Sea

23° 5' N

0°

W E
S N

EQUATOR

0°

South Atlantic Ocean

Lake Victoria

Indian Ocean

23° 5' S

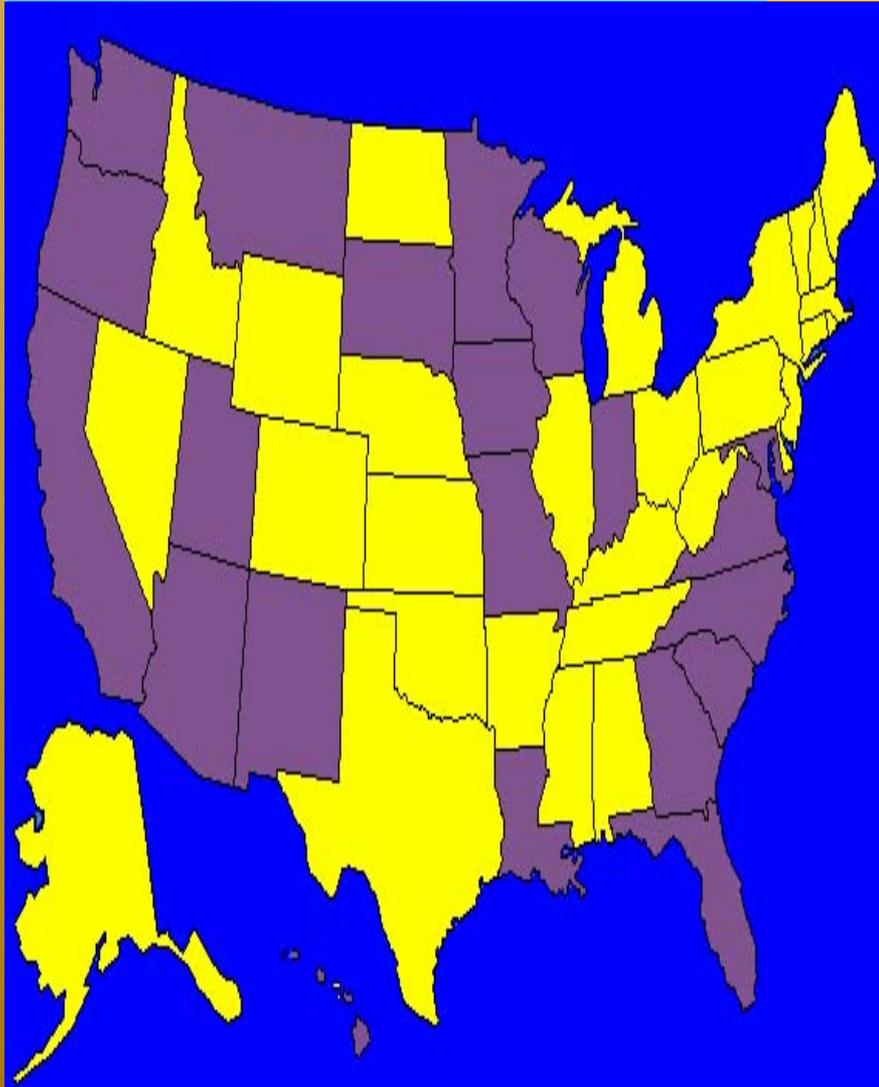
PRIME MERIDIAN

TROPIC OF CAPRICORN

1000 mi

1000 km

The Geography of the Nile



-The Nile is the largest river in the world

- It flows North from East Africa to the Mediterranean Sea for 4,000 miles

Imagine New York to Alaska

- The Nile's two Main Sources:

- The Blue Nile(thundering)

- White Nile (calmer)

-Both rivers meet in present day Sudan

-Two big bends making a S shape

The Nile through Nubia

NUBIA WAS AN ANCIENT RIVER VALLEY ALONG THE NILE

-Nubia consisted on 6 cataracts, rock filled rapids, which consisted of

-Lower Egypt

- little rain, poor farming conditions. People settled along the Nile

-Upper Egypt – plentiful rain, fertile soil



GEOGRAPHY OF THE NILE

-The Nile runs 700 miles through Egypt from 1st cataract at Aswan to Mediterranean Sea

-Deserts stretch on either side of the Nile

-Overflow of the river brings SILT, fine soil found on river bottoms

-Silt made the land ideal for farming

-The Nile valley provided trade paths to central Africa

Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea provided access to south west Asia



HAPI god of the Nile

NILE



- The end of the Nile split into several streams
- Delta – plain at the mouth of the river

Black Land and Red Land

Ancient Egyptians called their land Kemet “the black land” due to the dark silt left by the Nile

Beyond the fertile land was the “red land” the vast desert

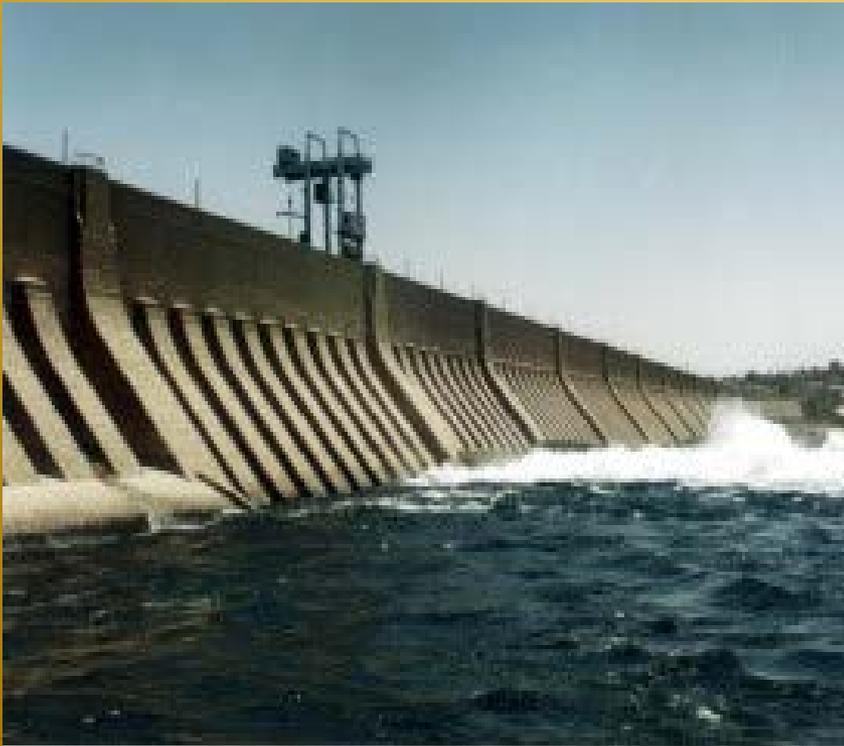
The Sahara desert, eastern desert, lay on both sides of the Nile

Desert served as a natural protection from invaders



Aswan High Dam

In the 1960's the Egyptians built a damn to preserve ancient carvings

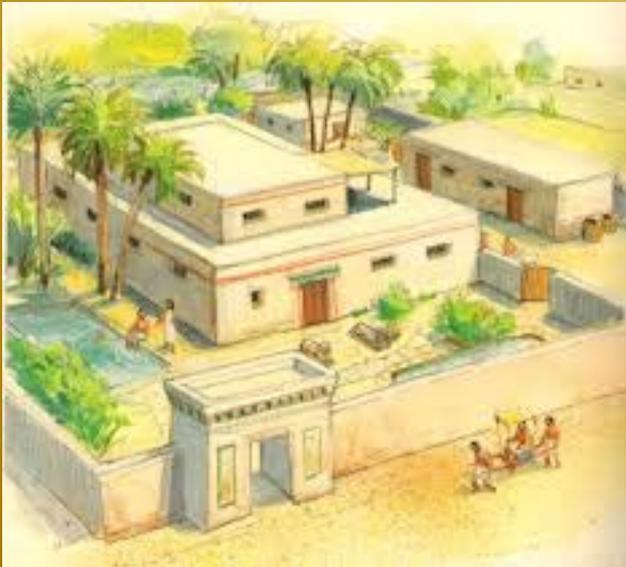


Abu Simbil, temple of Ramses II was saved with the help of 50 nations cutting the temple into blocks and rebuilding it

WAY OF LIFE

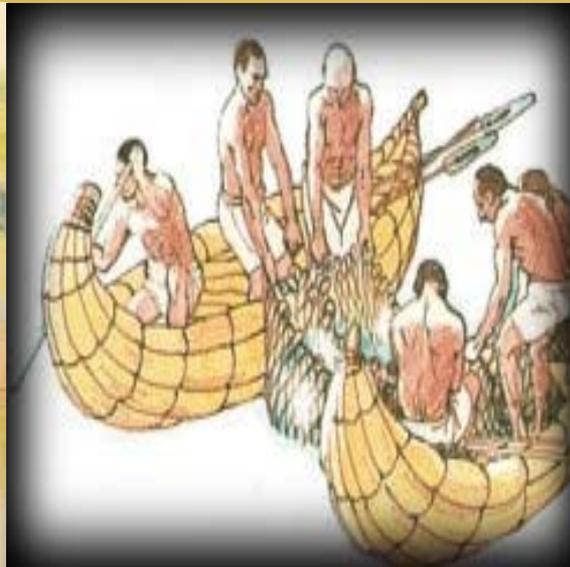
HOUSING

- Settled farming communities
- Used straw and bricks made up of mud and straw



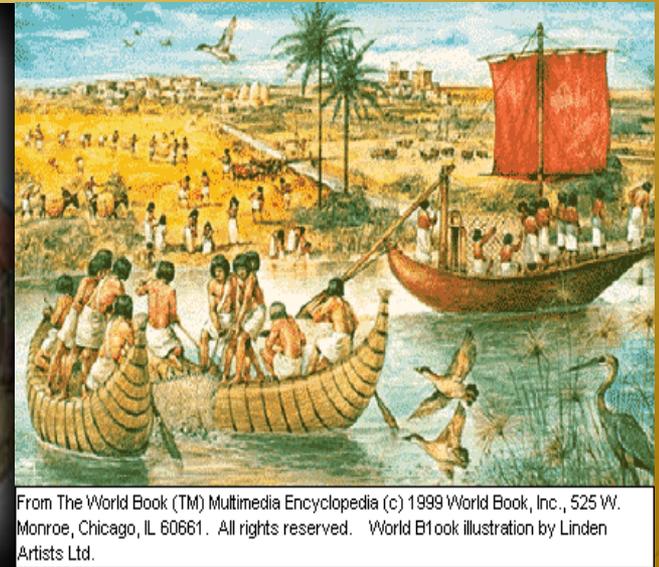
FOOD

- Due to the shortage of farmland
- Egyptians ate fish, hunted ducks and other bird



TRADE

- Used the Nile to ship goods
- Caravans moved gold, silver, copper, pottery, and cedar



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Routes through Nubia

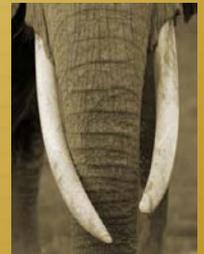
Due to cataracts travel was not possible through the Nile in Nubia

Trade routes were developed over land

Goods were carried from central Africa and Nubia to Egypt and southwestern Asia

Donkeys were used to carry goods such as ebony
ivory from elephant tusks
ostrich feathers, eggs and panther skins.

In addition to throw sticks, boomerang used by Africans to hunt.
Bronze mirrors were also valuable



DO NOW

Copy Vocabulary Section 2

Pharaoh – the title of the kings of ancient Egypt

Dynasty – A series of rulers from the same family or ethnic group

Absolute Power – A complete control over someone or something

Regent – someone who rules for a child until the child is old enough to rule

AIM



Explain the impact of
past Pharaohs on the
Egyptian civilizations

Rulers of Egypt - Pharaohs

Title used by the Kings of Egypt

-Pharaoh had absolute power. Decisions made became law

-Could turn to advisors or appeal to Ma'at, goddess of truth

-Pharaohs were believed to be from Horus, falcon god giving them god like powers

-Egypt's fortune depends on the strength of the pharaoh

Dynasties – is a series of rulers from the same family or ethnic group

-Egypt had 31 dynasties from 3100 B.C. to 332B.C.



Unification of Egypt

King Menes, first Egyptian Pharaoh, united lower and upper Egypt
(some believed King Narmer was believed to be King Menes)

-Led to a stable civilization

-Built the city: Memphis



Upper and Lower Egyptian Crowns

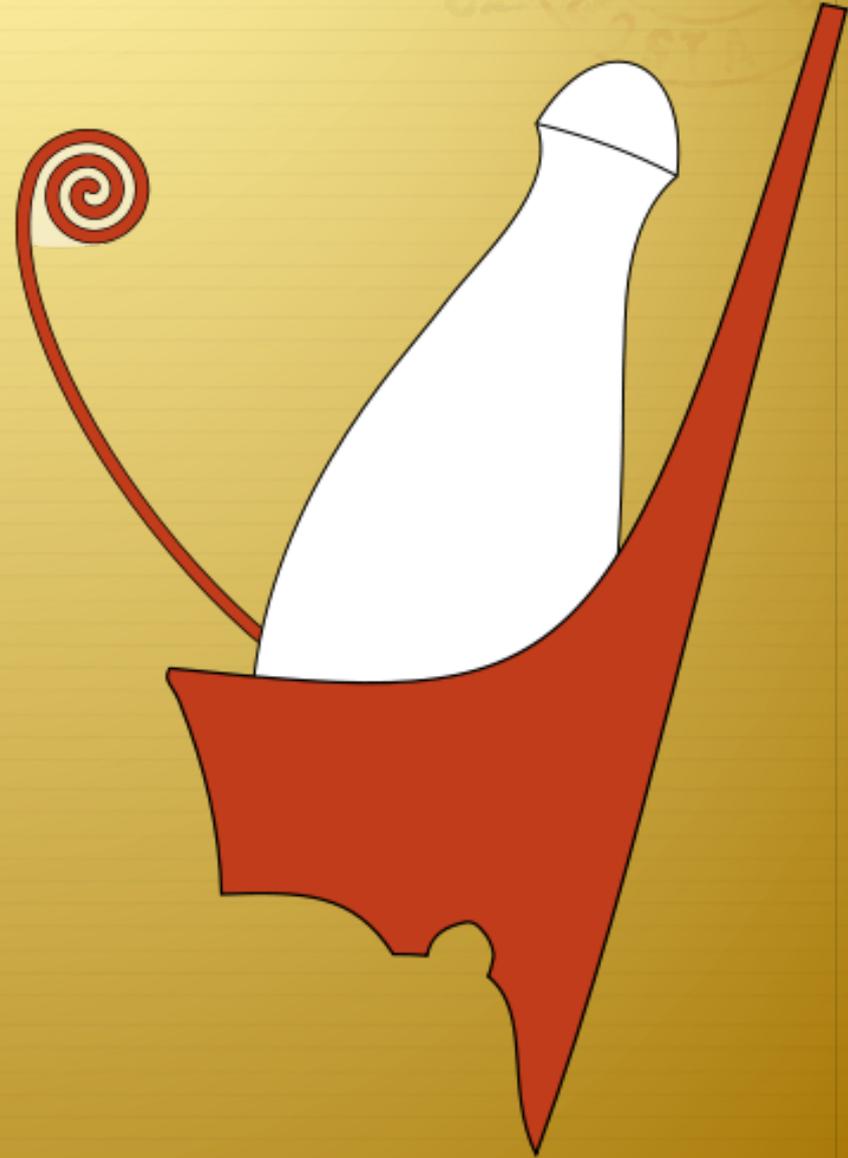
-The white crown represented Upper Egypt, known as the Hedjet, the white vulture goddess of Upper Egypt and she is sometimes portrayed wearing it.

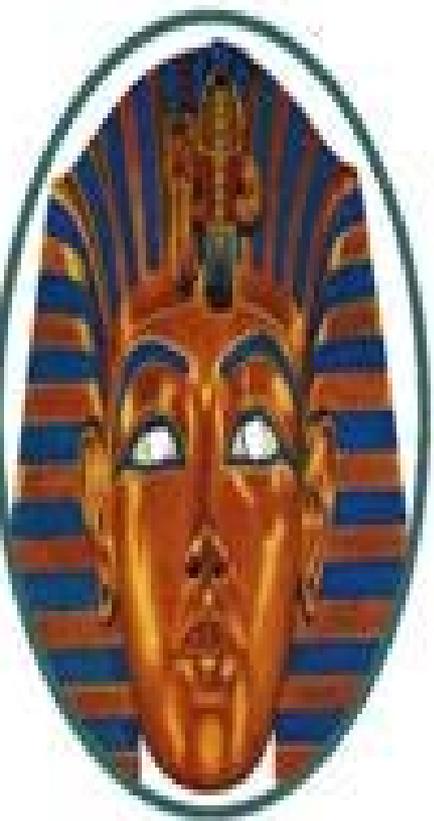
-Osiris, lord of the underworld is also frequently portrayed in the white crown

- The Red Crown represented Lower Egypt (the Deshret)



Upper and
Lower
Egypt was
United





OLD KINGDOM

2686 – 2125 B.C.

- Well formed system of government
- Traded with Nubia
- Merchants went to eastern coast of Mediterranean for timber (houses, furniture and boats)
- Pharaoh power was challenged and the dynasty grew weak

MIDDLE KINGDOM

2055 – 1650 B.C.

- Restored order and unity
- Wealth sent on public works such as irrigation systems and buildings
- Egypt became weaker over years with less able rulers

NEW KINGDOM

1550 – 1069 B.C.

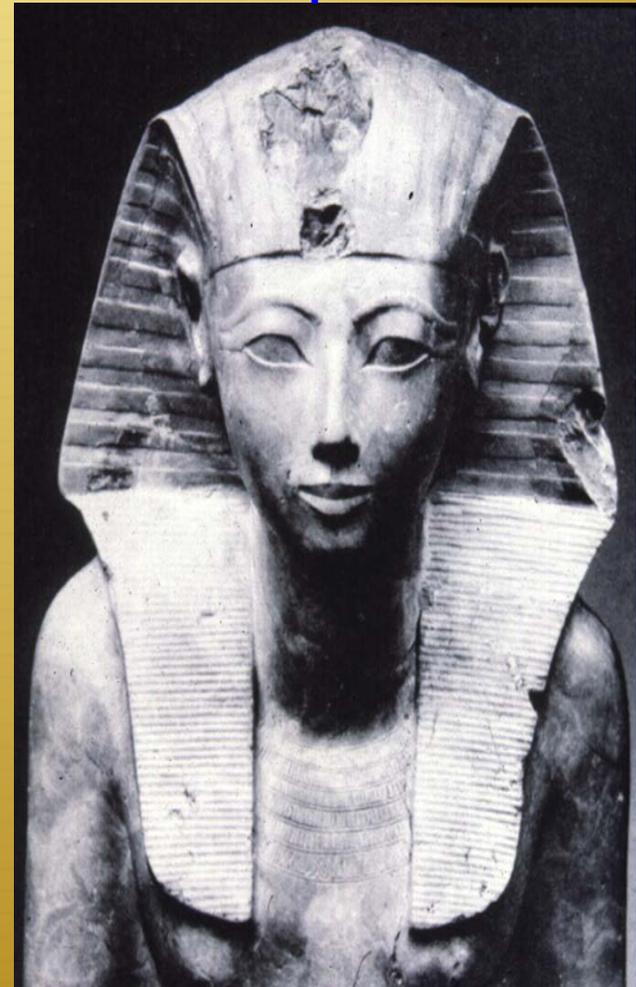
- Pharaohs built large armies of
 - foot soldiers
 - mounted warriors
 - charioteers
- Bronze swords and body armor made them hard to defeat

Dynasties were broken into three time periods:

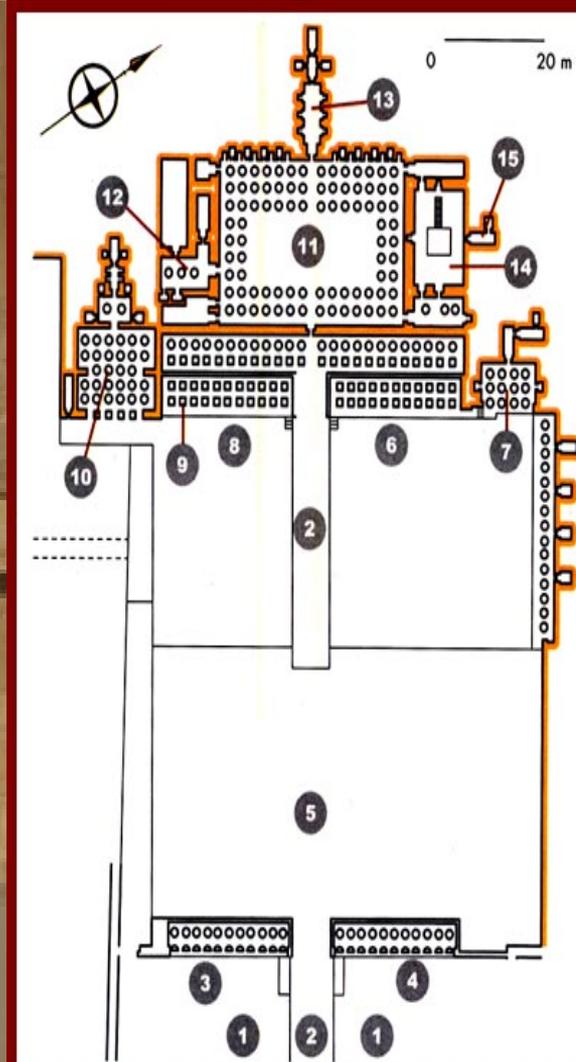
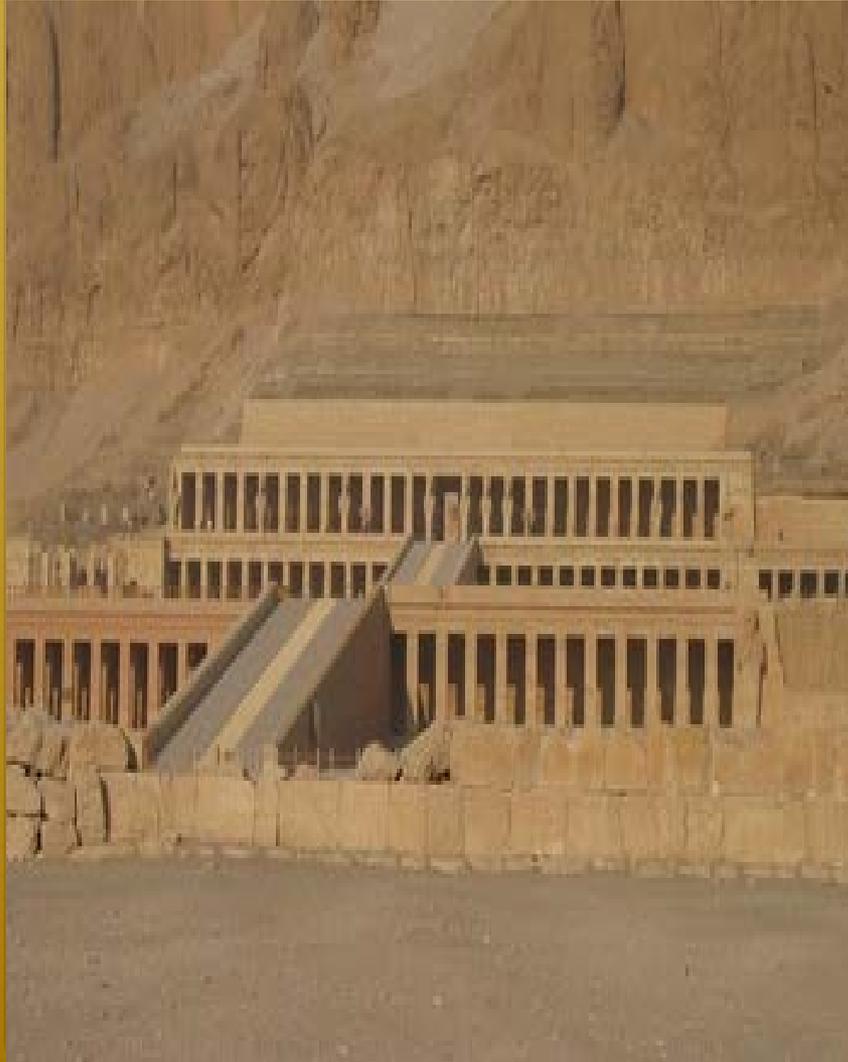
Thutmose III

- In 1504 B.C. Thutmose III was appointed Pharaoh
- Due to the young age (infant) of Thutmose, his stepmother was appointed regent, someone who rules until the child is old enough to rule themselves
- Queen Hatshepsut ruled for 15 years and created peace and economic success
- She encouraged trade with faraway places
- Due to her expeditions ivory, leopard skins, and special trees used for incense were brought to Egypt from the east coast of Africa
- Thutmose took control after her death

Queen
Hatshepsut



Hatshepsut's Temple



Hatshepsut temple Dayr al Bahri

- 1. First court*
- 2. Ramp*
- 3. Lower south colonnade*
- 4. Lower north colonnade*
- 5. Second courtyard*
- 6. Middle north colonnade*
- 7. Anubis shrine*
- 8. Middle south colonnade*
- 9. Punt visit reliefs*
- 10. Hathor shrine*
- 11. Upper terrace*
- 12. Royal worship chapels*
- 13. Amen and Royal Family Chapel*
- 14. Ra-Harakhty courtyard*
- 15. Anubis upper chapel*

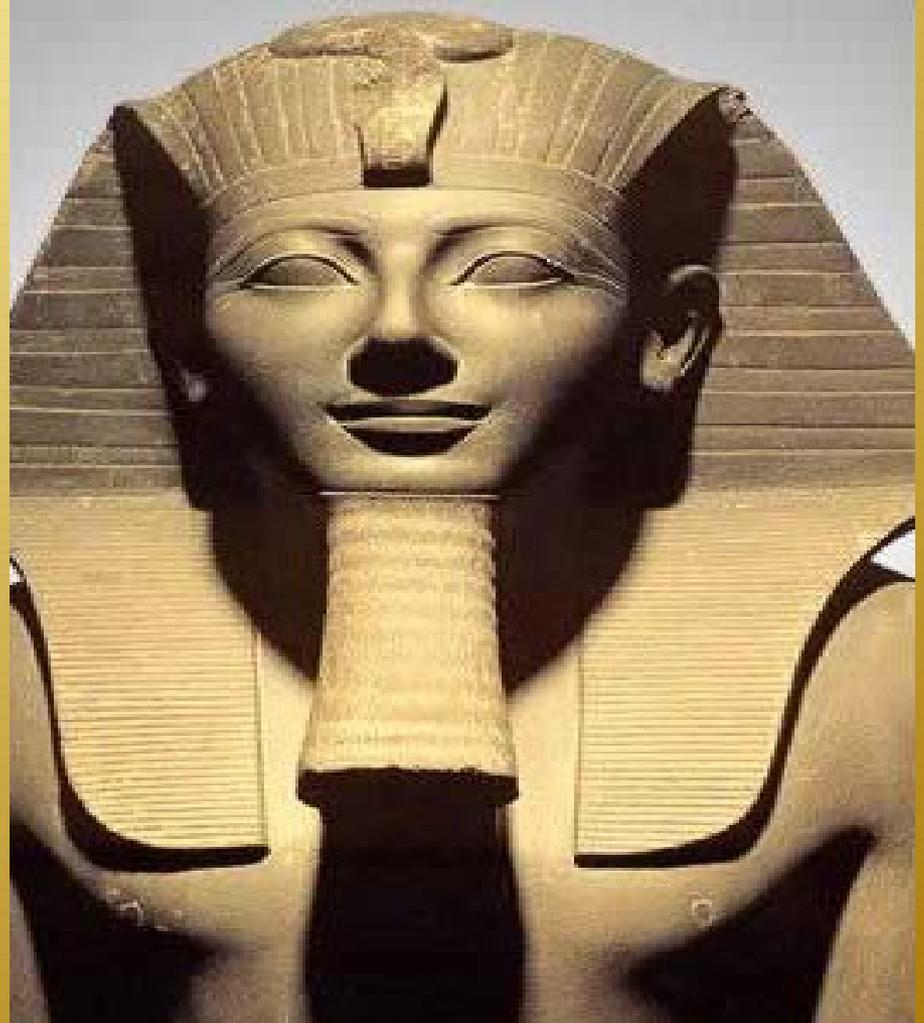
Thutmose III

Greatest Pharaoh of the
New Kingdom

-Led army against wars in
Syria and Phoenicia, in
Southwest Asia

-His armies advanced as
far as the Euphrates river
and South into Nubia

-He treated those he
defeated with mercy



Decline of Ancient Egypt

Civil war left Egypt weak and poorly defended

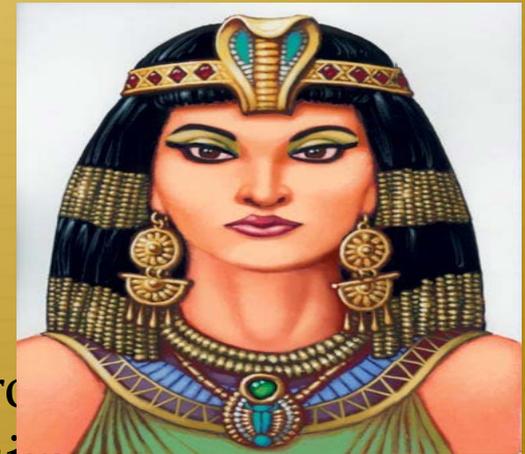
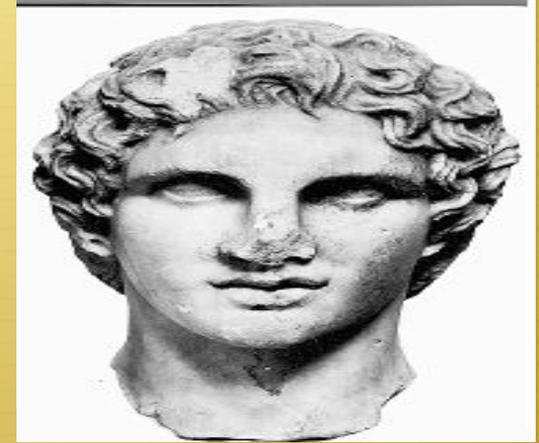
332 B.C. Egypt is conquered by Alexander the Great of Macedonia

Macedonia ruled Egypt for the next 300 years

51 B.C. Queen Cleopatra VII became the last Macedonian ruler in Egypt

-31 B.C. Egypt was conquered by the Romans

-Cleopatra feared the Romans would parade her through town to celebrate their victory so she committed suicide to avoid humiliation



King Tutankhamen's King TUT



King Tutankhamen became ruler of Egypt at an early age and died at age 18

-He was buried with many precious artifacts

- His tomb was smaller than most pharaohs and wasn't discovered until 1922

DO NOW

Copy Vocabulary Section 3

Afterlife – a life after death

Mummy – a dead body preserved in lifelike conditions

Pyramid – a huge building with four sloping triangle-shaped sides, built as royal tombs in Egypt

Giza – An ancient Egyptian city; the site of the Great Pyramids

Ancient Egyptian Religion

“You will live again. You will live forever.
Behold, you will be young forever”



EGYPTIAN AFTERLIFE

-Anubis, god of the dead, was known to invent mummification

-Bodies are wrapped in linen and placed in gold covered coffins

-Prayers were said during the funeral

The body was placed in a closed tomb so the deceased could start their journey to the afterlife

- The journey was made in heavenly boats

- Souls could not survive without food, clothing and other items so that is why they were buried with the body



Egyptian Gods and Goddesses

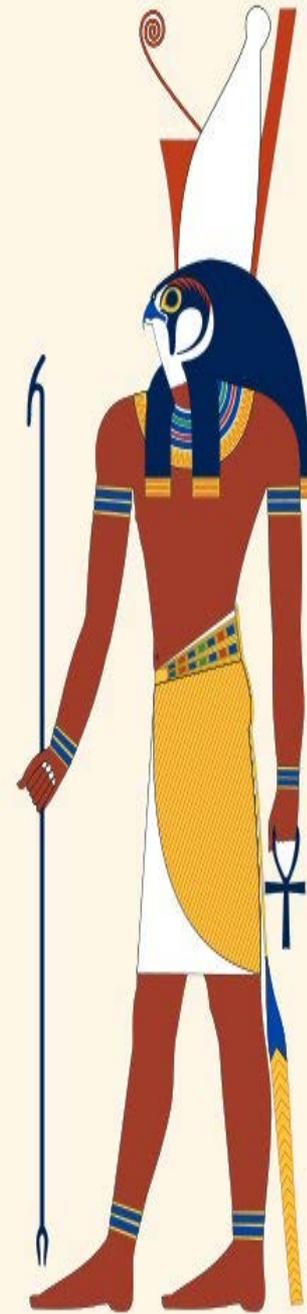
-Religion was an important part of daily life. Believed god/goddesses controlled nature

- Temples were built for the gods and food, gifts and prayers were offered in honor of the gods/goddesses

- Early Gods were human with animal heads

- Re – Sun god

- Horus – falcon god



Important Gods

Chief god – Amon-Re – protected the rich and poor

-He was born each morning in the east with the sunrise

-He died in the west when the sun settled

Osiris – god of the living and dead

Goddess Isis – wife of Osiris who was worshipped as a great mother who protected her children

Horus – son of Isis and Osiris, sky god



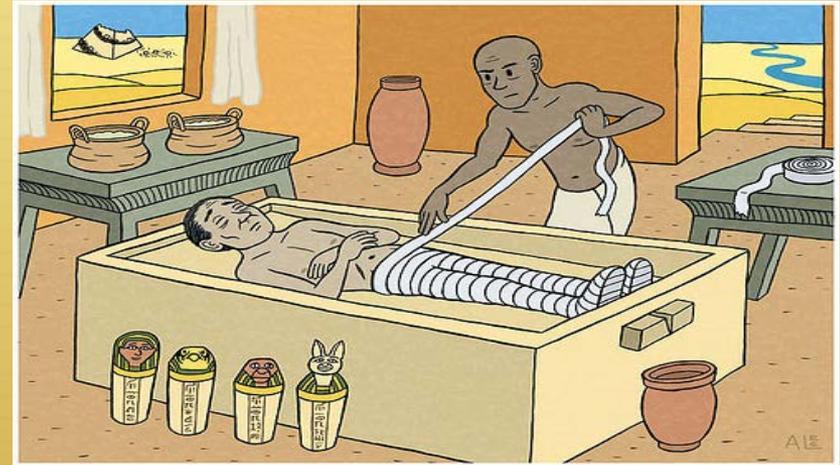
Preparing the Dead



Mummy/mummification – preserved body of a dead person

The soul would leave the mummy but return for food offerings

- The process was expensive and took 2 to 3 months





OF HOW MUMMIFICATION TOOK PLACE:

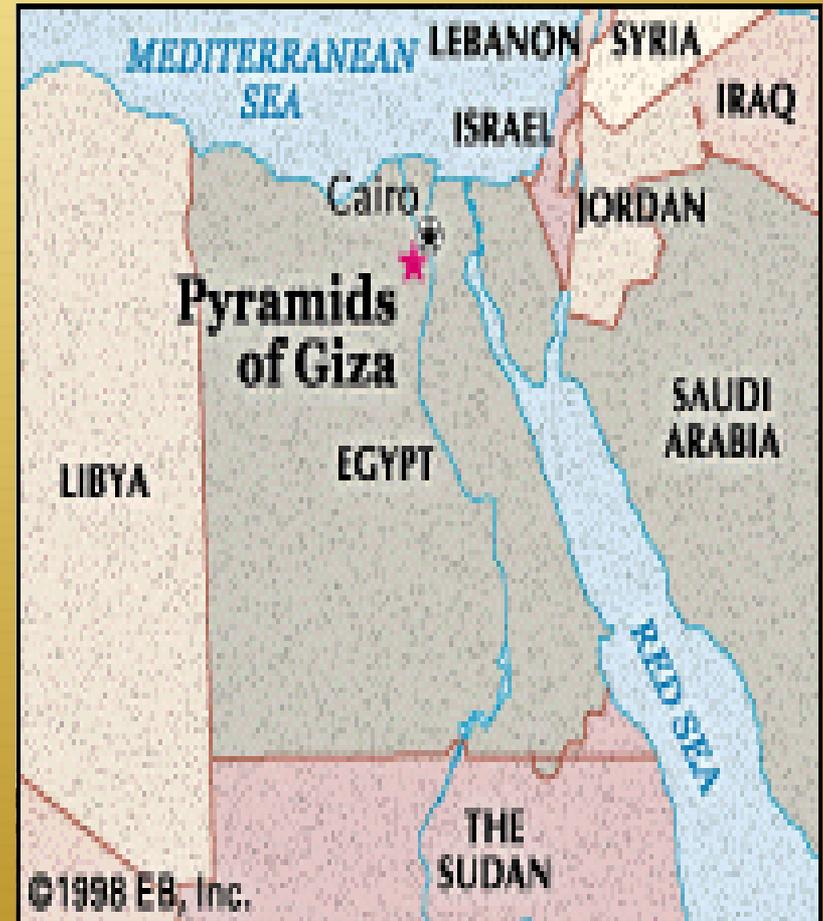
1. Pull brain out of nose using a hook
2. Make a cut on the left side of the body near the tummy
3. Remove all internal organs
4. Let the internal organs dry
5. Place internal organs inside canopic jars except for heart
6. Place the heart back inside the body
7. Rinse inside of body with wine and spices
8. Cover the corpse with natron (salt) for 70 days
9. After 40 days stuff the body with linen or sand to give it a more human shape
10. After the 70 days wrap the body from head to toe in bandages
11. Place in coffin

Video

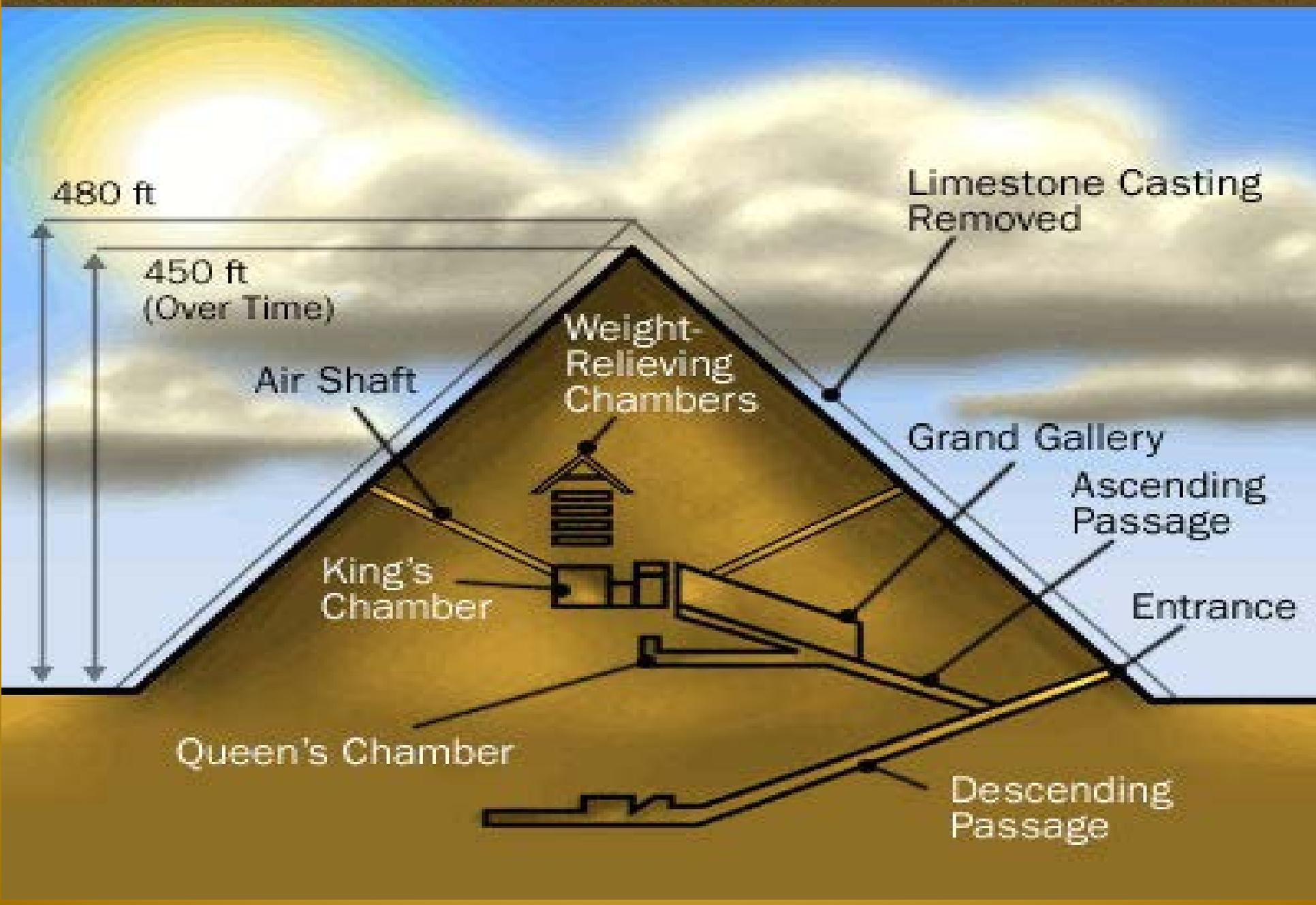
Pharaoh's Tombs / Pyramids

The Pyramids

- Huge buildings with four sloping triangle-shaped sides
- During the Old Kingdom the largest pyramid was built for Khufu, 2nd king of the fourth dynasty
- The Great Pyramid was built in the ancient city of Giza using 2 million stones



Inside the Great Pyramid of Khufu



The **primary burial chamber**, or king's chamber, contains the **sarcophagus** (tomb) that held Khufu's body, and the walls are adorned with **hieroglyphs** (writing) depicting various aspects of ancient Egyptian history and religion. The smaller **queen's chamber** (actually a misnomer -- it was not intended for the queen) lies within the pyramid, while another unfinished **secondary burial chamber** lies underneath the pyramid.

Weight-relieving chambers above the king's chamber distribute the weight of the overlying rock and prevent the king's chamber from collapsing.

The **gallery** is a large passageway with a vaulted, corbelled ceiling (the walls are layered upward, and each vertical layer sticks out further than the one below to form a primitive arch).

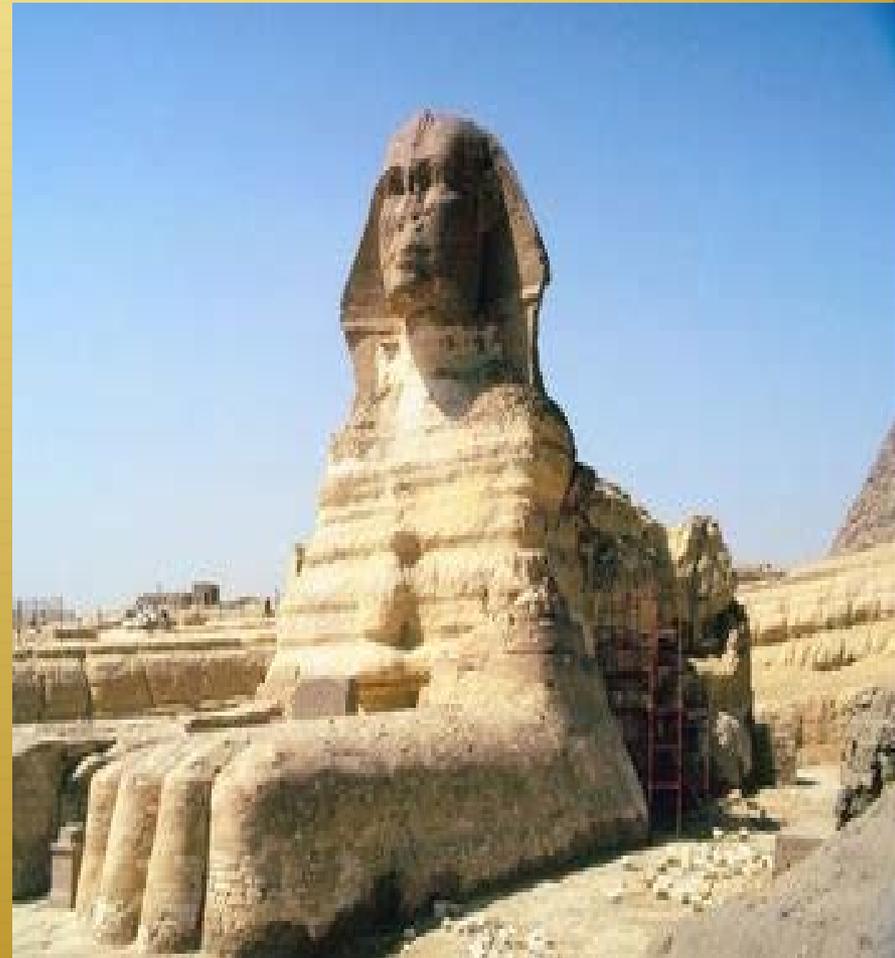
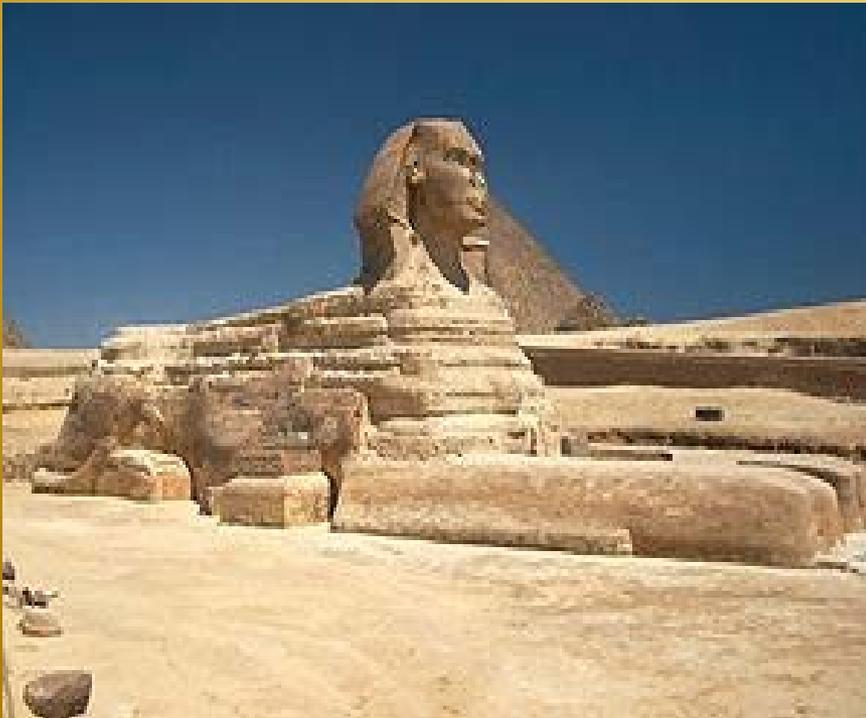
Descending and ascending **passageways** connect various chambers to each other and to the outside.

Air shafts connect the king's chamber to the outside. They may have been designed as a way for Khufu's spirit to exit the pyramid and rise to the heavens. The **entrance** was sealed after the pharaoh's body was placed inside.

White limestone rocks line the pyramid's exterior, giving it a smooth face. These rocks have eroded away over time, but we know they existed because the Pyramid of Khafre still has some on its peak.

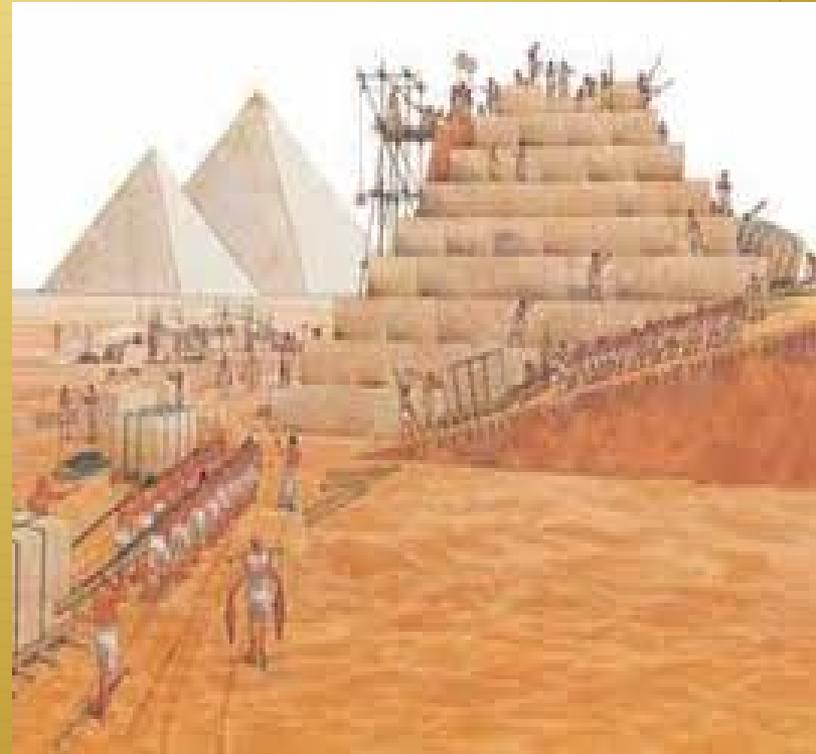
Pharaoh's Tomb

The Great Sphinx is a portrait of King Kafre with the body of a lion

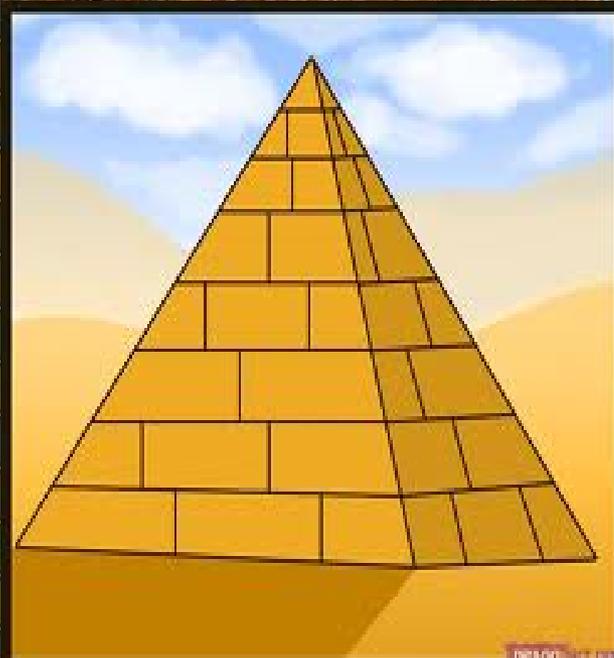
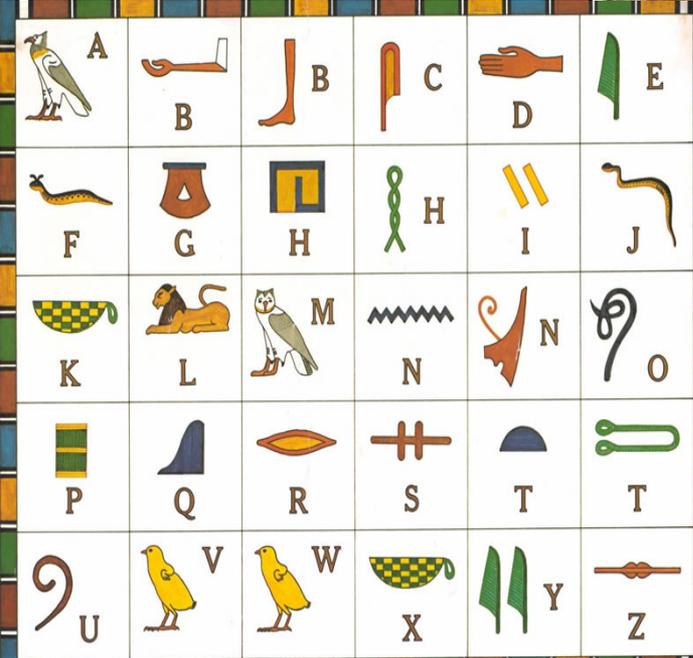
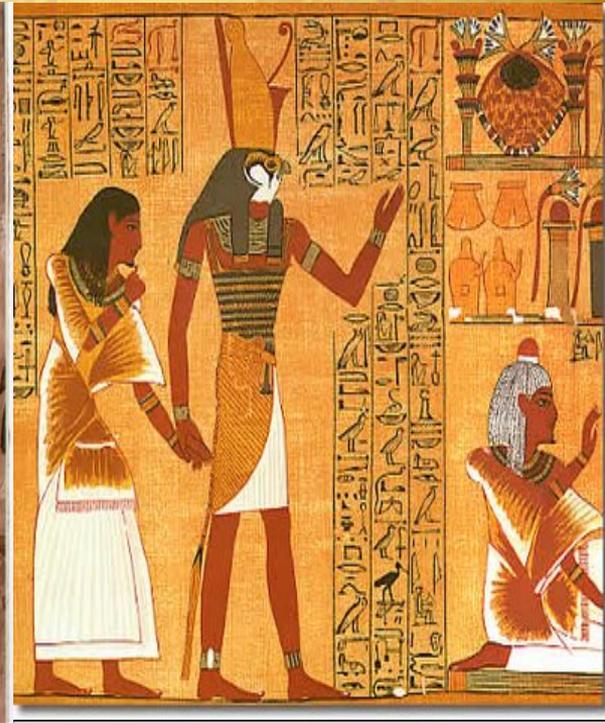


BUILDING THE PYRAMIDS

- Stones weighing 5,000 pounds had to be hauled up and placed in the proper place to build the pyramids
- Workers uses sleds, wooden rollers, levers, and ramps
- Peasants built the pyramid because they were required to work a few months out of the year
- Pyramids could take more than 20 years to build
- Pyramids were square to face north, south, east and west







DO NOW

Copy Vocabulary Section 4

Hieroglyphs - pictures and other written symbols that stand for ideas, things, or sounds

Papyrus – an early form of paper made from a reed plant found in the marshy areas of the Nile delta; the plant use to make this paper

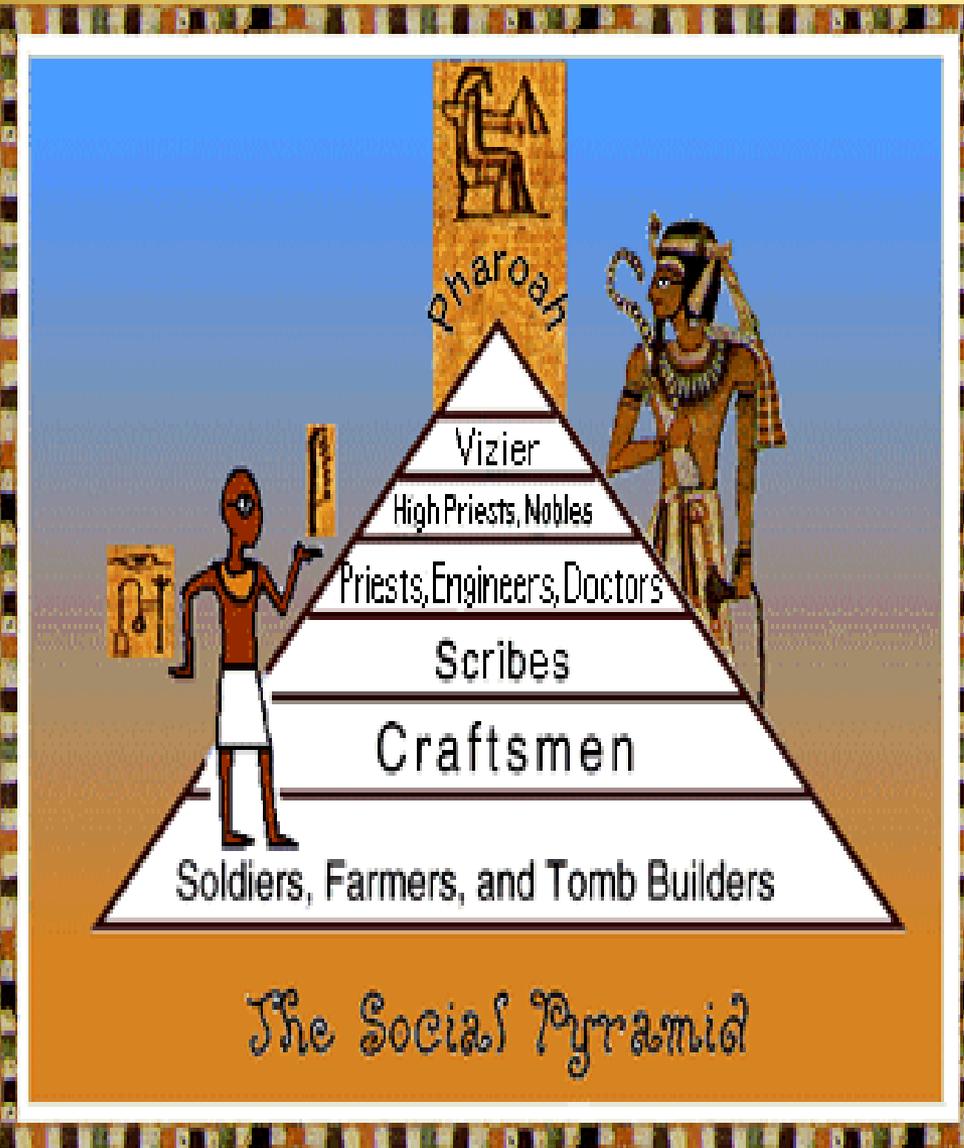
Astronomer - a scientist who studies the stars and other objects in the sky

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN CULTURE

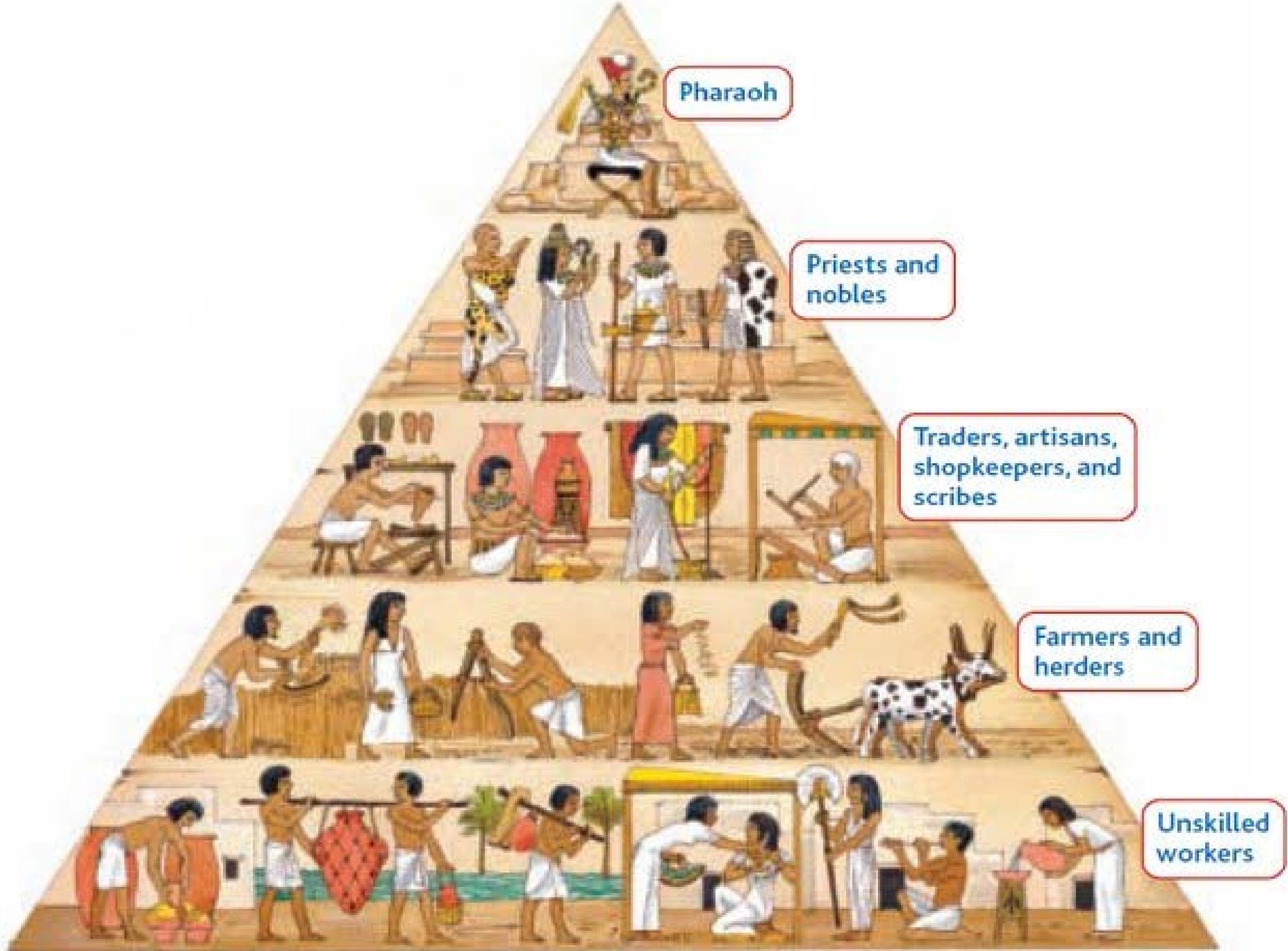
-Paintings on the walls of tombs and temples and written history tell historians about the Egyptian culture



Social Classes



- The vizier was the second most powerful official. He was the pharaoh's most trusted advisor.
- Nobles in Egyptian society were related to the pharaoh, priests, scribes, doctors, lawyers, or important military personnel.
- Only scribes and priests were taught how to read and write.
- Skilled craftsmen
- At the bottom of the pyramid was the unskilled workers, the slaves, laborers and peasants.



Peasant Life

- Own land
- Most worked the land of the wealthier people
- During flood seasons, peasants worked on roads, temples, and other buildings
- during flood season they planted the fields
- Harvest season men, women and children gathered crops such as wheat and barley



Women in Egypt

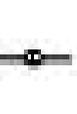
- Women were living models of Isis
- Own property, run businesses, and enter into legal contracts
- Priests, dancers, oversaw farm work
- Noble women were in charge of temples and religious rites



Hieroglyphs

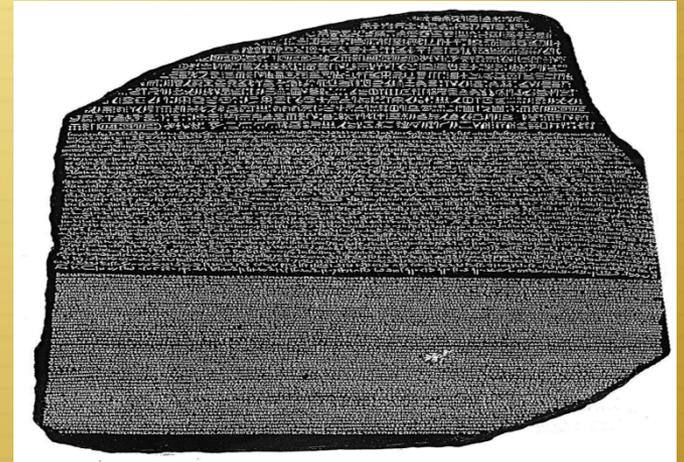


- Some pictures stand for ideas or things
- Other pictures stand for sounds
- The invention of writing was needed to keep track of the kingdom's wealth
- Used clay at first but then developed papyrus which is an early form of paper made from reed n the marshy area of the Nile

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

ROSETTA STONE

- In 1799 (200 years ago) the Rosetta Stone was discovered
- The stone was found near Rosetta, a city along the Nile delta near the Mediterranean Sea
- The upper part was written in – hieroglyphs
- The middle part was written in – Demotic
- The lower part was written in – Greek
- Jean Francois Champollion figured out the Rosetta Stone



Mathematics, Science and Medicine



MATH:

- add, subtract, multiply, and divide
- Used simple fractions (building sizes)
- Used geometry (taxes)

MEDICINE:

- Set broken bones and treated minor injuries
- Created medicines from plants

SCIENCE:

- Astronomy scientists who study the stars
- Sirius, dog star, usually notified that the Nile would floods (every 365 days)



DO NOW

Copy Vocabulary Section 5

Ore – a mineral or a combination of minerals for the production of metals

Lower Nubia – the region of ancient Nubia between the first and second Nile cataracts

Upper Nubia – the region between the second and sixth Nile cataracts

NUBIA

- Nubia is located south of ancient Egypt
- Rich minerals – gold, copper, and iron ore

-Served as a bridge for goods traveling between Africa and Egypt

Lower Nubia – located between the 1st and 2nd Nile cataracts

Upper Nubia – Located between the 2nd and 6th Nile cataracts

- Three most powerful kingdoms
 - Kerma
 - Napata
 - Meroe



Nicknamed by Egyptians Ta Sety “land of the bow”

KERMA

- Kushites kingdom lasted from about 2000 – 1500 B.C.
- They controlled trade between Central Africa and Egypt
- Artisans made delicate pottery
- 1500 B.C. Egyptians Pharaoh Thutmose I Sent armies to Nubia for a 50 year war
- Egyptians ruled Nubia for the next 700 years
- The two cultures mixed



NAPATA AND MEROE

-Both located South of Kerma in the ancient land called Kush

-After Egyptian rule, the Kushites rose to power and centered their kingdom in the Nubian city of Napata and than later Meroe

-The Nubians controlled Egypt under King Taharka during the 25th Dynasty

-660 B.C. the Napatan kings lost power and moved their capital south of Meroe

Taharka

690 B.C. Crowned king of Nubia and Egypt



Pyramids of Napata



- Napatan Kings brought back many of the Egyptian ways
- Napatans built pyramids to bury their kings

Capital of Meroe

- Located south of Egypt between the 5th and 6th cataracts and stretched into central Africa
- Rocky Mountains held large deposits of iron ore, used to make weapons and tools
- Trade routes ran all the way to the Red Sea. Trade went from south Africa to India, Arabian Peninsula, and Rome
- Formed their own hieroglyphics, which is still a mystery today
- 200's A.D. the kingdom fell to African kingdom of Axum
- Impact: African country of Sudan still use the Nubian style of clothing, pottery, furniture, jewelry, and braided hairstyles