**Egypt: Nile River Valley**

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| * Northeast corner of **Africa** * **Nile River** – 4,100 miles long * Nile - flows **northward** * The Nile is the l**ongest** river in the world! * **Sahara desert** on west side of the Nile, **Eastern desert** on the east side = Natural barriers * Hot and dry with little rainfall |

**Egypt: Farming**

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| * Every year in July the river flooded **REGULARLY** leaving behind rich soil. * **Irrigation** system * **Shadoof-** crane device for lifting water from the Nile. * Wheat, barley & vegetables * Goats, geese, donkeys, cattle & sheep |

**Egypt: Roles of Men and Women**

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| **Women** – wove linen and wool cloth, made bread, kept house, childcare, dried fruit   * Could own and pass on property * Sold goods * Made wills * Allowed to divorce   **Men** – made Jewelry, tapestries, pottery, metal objects, scribes, artisans, farmers, fisherman, government workers, soldiers, and merchants. |

**Egypt: Government**

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| Egypt separated into two distinct regions: **Upper** and **Lower Egypt**   * These regions unified by **King Menes** during the Archaic Period. * Egyptian kings = pharaohs   + **KINGS WERE GODS** * Stood as center of religion as well as government and army * Type of **Government** = **Theocracy** |

**Egypt: Writing**

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| ***Book of the Dead***   * Contained a collection of spells that Egyptians believed they needed to enter the afterlife.   **Scribes** - Wrote laws, books, prayers, hymns, & first written histories. |

**Egypt: Writing**

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| * **Developed writing = hieroglyphics**   + **Pictographic writing system** * Developed written numbers for recording taxes   + Addition, subtraction   **Scribes** wrote on **papyrus** paper with reed pens and red & black ink. |

**Egypt: Religion**

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| **Polytheistic**   * 2,000 gods and goddesses (**Deities**) * Built huge temples to honor gods * Believed in afterlife   Two major gods:   * **Osiris** (Nile) – god of the dead * **Aton - Re** (sun) - god of the living * During Old Kingdom religion was for only for those at the top of the class system. |

**Egypt: Religion / Afterlife**

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| * Elaborate preparations were made to preserve remains for the afterlife. * The dead appeared before Osiris for judgment based on deeds done on earth – the good had eternal pleasure the bad were destroyed * Religion changed during the New Kingdom –people relied on magic charms/potions for salvation instead of ethical behavior |

**Egypt: Trade Routes**

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| By 3200 BC, Egyptians were trading with the **Mesopotamians**   * Also traded up and down the Nile   + Gold   + Ivory   + Cattle   + Food   + Granite blocks |

**Egypt: Class System**

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| **1, Pharaoh**  2. Priests and nobles  **3. Traders, artisans, shopkeepers, and scribes**  4. Farmers and herders  **5. Unskilled workers** |

**Egypt: Timeline**

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| **5,000 B.C.** – Farming begins along Nile River  **4,000 B.C.** – Egypt is made up of 2 kingdoms  **3,100 B.C.** – Narmer unites Egypt  **2,540 B.C.** – Great Pyramid built at Giza  **1,500 B.C.** – Queen Hatshepsut reigns  **1279 B.C.** – Ramses II reigns  **750 B.C.** – Kashta of Kush conquers part of Egypt  **728 B.C.** - Piye of Kush defeats Egyptians  **540 B.C.** - Kush moves capital to Meroe |

**Egypt: Architecture**

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| * Knowledge in math = skillful engineers   **Pyramids**   * Burial sites for Pharaohs. * The pyramids were not built with slave labor but by the Egyptian people.   **Monuments**   * **Obelisk** (Washington Monument) * **Sphinx** (lion body with man head) * Egyptian Architects: first to use stone columns in homes, palaces and temples. |

**Egypt: Accomplishments**

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| * 12 month, 365 day calendar from studying the stars   + So accurate it was only 6 hours off from today’s calendar year   **Looms** - for making cloth  **Invented paper** - papyrus |

**Egypt: Pharaohs**

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| **Narmer -** United the two kingdoms  **Hatshepsut** – Female ruler, focused on economy and trade.  **Ramses II** – Regained territory and built great temples.  **Akhenaton IV** – Monotheism, was not popular, married Queen Nefertiti, short reign (15 years)  **King Tutankhamen** – Akhenaton’s son, restored polytheism, boy king, famous burial tomb |

**Egypt: Old Kingdom (2700 BC-2200 BC)**

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| * Founded by **King Zoser** * Power virtually unlimited * **Pharaoh** was considered child of the sun god * Pharaoh was the chief priest. * The **Old Kingdom** was a period of great peace. * There was little to **no slavery.** * Most of the large pyramids were constructed during the Old Kingdom. |

**Egypt: Old Kingdom (2700 BC – 2200 BC)**

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| During the Old Kingdom Egyptian rulers grew in power and influence. Their people began to consider them not just kings, but also gods. Thus, these rulers had absolute power and authority over all aspects of the lives of the people they ruled. A government where the political power and religious power lie in the same person is known as a **theocracy**. |

**Egypt: Middle Kingdom** **(2100 BC-1800 BC)**

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| * Ruled through an alliance composed of middle class – nobility kept in check. * Period of expansion – Nubia conquered. * Construction of public works instead of pyramids. * Trade, arts and literature flourished. * Egypt built strong armies to defend herself against her neighbors. |

**Egypt: New Kingdom (1500 BCE-1000 BCE)**

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| * The new kingdom was Egypt's expansion period. * Egypt expanded her borders through **military conquest** and became a world power. * During the time period of the new kingdom, pharaohs were all powerful. * Pharaohs were all buried in the same geographic area called the **Valley of the Kings.** |

**Egypt: Compare and Contrast**

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| **Egypt differed from Mesopotamian civilization by stressing**   1. **Well-organized, durable empires** 2. **Stability and unity** 3. **Extensive trade** 4. **Firm religious beliefs** 5. **Greater social equality** 6. **More modest building projects**   Very different from the **city-states** of Mesopotamia. (wars and changing rulers) |

**Early Humans: Paleolithic Age**

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| The Paleolithic or **Old Stone Age** began 2 million years ago.   * **Nomads** – Traveled to find food. * The first to make simple tools and weapons. * Made cave art * Mastered the use of **Fire**. * Developed a language * Lived in clans (groups of 30) |

**Early Humans: Neolithic Age**

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| Neolithic Era also means the **New Stone Age**   * Developed **agriculture** * **Domesticated** animals (tamed) * Used advanced tools like spears * Developed weaving skills |

**Early Humans: Neolithic Age**

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| The **Neolithic** Age is sometimes called the **Agricultural** Age   * Nomads turned into Farmers * They learned to domesticate (tame) animals. * They learned to farm food. |

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| 1. **Trade Routes Developed**  |  | | --- | | As civilizations grew, becoming more advanced, the demand for certain products, such as copper and tin increased. People began to desire products that were not available in their own lands, such as exotic spices, grains, animals, and so forth. |  1. **Trade Routes Developed**  |  | | --- | | At first trade was simple. Individuals traded goods amongst one another within their own community, or with individuals from neighboring communities. However, within a few short centuries long distance trading routes developed. |   **Egyptian Vocabulary**   |  | | --- | | **Tribute:** forced payment.  **Incense:** a material burned for a pleasant smell.  **Savanna:** grassy plains in Africa. |  1. **Trade Routes Developed**  |  | | --- | | Specialized traders known as **merchants** organized **caravans** that covered distances of thousands of miles, bringing the goods and products of one society to trade them for goods and products from another society. | |

**Written Language Developed**

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| As cultures became more complex, they needed to keep records about their societies. Priests began to record who had donated religious offerings, traders recorded their transactions among different groups of peoples, and leaders recorded their victories in battle, as well as laws for their people to follow. |

**Egypt: Dynasties**

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| **Dynasty:** A family that rules a nation.  Egypt was ruled by **30 different dynasties**.  The nearly 2,500 years of Egyptian history is divided into three periods. These periods are known as the **Old Kingdom**, the **Middle Kingdom**, and the **New Kingdom**. |

**Egyptian Vocabulary**

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| **Cataract:** spot of rapid waters in a river.  **Delta:** area of fertile soil at a river’s end.  **Papyrus:** a reed plant used to make paper, rope, sandals, rugs, & baskets.  **Hieroglyphics:** ancient Egyptian writing system using picture symbols.  **Dynasty:** a line of rulers from one family. |

**Egyptian Vocabulary**

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| **Pharaoh:** Egyptian king.  **Polytheism:** belief in many gods.  **Deity:** god or goddess  **Embalming:** mummy-making process.  **Mummy:** body preserved by wrapping.  **Pyramid:** mountain-like stone structure where pharaohs were entombed. |

**Egyptian Gods**

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| * **Osiris:** God of the Underworld, always wore a mummy-dress, sat in judgment. * **Anubis:** God of the Dead & Embalming, had a jackal head and lead the dead. * **Thoth:** God of Wisdom & Writing had an ibis-stork head and carried writing tools; he recorded the results on the Balance of Truth. |

**Egyptian Goddesses**

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| **Isis:** Goddess ofmotherhood, marriage, love, health & healing, immortality & magic. She was the wife of Osiris.  **Bast:** Goddess ofJoy, music, dance, health & healing, protection against contagious diseases & evil spirits. She had the head of a cat.  **Ammut:** Egyptian demoness, known as the 'Eater of Hearts' and 'The Devourer'. She had the head of a crocodile, the body of a leopard and the backside of a hippopotamus. |

**Egypt: Civilization of Kush**

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| To the south of Egypt, the **Nubians** settled in farming villages and became strong warriors. Later known as **Kush**, these Africans devoted themselves to ironworking and grew wealthy from trade. Eventually they conquer the Egyptians. |