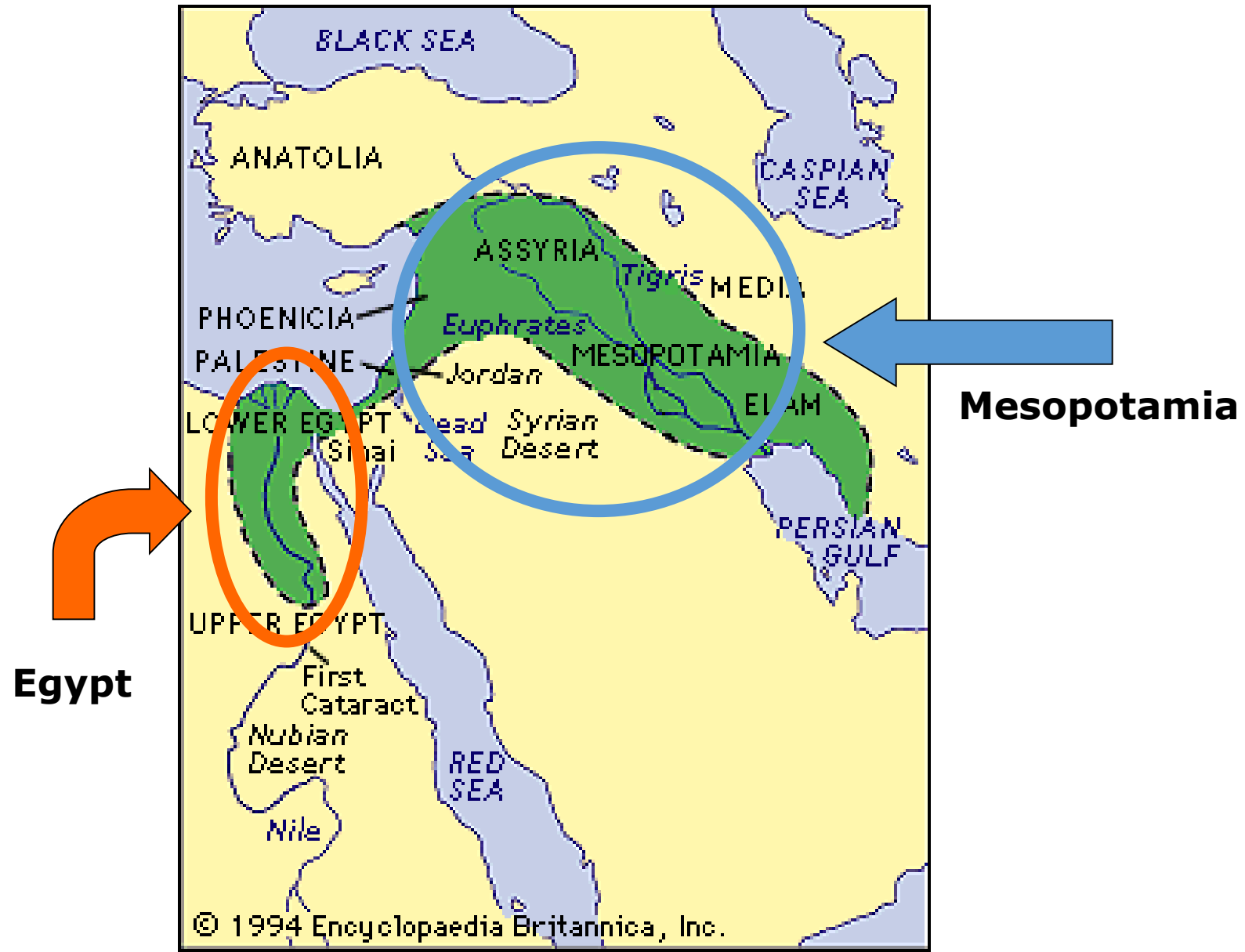




Ancient Egypt

- At around the same time as Mesopotamia, another civilization began to thrive in Egypt.

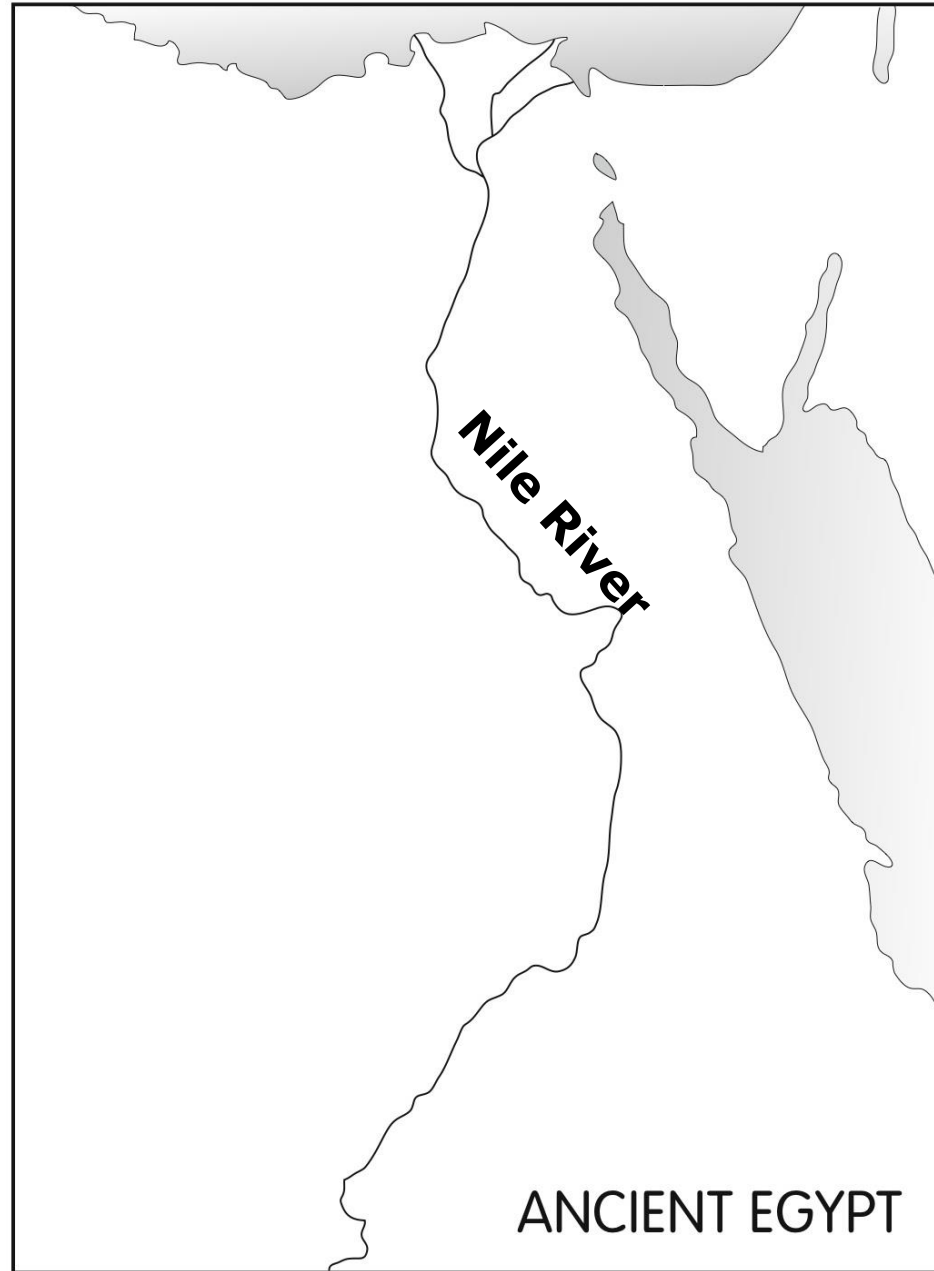


Welcome to Ancient Egypt!

- the Nile River
 - The longest river in the world!



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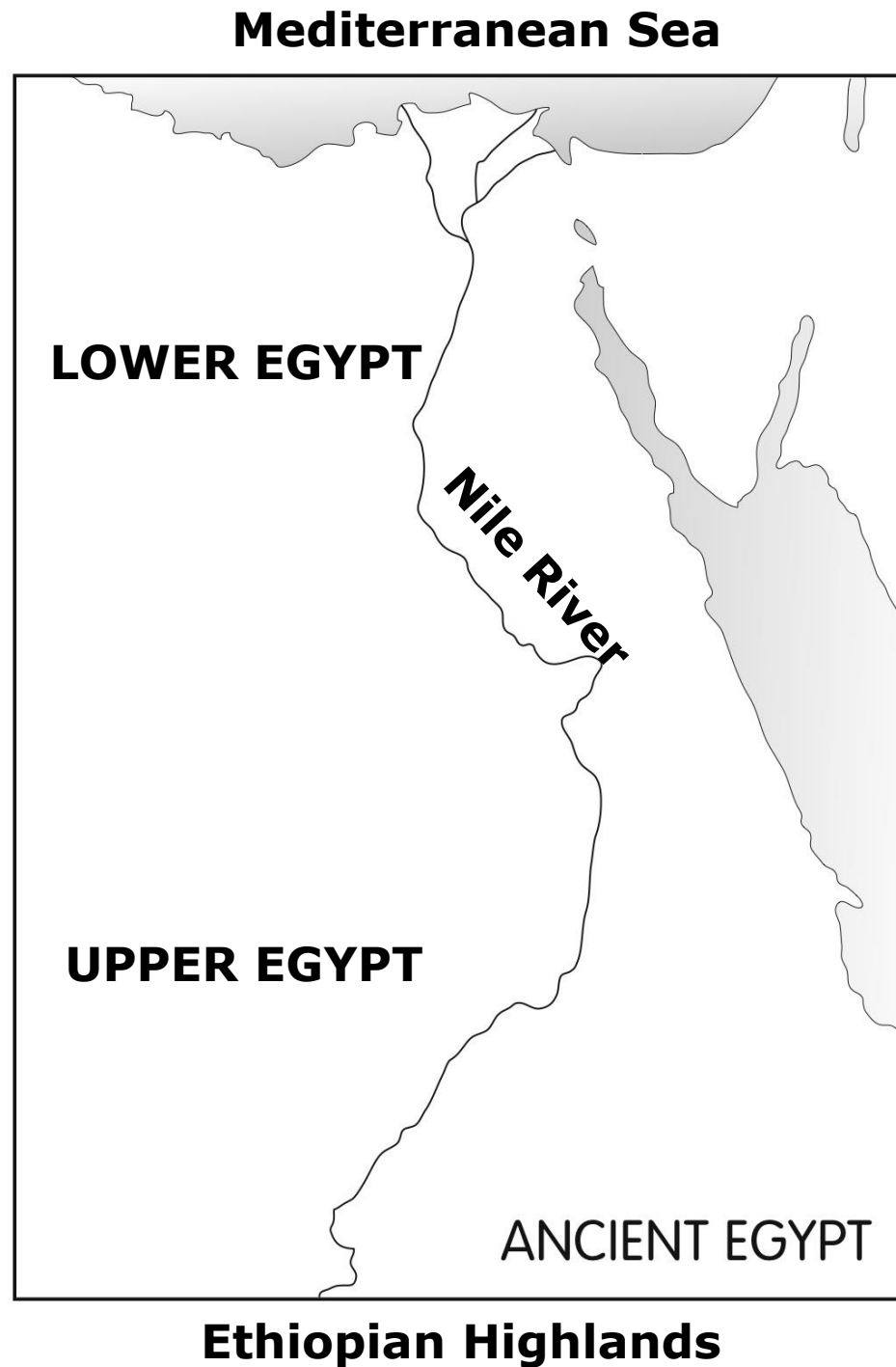


Welcome to Ancient Egypt!

- Upstream (or south) was Upper Egypt
- Downstream (or north) was Lower Egypt

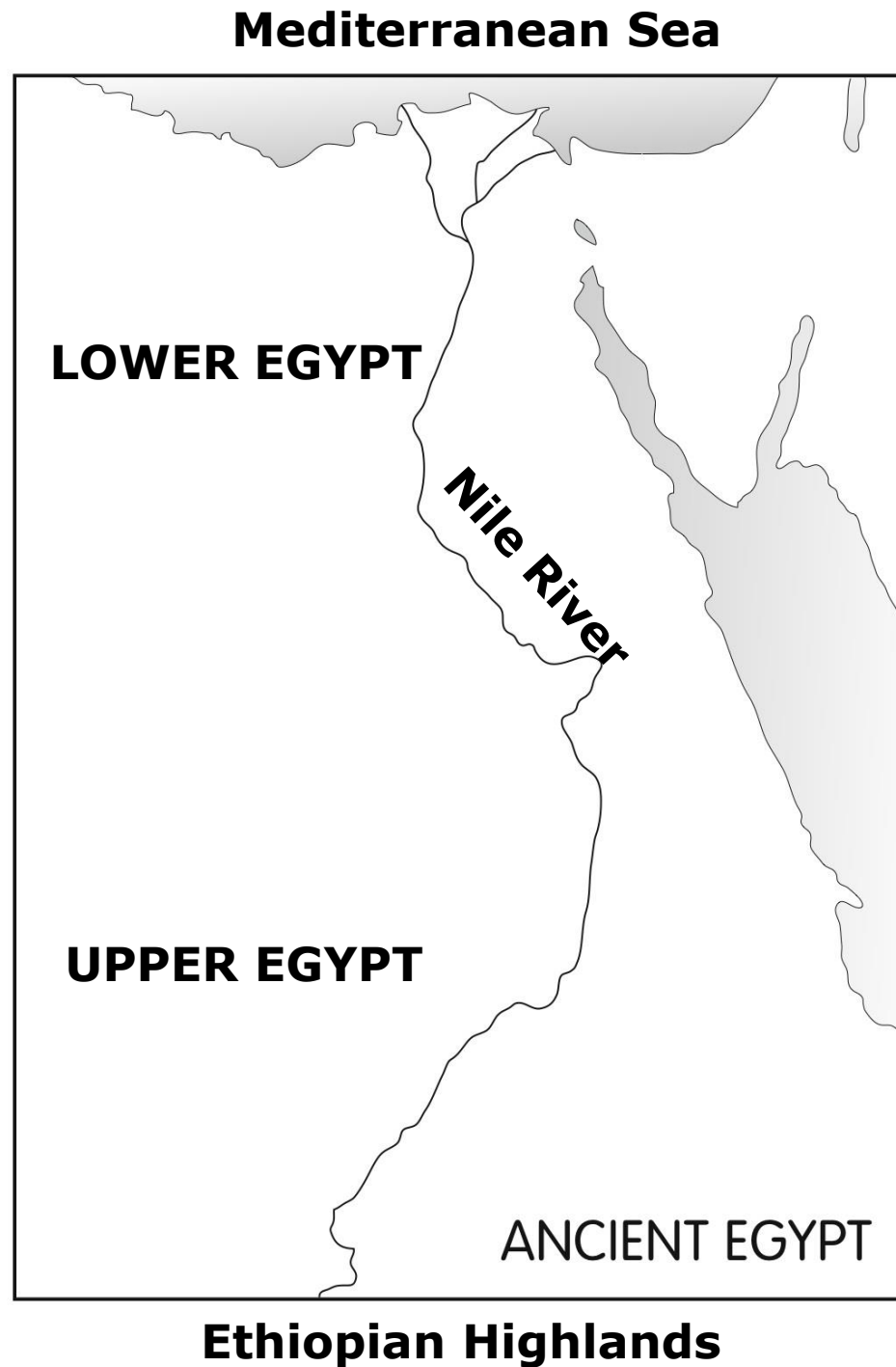


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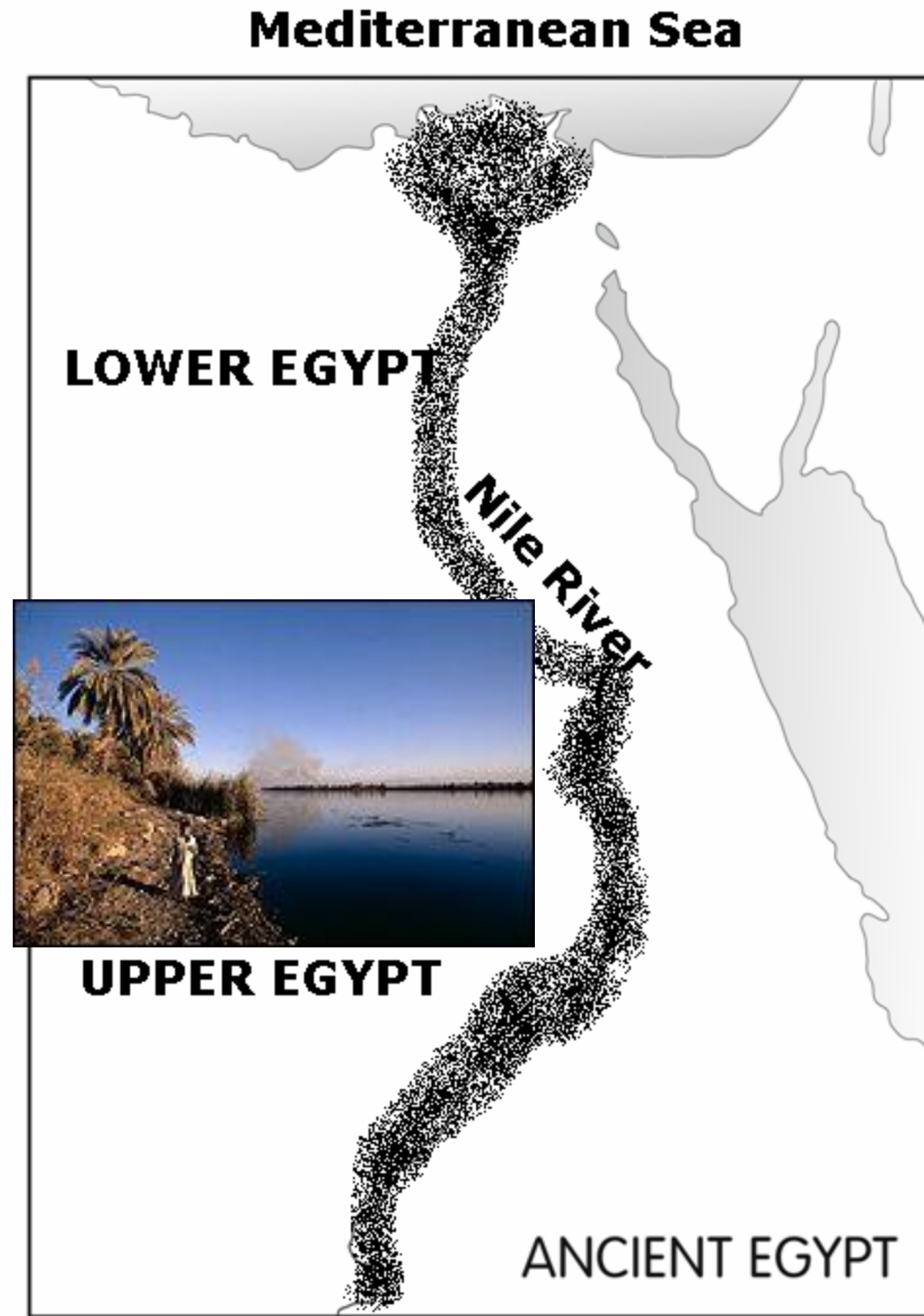
Welcome to Ancient Egypt!

- The Nile flood waters carried silt
 - Silt: clay and bits of black soil and rock which contain minerals that make rich soil good for farming



Welcome to Ancient Egypt!

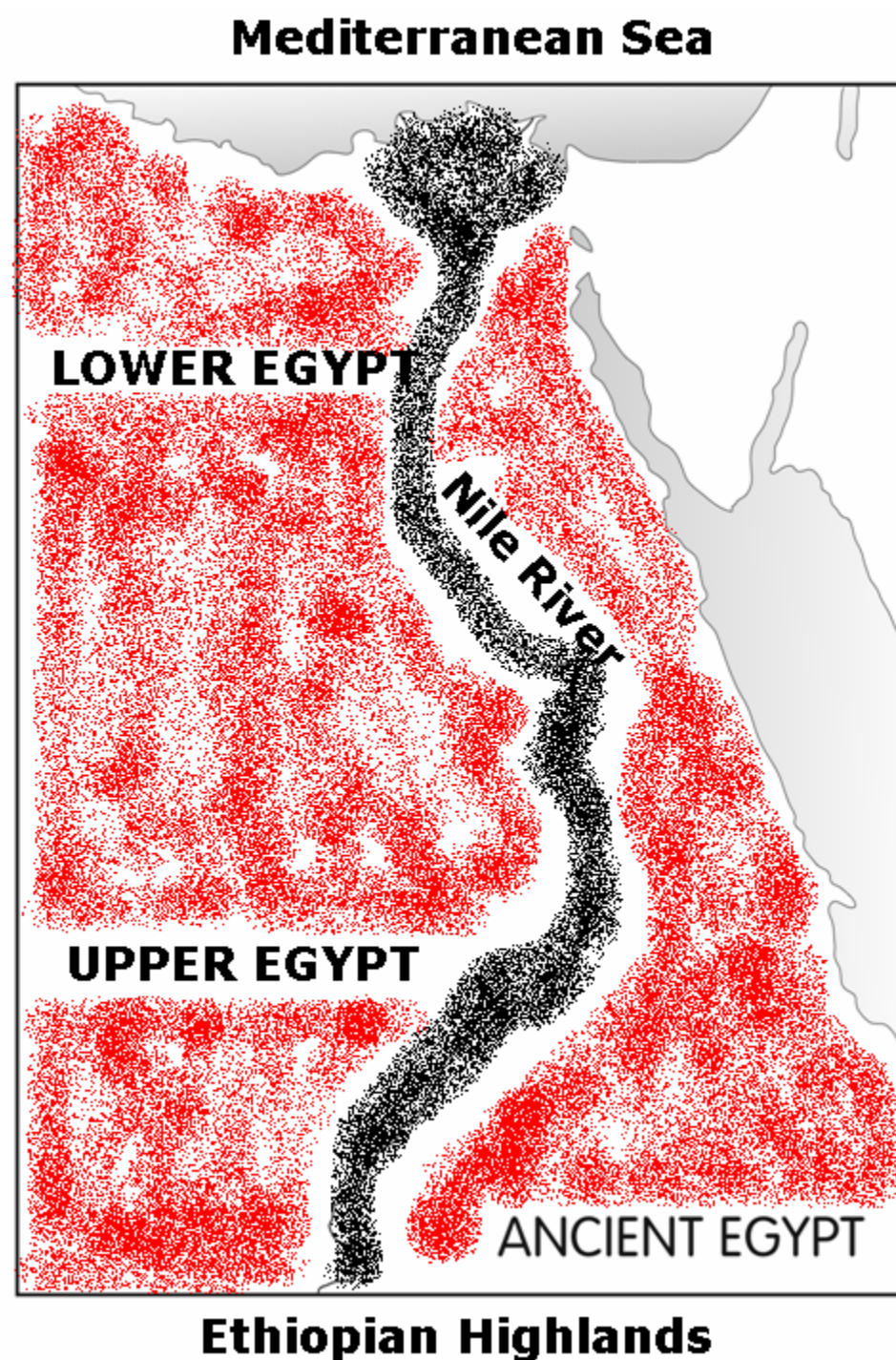
- “Black land”
 - Fertile land on the banks of the Nile River.
 - Good for growing crops.
 - A layer of rich, black silt is deposited on the banks every year after the Nile flooded.



Welcome to Ancient Egypt!

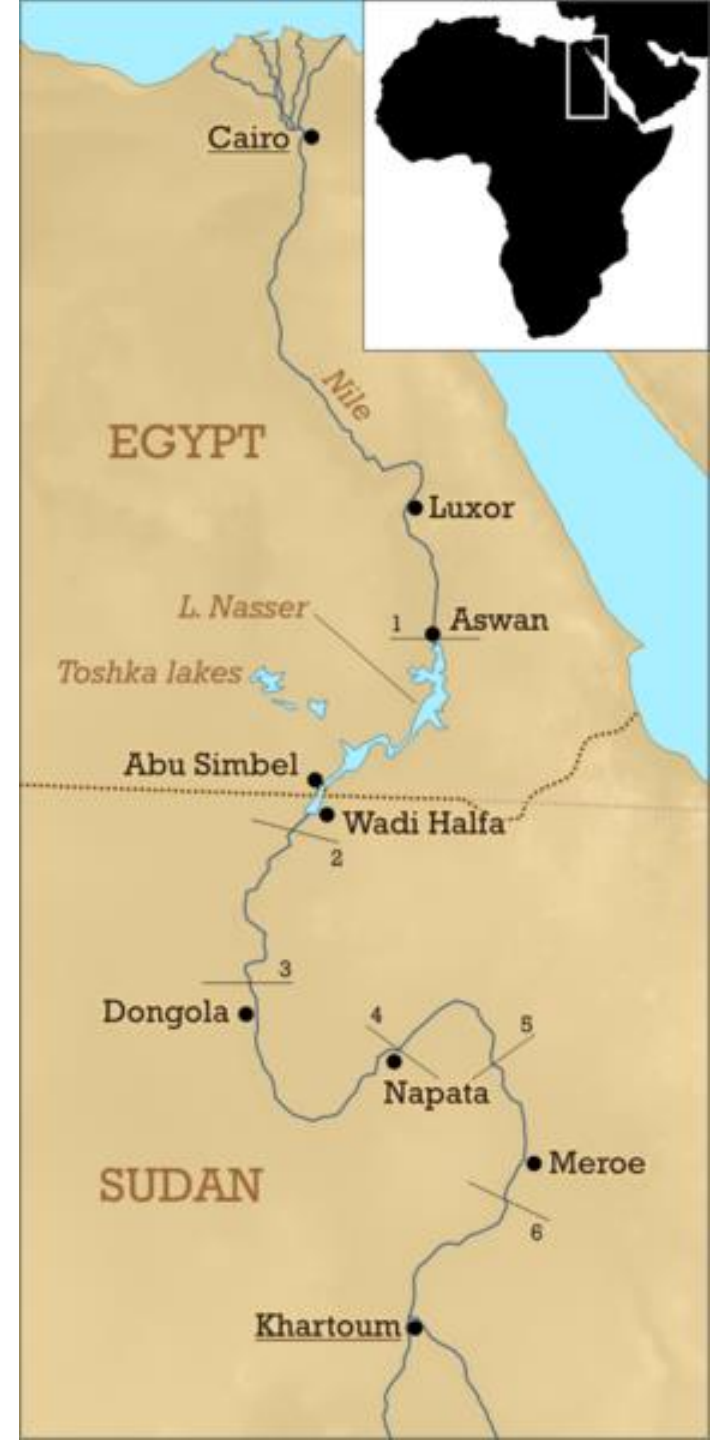
■ “Red land”

- Quarry: place where stones (limestone, granite) are found
- Mine: place where metals (gold, amethyst) are found
- Oasis: natural water source in middle of desert



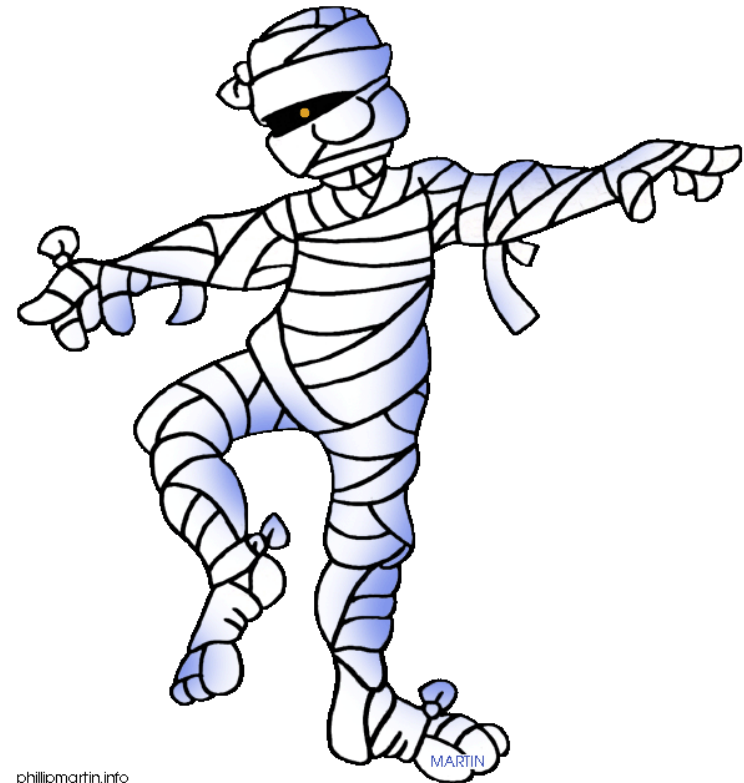
Welcome to Ancient Egypt!

- Dangerous river
 - Cataracts: rocky areas in the river bed which make uneven water flow (rapids)



- **3100 BC-2100 B.C.E**
 - **Old Kingdom (Age of Pyramids)**

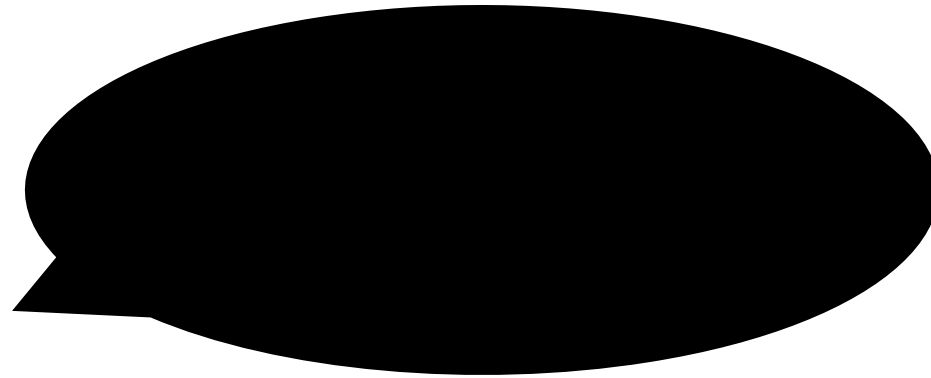
- 2100 BC-1800 B.C.E
 - Middle Kingdom (Golden Age)
- 1800 BC-1600 B.C.E
 - Hyksos Rule
- 1600 BC-1100 B.C.E.
 - New Kingdom (Egyptian Empire)



OLD KINGDOM

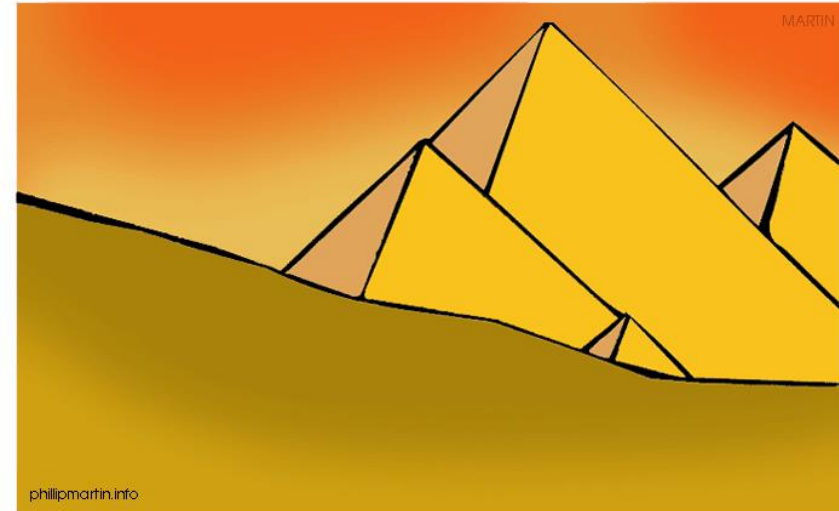
3100 BC

Pharaoh Menes unites Upper and Lower Egypt
by wearing a double crown!



OLD KINGDOM ("THE AGE OF PYRAMIDS")

- Why is it called the "Age of Pyramids"?
- Pharaohs were buried in pyramids ONLY during this time in Egyptian history
- After building a few pyramids, pharaohs realized that pyramids were:
 - Very expensive to build
 - Too easy for robbers to spot



Before the Pyramid

The dead were buried in pit graves.



At the dawn of the dynastic age, around the time of unification, Egypt's dead were buried in oval pit graves in desert cemeteries. Here the bodies underwent a natural mummification as the hot sands drained away the body fluids, averting the onset of decay. Already there was a belief in life after death, and the dead were provided with grave goods.

Imhotep: Multi Genius

Imhotep made groundbreaking discoveries medicine (healing) and architecture (mathematics). After his death he would be remembered as a god for hundreds of years. When the Greeks conquered Egypt they would build temples to honor Imhotep and compare him to their own god of medicine.

Architect
Doctor
Scribe
Priest
Teacher
Advisor



OLD KINGDOM ("THE AGE OF PYRAMIDS")

- Some of the stone was cut from a quarry 400 miles south at Aswan.
- The stone was placed on wooden sleds and pulled to the Nile on a path paved with logs.
- Then the stone was put on special barges filled with sand and floated to the tomb site and unloaded.

- But one important question remains...
- [...how did they get the stones 500 feet up to the top of the pyramid?](#)

- [BUILD A PYRAMID!!!](#)

OLD KINGDOM ("THE AGE OF PYRAMIDS")

What is the Sphinx?



- Some archaeologists believe that the Sphinx was meant to look like Khafra with a lion's body.
- Others think that it was not originally not a lion, but rather a dog or jackal.
 - Intended to be a huge statue of the god Anubis, who in Old Kingdom times was the primary god of the dead. The Great Sphinx was thus believed to stand as guardian of the tombs, facing out from the world of the dead towards the rising sun.

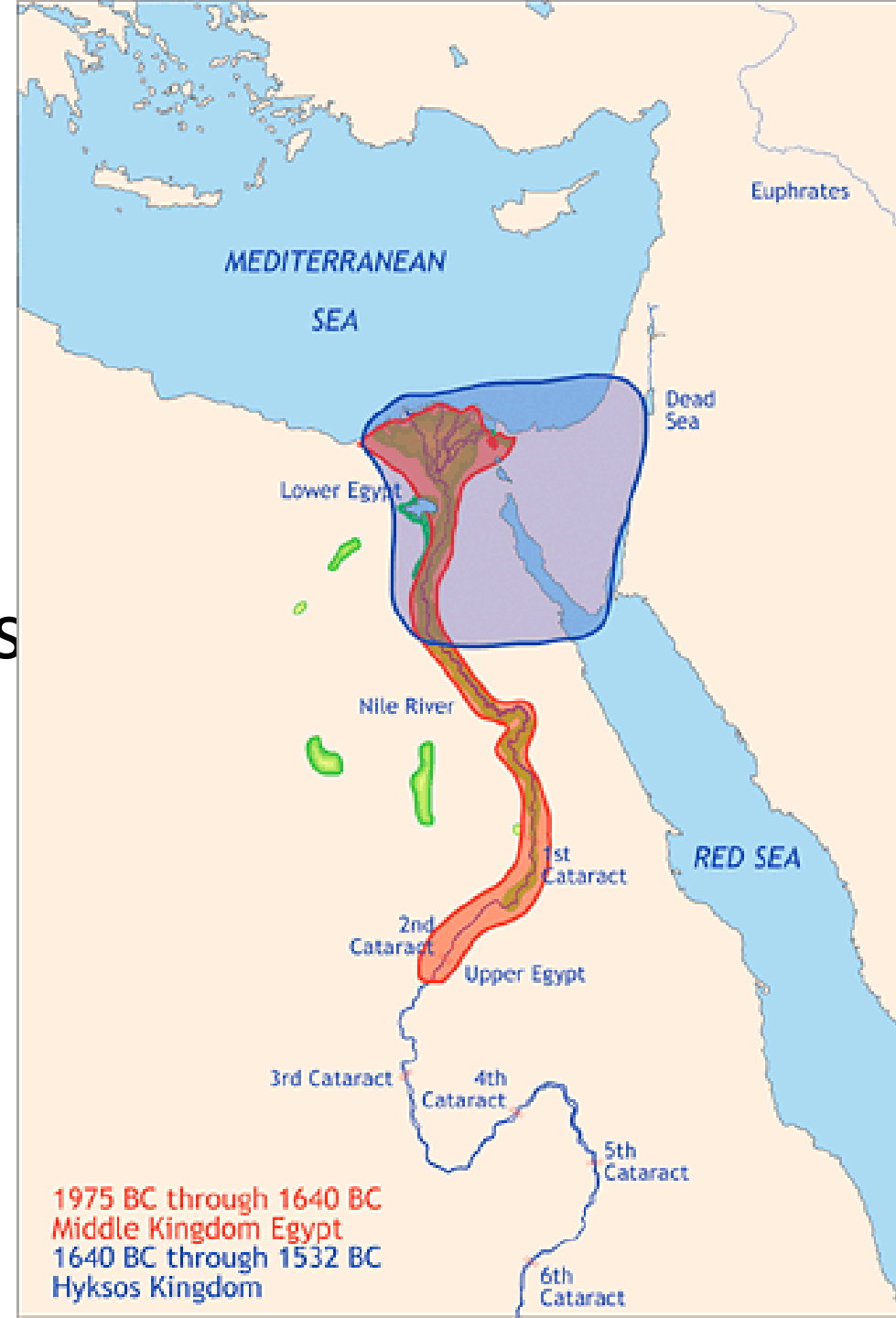
MIDDLE KINGDOM

- **The Golden Age**

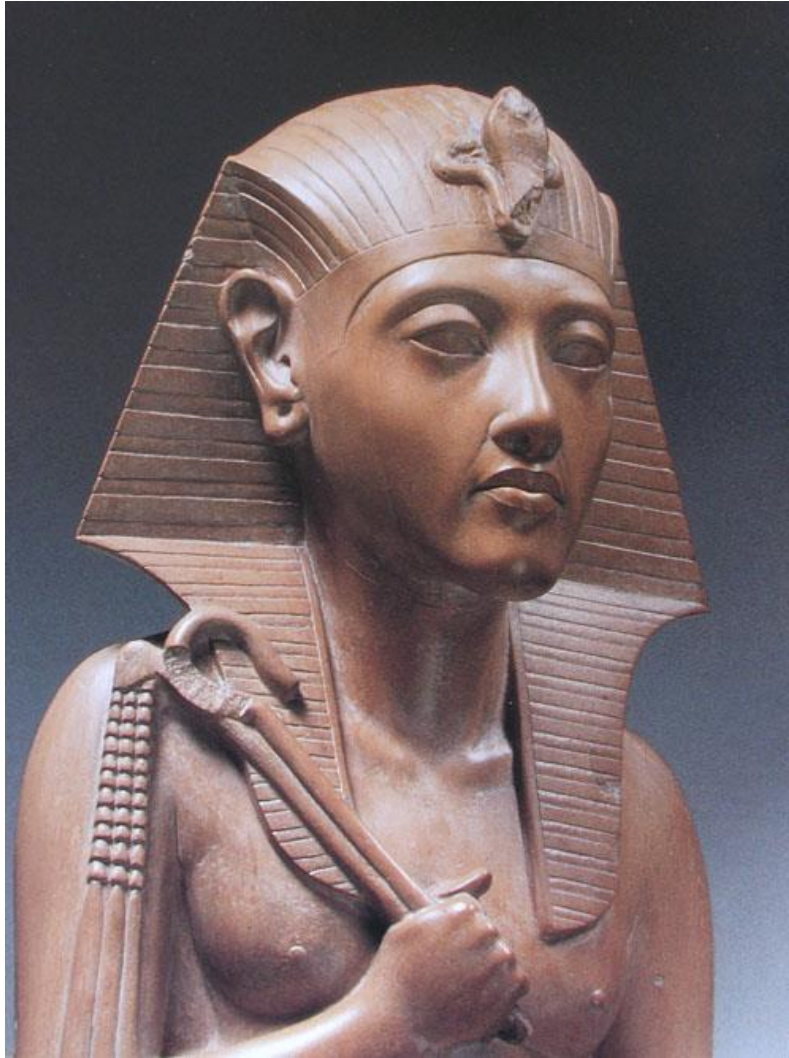
- Trade, arts, and literature flourished
- Strong armies built
- Pharaohs expected to be good kings and wise rulers
- Pharaohs buried in hidden tombs, all over the place.
 - Most probably, there are tombs yet to be discovered because they were hidden so well.

HYKSOS RULE

- The Egyptians learned A LOT of important military skills from the Hyksos
- Horses



NEW KINGDOM (EGYPTIAN EMPIRE)



1479 BC

[Hatshepsut](#)

becomes the
first woman
ruler known to
history

- Pharaoh Hatshepsut: Promoter of Egyptian Trade (read handout)



NEW KINGDOM (EGYPTIAN EMPIRE)

- Hatshepsut
 - Successful trade to the Land of Punt
 - Greatly enriched Egypt
 - Incredible architectural achievements
 - Super cool **obelisks**
 - Temple built in the Valley of the Kings



Obelisks Then and Now



What's special about the design of Hatshepsut's Temple?

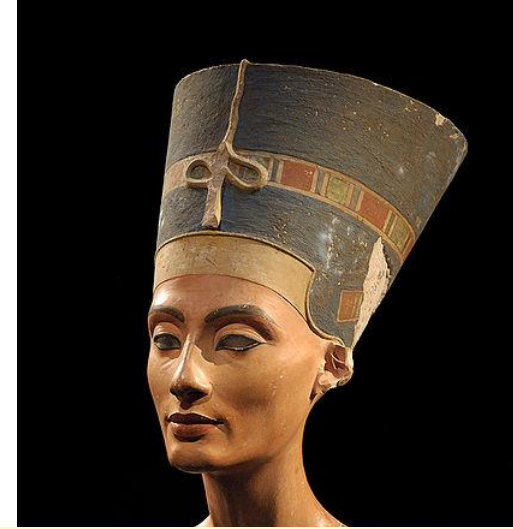


It is symmetrical.

NEW KINGDOM (EGYPTIAN EMPIRE)

1346 BC

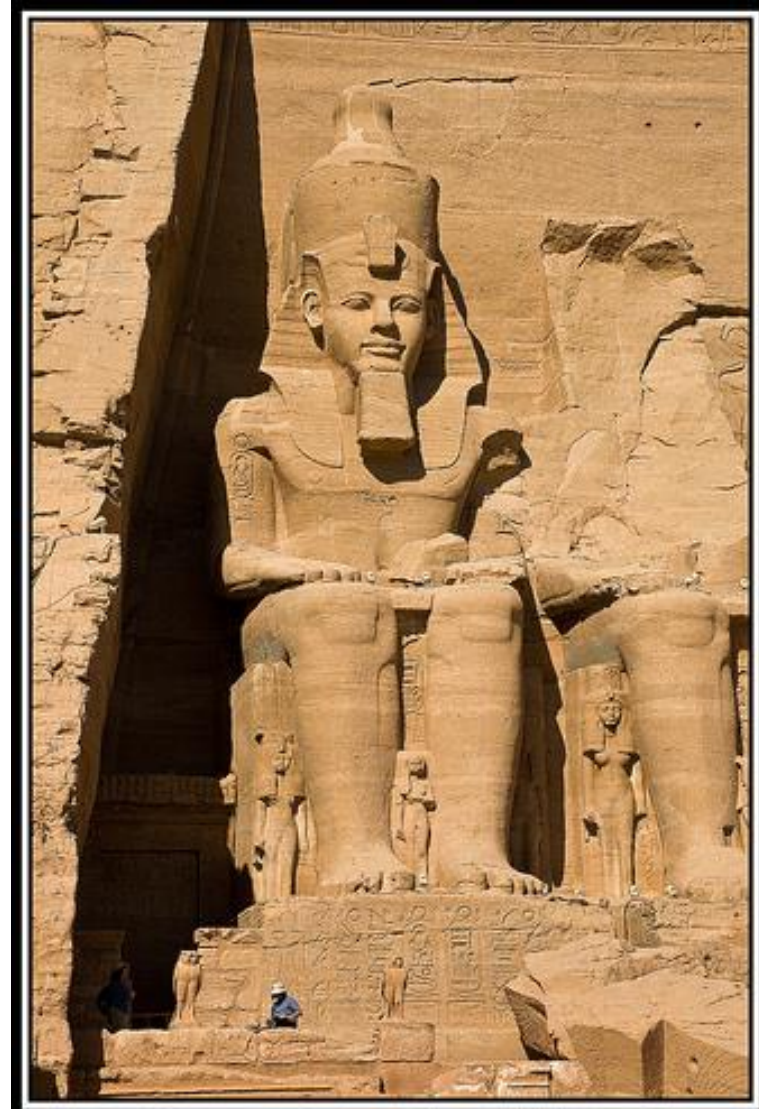
King Akhenaten &
Queen Nefertiti
abandon polytheism
and begin worshipping
just one god (Aten,
the giver of life)



NEW KINGDOM (EGYPTIAN EMPIRE)

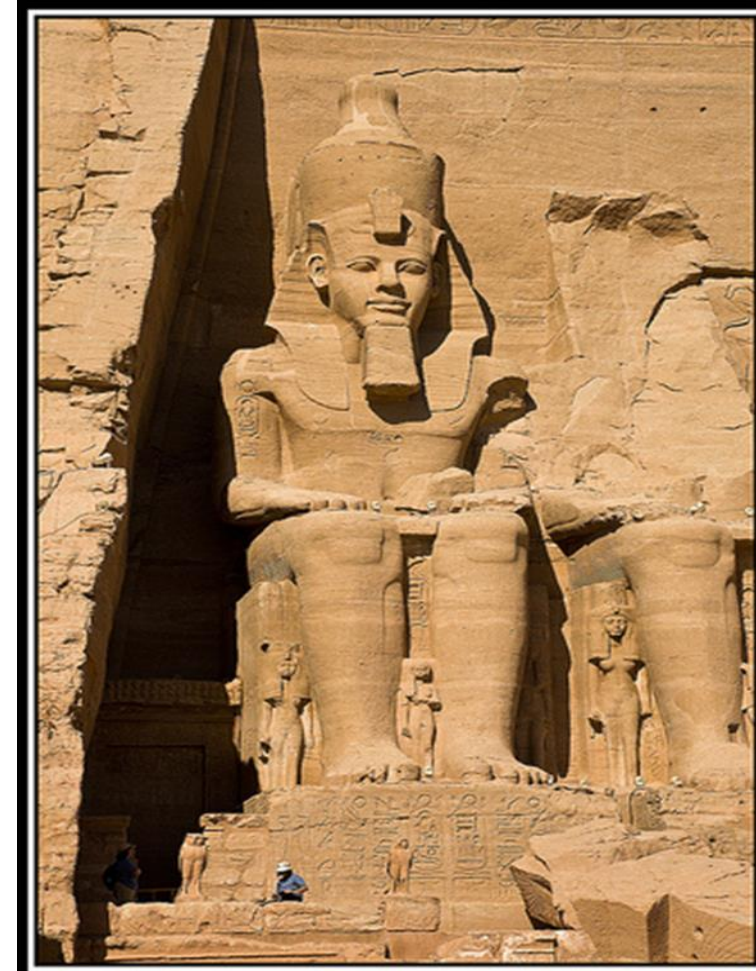
1279-1214 BC

Pharaoh Ramesses II rules
Egypt



King of Kings

- Considered to be the most powerful Pharaoh to ever rule Egypt
- Military captain at age 10
- Pharaoh by age 19
- Ruled Egypt for 66 years (2nd longest)
- Mostly peaceful rule



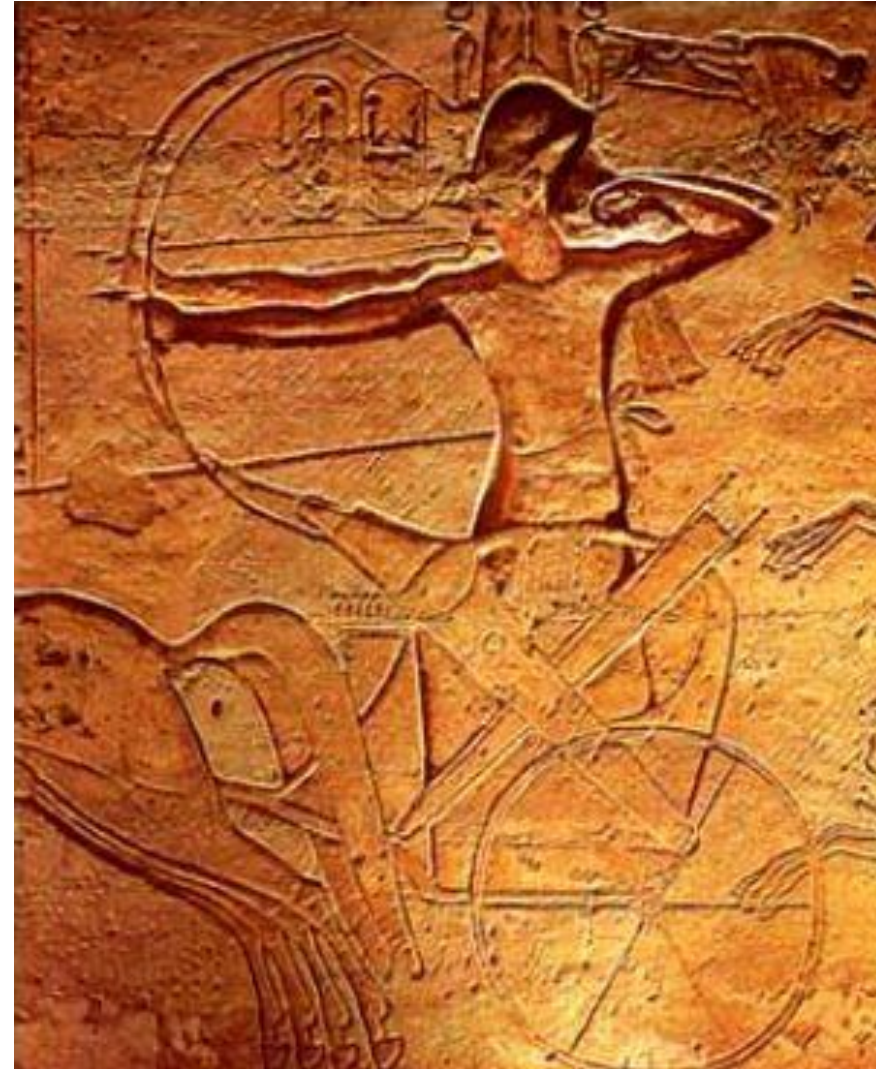
NEW KINGDOM (EGYPTIAN EMPIRE)

1274 BC

Pharaoh Ramesses II leads
the Egyptians against the
Hittites
in the Battle of Kadesh

THE LARGEST CHARIOT
BATTLE EVER!!!

5,000-6,000 chariots!



NEW KINGDOM (EGYPTIAN EMPIRE)

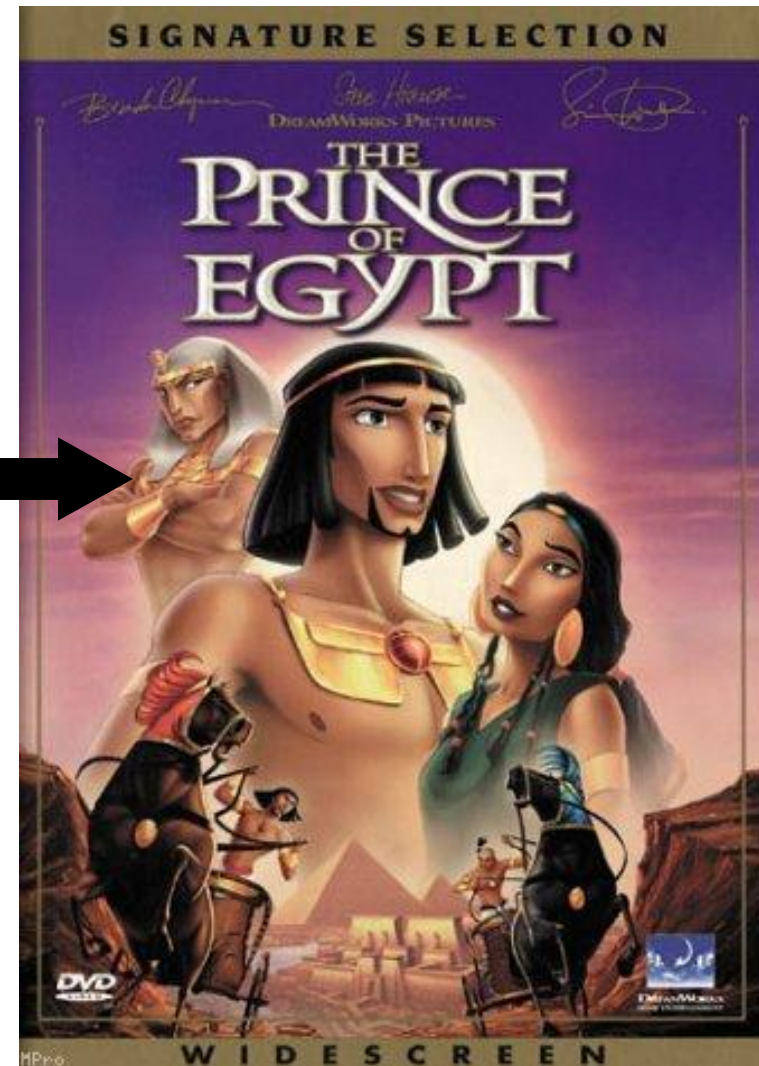


- Outcome of the Battle of Kadesh...
- ...first peace treaty!



NEW KINGDOM (EGYPTIAN EMPIRE)

- Was [Rameses](#) the stubborn pharaoh who refused to let Moses' s people go?



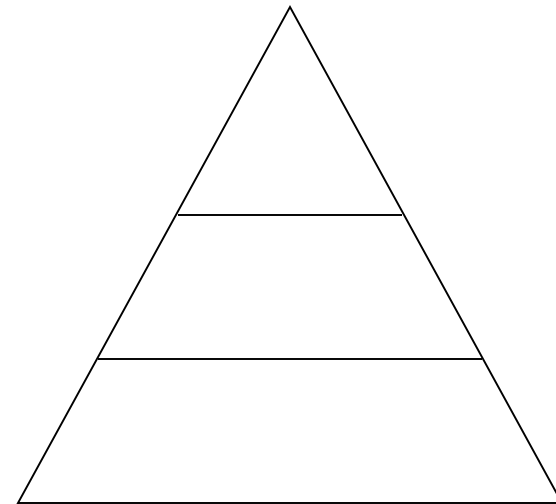
NEW KINGDOM (EGYPTIAN EMPIRE)

1100 BC

Libyans from the west, “Sea Peoples”
from the north, and Kushites
from the south took over Egypt

Social Hierarchy

- A social hierarchy is how groups of people are ranked according to power
 - What usually decides who has power?
- Often we draw a social hierarchy as a pyramid
 - Why?



Upper
class

Social
Pyramid



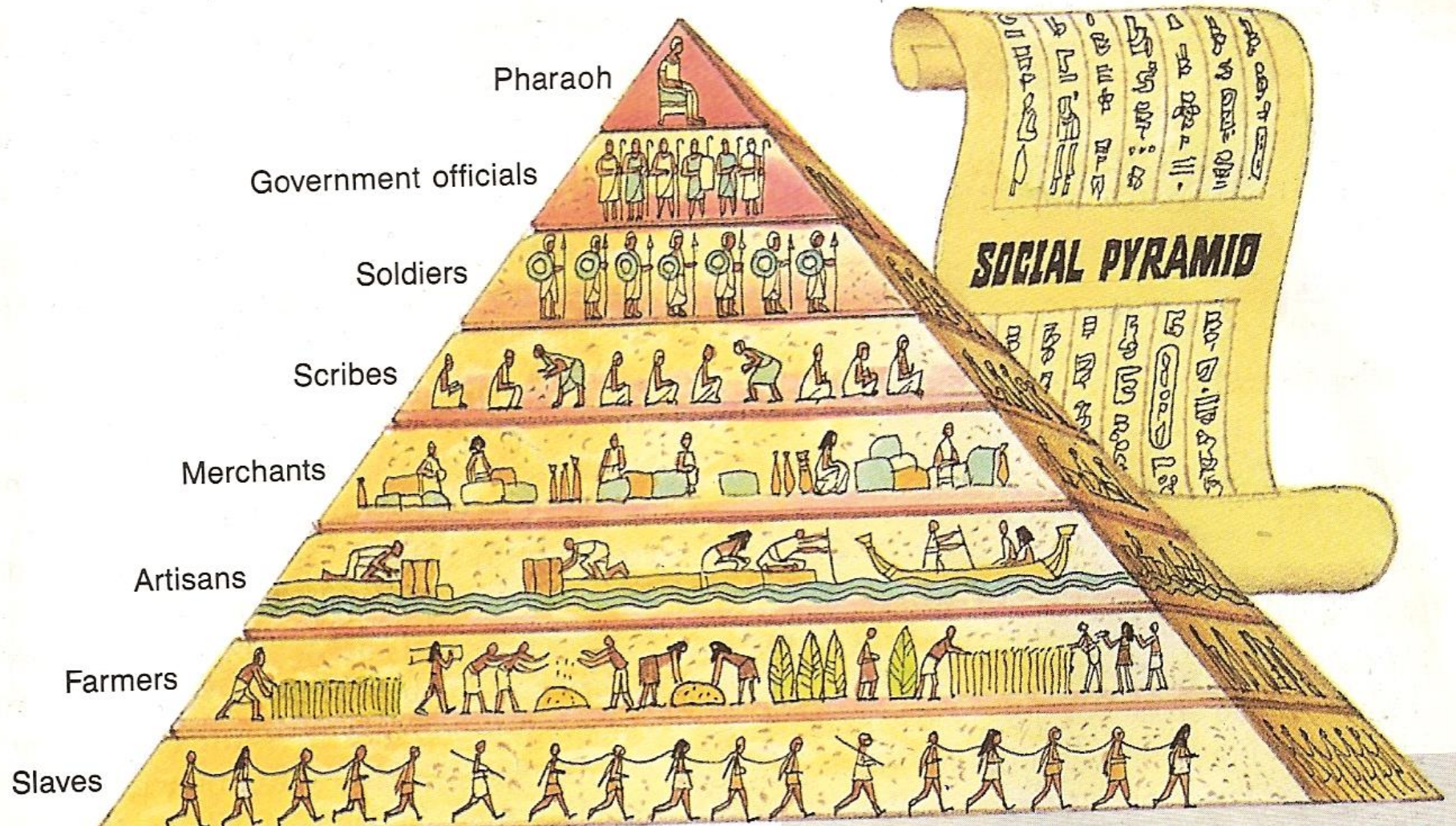
Middle
class



Lower
class



Egyptian Social Pyramid



Mummification

- The rise and fall of the Nile's life-giving waters inspired the ancient Egyptians to view it as a cycle of death and rebirth.



Hieroglyphics: The Lost Language



- Centuries after the Egyptian Empire crumbled, nobody could read Egyptian anymore!
- Scrolls of papyrus and temple walls were covered in mysterious symbols.

Hieroglyphics: The Lost Language

- In 1799, archaeologists found the **Rosetta Stone!**
- The stone told the same story in three languages: Greek, Demotic, and hieroglyphics!
- Since people could read Greek and Demotic, they eventually figured out hieroglyphics, too!





Cartouche

- A cartouche was an oval circle with a name written in it.
- A cartouche was attached to the coffins of kings and queens.
- The Ancient Egyptians believed that you had to have your name written down somewhere, so that you would not disappear when you died! By attaching a cartouche to their coffin, people made sure their name was written down in one place at least!

Kushite Period 727-656B.C.



Nubian rule viewed itself as restoring the true traditions of Egypt

