

Section 1: Geography and Ancient Egypt

Definitions:

1. **Cataract** – _____
2. **Delta** – _____
3. **Menes** – _____
4. **Pharaoh** - _____
5. **Dynasty** – _____

Questions:

1. Why was the Nile River considered to be a “gift”? _____

2. Tell about the length and location of the Nile River
 - _____

 - _____

 - _____

3. Describe the location of Upper Egypt. _____

4. Describe the location of Lower Egypt. _____

5. List the Nile’s physical features and tell why they were important.
 - _____

 - _____

6. What happened during the floods in Ancient Egypt? _____

7. What irrigation systems did Egyptians create?

- _____

- _____

8. What food did the Nile provide? _____

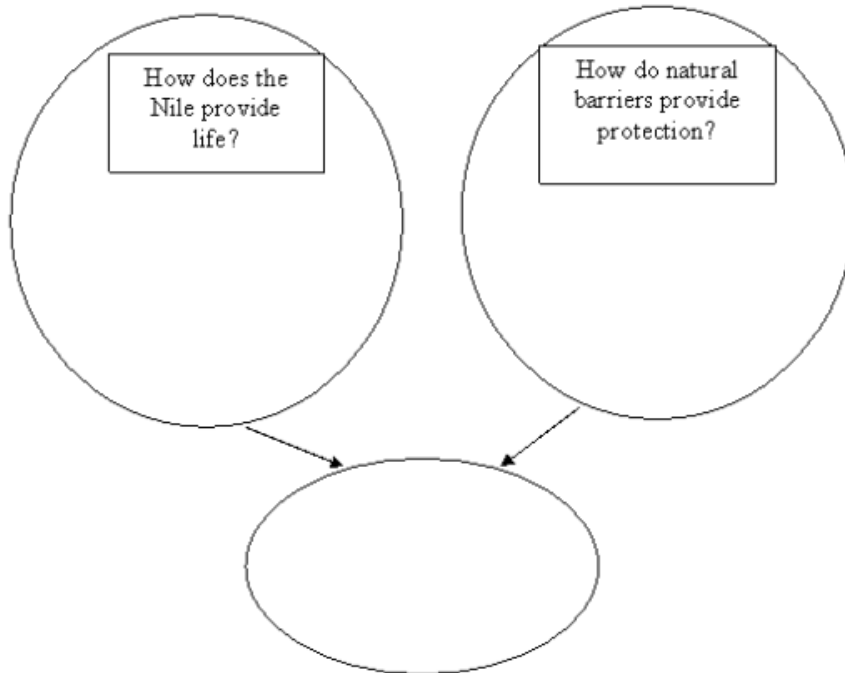
9. What were the natural barriers of Ancient Egypt?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

10. Who was thought to be Egypt's first Pharaoh? _____

What did he do? _____

CAUSE-EFFECT GRAPHIC ORGANIZER:



Definitions:

1. **Old Kingdom:** _____
2. **Khufu:** _____
3. **Nobles:** _____
4. **Afterlife:** _____
5. **Mummies:** _____
6. **Pyramids:** _____
7. **Engineering:** _____

Textbook Outline:

I. EARLY EGYPTIAN SOCIETY

A. Rule by Pharaohs

1. Belief in Pharaoh - _____
2. Duties of Pharaoh - _____

3. Khufu - _____

B. The Social Structure- In order from **most** important to **least** important. Describe each class of society.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

C. Egypt and Its Neighbors

1. Egypt traded with Nubia. They traded _____

2. Egypt traded with Punt, and acquired _____

3. Egypt traded with Syria and acquired _____

II. RELIGION AND EGYPTIAN LIFE

A. The Gods of Egypt

1. Egyptians practiced _____ which means _____

2. Egyptians built _____ all over the kingdom. These
_____ collected payments from both
_____ and _____.
3. Egyptians had gods for _____ including _____
_____.
4. Some of the gods included:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____

B. Emphasis on the Afterlife

ka – _____

C. Burial Practices

1. Preservation beliefs - _____
2. Embalming - _____
3. Process of embalming: _____

4. Who was mummified and why? _____

III. THE PYRAMIDS

- A. Who? _____
- B. When? _____
- C. Why? _____
- D. How? _____
- E. How long? _____
- F. Great Pyramid of Khufu - _____

Definitions:

1. **Middle Kingdom:** _____

2. **New Kingdom:** _____

3. **trade routes:** _____

Questions:

The Middle Kingdom

1. List 3 reasons that lead to the fall of the Old Kingdom.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
2. After the fall of the Old Kingdom, chaos within Egypt disrupted _____ with foreign lands and caused _____ to decline.
3. What was the name of the power pharaoh who united all of Egypt and began the Middle Kingdom? _____
4. What did the Hyksos people from Southwest Asia use to conquer Lower Egypt and rule for 200 years?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
5. _____ drove the Hyksos out of Egypt and declared himself king of all Egypt.

The New Kingdom

6. During the New Kingdom, _____ and _____ brought tremendous wealth to the pharaohs.
7. How did Egyptian leaders prevent future invasions from occurring? _____

8. By the 1400s BC, Egypt's empire extended from the _____
to southern _____.
9. Why did military conquests make Egypt rich? _____

10. One ruler who worked to increase Egyptian trade was _____.
11. What was the wealth that Hatshepsut earned from trade used for? _____

12. What group from Mesopotamia did Ramses the Great fight? _____
How did they put an end to their battle? _____
13. What happened to Egypt after the fall of the New Kingdom? _____

Work and Daily Life

14. Why were scribes such an honored profession? _____

15. List some examples of jobs that were considered artisans: _____

16. Talented _____ could rise to become high government officials.
17. Where did the artists usually work? _____
18. List three benefits of being a soldier in Egypt's professional army.
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
19. Farmers had to give _____ to the pharaoh as taxes.
20. Explain some of Egyptian slave's duties. _____

21. What were the three main legal rights that woman had in ancient Egypt?
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
22. Most boys and girls received an _____, although at age _____ most boys left school to enter their father's profession.

Definitions:

1. **Heiroglyphics:** _____
2. **Papyrus:** _____
3. **Rosetta Stone:** _____

4. **Sphinxes:** _____

5. **Obelisk:** _____
6. **King Tutankamen:** _____

Questions:

EGYPTIAN WRITING

1. Egyptian Writing was _____.

Writing in Ancieni Egypt

2. Early Egyptian wrtings were carved in _____.
3. Later, they learned to make _____.
4. How did Egyptians make papyrus? _____

5. What are some important facts about the Heiroglyphic writing system:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
 - f. _____

The Rosetta Stone

6. Describe why the Rosetta Stone was such an important discovery in learning about Ancient Egypt.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

Egyptian Texts

7. Why did so many Egyptian texts survive? Why was this so significant to historians? _____

TEMPLES, TOMBS, AND ART

7. Egyptians are famous for their _____.

Egypt's Great Temples

8. Egypt's magnificent _____ are believed to be the home of _____.

9. Why did people of ancient Egypt visit temples?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

10. What were some of the similar features of Egyptian temples?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

11. At the far end of the temple, there was a _____
_____.

12. Who was allowed inside the temple? Why? _____

Egyptian Art

13. The masterful Egyptian artists painted lively colorful scenes on _____

14. Tell about temple and tomb art.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

15. What were the subjects of Egyptian's paintings?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

16. What are some of the distinctive styles of Egyptian paintings?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

17. Give other forms of Egyptian art.

- a. _____
- b. _____

18. Why was King Tutankhamen's tomb so significant? _____

Definitions:

1. **Piankhi:** _____

2. **trade network:** _____
3. **merchants:** _____
4. **exports:** _____
5. **imports:** _____
6. **Queen Shanakhdakheto:** _____

7. **King Ezana:** _____

Questions:

The Geography of Early Nubia

1. South of Egypt, a group of people settled in the region called _____ and started a great kingdom called _____.
2. Ancient Nubia had very fertile soil and was rich in minerals such as _____, _____, and _____.
3. Like the Egyptians, the ancient Nubians lived off of and relied on the resources from the _____ to survive.
4. The kings of Kush ruled from their capital city called _____.
5. The Nile's cataracts protected Kush from the more powerful _____ kingdom to the north.

Kush and Egypt

6. What items did Kush supply to Egypt?
- _____ - _____
- _____ - _____
- _____ - _____

7. What was the result of Kush growing wealthy from trade? _____

8. What did Thutmose I do in order to keep Kush from taking over Egypt? _____

9. During the mid-1000s BC, Kushite leaders regained control of Kush and they once again became _____.
10. In the 700s BC, a Kushite king, _____, conquered Upper Egypt and established relations with Lower Egypt.
11. Why did Piankhi fight the Egyptians? _____
12. Who began the 25th Dynasty (Kushite Dynasty) in Egypt? _____
What was his relationship to Piankhi? _____
13. What did the rulers of this dynasty do that was of great importance? _____

14. The Kushite Dynasty remained strong in Egypt for about _____ years.
15. Which group from Mesopotamia drove the Kushites out of Egypt? _____

Later Kush

16. After they lost control of Egypt, the economic center and capital city of Kush was _____
What made this city a good choice to be a trading center? _____

17. Name Kush's exports: _____

18. Name Kush's imports: _____
19. How did Egypt influence Kushite culture? _____

20. The name of Kush's written language was _____.
21. Name jobs that Kushite women performed. _____

22. Name the three main reasons for Kush's decline of power.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____