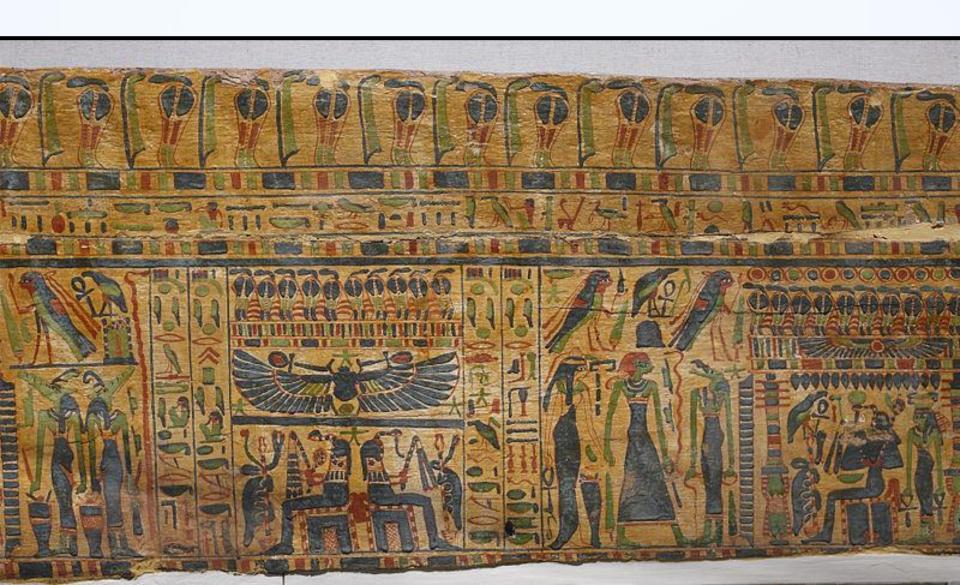
EGYPTIAN PANELS



Desert Protection

Protected on four sides

- 1. Desert to the East & West
- 2. Cataracts to the South
- 3. Marshy Delta to North

One of the most stable civilizations in history



ANCIENT EGYPT

AREAS OF FOCUS

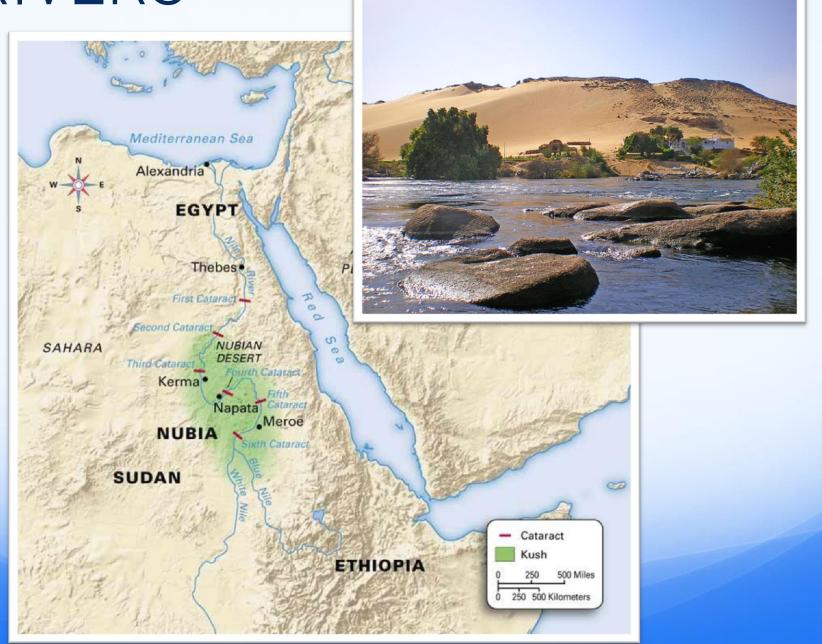
- Rivers
- Social Classes
- Religion
- Government

- Writing
- Architecture
- Trade

RIVERS

- Nile River
- Flows NORTH
 - Highlands to Mediterranean Sea
- Two Sources
 - Blue Nile Highlands of Ethiopia (fast)
 - White Nile From East Africa (slow)
- Meet at S-Curve creating Cataracts (Rock-filled rapids/little waterfalls)
- Upper Egypt
 - Land is fertile on both sides of river
- Lower Egypt Closer to Mediterranean Sea
- Delta Mouth of the Nile at the Mediterranean Sea
 KEMET Land along the Nile / Means BLACK Land for it is fertile soil
- Desert RED Land

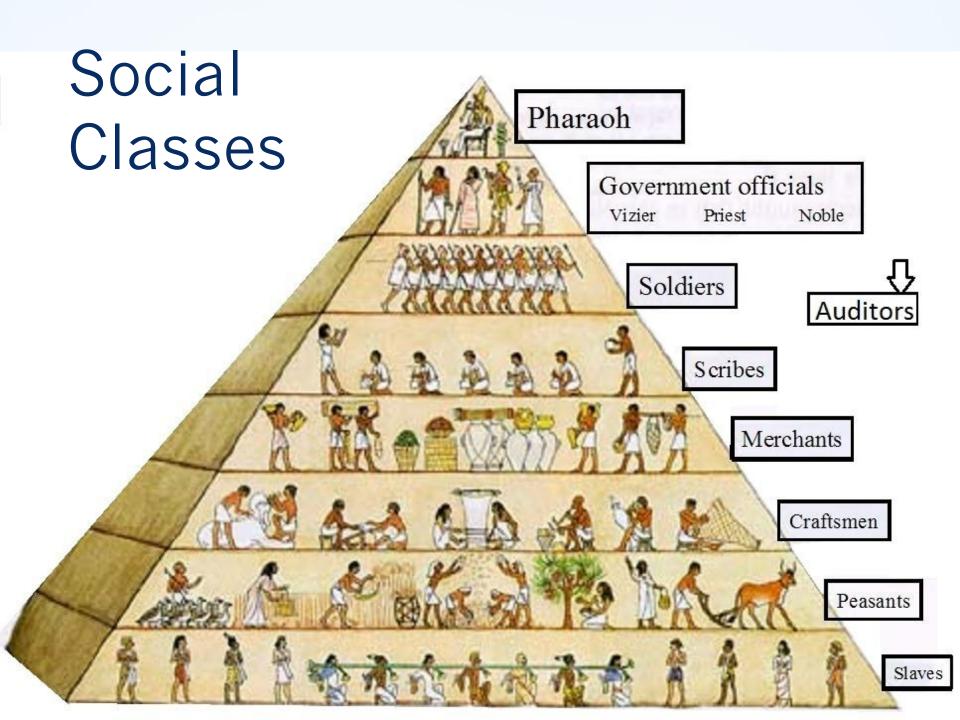
RIVERS



SOCIAL CLASSES

Like a Pyramid

- Pharaoh Top
- Small upper class Priests, members of Pharaoh's court, nobles
- Middle Class Merchants & Skilled workers
- Lowest class is largest peasants, mostly farm labor, physical labor for roads/temples
- Slaves separate class (captured in war / could own personal items and be set free by owner)
- UNIQUE Characteristic of Egyptian Society
 - Move up in society (good service)
- Women Isis was the wife of god Osiris
 - Same rights as men could own property, run a business, legal contracts, travel freely
 - Some served as regents until the Pharaoh was old enough to rule

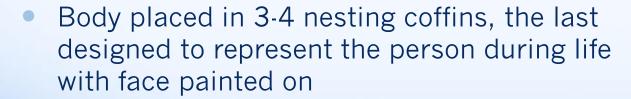


RELIGION

- Polytheistic Believed in many gods
- Gods & Goddesses controlled nature
- Form Gods had human bodies but often animal heads
- Key Gods
 - Horus Sky god / God of Pharaoh
 - Amon-Re or Re Sun god / God of creation
 - Osiris God of the afterlife
 - Isis Goddess of women / wife of Osiris, Mother of Horus
 - Thoth God of wisdom and writing
 - Anubis God of mummification / friend of the dead
- Believed in an afterlife
 - Heart was weighed at death to determine worthiness
 - Buried with possessions

RELIGION

- Mummification Desert dried out bodies / took 2 to 3 months
 - Removed all organs and put them in special jars called canopic jar
 - Filled body with salt to dry out body
 - Cleaned body and bathed in spices
 - Wrapped it in long linen bandages







GOVERNMENT

- MONARCHY Pharaoh of Upper and Lower Egypt
- Dynasties
- God-Ruler
- Monarch was called Pharaoh
- Seized control by force usually
- Inherited power from father or male relative
- Child regent help them rule (Mother, brother, uncle)

GOVERNMENT

Dynasties – Series of rulers from same family

- 31 Dynasties
- Old, Middle and New Kingdoms

Believed Pharaohs were one of the gods in earthly form

Believed the Pharaohs controlled the flooding of the Nile & the harvest

Conquered by:

Alexander the Great (Cleopatra was a descendent of AG)

Roman Empire under Julius Caesar (Cleopatra married JC – Had son

WRITING

Hieroglyphics – Picture-like symbols

Some stand for ideas, some for things, and some for sounds

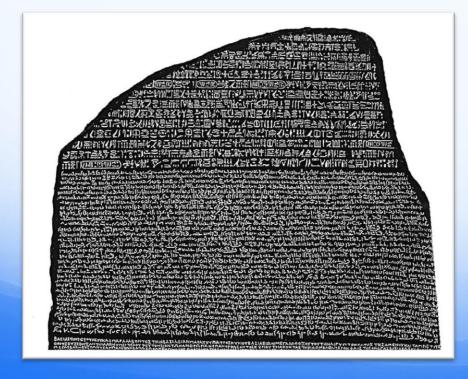
Papyrus – invented early form of paper Made from a reed found in marshes

Hieroglyphics decoded with finding the **Rosetta Stone** in 1799

Rosetta Stone - 3 texts on the stone all told the same story in different language, could read the Greek, so decoded the others.

WRITING

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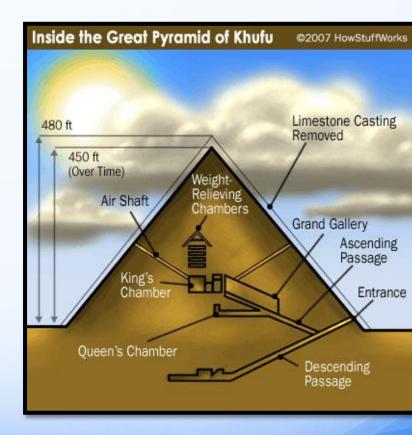


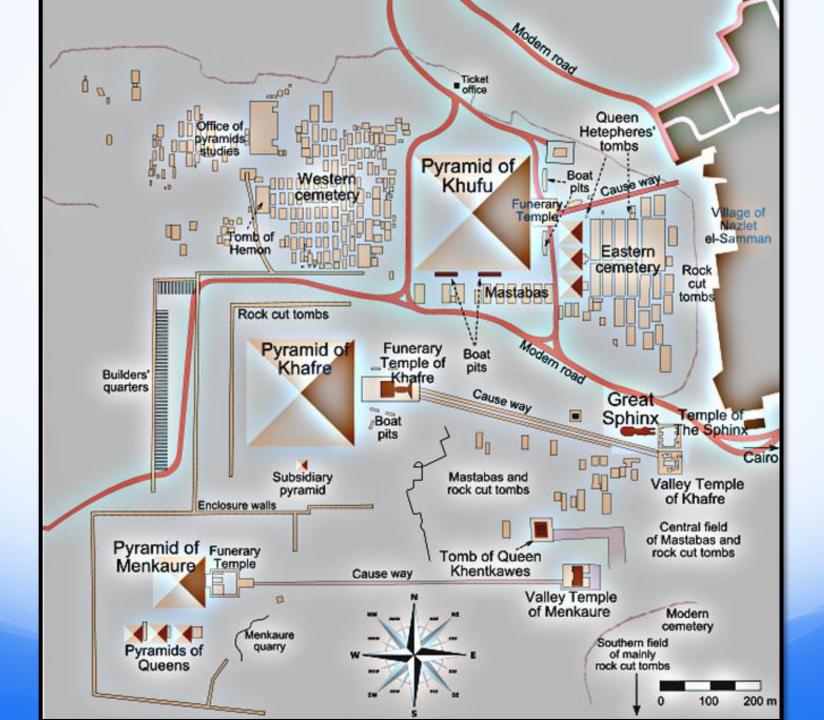


ARCHITECTURE

Famous structures

- Pyramids Tombs of Pharaohs
- Old Kingdom
- Four sided
- Always on west bank of
- Nile River (home of the dead or
- sunset in west)
- Sides set to NSEW
- Largest Great Pyramid at Giza





ARCHITECTURE

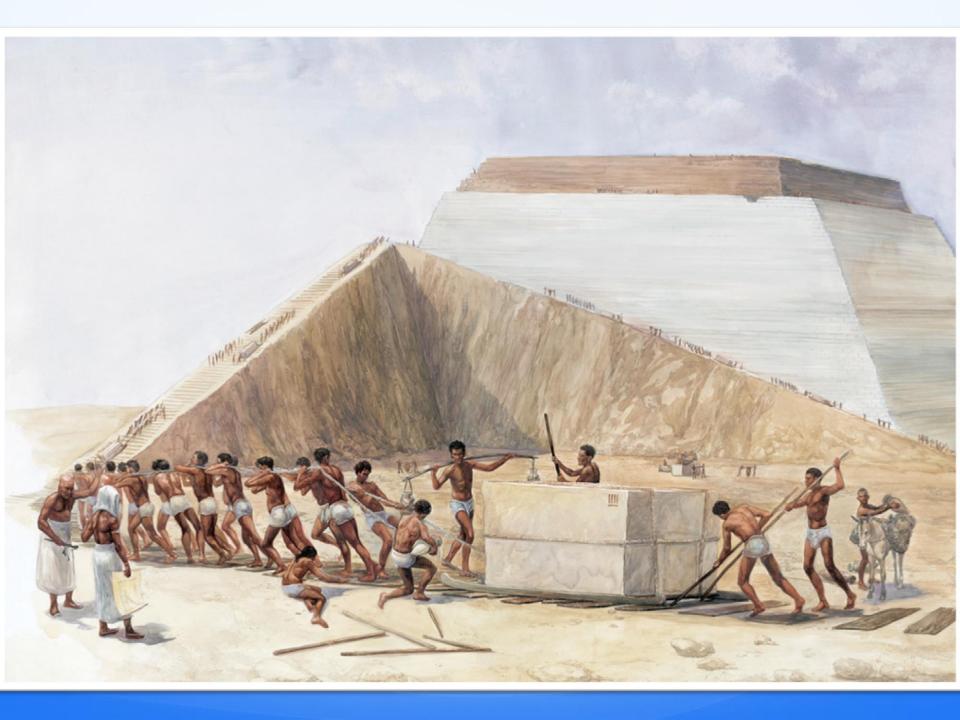
- Started building pyramid as soon as Pharaoh took throne
- Made 2 million stones, weighing 5,000 lbs each
- Floated stone down river
- Humans put them in place
 - Before wheels were invented
 - Used sleds, log rollers, and levers along ramps made of packed rubble

Workers

Peasants force to work for certain number of months each year (not slaves)

Many died crushed by stones

Workers' city was set up to build each pyramid



TRADE

Four Avenues of Trade

- 1. Nile used to transport goods
 - Ships traveled North by floating down stream
 - Ships travel South by using strong winds (sails)
- 2. Shops crossed the Mediterranean Sea to Red Sea and Greek Ports
- 3. Caravans carried goods across desert to Mesopotamia and Africa



