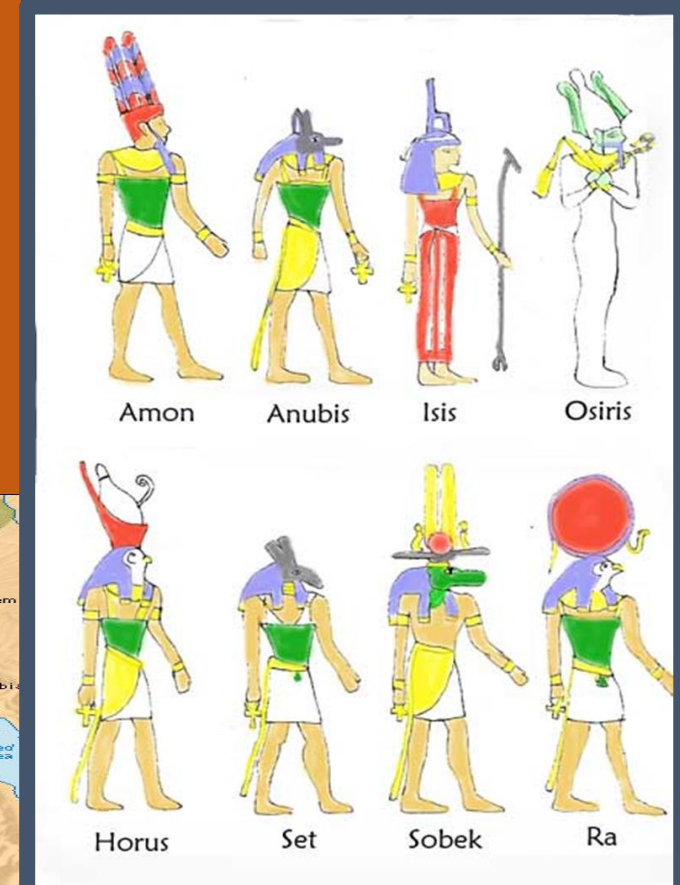
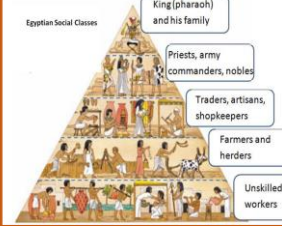
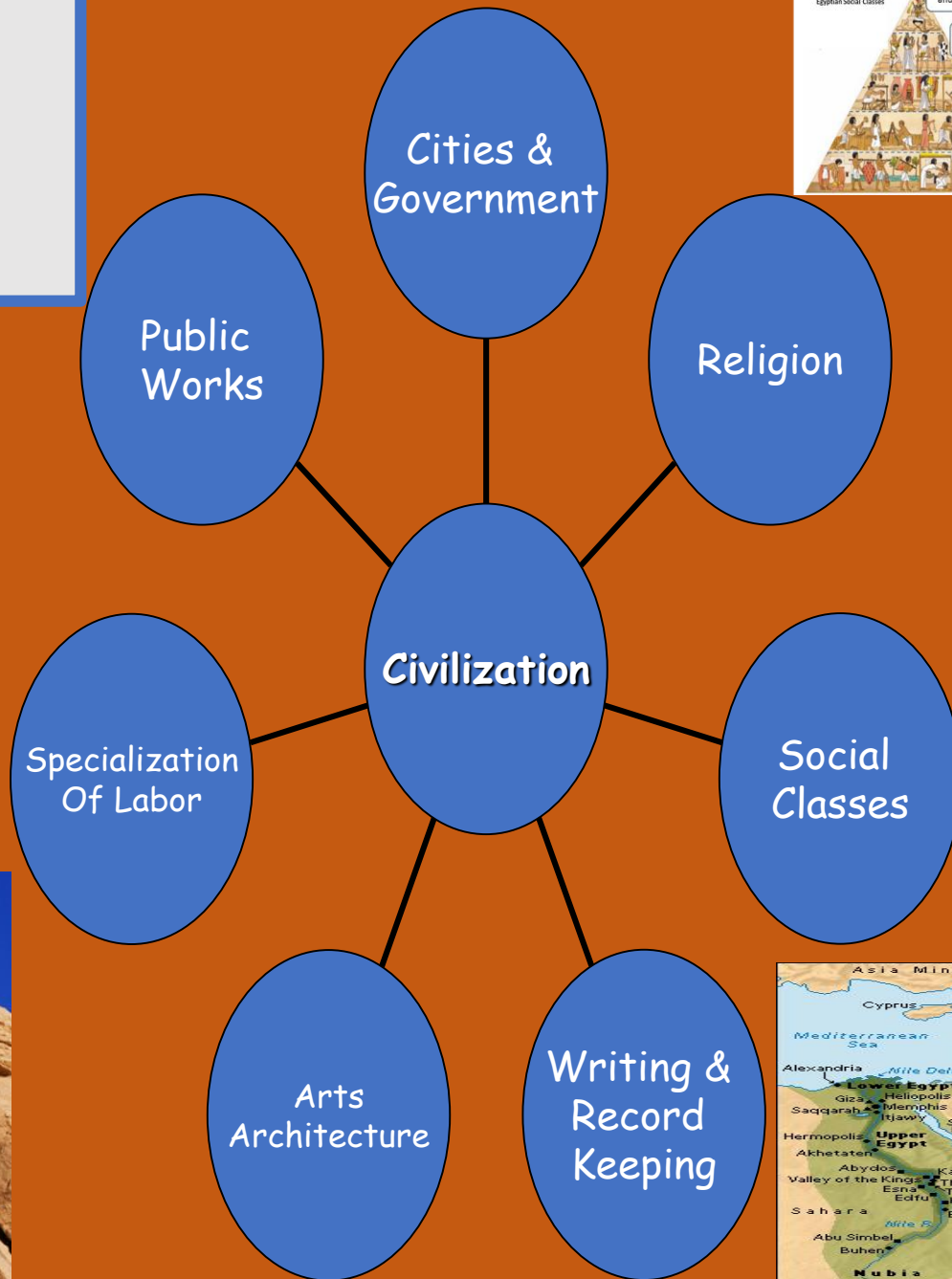
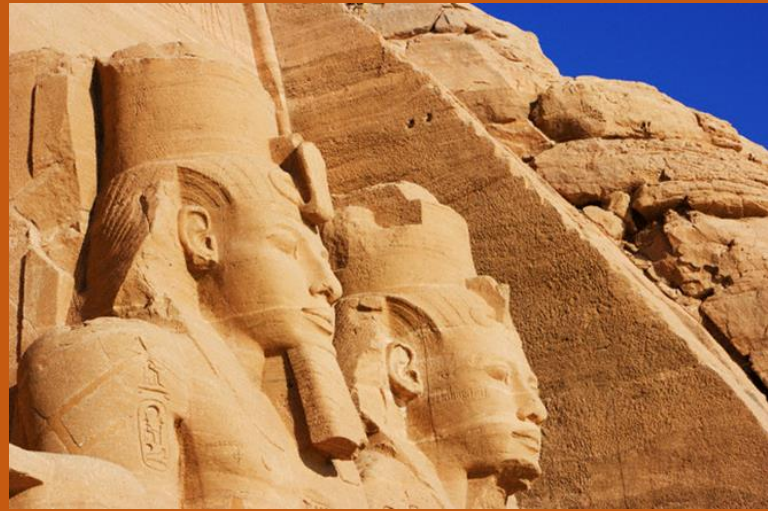
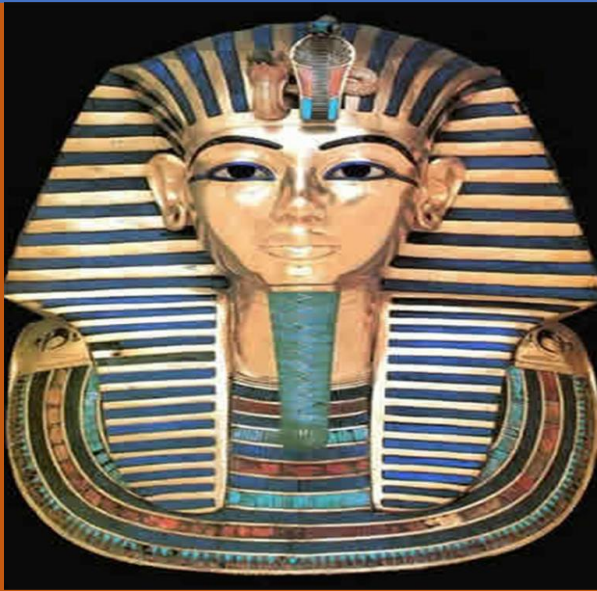


Aim: How did civilization develop in Egypt?



What was the significance of geography to Egypt's development?

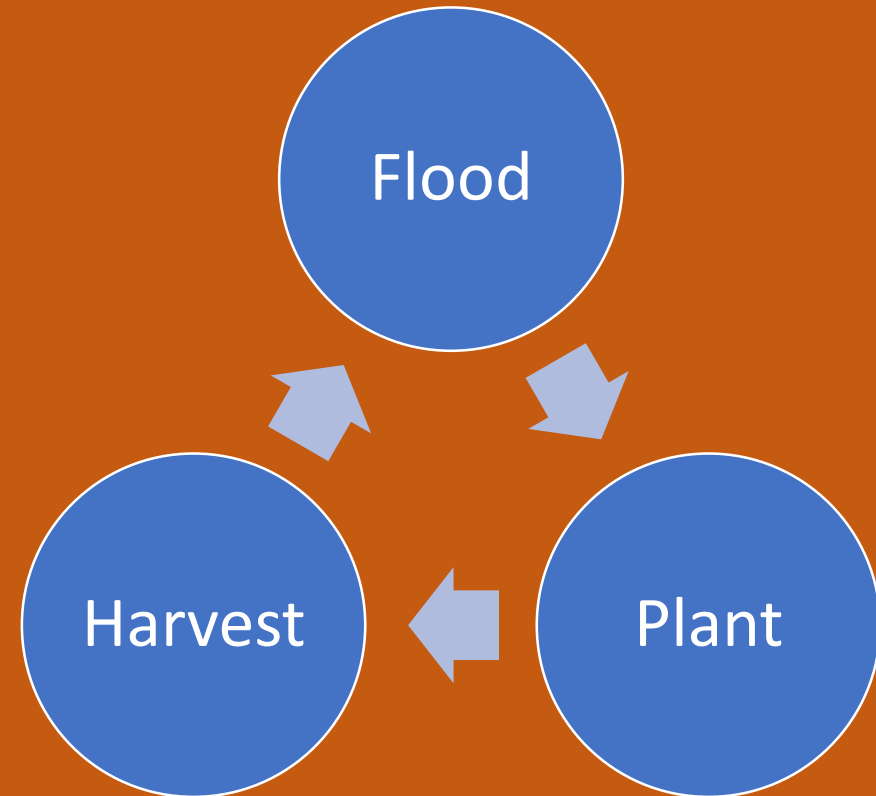






Geography

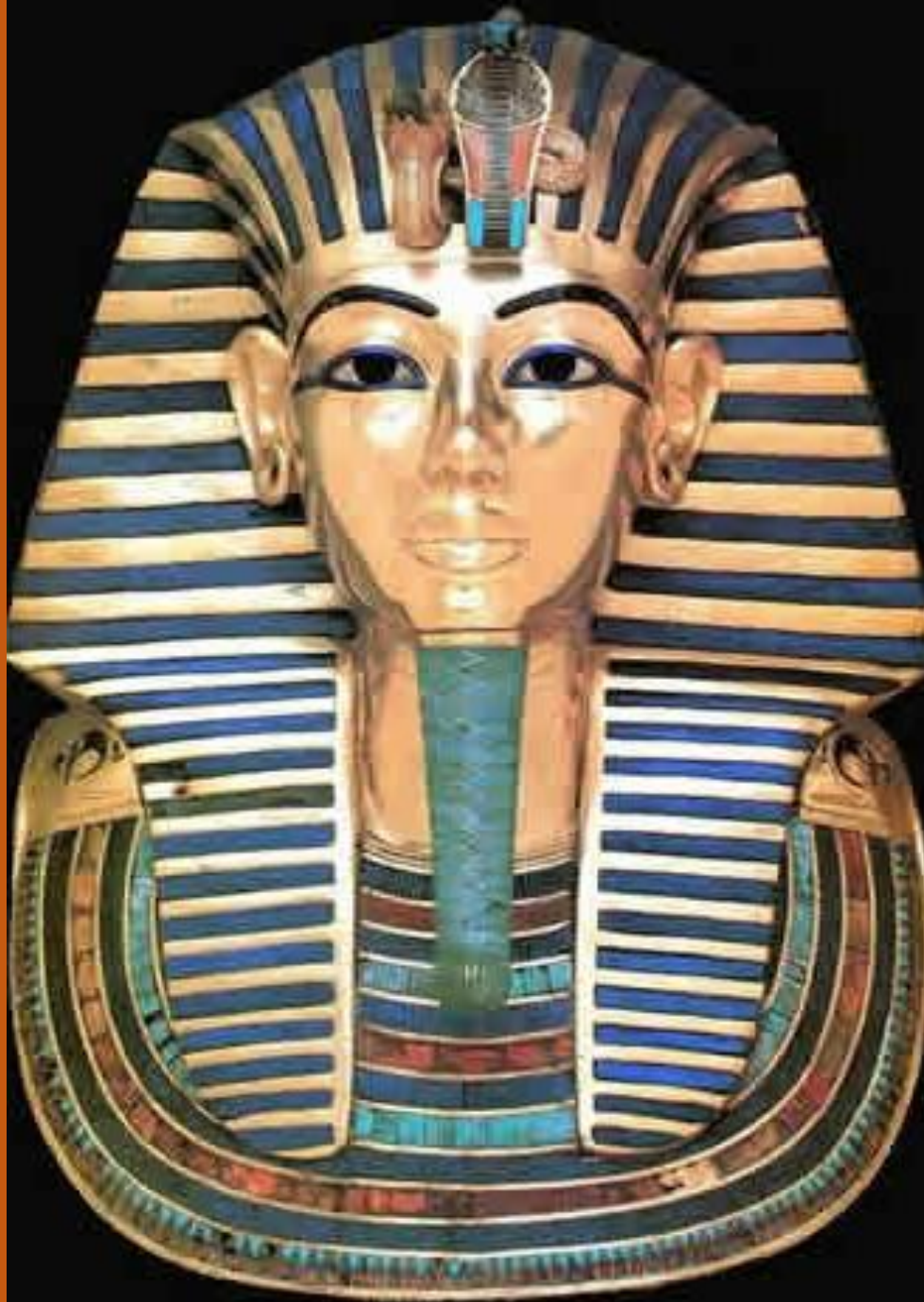
- **Natural Barriers** - protect it from invasion and help unify
 - Ethiopian Mountains, Eastern & Western Deserts, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea
- **"The Gift of The Nile"** - yearly predictable flooding the fresh water deposits a thick layer of rich alluvial soil → silt.



Is this similar or different to Mesopotamian societies?

Ancient Egyptian History

<i>Periods</i>	<i>Time Frame</i>
Nile Culture Begins	3900 B. C. E.
Archaic	3100 – 2650 B. C. E.
Old Kingdom	2650 – 2134 B. C. E.
Middle Kingdom	2040 – 1640 B. C. E.
New Kingdom	1550 – 1070 B. C. E.
Late Period	750 – 332 B. C. E.
Greek Ptolemaic Era	332 – 30 B. C. E.
Roman Period	30 B. C. E. – 395 C. E.



Government

- Theocracy:
 - a state ruled by religious figures
- Monarchy:
 - Pharaoh - King/god
 1. absolute power
 2. believed to be a god in human form
 3. performed religious rituals along with priests to ensure positive outcomes in daily life

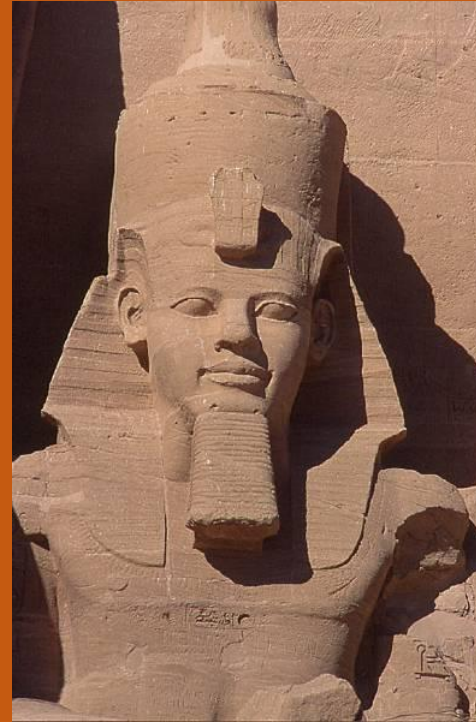
Some Famous Egyptian Pharaohs



Thutmose III
1504-1450 B. C. E.



Tutankhamon
1336-1327 B. C. E.



Ramses II
1279-1212 B. C. E.



Hatshepsut
1503-1482 BCE



Amon



Anubis



Isis



Osiris

Egyptian Religion

- Egyptians were polytheistic
 - Believed gods controlled natural events



Horus



Set



Sobek



Ra

Egyptian Gods & Goddesses:



Osiris



Isis



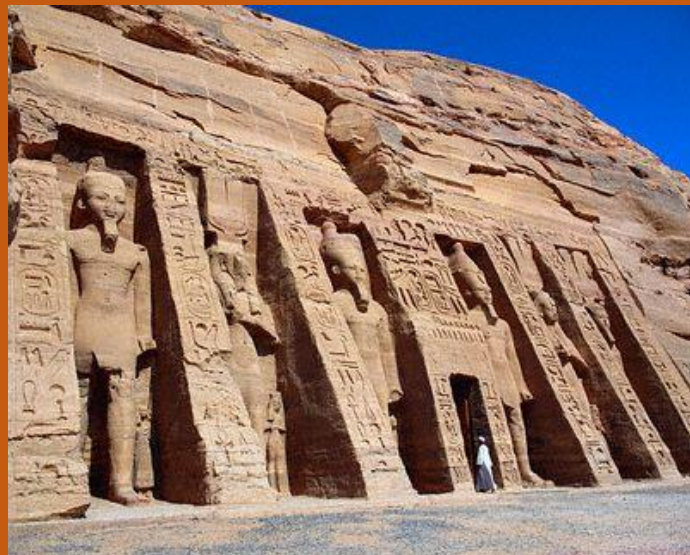
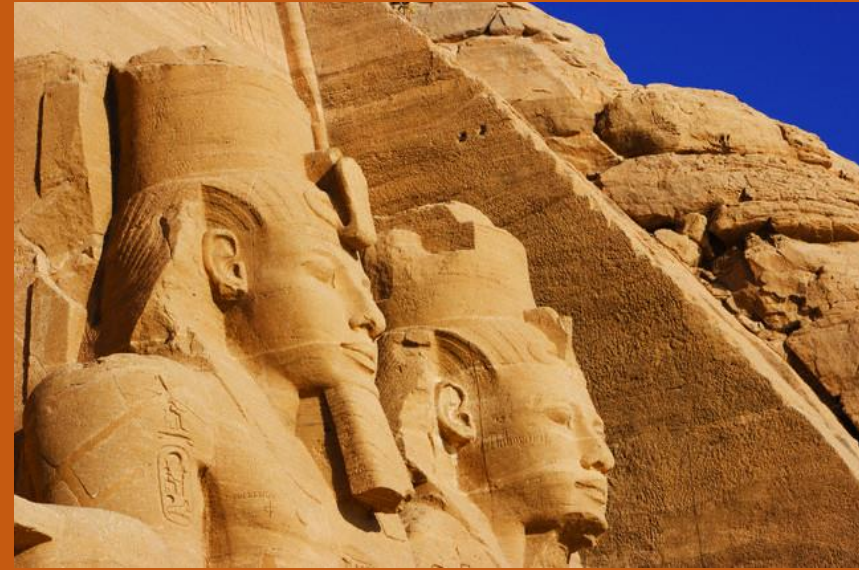
Horus

Pyramids

- Tombs built for Egyptian rulers

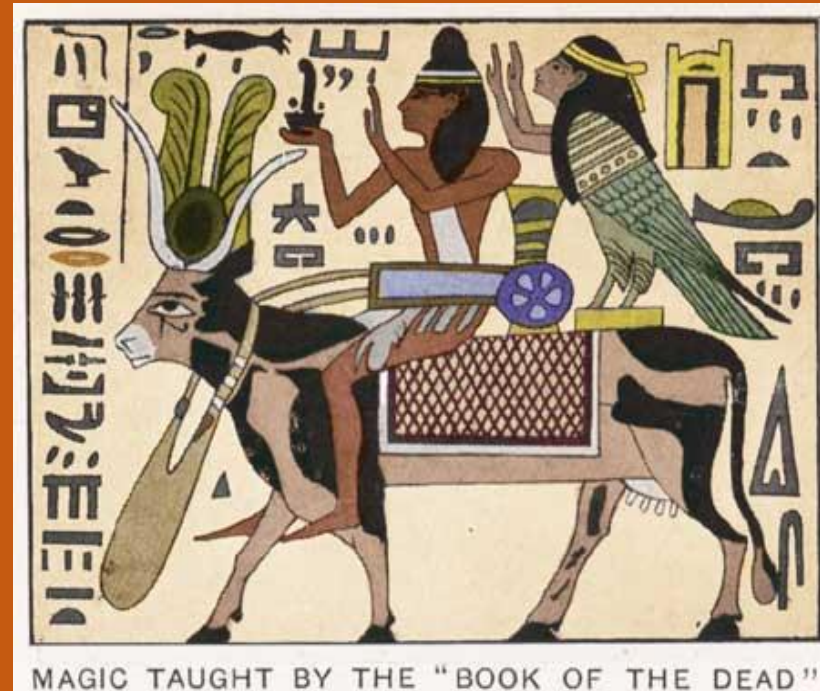


Abu Simbel: Temple of Ramses the Great



The Afterlife

- Egyptian Book of the Dead
 - Contained magic spells and rituals to assist the dead enter the afterlife



Mummification

- Designed to protect the dead body from decay and keep the Ka alive



Materials Used in Mummification

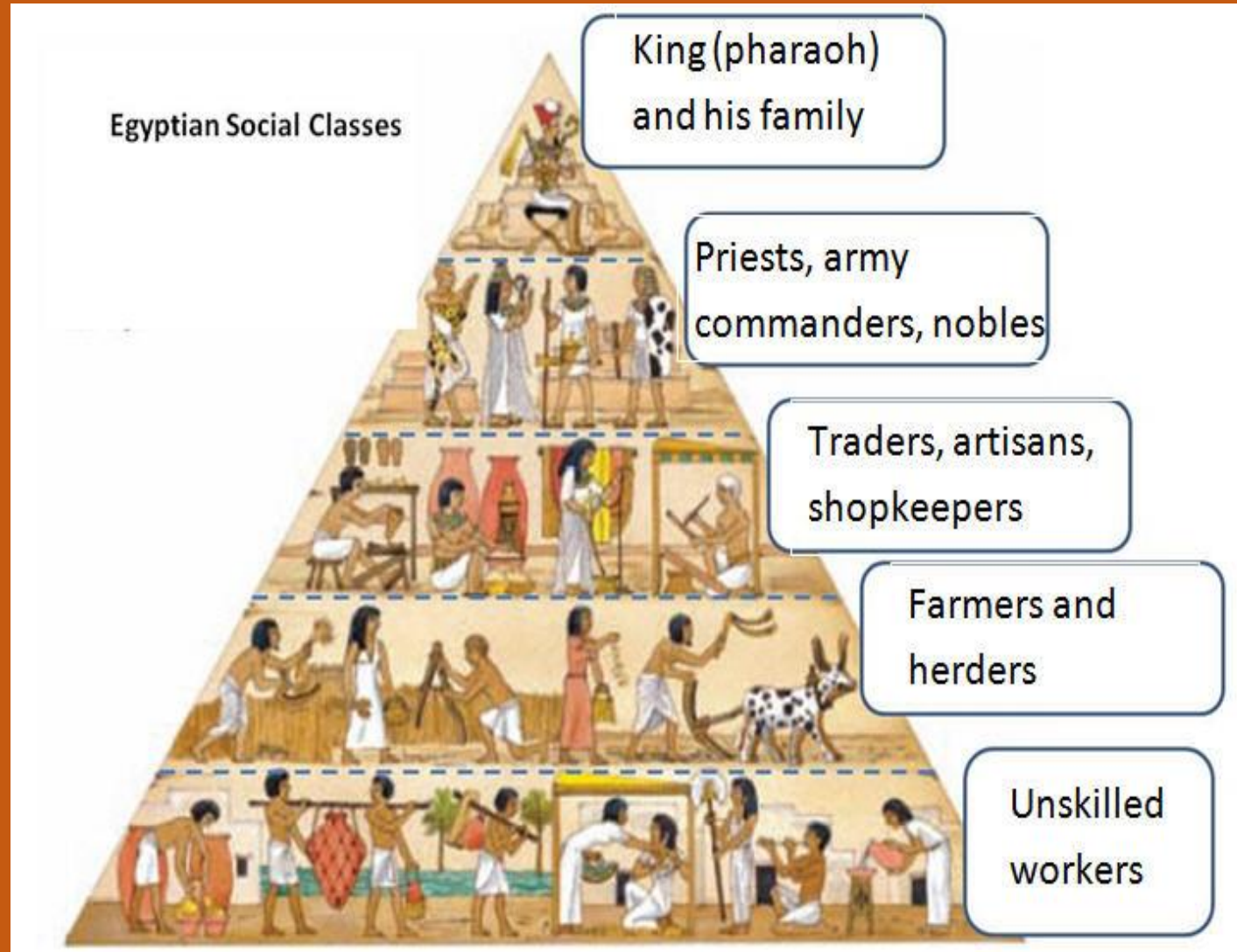
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-MQ5dL9cQX0>

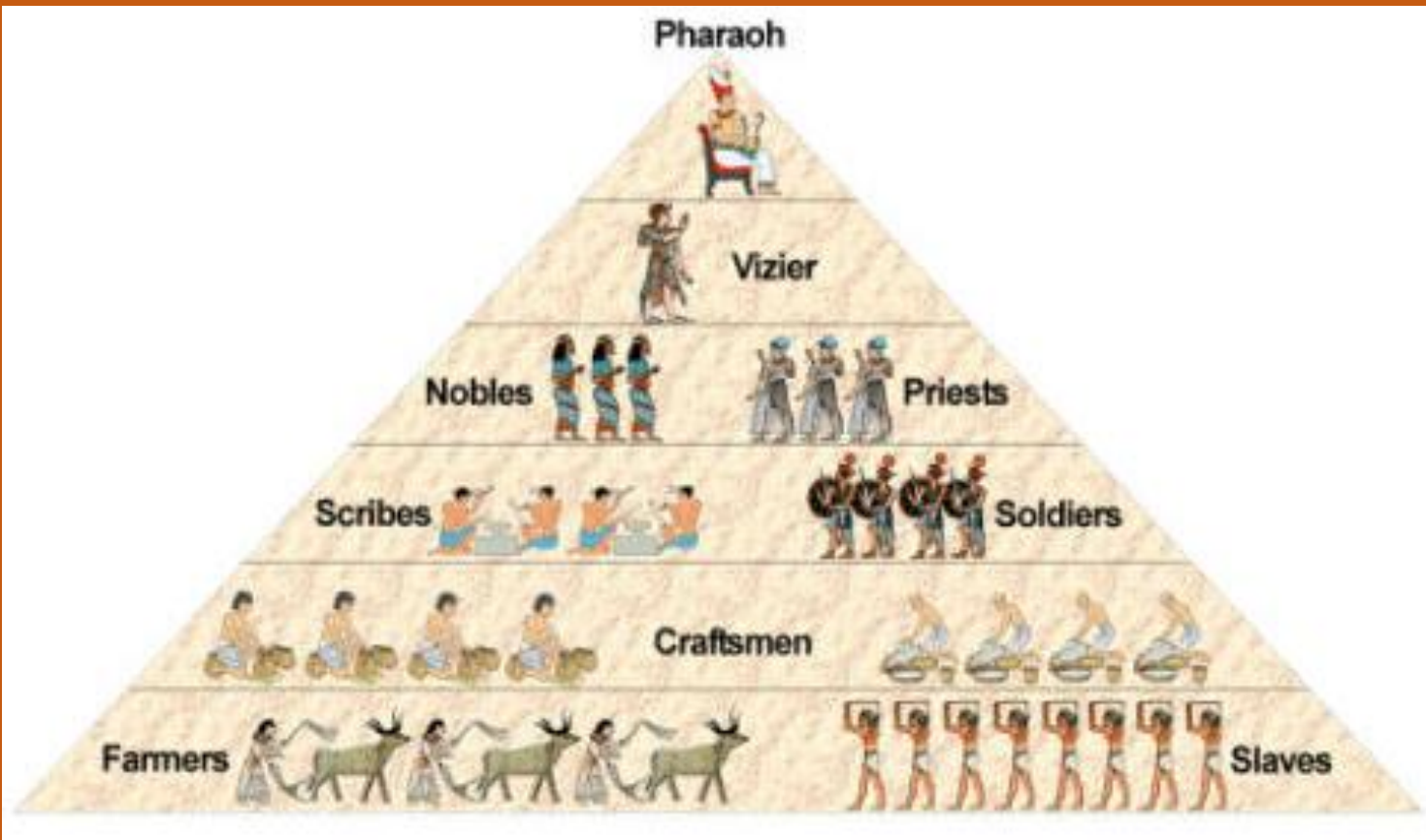


1. Linen
2. Sawdust
3. Lichen
4. Beeswax
5. Resin

6. Natron
7. Onion
8. Nile Mud
9. Linen Pads
10. Frankinsense

Egyptian Social Classes





Egyptian Social Classes

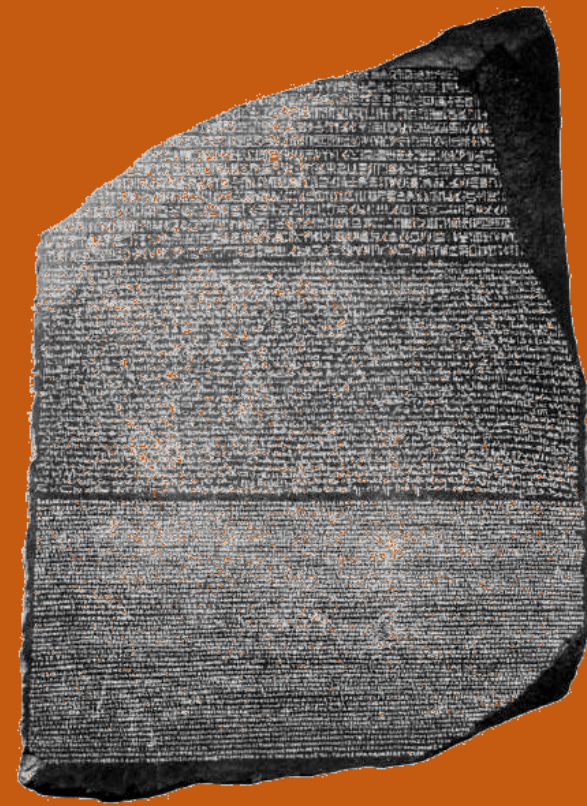
- Class system was hierarchal
 - People with most power at the top
 - Least power on the bottom
 - Slaves- captives from wars
- Social Mobility: movement

Hieroglyphics

- Used picture symbols to represent objects, sounds, and ideas
- Wrote on papyrus
 - Plant that grew along the Nile
- The Rosetta Stone
 - Discovered in 1799
 - Used to translate hieroglyphics

It contained the same passage in three languages

- Hieroglyphics
- Greek
- Demotic





Hieroglyphics “Alphabet”

24 “letters” + 700 phonetic symbols

A E O  vulture	G  stand for a jar	K (C)  basket	S (C)  folded cloth
A  forearm	H  shelter	L (R)  mouth	SH  lake or pool
B  foot	H  rope	M  owl	T  loaf of bread
CH  hobble rope	I Y  flowering reed	N  water	TH  unknown
D  hand	J (G)  cobra	O U W  quail chick	TH  cow's belly
F PH V  horned viper	K (C)  hill	P  stool	Z  door bolt

- **Flashback:**

Flashback:

Was the social structure in Mesopotamian civilizations such as Sumer organized in a similar manner ?

- What was the Sumerian form of writing and what did they write on?

Mummies Unwrapped

Unravel the mysteries of ancient Egypt with these revealing mummy facts.



6

CHARIOTS
were entombed
with King Tut

0

CAVITIES
were found in
King Tut's teeth

7

SHROUDS
were placed over
each mummy

3

PEOPLE
were involved in
the mummification
process

(an embalmer, a cutter
and a scribe)

4

ORGANS
were removed from
the body during
mummification

(the lungs, liver,
stomach and intestines)

1

MUMMY
has been issued
his own passport

(Ramses II for a trip to
France)

70 DAYS

were required to prepare an
ancient Egyptian mummy

63 TOMBS

have been discovered in
Egypt's Valley of the Kings