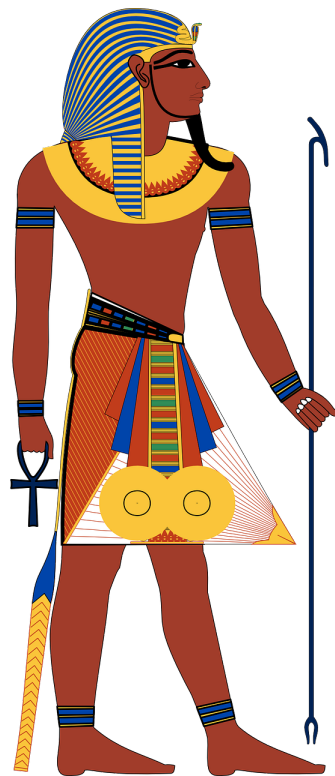


Ancient
Egypt
Notes Packet



Geography & Early Settlement of Egypt

Introduction:

- The Egyptians settled along the _____ River, in the northeast corner of Africa.
- The Egyptian civilization lasted from _____ BCE to _____ CE.

Environmental Factors:

- There were three important environmental factors that led to the Egyptian civilization: _____, _____, and _____.
 - _____ means the shape of the land.
 - _____ means plant life.
- Environmental factors depended on _____ features. These are things like: _____, mountains, _____, deserts, _____, and the fertility of the soil.

Water:

- Rivers, _____, and inland seas are all good sources of fresh water.
- Water was important to ancient civilizations for many reasons.

- Water was a good source of food through hunting and through farming.
 - Farmers settled by _____. The river's natural flooding helped to _____ crops.

Topography

- Topography refers to the shape of the land, and includes mountains, hills, plains, and deserts.
- Farmers usually settled in _____, and _____ areas such as plains and valleys. These large spaces gave their crops room to grow.

Vegetation

- There are a lot of kinds of vegetation such as: _____, bushes, flowers, grass, and _____.
- _____ weather, regular rain, and fresh water are _____ for plant life.
- Vegetation influenced human settlement in many ways:
 - People _____ wild plants and crops.
 - People _____ products out of plants such as: medicine, baskets, _____, tools, and _____.

Environmental Factors & the Settlement of Egypt

Physical Features:

- The Nile River created a long, _____ valley that ended in a marshy delta near the Mediterranean Sea.
- Delta: An area of _____ deposited at the mouth of a river.
- In your own words a delta is: _____

_____.
- The deserts created a natural _____ that protected people who lived along the Nile.

Environmental Factors:

- The Nile was a source of _____ water in an area that was mostly _____.
- The Nile River provided natural _____ and fertilization.
- Fertilization: The process of adding fertilizer or _____ to the soil.
- Use the word fertilization in a sentence.

- _____

_____.
- Plants were very plentiful in the Nile River valley. Some of the useful plants included reeds, and _____.
- Papyrus is a tough water plant. Papyrus was used to make _____ and _____.



Pharaoh Khufu: The Pyramid Builder

- Pharaoh Khufu ruled from _____ to _____ BCE during the _____ Kingdom period.
- He built the famous _____.
- Khufu helped to establish the pharaoh as a _____ authority. He declared himself a _____.
- Khufu kept strict control over Egypt's food supplies by overseeing the _____ and storing extra grain.
- Pharaoh Khufu built the Great Pyramid of _____ as a _____ for himself and his family.

The Great Pyramid

- The Great Pyramid was built with over 2 _____ stone blocks.
- It took _____ years for the pyramid to be completed by _____ of workers.



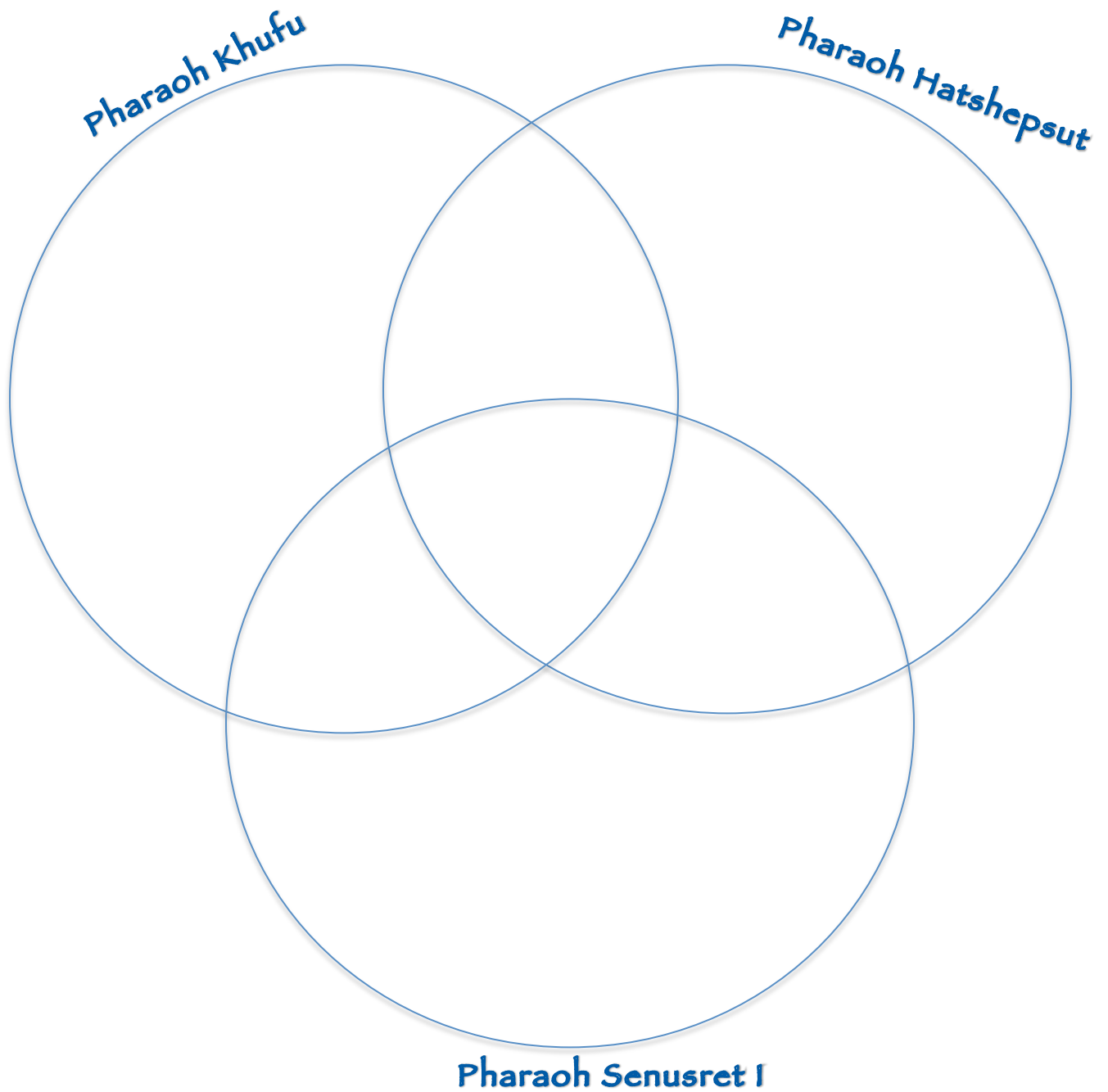
Pharaoh Senusret I: Patron of the Arts

- Senusret I ruled from 1971 to _____ BCE during the _____ Kingdom.
- _____, literature, and _____ flourished while he was pharaoh.
- Senusret controlled mines filled with _____, _____, and _____.
- Pharaoh Senusret built and improved many _____, _____, and religious monuments.

Pharaoh Hatshepsut & Egyptian Trade

- Hatshepsut ruled from 1473 to _____ BCE; she was Egypt's first _____ pharaoh.
- While she was pharaoh, art and _____ flourished, and _____ was encouraged.
- Hatshepsut encouraged _____ with other countries. Her biggest trading expedition was to an _____ kingdom called Punt.
- During Hatshepsut's reign, trade helped spread _____ influence along the Nile and in the _____.

Compare & Contrast



Egyptian Social Classes



<http://www.ushistory.org/civ/3b.asp>

Government Officials:

-
-

Priests:

-
-

Scribes:

-
-

Artisans:

-

-

Peasants:

-

-

Social Class Research Project

Name of Social Class:

Importance of Social Class:

-
-
-

What did people in this social class do?

What was their daily life like?

Other important facts:

Government Officials

- The three important officials in the Egyptian government were the _____, the general of the _____, and the chief treasurer.
- The vizier was the second in command, after the _____. It was the vizier's job to carry out the pharaoh's _____, he also _____ and supervised other government officials.
- The _____ was also the chief judge. He was expected to be _____.
- The chief treasurer looked after the government's _____.
- The general of the armies was the top military _____ in Egypt. He advised the pharaoh about _____ and national _____. He also helped the pharaoh form _____ with other nations.
- Many government officials led lives of _____ with great wealth, and _____ homes. They also held very _____.



Priests

- Priests were _____ and highly _____ in Egypt.
- The pharaoh was the highest ranked _____ of all.

Duties of the Priests

- The _____ Priest advised the pharaoh and oversaw all _____ ceremonies.
- _____ priests were in charge of the _____ scattered throughout Egypt.

Duties of the Temple Priests

- Every temple in Egypt was home to a _____ or _____. The temple priest's main job was to take _____ of the god.

Burial Practices

- Since Egyptians believed that a person needed their _____ in the afterlife, burial was very important.
- Priests practiced _____.
 - **Embalming:** To use _____ to keep a dead body from _____.
 - **Embalming Steps:**
 - Embalmers removed the body's _____, such as the brain, _____, and liver.
 - The _____ was left in the body.
 - The removed organs were kept in _____ jars.

- After 70 days, the embalmers washed and _____ the body.
- Then, they wrapped the body in _____ of yards of linen.
- They decorated the body with _____ and protective _____. They would often place a _____ over the head.
- Finally, the priests spread a black, _____ gum over the body and wrapped it again.
- After all those steps, the dead body was placed in a wooden _____ that was placed in a _____.
 - **Sarcophagus:** A large stone _____.
 - The sarcophagus was often filled with items such as food, _____, gold, jewelry, and clothes.



Artisans

Artisan: A _____ skilled laborer who created beautiful works of _____.

What Did Artisans Do?

- Artisans could have been: _____, jewelers, leatherworkers, metalworkers, _____, potters, sculptors, and weavers.
- Painters portrayed scenes from _____ life.
- Weavers made _____ and _____.
- The most skilled artisan was a _____ carver. They had to carve _____ from stone. They were also very important in tomb _____.

Daily Life of an Artisan

- Artisans worked very hard. They would often work for _____ days before they would take a day off.
- Although artisans were very _____ and creative, the upper classes often viewed them as common _____.



Peasants

Peasants made up the _____ class in the Egyptian social system.

Three Seasons of the Nile

- **Flooding Season:** This is when the Nile overran its banks and fertilized the soil. Since the farmers had to wait to plant, they would work on _____ projects.
- **Planting Season:** Began in October and was when farmers planted their crops such as wheat and barley. Planting was a _____ person job. One person would _____ the ground with a plow pulled by _____, while the second person (usually the farmer's _____) followed behind and scattered the _____. Farmers had to make sure that their land was carefully _____.
- **Harvest Season:** Men would cut down the plants with sickles, and women and children would _____ the _____. During this time, everyone worked from dawn until dusk.

Taxes:

- At the end of the harvest season, peasants were either _____ or _____ for their crop production.
- If the peasant worked hard and grew a lot of grain they were _____. The pharaoh allowed them to gather up _____.

as much _____ grain as they could. The peasant was able to keep this grain and use it for _____.

- However, if the peasant did not grow enough food, they were punished, and sometimes brutally _____.
- All of the peasants were required to pay _____ to the pharaoh in the form of crops.