Ancient Egypt

SWBAT:
examine the social class system in ancient Egypt through the lens of Herodotus
Do Now

DIRECTIONS:
1. Write your name on top of the half sheet
2. Circle the answer that best completes each multiple choice question
3. When finished, flip it over 😊
Writing System

• What form of writing did the Egyptians use?

Hieroglyphics!
Hieroglyphics “Alphabet”

24 “letters” + 700 phonetic symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A E O</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>K (C)</th>
<th>S (C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vulture</td>
<td>stand for a jar</td>
<td>basket</td>
<td>folded cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L (R)</td>
<td>SH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forearm</td>
<td>shelter</td>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>lake or pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foot</td>
<td>rope</td>
<td>owl</td>
<td>loaf of bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>TH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hobble rope</td>
<td>flowering reed</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>J (G)</td>
<td>O U W</td>
<td>TH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand</td>
<td>cobra</td>
<td>quail chick</td>
<td>cow’s belly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>K (C)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horned viper</td>
<td>hill</td>
<td>stool</td>
<td>door bolt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hieroglyphic
“Cartouche”
Egyptian Letter

- Egyptians did not use the equivalent of vowels in their alphabet
- Write a quick note to your partner without using any vowels (pencil might be a good idea here!) and see if they can read it.
Making an Ancient Egyptian Mummy

- Read “Making an Ancient Egyptian Mummy”
- Complete Questions 1-3 on your own when you are finished reading.
- Use reading strategies!
  - note questions you have about the text in the margins, highlight/underline main ideas & where responses to the questions can be found
Do Now

- DBQ Practice: Egyptian Achievements
What do you know about the Egyptian pyramids?
The Egyptian Pyramids
The Pyramids at Giza
How were the pyramids built?

The Pyramids at Giza
Who built the pyramids?

The Great Pyramid at Giza
Did slaves build the Great Pyramid at Giza?
Organize and Evaluate

DIRECTIONS:

• As a small group, you will read each document, then complete the graphic organizer for each document, TOGETHER.

• We will share out findings as a class, THEN move on to the next document.
Final Claim

DIRECTIONS: Write a paragraph that addresses the question below.

• Do you think slaves built the Great Pyramid at Giza? Why or why not? (Make sure to use evidence from at least two of the documents in this lesson to support your claim.)
SWBAT

• Analyze Ancient Egypt through photographs

Do Now:

• Why do you think ancient Egyptian civilization is referred to as “the gift of the Nile”? 
Egypt: The Gift of the Nile

A visual understanding of Egypt
REMEMBER: Egypt is in Africa
Maps of Egypt

- Where might someone choose to settle in Egypt?
A View of Egypt by Satellite

Lower Egypt

Upper Egypt
The Fertile Nile Valley

- Silt & Fertile Soil
- Used for Travel & Trade
Nile Floods Annually
Irrigation
## Timeline of Ancient Egyptian History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Era</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nile Culture Begins</td>
<td>3900 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Kingdom</td>
<td>2700 – 2200 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Kingdom</td>
<td>2100 – 1800 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kingdom</td>
<td>1570 – 1000 B.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Menes: Unifier of Upper & Lower Egypt

3050 B.C.
Scenes of Ancient Egyptian Daily Life
Egyptian Social Hierarchy

- Power Passed from one ruling dynasty (family) to another
Egyptian Social Hierarchy

EGYPTIAN SOCIAL PYRAMID

This diagram shows how Egyptian society was shaped. Which groups formed the top two levels of the social pyramid? The bottom two levels?

Pharaoh

Government officials
Vizier  Priest  Noble

Soldiers

Scribes

Merchants

Craftsmen

Peasants

Slaves
Egyptian Social Hierarchy

- Pharaohs - rulers of central government
  = to god
  - divine right, absolute power

- Vizier - chief minister
  - appointed by Pharaoh
  - supervise government
Ancient Egyptian Housing

Middle Class Homes

Peasant Homes
Some Famous Egyptian Pharaohs

Thutmose III
1504-1450 B. C. E.

Tutankhamon
1336-1327 B. C. E.

Ramses II
1279-1212 B. C. E.
Egyptian Nobility
An Egyptian Woman’s “Must-Haves”

Perfume

Whigs

Mirror
Egyptian Priestly Class
Egyptian Scribe
Stone → Papyrus

Hieratic Scroll Piece
What number is this?
Preparations for the Underworld

Priests protected your KA, or soul-spirit

ANUBIS weighs the dead person’s heart against a feather.
Materials Used in Mummification

1. Linen
2. Sawdust
3. Lichen
4. Beeswax
5. Resin
6. Natron
7. Onion
8. Nile Mud
9. Linen Pads
10. Frankinsense
Preparation for the Afterlife
Egyptian Mummies

Seti I
1291-1278 B. C. E.

Queen Tiye, wife of Amenhotep II
1210-1200 B. C. E.

Ramses II
1279-1212 B. C. E.
Journey to the Underworld

The dead travel on the “Solar Bark.”

A boat for the journey is provided for a dead pharaoh in his tomb.
The Pharaoh’s Servants in the Afterlife
Treasures buried for the Afterlife

- This model of a granary was discovered in the tomb of Meketre, an important official during Mentuhotep II’s Dynasty and continued to serve successive kings. A set of models depicting weaving, carpentry, & food production was placed in his tomb. They were intended to provide Meketre’s spirit with everything it would need in the afterlife.

- A variety of writing surfaces were available to Egyptian scribes. One of the figures shown here writes on a whitewashed board, while the other uses a roll of papyrus.
Pyramids

- Limestone blocks (2 ½ tons each!)
- Pulled up ramps on sleds
Stepped Pyramid at Saqqara
“Bent” Pyramid of King Sneferu
Giza Pyramid Complex
Plan of the Great Pyramid of Khufu
The Valley of the Kings

(burial site of Pharaohs of the New Kingdom)
Archaeologist, Howard Carter (1922)
Entrance to King “Tut’s” Tomb

Map of Egypt
King Tutankhamon’s Death Mask

1336-1327 B.C.E.
King Tutankhamon
King Tutankhamun’s Tomb
Treasures From Tut’s Tomb
The Valley of the Queens

1473-1458 B.C.E.

Temple of Queen Hatshepsut
Queen Nefertiti
Abu Simbel: Monument to Ramses II

1279-1213 B.C.E.
Wrap Up

• Describe some of the achievements of Ancient Egyptian civilization
Routes of the "Sea Peoples"

The end of the Bronze Age!
Compare & Contrast Ancient Mesopotamia & Ancient Egypt
Do Now

• Complete 2 DBQs: “Achievements of Ancient Civilizations” Egypt
Venn Diagrams

- identify different aspects of groups
- show relationships between groups
- make distinctions between two groups
Discussion

• How would you organize a Venn Diagram?
• What elements would you use to complete the Venn Diagram?
Mesopotamia and Egypt
Your Task:

• Begin working on Venn Diagram comparing & contrasting Ancient Mesopotamian civilizations & Ancient Egypt

• You may use your notebooks, and each other!

- Be as detailed as possible
What topics?

- Government
- Social Class
- Writing System/Language
- Culture
- Religion
- Major Achievements
- Economy
- Geography
Wrap Up

• What are similarities and differences that you found?
• Can you assess the value or importance of comparing two river valley civilizations?
• What judgments can you make about each civilization?
  - What data did you use to make those conclusions?
Homework

• Using your venn diagram, you will write 2 body paragraphs
• The first describing similarities between Ancient Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt
• The second describing differences between Ancient Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt
SWBAT

• Improve their essays with a thesis and conclusion

Do Now: Share your similarities and differences with a partner

• We will review how to write thesis statements and conclusions using UNC’s Writing Center handouts
Your Task:

• Working with your partner, complete the worksheet handed out to you.
• You can use pages 22-31 in the text to assist you.
  - the questions are not in order of the textbook.
• We will review some of the major questions to wrap up.
Closing

• How are the early civilizations of Egypt similar to the early civilizations of Mesopotamia?