

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Study Guide-Ancient Egypt-Pages 100-127

Instructions- Answer the questions below. All answers can be found on pages **100-127** and/or the notes in your Notebook.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ Famous tombs for pharaohs cut into limestone cliffs | A. papyrus |
| 2. _____ A line of rulers from one family | B. delta |
| 3. _____ A government in which the same person is both a religious & political leader | C. dynasty |
| 4. _____ Became pharaoh at the age of 10. His tomb was discovered in 1922. | D. cataract |
| 5. _____ A reed plant that grew along the Nile and used to make a type of paper | E. bureaucrat |
| 6. _____ A waterfall or rapids in a river | F. incense |
| 7. _____ A great stone tomb for an Egyptian pharaoh | G. theocracy |
| 8. _____ A fan-shaped area of silt near where a river flows into the sea | H. shadoof |
| 9. _____ A material that produces a pleasant smell when burned | I. Giza |
| 10. _____ A government official | J. hieroglyphics |
| 11. _____ The ruler of ancient Egypt | K. Narmer |
| 12. _____ Old Kingdom pharaoh who unified Egypt into one powerful empire | L. envoy |
| 13. _____ Primary source that discusses the Egyptians belief for what happens in the after life | M. Book of the Dead |
| 14. _____ Engineer who first designed the pyramids | N. pyramid |
| 15. _____ One of the few women pharaohs of Egypt | O. Imhotep |
| 16. _____ A bucket attached to a long pole used to transfer river water to storage basin | P. embalming |
| 17. _____ The process of treating a body to keep it from decaying | Q. Hatshepsut |
| 18. _____ A government representative to another country | R. Tutankhamen (King Tut) |
| 19. _____ A writing system made up of a combination of pictures and sound symbols | S. pharaoh |
| 20. _____ Site of the "Great Pyramids of Egypt" | T. Valley of the Kings |

The Nile River- Pages 100-107

- **21.** What natural features from the North, South, East, and West protected Egypt from invaders?
- **22.** What did the Ancient Egyptians describe as the “lifeblood of Egypt”? How did this help the Egyptians develop into a powerful civilization?
- **23.** How did the flooding of the Nile River differ from the flooding of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers? How did the Egyptians use this to their advantage?
- **24.** Describe how the Nile River Valley helped the Egyptians developed into a civilization? (Hint: the process)
- **25.** Where does Papyrus come from?
- **26.** Who did the reading and writing for the Ancient Egyptians?
- **27.** Where was the capital of Egypt during the Old Kingdom?
- **28.** How many dynasties ruled ancient Egypt?
- **29.** What three time periods is Egypt’s history organized into?

Life in Ancient Egypt- Pages 108-119

- **30.** How was the pharaoh both a political and a religious leader? Describe 2 traits of each.
- **31.** What type of religion did the Egyptians practice?
- **32.** Who were the following deities (gods): Re, Hapi, Osiris, Isis, Anubis, and Aton?
- **33.** Use the following words to describe Egypt’s religious beliefs: afterlife, Book of the Dead, embalming, mummification, and pyramids.
- **34.** Describe the construction of the pyramids (who first engineered them and the challenges of building them).
- **35.** The *Great Pyramid of Egypt* was built for this pharaoh.
- **36.** Describe the social groups of ancient Egypt.

Egypt’s Empire Pages 120-127

- **37.** What started the Middle Kingdom in ancient Egypt? The capital was moved to a city called? Describe the “Golden Age” of Egyptian history.
- **38.** Describe how the Hyksos influenced Egypt. What ruler started the New Kingdom?
- **39.** Describe Hatshepsut’s and Thutmose III’s reign as pharaohs of Egypt.
- **40.** How did the Phoenicians influence the Ancient Egyptians?
- **41.** What made Amenhotep IV (Akhenaton) and Tutankhamen (King Tut) unusual pharaohs?
- **42.** Describe Ramses II accomplishments and discuss why Egypt declined.

Key

Study Guide-Egypt and Kush-Pages 100-127

Instructions- Answer the questions below. All answers can be found on pages 100-127 and/or the appropriate pages in your Notebook.

1. **T** Famous tombs for pharaohs cut into limestone cliffs
 2. **C** A line of rulers from one family
 3. **G** A government by religious leader(s)
 4. **R** Became pharaoh at the age of 10. His tomb was discovered in 1922
 5. **A** A reed plant that grew along the Nile and used to make a type of paper
 6. **D** A waterfall or rapids in a river
 7. **N** A great stone tomb for an Egyptian pharaoh
 8. **B** A fan-shaped area of silt near where a river flows into the sea
 9. **F** A material that produces a pleasant smell when burned
 10. **E** A government official
 11. **S** The ruler of ancient Egypt
 12. **K** Old Kingdom pharaoh who unified Egypt into one powerful empire
 13. **M** Primary source that discusses the Egyptians belief for what happens in the after life
 14. **O** Engineer who first designed the pyramids
 15. **Q** One of the few women pharaohs of Egypt
 16. **H** A bucket attached to a long pole used to transfer river water to storage basins
 17. **P** The process of treating a body to keep it from decaying
 18. **L** A government representative to another country
 19. **J** A writing system made up of a combination of pictures and sound symbols
 20. **I** Site of the "Great Pyramids of Egypt"
- A. Papyrus
 - B. Delta
 - C. Dynasty
 - D. Cataract
 - E. Bureaucrat
 - F. Incense
 - G. Theocracy
 - H. Shadoof
 - I. Giza
 - J. Hieroglyphics
 - K. Narmer
 - L. Envoy
 - M. Book of the Dead
 - N. Pyramid
 - O. Imhotep
 - P. Embalming
 - Q. Hatshepsut
 - R. Tutankhamen (King Tut)
 - S. Pharaoh
 - T. Valley of the Kings

The Nile River- Pages 100-107

- **21.** What natural features from the North, South, East, and West protected Egypt from invaders?
 - **North:** Mediterranean Sea
 - **South:** Cataracts in Nile River
 - **East:** Eastern Desert, Arabian Desert, Red Sea
 - **West:** Libyan Desert, Western Desert, Sahara Desert
- **22.** What did the Ancient Egyptians describe as the “lifeblood of Egypt”? How did this help the Egyptians develop into a powerful civilization?
 - The “lifeblood of Egypt” was the Nile River.
 - The Nile River floods and the delta provided the silt necessary to make surpluses of food. The geography around the Nile made it hard for invaders to attack.
- **23.** How did the flooding of the Nile River differ from the flooding of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers? How did the Egyptians use this to their advantage?
 - The floods in Mesopotamia were destructive and unpredictable, but the Nile’s were gentle and they usually knew when it was going to happen-
 - Both areas made surpluses of food so people could become artisans, merchants, and traders. Both economies grew as a result.
- **24.** Describe how the Nile River Valley helped the Egyptians developed into a civilization? (Hint: the process)
 - The Nile River allowed hunters and gatherers to settle in the Nile River Valley. They then learned to farm and domesticate animals. Eventually more than what was needed or a surplus was created and people were able to leave farming to work in other jobs (specialization). Traders took these goods to other civilizations, eventually a government was needed because of the growing population to organize the people, create laws and settle disputes.
- 25.** Where does Papyrus come from? From reed plants grown along the Nile River
- **26.** Who did the reading and writing for the Ancient Egyptians? Scribes
- **27.** Where was the capital of Egypt during the Old Kingdom? Memphis
- **28.** How many dynasties ruled ancient Egypt? 30
- **29.** What three time periods is Egypt’s history organized into? Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom

Life in Ancient Egypt- Pages 108-119

- **30.** How was the pharaoh both a political and a religious leader? Describe 2 traits of each.
 - the pharaoh was in charge of political laws and was the undisputed leader. They also were thought to be gods on earth and were in charge of religious ceremonies
- **31.** What type of religion did the Egyptians practice? polytheism

- **32.** Who were the following deities (gods): Re, Hapi, Osiris, Isis, Anubis, and Aton?
 - **Re- Sun God**
 - **Hapi – River God**
 - **Osiris – world of the dead**
 - **Isis – world of the dead, magic (Osiris’s wife)**
 - **Anubis – god of mummification**
 - **Aton – sun God (under Amenhotep IV or Akhenaton’s rule)**
- **33.** Use the following words to describe Egypt’s religious beliefs: afterlife, Book of the Dead, embalming, mummification, and pyramids.
 - **The Egyptians believed that the after-life was going to be better than their life on earth...They embalmed their dead and mummified their bodies in order to try and preserve the body for eternity. This was all outlined in a book called the “Book of the Dead”(a guidebook of spells and prayers to get to the afterlife and live with the god Osiris). To keep the body safe from robbers, floods and wild animals the bodies of many Old Kingdom pharaohs were placed within pyramids.**
- **34.** Describe the construction of the pyramids (who first engineered them and the challenges of building them).
 - **The Pyramids were large tombs built for Egyptian pharaohs. An engineer named Imhotep designed them. It took many men (thousands) and many years (about 20) to build them. Each stone weighed about 5,000 lbs.**
- **35.** The *Great Pyramid of Egypt* was built for this pharaoh.
 - **The “Great Pyramid” was the largest and was built for a King named **Khufu**.**
- **36.** Describe the social groups of ancient Egypt.
 - **The Upper Class lived in elegant lush homes, dressed in white linen, wore make up and jewelry and had servants- The middle class was made up of people who owned businesses and were skilled workers, artisans, and scribes. They lived in smaller homes and dressed more simply. The lower class were farmers and unskilled workers. Some were slaves. They worked on land owned by the wealthy and paid rent. They lived in one room mud bricks houses. They cooked on rooftops.**

Egypt’s Empire Pages 120-127

- **37.** What started the Middle Kingdom in ancient Egypt? The capital was moved to a city called? Describe the “Golden Age” of Egyptian history.
 - **A new dynasty of pharaohs came to power, this began a period of peace and order.**
 - **Thebes**
 - **The golden age described a time where the arts flourished and many monuments and temples were constructed. Pyramids were no longer built and instead pharaohs, bodies were buried in limestone cliffs carved into the mountains (valley of the kings)**

- **38.** Describe how the Hyksos influenced Egypt. What ruler started the New Kingdom?
 - The Hyksos invaded and controlled part of Egypt for a time. A pharaoh named Ahmose rose up and defeated the Hyksos using chariots. His reign started the New Kingdom
 - Ahmose
- **39.** Describe Hatshepsut's and Thutmose III's reign as pharaohs of Egypt.
 - Hatshepsut was a one of the few woman pharaohs of Egypt. She expanded trade and Egypt did very well as her ruler. She ruled peacefully and worked with other civilizations to prosper. Thutmose III may have killed his step mother Hatshepsut when she refused to let him become pharaoh. While he was pharaoh he ruled against to Hatshepsut's beliefs. He conquered other civilizations to expand Egypt. (350 cities)
- **40.** How did the Phoenicians influence the Ancient Egyptians?
 - They traded with them for weapons, ivory, incense, lumber/trees and gold. They invented the alphabet so they could communicate with the Egyptians
- **41.** What made Amenhotep IV (Akhenaton) and Tutankhamen (King Tut) unusual pharaohs?
 - Amenhotep tried to change Egypt's religion to be monotheistic. He introduced a new god named Aton and changed his name to Akhenaton. Egypt's people rejected his ideas and declined under his rule. King Tut became pharaoh at a young age and reversed many of Amenhotep's laws. When his tomb was found in 1922, all of the gold and treasures he was buried with were still with him. This was an extremely rare discovery.
- **42.** Describe Ramses II accomplishments and discuss why Egypt declined.
 - Ramses II expanded Egypt through conquest. Egypt did well under his rule. He also built a monument to Egypt's pharaohs called the Temple of Karnak. When he died, Egypt became weak and the Nubians controlled part of Egypt. Eventually they were completely conquered by the Assyrians.