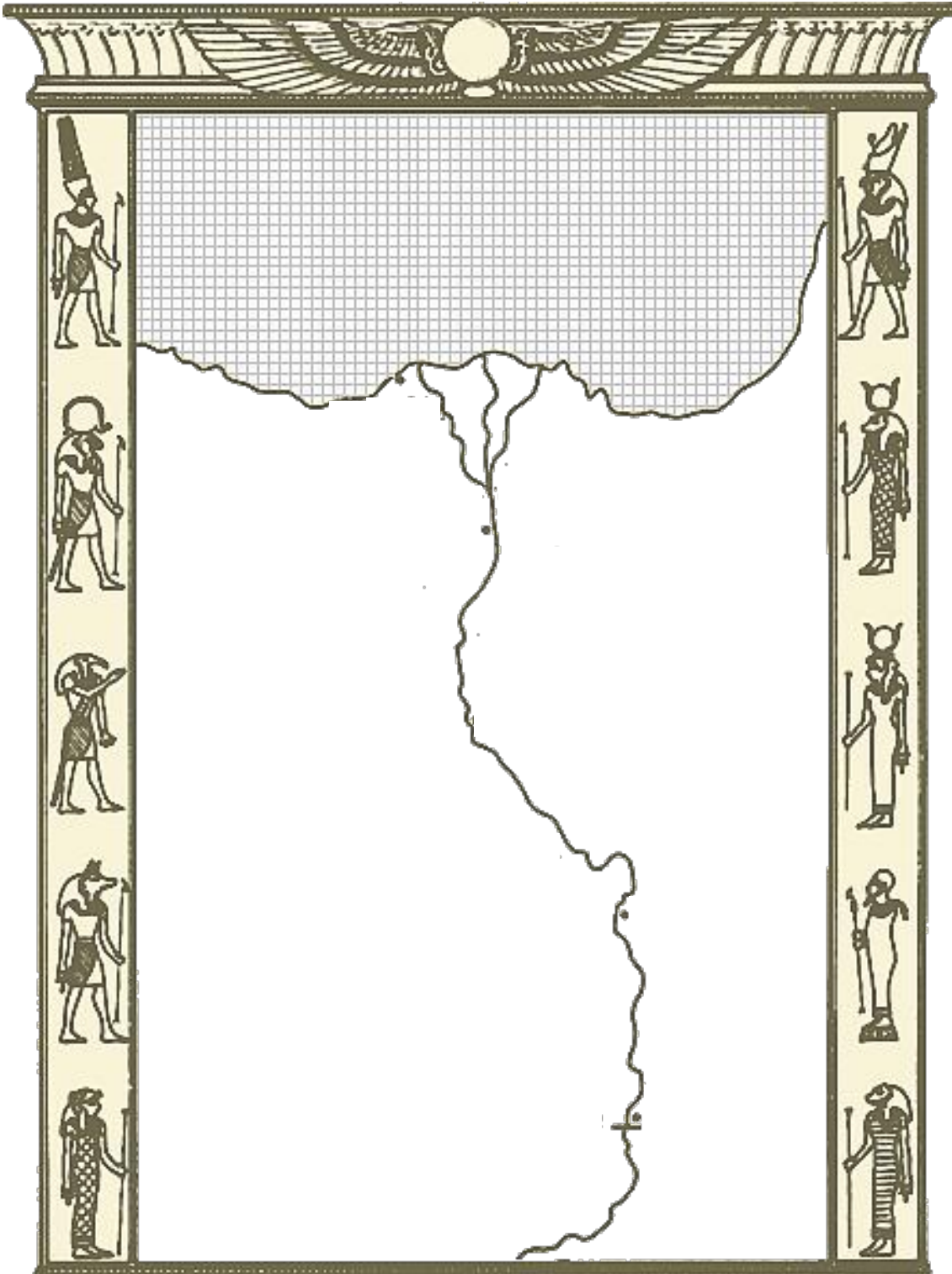


Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____



Directions:
Label the items in this column on the map.

Mediterranean Sea

[35.603719, 18.808594](#)
[35°36'13"N 18°48'30"E](#)

Nile River

[26.853906, 31.440919](#)
[26°51'14.06"N 31°26'27.31"E](#)

River Current

Wind Direction

Upper Egypt

Lower Egypt

Nile Delta

[30.900000, 31.116667](#)
[30°54'0"N 31°7'0"E](#)

Alexandria

[31.214167, 29.885000](#)
[31°12'51"N 29°53'6"E](#)

Giza / Cairo

[30.016667, 31.216667](#)
[30°1'0"N 31°13'0"E](#)

Land of the Living

Land of the Dead

Memphis / Saqqara

[29.844667, 31.250917](#)
[29°50'40.8"N 31°15'3.3"E](#)

Thebes / Luxor (Karnak)

[25.699583, 32.638844](#)
[25°41'58"N 32°38'19"E](#)

First Cataract

[24.068511, 32.8707](#)
[24°4'6.64"N 32°52'14.52"E](#)

Elephantine Island

[24.078000, 32.878000](#)
[24°4'40.8"N 32°52'40.8"E](#)

Kush (Nubia)

Meroë

[16.564039, 33.436586](#)
[16°33'50.54"N 33°26'11.71"E](#)

↓ ↓ Just for fun, use Google Earth or Google Maps to view the sites listed below. ↓ ↓

Step Pyramid

[29.871267, 31.216394](#)
[29°52'16.56"N 31°12'59.02"E](#)

Red Pyramid

[29.808658, 31.206069](#)
[29°48'31.17"N 31°12'21.85"E](#)

Bent Pyramid

[29.790275, 31.209158](#)
[29°47'24.99"N 31°12'32.97"E](#)

Great Pyramid

[29.979017, 31.134222](#)
[29°58'44.46"N 31°8'3.20"E](#)

The Sphinx

[29.975275, 31.137564](#)
[29°58'30.99"N 31°8'15.23"E](#)

Luxor Temple / Temple of Karnak

[25.699583, 32.638844](#)
[25°41'58.50"N 32°38'19.84"E](#)

The Temple of Isis at Philae

[24.025278, 32.884167](#)
[24°1'31.00"N 32°53'3.00"E](#)

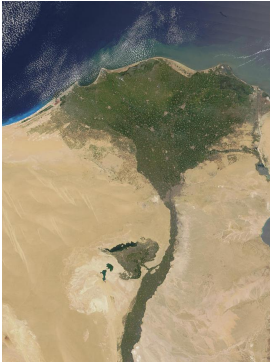
Valley of the Kings

[25.734537, 32.597519](#)
[25°44'4.33"N 32°35'51.07"E](#)

Valley of the Queens

[25.740993, 32.608967](#)
[25°44'27.57"N 32°36'32.28"E](#)

Section 1 – Geography and Ancient Egypt



The Gift of the Nile

Why would some say that the Nile brought life to Egypt? _____

Nile facts:

- _____ river in the world

-begins in _____ and runs _____ miles north to the _____ Sea

Egypt included two regions _____, also called _____ and _____, also called _____ because of the Nile's northerly flow.

Because the Nile runs through some rocky and hilly lands, it caused _____ or _____ to form.

-the first cataract marks the _____

In Lower Egypt, the Nile divides into several branches that flow into the _____ . These branches formed a _____, or a _____

- 2/3 of Egypt's fertile farmland is located _____

Egypt was mostly desert, but the Nile would flood...how? _____

When the Nile flooded it would coat the surrounding areas with _____, making it ideal for _____

Without flooding of the Nile what would have happened to Egypt's people?



Civilization Develops Along the Nile

What did Egypt and Mesopotamia have in common?

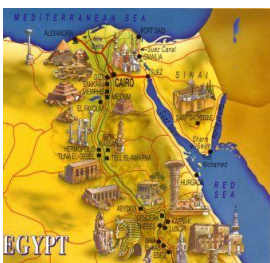
- 1.
- 2.

Egyptians grew _____ along with _____ and raised _____

What natural barriers made it hard to invade Egypt?

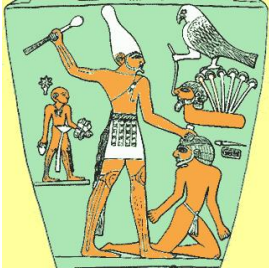
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Villages grew strong and banded together developing two kingdoms; _____ and _____



Archaic Period
3100 – 2686 BC

Uniting Upper and Lower Egypt



Kings Unify Egypt

The king of Lower Egypt ruled from a town called _____.
The king wore _____ to symbolize his authority.

The king of Upper Egypt ruled from a town called _____.
The king wore _____ to symbolize his authority.

Rising to power in Upper Egypt, who wanted to unify Upper and Lower Egypt?

Historians believe Menes to be the first _____, or

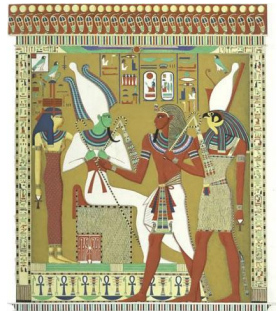
Menes also started Egypt's first _____, or

Where was Menes new capital city and what was it called? _____

Section 2 – The Old Kingdom Period

Old Kingdom Period
2686 – 2181 BC

Construction of the pyramids begins



Early Egyptian Society

The first and second dynasties ruled Egypt for about four centuries; when the third dynasty rose to power, the _____ began, which was _____

In their political system, Egyptians believed that the pharaoh was both _____ and _____

Who held absolute power over all the land and people in Egypt? _____

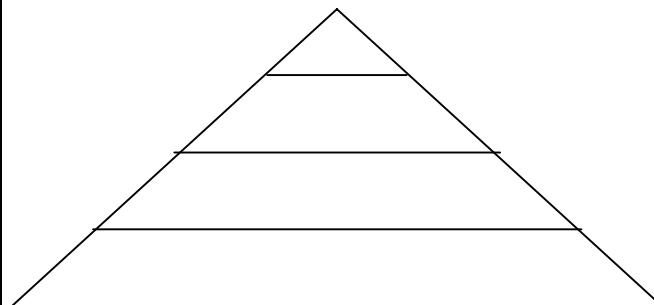
What were some responsibilities of the pharaoh?

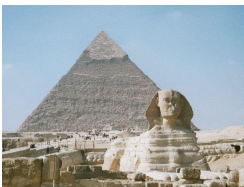
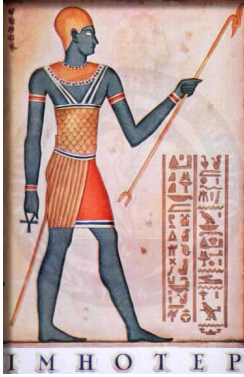
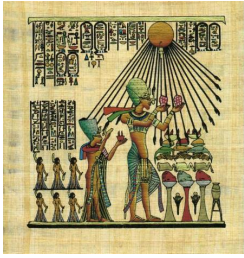
- 1.
- 2.

To help carry out all the duties of the pharaoh, he would hire _____, which was usually _____

Who was Khufu? _____
-best known for _____

Fill in the triangle for the social structure of Egypt below along with descriptions of each level.





Which class contained most of the Egyptian population? _____

Egypt began trading with its neighbors during this Kingdom. Name the place and name the item(s) that were traded.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Religion and Egyptian Life

Egyptians had a strong religious _____, worshipping many _____.

Egyptians built temples to the gods all over the kingdom, why?

What were the four major gods Egyptians worshipped?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Much of Egyptian religion focused on the _____, or

Egyptians believed that the afterlife stemmed from their idea of _____, or a person's life force. When a person died, his or her ka left the body to become a _____; however ka remained linked to the _____ and could not leave the burial site and had all the same needs as when that person was _____

To fulfill ka's needs people filled tombs with _____, which could include: _____

Egyptians believed that the body had to be prepared for the _____ before it could be buried. So Egyptians would _____ the body.

Embalming allowed bodies to _____ as mummies, or _____.

Did everyone have a mummy made? Yes/No Why? _____

The Pyramids

What were most pyramids built for? _____

The Great Pyramid of Khufu took more than 2 million limestone blocks to build. Historians still aren't sure exactly how the Egyptians did it but they definitely used _____, application of knowledge for practical purposes.

The size of pyramids was a symbol of what _____

Making a pharaoh's spirit happy was a way to ensure _____

Section 3 – The Middle and New Kingdom Periods

1st Intermediate Period

2181 – 1991 BC

Political Chaos



At the end of the Old Kingdom _____ and _____ of the pharaohs declined.

What other two problems occurred during the end of the Old Kingdom?

- 1.
- 2.

The time between the Old and Middle Kingdom was a period of chaos with no central ruler. _____ was disrupted, _____ declined, people suffered _____ and _____.

Political Chaos → Two Capitals

- Northern Egypt → ruled at Memphis
- Southern Egypt → ruled at Thebes

Middle Kingdom Period

1991 – 1786 BC

Recovery and political stability

Eventually a powerful pharaoh named _____ united all of Egypt.

This period of order and stability is known as _____.

Toward the end of the Middle Kingdom, Egypt started falling apart again. Fill out the timeline of events below that led to the end of the Middle Kingdom and explain.

_____ 1700sBC _____ 1500s BC _____

2nd Intermediate Period

1786 – 1567 BC

Hyksos Invasion

Hyksos

- invaders from Southwest Asia; Egyptian army lacked technology such as chariots and high-power bows



New Kingdom Period

1567 – 1085 BC

The height of Egypt's power and glory – Egypt's "Golden Age"



Who rose to power at the beginning of the New Kingdom? _____

What brought great wealth to Egypt at this time? _____

What was the Egyptian's plan to stop future invaders? _____

What happened as a result? _____

What made Egypt rich? _____

Looking at the map on page 98, New Kingdom Egypt extended geographically from where to where? _____

As the Egyptian empire expanded, so did _____.

What ruler worked to increase Egyptian trade? _____

What is she most known for? _____

One of Egypt's greatest battles was when _____ was ruling, and it was against _____.



How did they eventually solve their 'issues'? _____
 Then they became _____

Who invaded Egypt from the west? _____

Who invaded Egypt by sailing into southwest Asia and put up a good fight but never conquered the Egyptians? _____

Shortly after the invasions of the Hittites and Sea Peoples, the New Kingdom _____ and Egypt fell into a period of _____

Work and Daily Life

As population increases, societies become _____
 then people are able to _____

Other than priests and government officials no one was higher than _____

Job description: 1.
 2.
 3.
 4.

Below the scribes were the _____

Job description: 1.
 2.

Architects and Artists

Job description: 1.
 2.
 3.

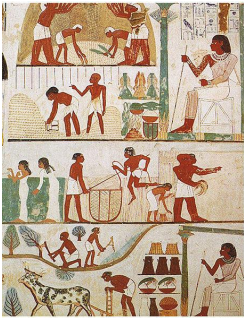
Egypt created a _____ after the Middle Kingdom.
 -soldiers received _____ as payment and could keep _____
 and could be promoted to _____

The majority of Egyptian population included _____

Job description: 1.
 2.

Slaves – had some _____ and in some cases could _____

Unlike most women in the ancient world, Egyptian women had _____
 Such as _____



Section 4 – Egyptian Achievements



In your notes, make a chart similar to the one below, and use chapter 4, section 4 to fill out the chart with the key details presented in the textbook about the topics.

Writing	Architecture	Art

Section 5 – Ancient Kush

Libyan Period
1085 – 724 BC
Libyan Invasion

Libyans

- Libya is west of Egypt; Egypt is divided and becomes dependant on the Libyans (1085 BC)

Kushite
(Nubian) Period
724 – 660 BC

Kushite (Nubian)
Invasion



Geography of Early Nubia

South of Egypt, a group of people settled in the region we now call _____.

The Africans first great kingdom in this region was known as _____.

Today, Nubia is mostly desert, but in ancient times it was: _____

Crops they grew were: _____

Who became village leaders? _____

The capital of Kush was _____

What kept Kush safe for many years from invaders? _____

Kush and Egypt

At first, Kush and Egypt helped each other prosper by _____

Egypt felt threatened by Kush because of their growing wealth due to trade. So, pharaoh _____ sent an army to take Kush around 1500BC.

The result of this attack was _____

Effects of Conquest were _____

How did Kush regain control of their land? _____

Kush's second capital was _____ because their first one (Kerma) was destroyed by Egypt.

What was the name of the Kushite king that captured Egypt? _____

His son, _____ then continued attacks on Egypt.

After Piankhi died, his brother _____ took control of the Kingdom later declaring himself pharaoh. This declaration became known as the 25th dynasty, or _____ in Egypt.

What did Kushites do to restore Egyptian culture? _____

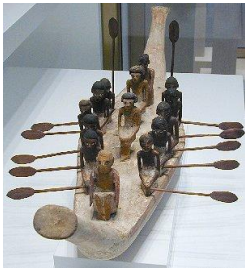
Did Egyptian culture thrive? Yes or No

The _____ army from _____ ended Kushite rule.

Later Kush

How did Kush once again become a powerful country? _____

Kush's economic center during this period was _____



What was found at this capital city? _____

Describe Kush's expansion of trade, culture, and women in society.

What caused the decline of Kush?

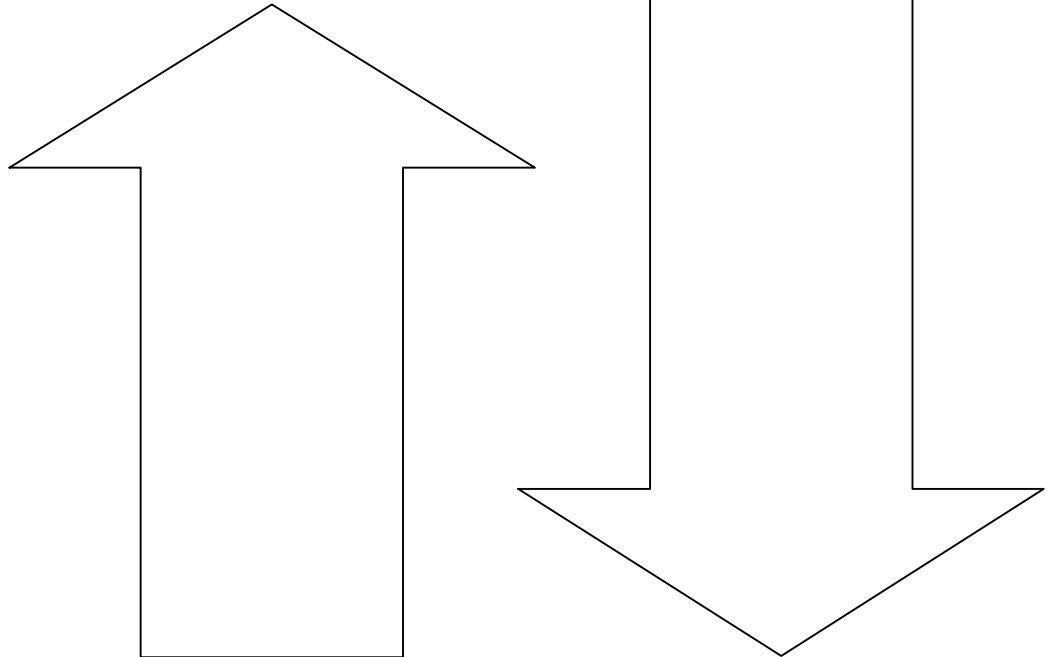
What new kingdom grew wealthy from trade as Kush declined? _____

Who finally took over Kush and what religion were they?

In the arrows below, write down some examples of things that helped Kush rise in power and some things that contributed to the fall of Kush.

The Rise of Kush

The Fall of Kush



Assyrian Period
660 – 525 BC
Assyrian Invasion

Assyrians

- King Ashurbanipal of Assyria conquers Egypt and begins a period of rule (656 – 525 BC)

Persian Period
525 – 332 BC
Egypt is never again independent

Cambyses

- son of Cyrus the Great of Persia; conquers Egypt (525 BC)

Nectanebo II

- last truly Egyptian pharaoh who gains temporary independence from Persia (404 – 343 BC)

Greek Period
332 BC – AD 30
Alexander spreads Greek culture

Alexander the Great

- consults the oracle at Siwa and learns that he is the son of Zeus-Ammon; conquers Egypt and becomes pharaoh; builds the Lighthouse at Pharos and the Library of Alexandria

Ptolemy

- one of Alexander's generals, he is put in charge of Egypt as Alexander moves on to other conquests

Roman Period
AD 30 – 261
Egypt becomes a Roman province

Cleopatra

- Greek queen of Egypt; descended from Ptolemy; commits suicide rather than be taken prisoner by Octavian (later known as Augustus Caesar); She was Egypt's last pharaoh and Egypt became Roman province