

EGYPT

3100 BC - 30 BC

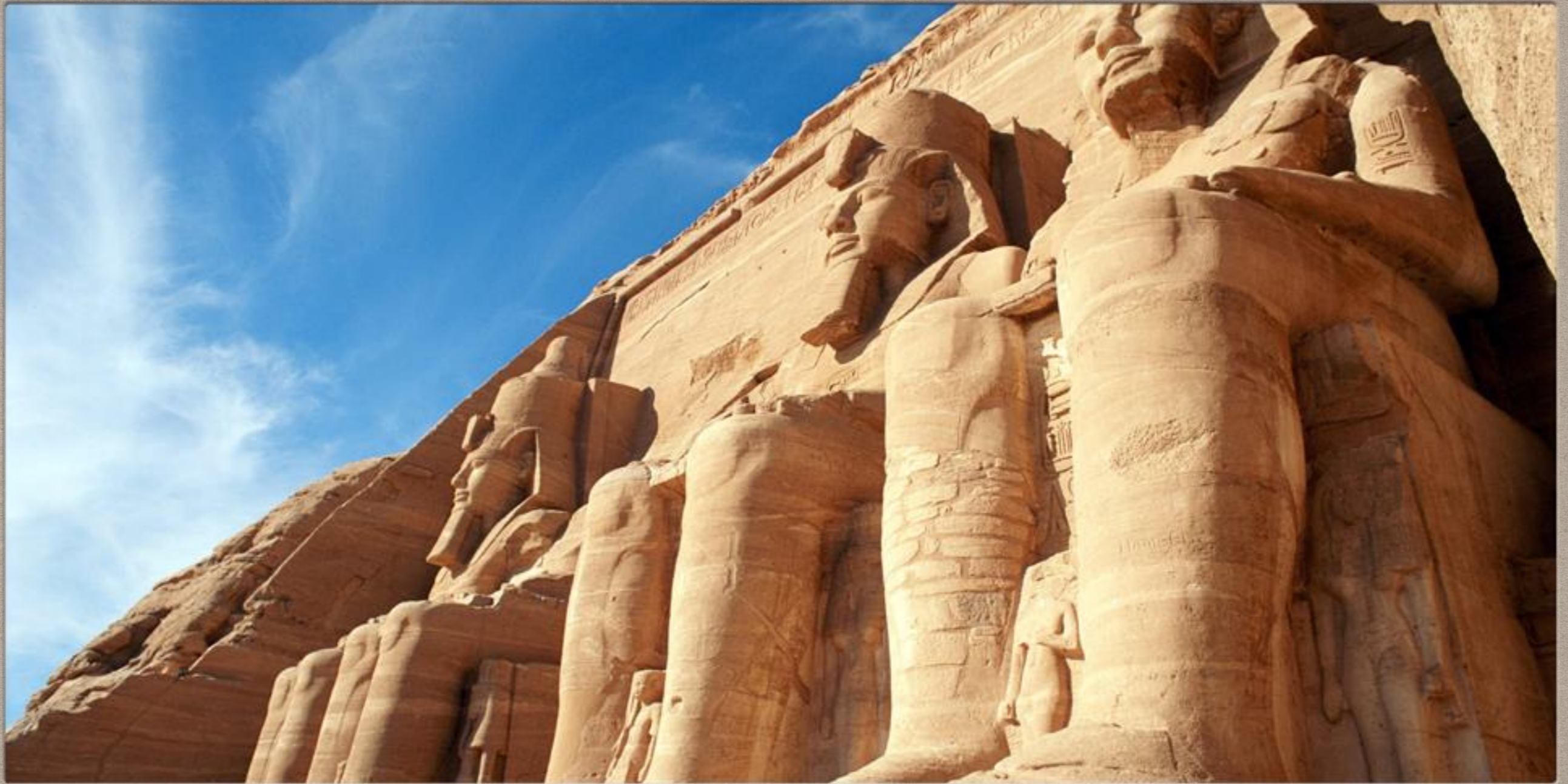


THE NILE RIVER

HOW DID THEY DEVELOP LARGE CITIES?

- Settled near the Nile River (+4,000 miles long)
 - trade
 - irrigation
 - flooding (for crops)
 - transport building materials
 - communication
- Egypt was protected (surrounded by desert)
- Watch: [Uses of the Nile River](#)





3100 BC- 30 BC



Specialized Workers

- specialized work was passed down from father to son*
- merchants, artisans, scribes*
- smaller group than Mesopotamia*



COMPLEX INSTITUTIONS

- Religion
 - Polytheistic
 - Sun- source of life
 - Egyptian Pharaoh (“Son of Re”) was earthly form of supreme Sun god
 - Humans had 2 bodies
 - Physical bodu
 - Spiritual body -“*ka*”
 - Mummify and preserve body so *ka* can recognize body and return



GOVERNMENT

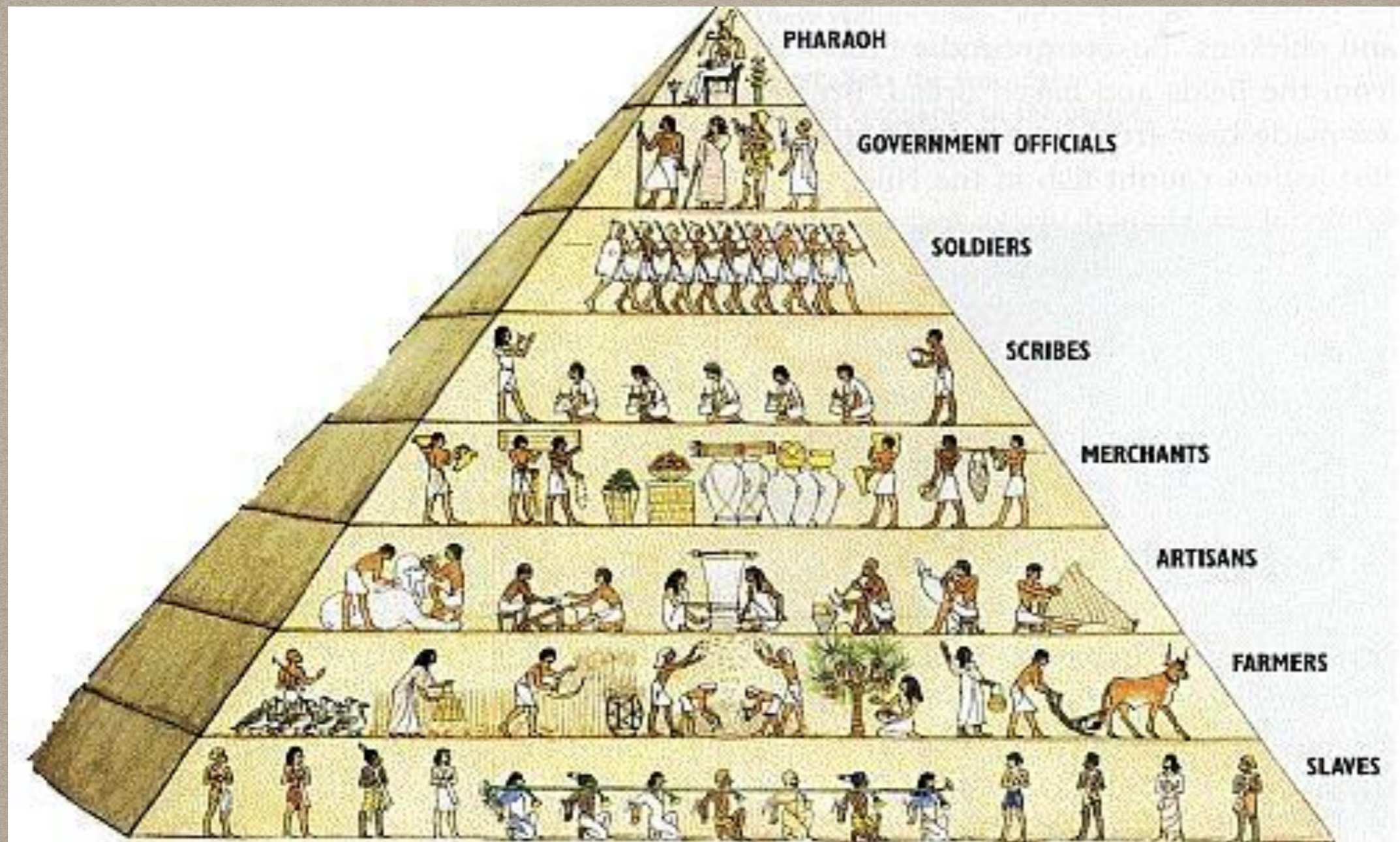


-led by pharaoh (had absolute power- owned all land, people and possessions

Pharaohs passed rule to eldest son

-had a bureaucracy- an administration organization with officials

-divided land into 42 provinces and had governors in charge of each



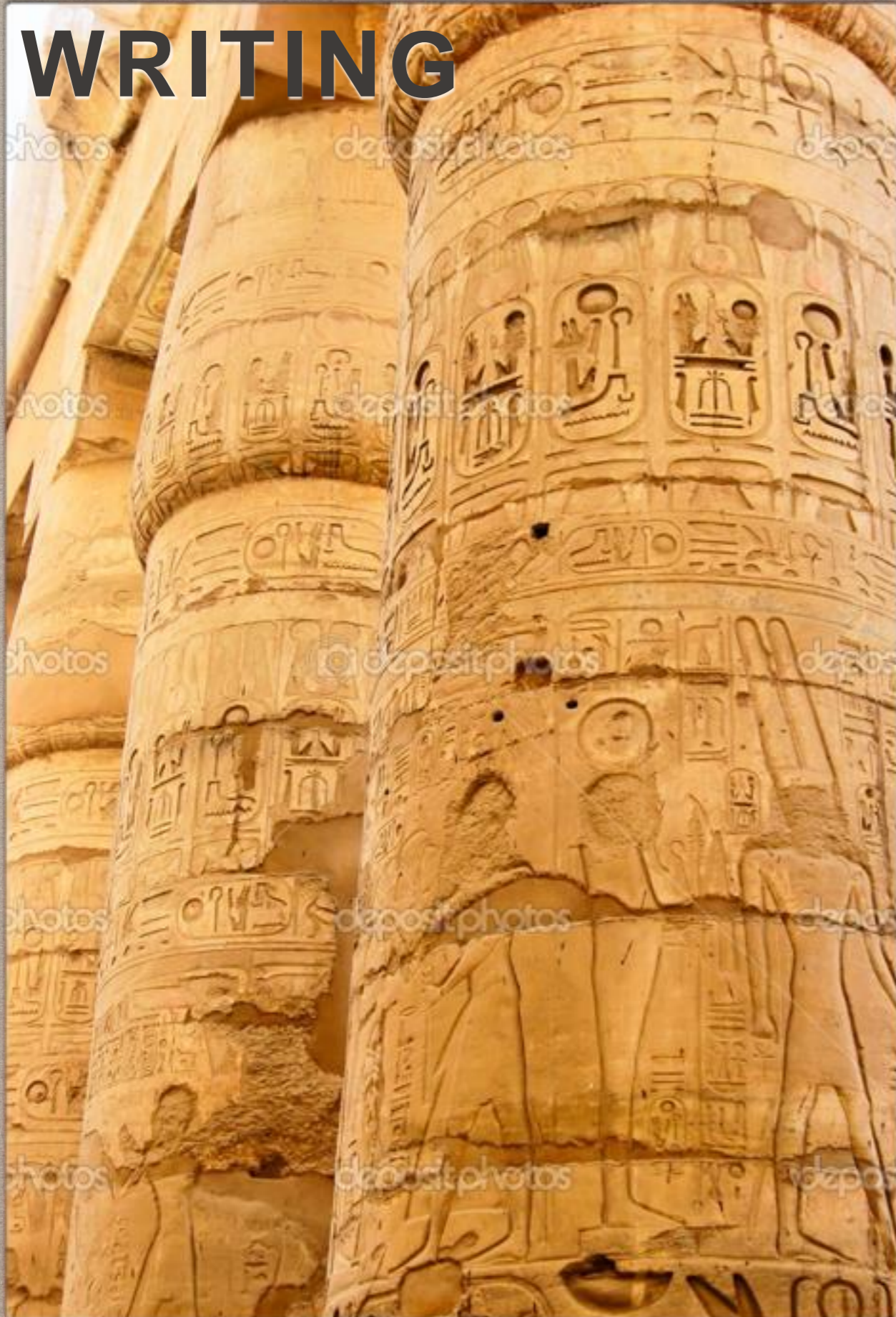
SOCIAL STRUCTURE

UPPER CLASS: PHARAOH, NOBLES, PRIESTS

MIDDLE CLASS: ARTISANS, MERCHANTS, SCRIBES, TAX COLLECTORS























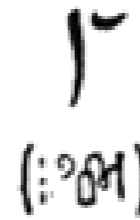
LOWER CLASS: PEASANTS, FARMERS, SLAVES

WRITING



Hieroglyphics
first used on stone then
papyrus
-used in temple walls
and tombs
-[pictures represented
words

Hieratic script
-used for daily needs
-record keeping
-business
transactions
-similar but easier
and shorter

Hieroglyphic		Hieroglyphic Book Hand	Hieratic		Demotic
					
					
					
					 (: 201)
2700-2600 B. C.	ca. 1500 B. C.	ca. 1500 B. C.	ca. 1900 B. C.	ca. 200 B. C.	400-100 B. C.



TECHNOLOGY AND ARTS

Pyramids/temples

Math- Calculate area & volume

365 Day Calendar

Medical- treated fractures, wounds & disease

Gold, silver, copper tools

EGYPT'S HISTORY IS DIVIDED INTO 3 DIFFERENT MAJOR PERIODS

- Old Kingdom (2700 BC - 2200 BC)
- Middle Kingdom (2055 BC- 1650 BC)
- New Kingdom (1550 BC- 1070 BC)



OLD KINGDOM



- encompassed Upper & Lower Egypt
- Started with King Menes
- Brought wealth through copper mining and trade
- 1st Dynasty- a dynasty is a family of ruler whose right to rule is passed within the family



• Built the Great Pyramids and Great Sphinx

MIDDLE KINGDOM

- “Age of Stability”
- Ruled mostly in Thebes and Memphis
- Pharaohs cared more for the people (public works, welfare)
- Created a canal from Nile River to Red Sea
- Ended with invasion of Hyksos, people from western Asian who had horse drawn chariots, bronze and bows
- Egypt lacked technological advancements
- Hyksos ruled for 150
- Egyptians learned to use bronze, farming tools, weapons and military skills from Hyksos and then took their empire back



NEW KINGDOM



- Built temples
- Hatshepsut- 1st woman pharaoh - built great temple near Thebes
- Her nephew, her successor, conquered much land
- Akhenaten- changed many of the gods
 - -1st monotheist - believed in one god
 - Many Egyptians were upset and it weakened the empire
- Later, King Tutankhamen (King Tut- “boy king”) restored original gods
 - Regardless, empire weakened and Egypt began to be invaded by Nubia, Persians, Macedonians
- Cleopatra tried to reestablish independence but became too involved in Rome which led to her suicide and defeat.
- Egypt became a province of Rome