

2.4: Ancient Egypt

Learning Target & Success Criteria:

I can map the geography of Ancient _____ and analyze how the _____ River shaped the development of Egyptian civilization by completing my interactive notes and scoring an ___% or higher on my mastery check.

Egypt's Geography

- Ancient Egypt was located along the _____ River Valley with yearly _____ to provide fertile soil for planting and surrounded by vast deserts to provide for _____ from invasion
- The Nile River, the longest river in _____, flows north with natural rocky barriers called cataracts which separated _____ Egypt in the south and Lower Egypt in the _____



3 Kingdoms of Egypt

- _____ Kingdom - 2700 – 2200 BCE
- _____ Kingdom - 2050 – 1800 BCE
- _____ Kingdom - 1550 – 1100 BCE

Old Kingdom {2700 – 2200 BCE}

- Known as the “_____ Age”
- Highly organized government ruled by powerful _____
- Prosperous, stable, many advancements in architecture, _____, and art
- Pharaohs had pyramids built as _____ to symbolize their eternal power and belief in an afterlife

Hieroglyphics

- Development of _____, likely based on Sumerian script, around 3200 BCE marks a milestone in evolution of written communication
- Began as _____ symbols to record agricultural production and mark property boundaries
- Developed into complex _____ system with ideograms (symbols to represent ideas or concepts) and phonetic signs (symbols that represent _____ in an oral language)
- Typically inscribed on temple walls, in tombs, and on _____ scrolls to preserve and pass on religious, historical, and governmental information



Decline of the Old Kingdom

- Upper and Lower Egypt had _____ and was ruled by a pharaoh with absolute power and considered a _____ ruler
- Pharaoh's appointed _____ to run the government as well as _____ to govern the different regions of Egypt
- Power struggles between nomarchs, _____, food shortages, and social _____ in Egypt led to political instability and the _____ of the Old Kingdom

Middle Kingdom {2050 – 1800 BCE}

- Pharaohs restore prosperity and _____, focusing on improving irrigation, agriculture, and the welfare of the people
- Sculptures, _____, tomb decoration, and other arts flourish during this time period
- Egyptian _____ and influence extend beyond its borders with _____ among neighboring regions
- The Cult of _____, the god of resurrection and the _____, grew with the belief that all people, regardless of social status, had the opportunity for an afterlife and had a lasting influence on Egyptian art, _____, and religious rituals
- The invasion of the _____, a neighboring region in Western Asia led to the collapse of the Middle Kingdom and temporarily _____ Upper and Lower Egypt rule again

New Kingdom {1550 – 1100 BCE}

- Prince Ahmose I got rid of the Hyksos and _____ Egypt under one ruler
- _____ advances and expansion were a focus and led to Egypt being a larger and stronger _____ in the area
- Pharaoh Akhenaten and his wife _____ were powerful rulers during this time, but their son, _____, would become one of the most famous Egyptian pharaohs of the New Kingdom



Decline of the New Kingdom

- Pharaohs like King Tut and _____, who was known for his military campaigns, left a legacy of wealth, _____ development, and political stability
- After Ramses II's reign, _____ struggles within the ruling elite as well as external threats of _____ which disrupted trade routes led to the decline of the New Kingdom and marked the _____ of the power and grandeur of Ancient Egypt