**Geography and Early Egypt**

**The Big Idea**

* The water and fertile soils of the Nile Valley allowed a great civilization to develop in Egypt.

**Main Ideas**

* Egypt was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because the Nile River was so important.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed after people began farming along the Nile.
* Strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unified all of Egypt.

**Main Idea 1:**

* The Nile River brought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Egypt and allowed it to thrive.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flooding of the Nile made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ possible.
* The Nile is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ river in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with a distance of over 4,000 miles.
* Ancient Egypt included two regions, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Upper Egypt, and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , Lower Egypt, region given their names by their relation to the Nile.
* At several points, the rough terrain caused **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, or rapids, to form.
* The Nile divided into several branches, forming a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area of land made from soil deposited by a river.
* Little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fell in the Egyptian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but the Nile \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every year, in the summer and fall.
* The Nile’s flooding coated the land around it with a rich \_\_\_\_\_\_ that made the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ideal for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Without the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, people could never have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Egypt.

**Main Idea 2: Civilization developed after people began farming along the Nile**

* The Nile provided both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and fertile soil for farming.
* Egypt’s location offered another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ barriers that made it hard to invade.

**Increased Food Production**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were built to carry water to fields of wheat, barley, fruits, and vegetables.
* The Nile allowed farmers to raise animals such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sheep.
* The river also provided many types of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to eat, and hunters trapped ducks and geese.

**Two Kingdoms**

* Protected from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the villages of Egypt eventually grew into two kingdoms.

-The desert was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to cross.

-The Mediterranean and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea kept enemies away.

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Nile made it hard to travel.

* The capital of Lower Egypt was called Pe, and the capital of Upper Egypt was called Nekhen.

**Main Idea 3: Strong kings unified all of Egypt.**

* According to tradition, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** rose to power in Upper Egypt and unified the two kingdoms by taking control of Lower Egypt and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a Lower Egyptian princess.
* Menes was probably Egypt’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pharaoh, or ruler.
* He also founded Egypt’s first **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, or series of rulers from the same family.

**Old Kingdom**

**The Big Idea:** Egyptian government and religion were closely connected during the Old Kingdom.

**Main Ideas**

* Life in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kingdom was influenced by pharaohs, roles in society, and trade.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shaped Egyptian life.
* The pyramids were built as huge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Egyptian pharaohs.

**Main Idea 1: Life in the Old Kingdom was influenced by pharaohs, roles in society, and trade.**

* The **Old Kingdom** was a period in which the Egyptians developed a system based on the belief that the pharaoh was both a king and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* As the population grew, social \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ appeared.
* Egypt began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods with its neighbors.

**Egyptian Society: Social classes**

* Pharaohs ruled Egypt as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Nobles were officials and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who helped run the government.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and craftspeople wrote and produced goods.
* Farmers, servants, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made up most of Egyptian society.

**Main Idea 2: Religion shaped Egyptian life.**

* The Egyptians had gods for nearly everything, including the sun, the sky, and the earth. These gods would often mix human and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms.
* Egyptian religion focused on the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, or life after death.
* They believed that when a person died, his or her *ka* left the body and became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* They developed embalming to preserve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and keep the link between the body and the spirit. The specially treated bodies wrapped in cloth were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



**The Middle and New Kingdoms**

**The Big Idea**: During the Middle and New Kingdoms, order and greatness were restored in Egypt.

**Main Ideas**

* The Middle Kingdom was a period of stable government between periods of disorder.
* The New Kingdom was the peak of Egyptian trade and military power, but their greatness did not last.
* Work and daily life were different among Egypt’s social classes.

**Main Idea 1:
 The Middle Kingdom was a period of stable government between periods of disorder.**

* Following a period of competition for power between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kingdom began.
* Egypt fell into disorder around 1750 BC. A group called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invaded and ruled the region for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.
* The Egyptians fought back, and Ahmose of Thebes declared himself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and drove the Hyksos out of Egypt, beginning the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kingdom.

**Main Idea 2: The New Kingdom was the peak of Egyptian trade and military power, but their greatness did not last.**

* Fearing future \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Egyptians took control of all possible invasion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the kingdom.
* Egypt took over vast lands and was the leading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power in the area.
* Egypt became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it conquered.

**Growth and Effects of Trade**

* Conquests brought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into contact with distant lands, and **trade routes**, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ followed by traders, developed.
* **Queen Hatshepsut** encouraged trade and used the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to support the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and architecture.
* Led by **Ramses the Great**, Egypt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invaders for many years, leaving their empire diminished.

**Main Idea 3: Work and daily life were different among Egypt’s social classes.**

* The complex society required people to take on many different kinds of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life was very important in Egyptian society, and most Egyptians lived in their own homes.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had many legal rights, including owning property, making **contracts**, and divorcing their husbands.

**Egyptian Jobs**

* **Scribes:** Few people were more respected than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They did not have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taxes, and many became wealthy.
* **Artisans, Artists, and Architects**: These jobs required advanced \_\_\_\_\_ and were also very admired in Egypt.
* **Merchants and Traders**: Although trade was important, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ held these positions. Some had to travel very long distances to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods.

**Additional Egyptian Jobs**

* **Soldiers:** Egypt created a permanent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that offered soldiers a chance to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in social \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and receive land as payment.
* **Farmers and Other Peasants**: This group made up the vast majority of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They grew crops to support their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to pay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **Slaves**: Slaves were usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of war. They had some legal rights, however.

**Egyptian Achievements**

**The Big Idea**: **The Egyptians made lasting achievements in writing, architecture, and art.**

**Main Ideas**

* **Egyptian writing used hieroglyphics.**
* **Egypt’s great temples were lavishly decorated.**
* **Egyptian art filled tombs.**

**Main Idea 1: Egyptian writing used hieroglyphics.**

* Hieroglyphics was the Egyptian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.
* Egyptians learned to write hieroglyphics on **papyrus**, a long-lasting,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-like material made from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Scribes wrote on papyrus using brushes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Historians learned how to read hieroglyphics after discovering the **Rosetta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** written in three languages.

-Hieroglyphics

-A later form of Egyptian (Demotic)

-Greek

Be able to identify on a map:

* The Nile
* Upper Egypt
* Lower Egypt
* Red Sea
* Mediterranean Sea
* Nile Delta
* Sinai Peninsula
* Nubia
* Kush
* Western Desert
* Eastern Desert
* Giza



 

