

Name: _____

Ancient Egypt Time Periods

Flipped Video #2 Notes

Early Dynastic Period: Around 3100 B.C. Menes rose to power in Upper Egypt. He wanted to unite Upper and Lower Egypt. Therefore, Menes invaded Lower Egypt. He then married a princess from Lower Egypt to strengthen his control. Many historians consider Menes to be the first _____.

A _____ is a title used by the rulers of Ancient Egypt. Menes also founded the first _____.

A _____ means a series of rulers from the same family.

Egypt's first dynasty was a _____. A theocracy is a government ruled by religious leaders such as priests or a monarch who was thought to be divine (sent by a God). Eventually, rivals challenged Egypt's first dynasty for power. The challengers took over Egypt and created the 2nd dynasty. Over Egypt's history there would be 30 dynasties who would rule Egypt.

Old Kingdom: The Old kingdom was a period in Egyptian History that lasted about 500 years (2700-2200 B.C.). During the Old Kingdom Egyptians continued to develop their political system. The system they developed was based on their belief that pharaoh was sent by the Gods to help manage and control Egypt. This meant that pharaoh had absolute power in Egypt. The Old Kingdom was a time of peace in Egypt. Therefore, major construction projects were created. _____

_____ and the _____ in Giza were created. Hieroglyphics were standardized. Hieroglyphics were the Egyptians system of writing using pictures and symbols to represent letters and words. The Old Kingdom ended when nobles began to compete for control of Egypt.

Egyptian Society: By the end of The Old Kingdom, Egypt had a population of 2 million people. As the population grew social classes developed. The Egyptian social hierarchy went as follows;

(Hint: Draw a picture of the Egyptian Social Hierarchy below)

Egyptians believed that a well-ordered society would keep their kingdom _____.

Middle Kingdom: At the end of The Old Kingdom the wealth and power of the pharaohs declined. Nobles gained control of Egypt for 160 years. This meant that Egypt had no central ruler. Around 2050 B.C. a powerful pharaoh (Mentuhotep II) regained control and united Egypt once again. His rule began The Middle Kingdom which was a period of order and stability in Egypt that lasted to about 1750 B.C. During The Middle Kingdom, Egypt became an international power by conquering Nubia and expanding trade routes. The Middle Kingdom comes to an _____ when a group of people from Southwest Asia called the Hyksos gain control of Lower Egypt.

New Kingdom: In the mid 1500s B.C., Ahmose of Thebes declared himself King and drove out the Hyksos. This marked the start of the _____. The New Kingdom is a time period where Egypt reached the height of its power and glory. After Hyksos invasion, Egyptian leaders feared future invasions. Therefore, they took control of all the possible invasion routes into Egypt. Egypt began to become an empire with its military victories over Syria, the kingdom of Kush and Nubia. These conquests made Egypt rich in _____ and _____. The New Kingdom was eventually conquered by the Assyrians.

Famous Pharaohs During The New Kingdom:

- **Queen Hatshepsut:** her husband died at a young age. She then took power and increased trade. She would dress like a man and call herself king because people did not think women should _____.
- **Amenhotep IV:** Attempted to impose monotheism in _____.
- **Ramses II (Ramses The Great):** Strong military leader who greatly _____ the size of his kingdom. He signed a treaty with the Hittites.

Egyptian Religion: Egyptians were polytheistic. They built _____ to their gods all over their kingdom. Temples would collect payment from worshippers and the government. This allowed temples to grow. Much of the Egyptian religion focused on the afterlife or life after death. They believed in their idea of _____. Ka was a person's life force. They believed when a person died his or her Ka left their body and became a spirit. The Ka, however, was linked to the body and could not leave the burial site. Therefore, to fulfill the Ka's needs people would be buried with objects like furniture, clothing, jewelry, and weapons. Relatives of the dead were expected to bring food and drink to the tomb so that the Ka would not go hungry or thirsty. Egyptians believed that the body had to be preserved after _____. Therefore, they developed a method called embalming. They would preserve the bodies as _____. Only Egypt's wealthy could afford to have mummies made. If a family could not afford mummification process then they would bury their dead in a shallow grave at the edge of the desert. The hot, dry sand would preserve the bodies naturally.

Egyptian Achievements:

- They created a writing system called hieroglyphics (600 symbols)
- They created _____ which was a long-lasting paper-like material made from reeds.
- They created _____. Rosetta Stone was a stone slab engraved with hieroglyphics. It was discovered in 1799 by a French soldier. It allowed for historians to be able to read Egyptian hieroglyphics.