

Chapter 5

EGYPT

5.1

THE NILE RIVER





Crete

Meso
potamia

Egypt

Indian
Ocean



Valley Civilization

- ◎ Ideal because of its resources
- ◎ 5000 BC- hunters & gatherers moved in

Nile River Valley

- ◎ Nile River is longest river in the world
 - 4,145 miles long
 - Stretched from central Africa to Mediterranean Sea
 - Only major river that runs from south to north.
- ◎ Nile River often called the “lifeblood”, “creator of all good”, or “The Gift” of Egypt.









Regions of Egypt

- ⦿ Ancient Egypt includes two regions:
- ⦿ Upper Egypt
 - Southern part
- ⦿ Lower Egypt
 - Northern part



The Nile

- ◎ Is two separate rivers at its source
- ◎ Blue Nile
 - Flows out of the mountains
- ◎ White Nile

Protection

◎ Cataracts:

- Prevent invasion from the South
- Rushing and swirling water was too difficult to travel.













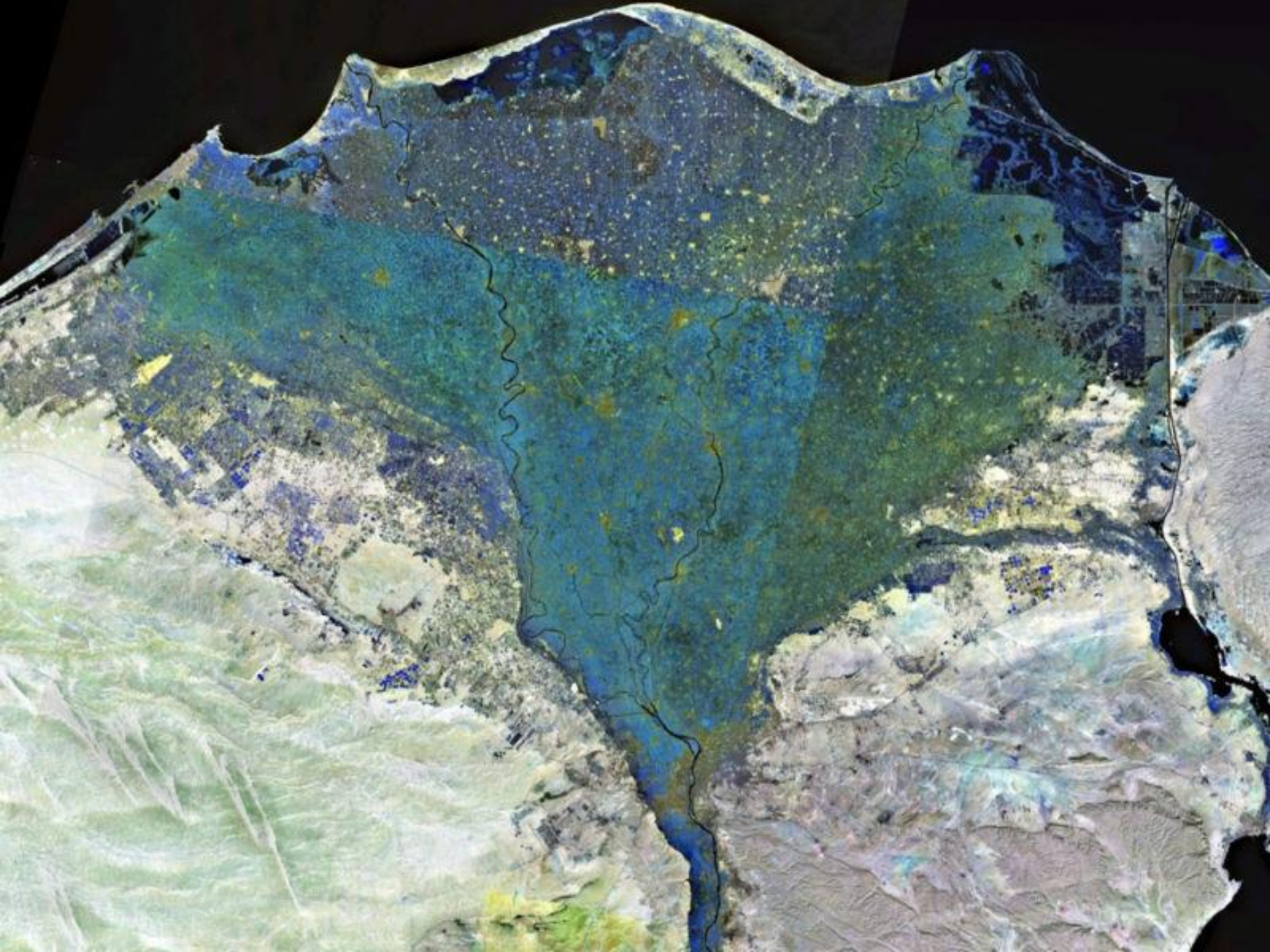
GEOGRAPHY OF EGYPT

Delta

- ⦿ Before Nile meets the Mediterranean Sea
 - Splits into many branches
- ⦿ Form fan-shaped area of fertile land called a delta



Nile River Valley, Egypt
Photograph courtesy Jacques Desclotres, MODIS Rapid Response Team, NASA/GSFC





Egypt

Mediterranean Sea

Rosetta

Alexandria

LOWER EGYPT

Tanis



Giza

CAIRO

Memphis

WESTERN
DESERT

EASTERN
DESERT

UPPER EGYPT

Nile River



Valley of the Kings

Valley of the Queens

Kamak

Thebes (LUXOR)



Aswan



Abu Simbel

Red Sea



Maps show modern-day boundaries

Deserts

◎ Harsh deserts

- Sahara: Largest desert in the world
- Libyan & Eastern deserts acted as a natural barrier against invasions



Nile River Valley, Egypt
Photograph courtesy Jacques Desclotres, MODIS Rapid Response Team, NASA/GSFC



Flooding

- ◎ Nile River flooded each year
 - Predictable
 - Narrow corridor about 12 miles wide of fertile soil
 - Land covered in silt; made land look black
 - Kemet: “black land”
 - Dry land called “Red Land”
 - Due to its scorching heat

FLOOD SEASON

“Inundation”

- June to September
- Time of the floods.
- During this time farmers were paid to work for the pharaohs on building projects

“Emergence”

- October to February
- Land began to emerge from the water
- Egyptians planted
- Captured as much water as possible
 - Irrigation ditches

“Drought”

- ◎ March to May
- ◎ Harvested crops
 - Wheat, barley, and more
 - Could feed themselves and the animals

Versatile Plant

- ◎ Papyrus grew along the Nile River
- ◎ Used to make:
 - Paper
 - Sandals
 - Boats
 - Ropes
 - Paintbrushes
 - And more





VÉRITABLE EXTRAIT DE VIANDE LIEBIG.



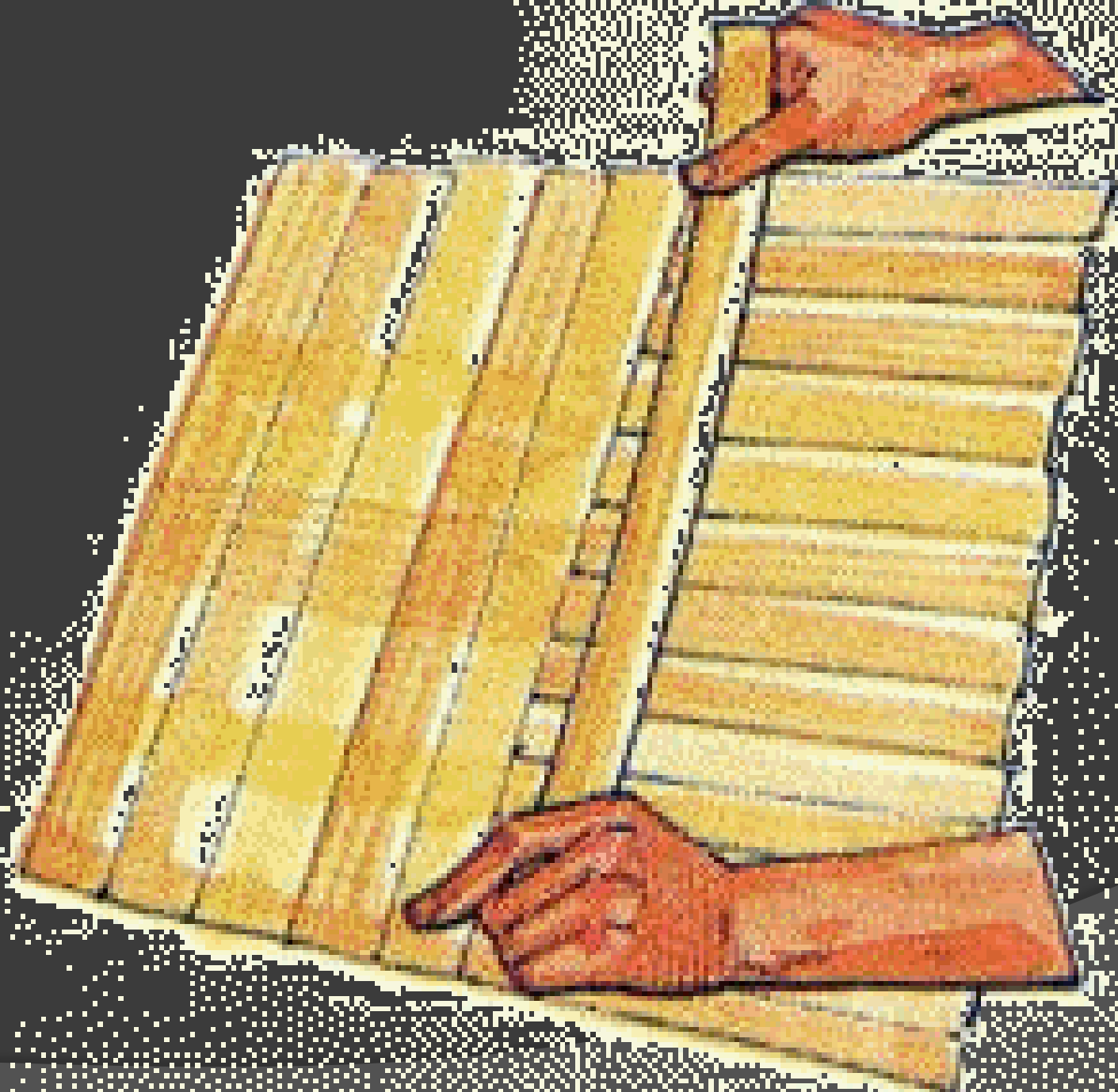
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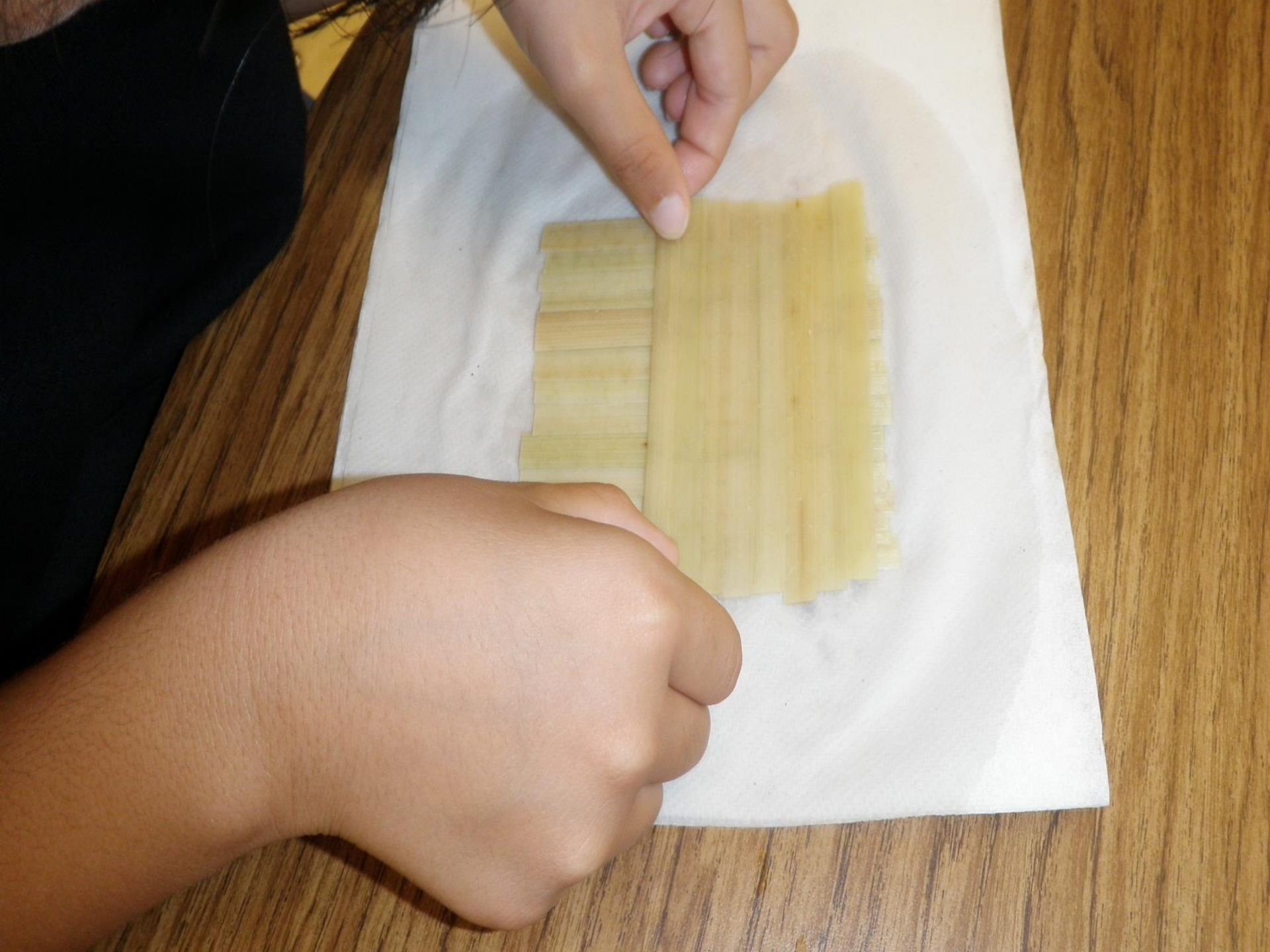
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Voir l'explication au verso.

















عادل عبور

Writing System































◎ Hieroglyphics

- First just symbols
- Eventually combination of pictures and sound symbols

◎ Scribes wrote on papyrus

- Few could read and write hieroglyphics
- School leads to career in government & business



 <p>A</p>	 <p>B</p>	 <p>B</p>	 <p>C</p>	 <p>D</p>	 <p>E</p>
 <p>F</p>	 <p>G</p>	 <p>H</p>	 <p>H</p>	 <p>I</p>	 <p>J</p>
 <p>K</p>	 <p>L</p>	 <p>M</p>	 <p>N</p>	 <p>N</p>	 <p>O</p>
 <p>P</p>	 <p>Q</p>	 <p>R</p>	 <p>S</p>	 <p>T</p>	 <p>T</p>
 <p>U</p>	 <p>V</p>	 <p>W</p>	 <p>X</p>	 <p>Y</p>	 <p>Z</p>



Father



Mother



Son



Daughter



Brother



Sister



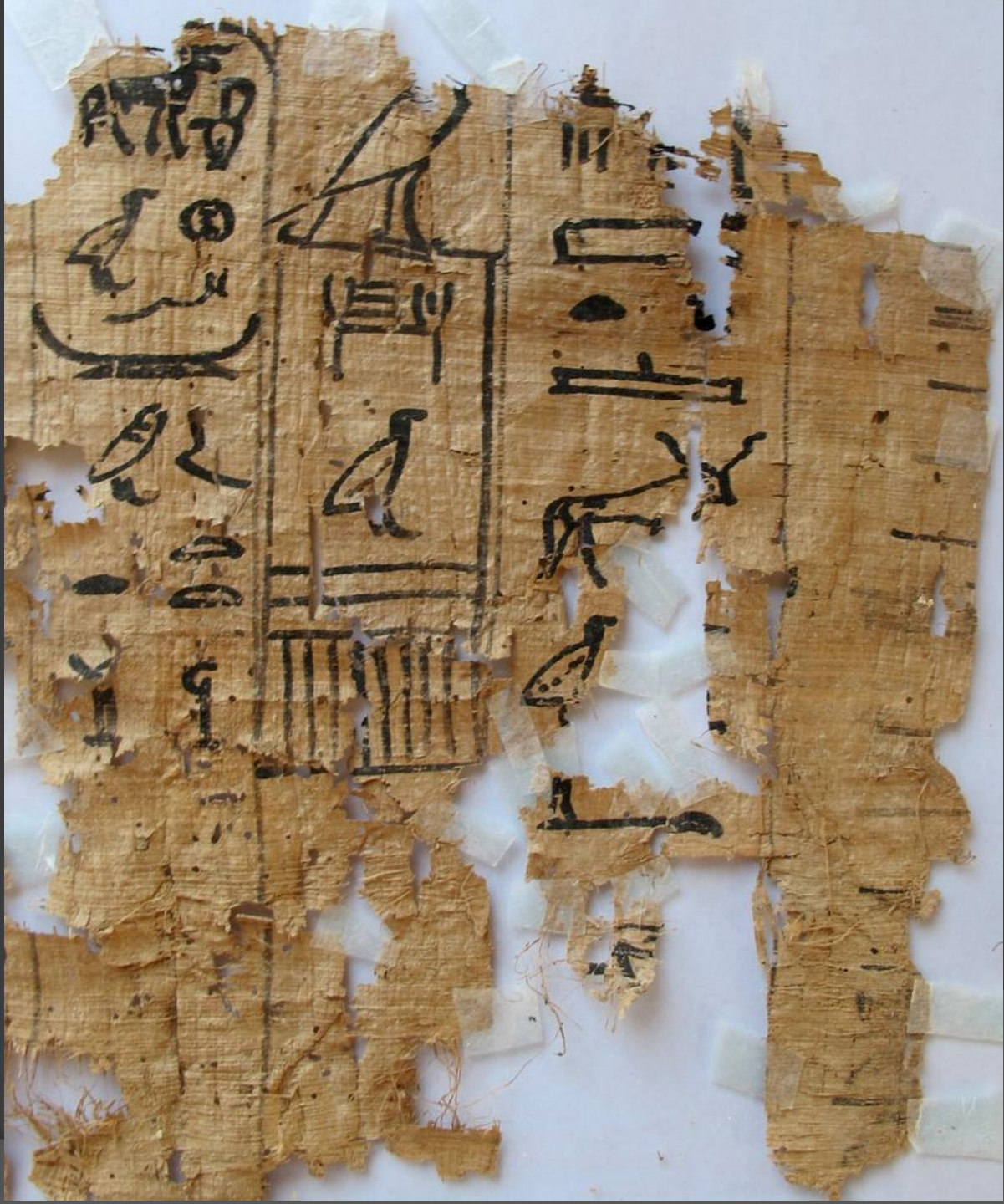




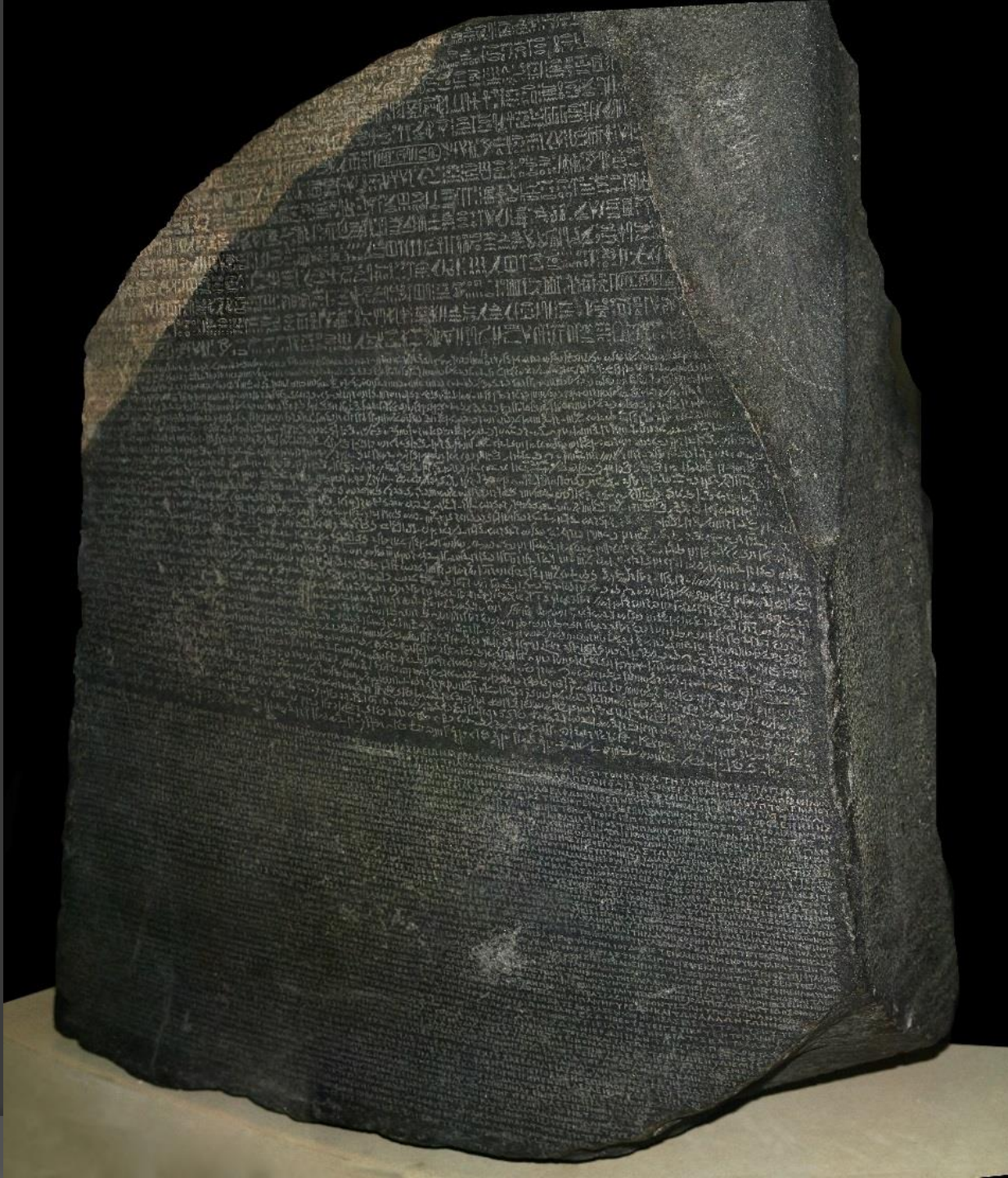


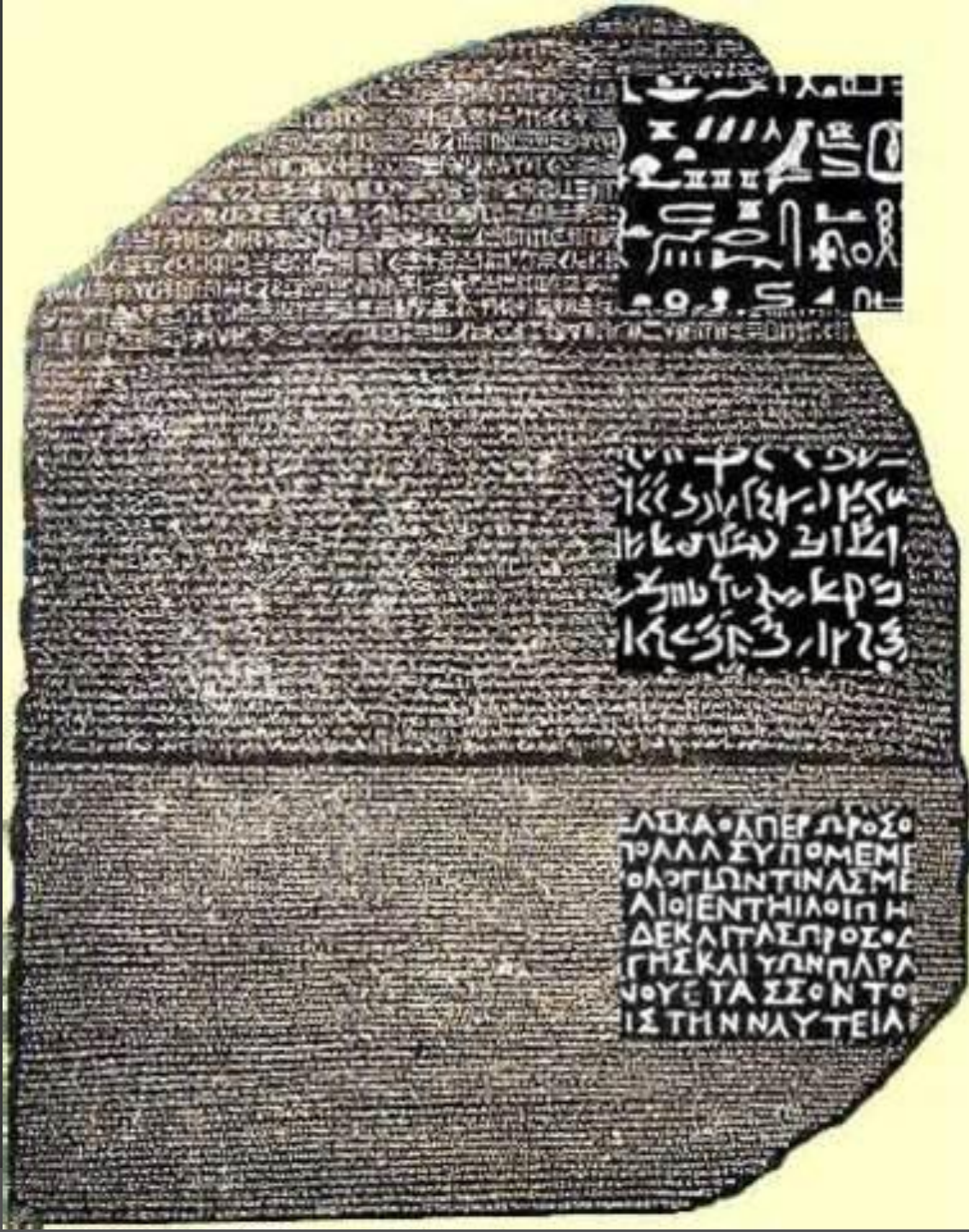


TABLE 10.1
The following table lists the names of the artifacts displayed in the gallery, along with their approximate dates and the materials they are made of.

Artifact Name	Approximate Date	Material
Large Light-colored Bust	2600-2400 BCE	Light-colored stone
Dark Slender Statue	2500-2300 BCE	Dark stone
Large Dark Stone Fragment	2600-2400 BCE	Dark stone







Fragment of Greek text, likely a fragment of the Gospel of John, showing the beginning of the prologue:

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος
καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸ θεόν
καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν ὁ ἀληθινὸς
καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν ὁ ζωὴν
καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν ὁ ἀληθινὸς
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Fragment of Greek text, likely a fragment of the Gospel of John, showing the beginning of the prologue:

καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν ὁ ἀληθινὸς
καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν ὁ ζωὴν
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καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν ὁ ζωὴν

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ITALIAN

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ITALIANO



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ITALIAN

People of the Nile

- Most Egyptians were farmers.
- Lived in mud-brick one story houses on small rented plots of land.

Advances

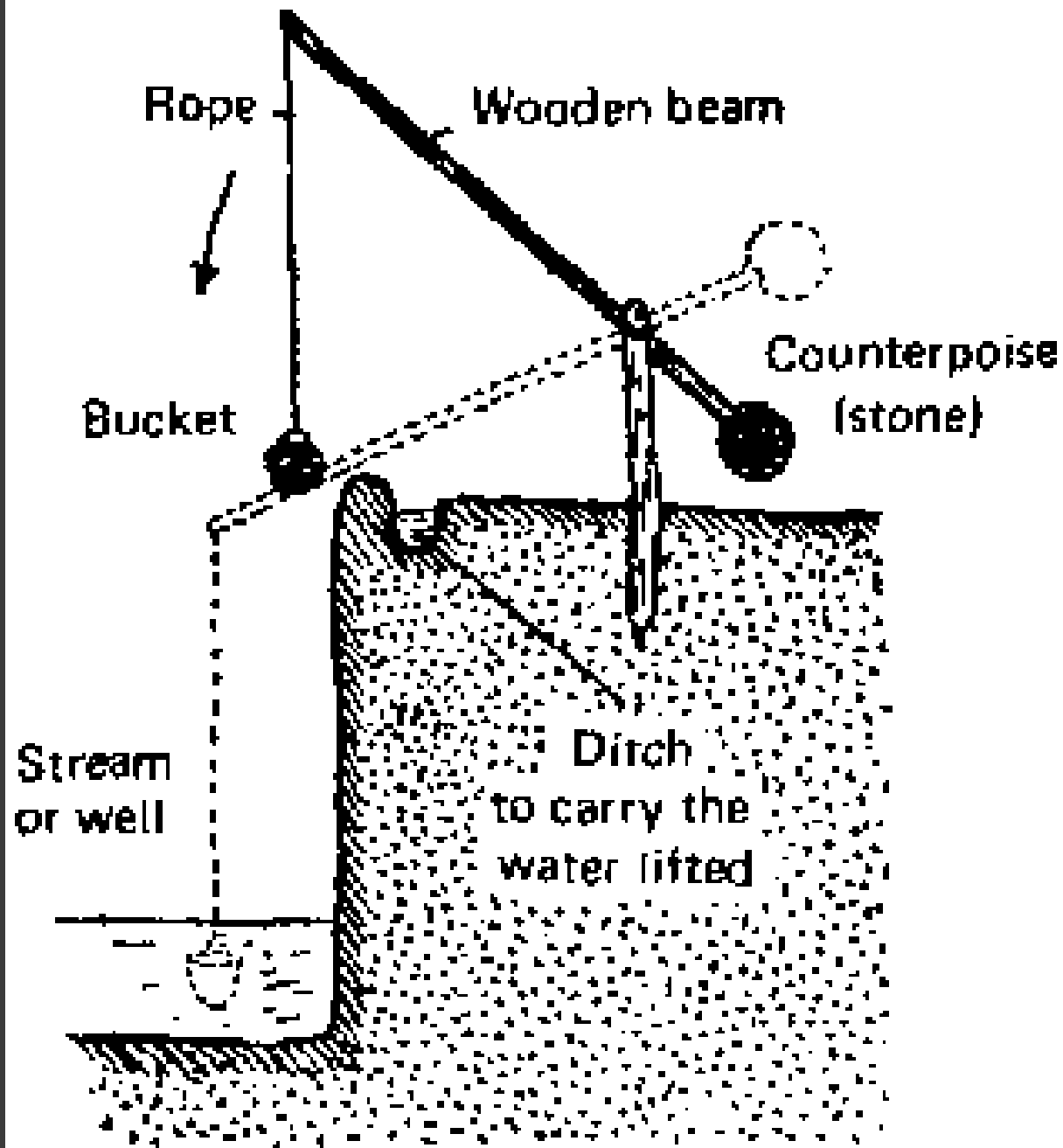
⦿ Canals

- Dug from the Nile for irrigation

⦿ Shadoof

- Bucket attached to a long pole to get water from the river.





Counterpoise lift (shadoof)









FORMING KINGDOMS

- ⦿ Extra food meant other jobs
 - Artisans, merchants, traders
- ⦿ Villages started popping up
- ⦿ Caravans started to sell goods
 - Nubia: south Mesopotamia:
northeast
- ⦿ Learned different ways of life

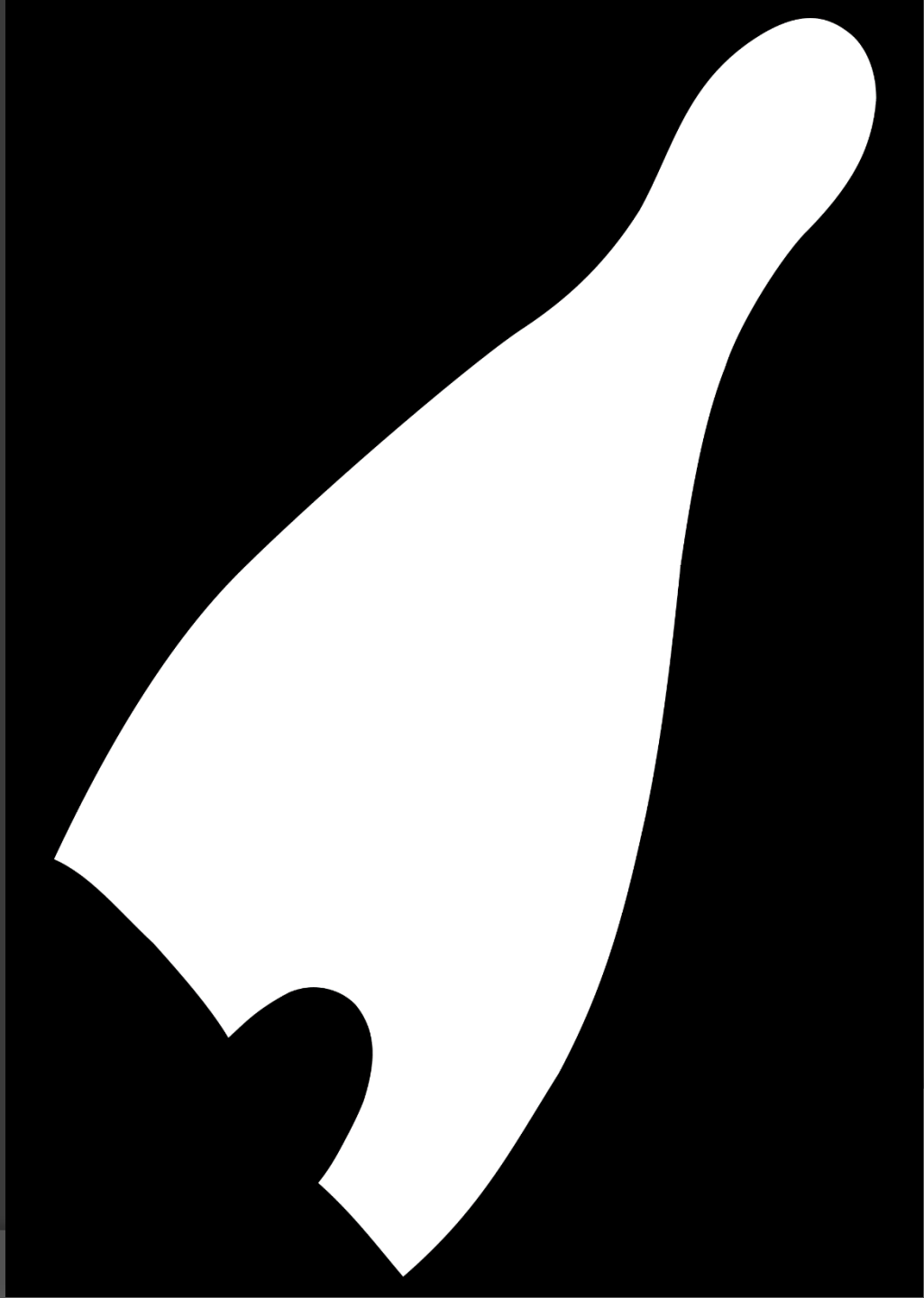
- ◎ Farming & Trade made for an organized government
 - Oversee construction: irrigation and ditches
 - Storing & distributing grain during famines
 - Settled land conflicts
- ◎ Villages formed small kingdoms
- ◎ By 4000 BCE: 2 large kingdoms existed

UNITING EGYPT

⦿ Upper and Lower Egypt not united

⦿ Upper Egypt: white cone-shaped crown

⦿ Lower Egypt: red cone-shaped crown



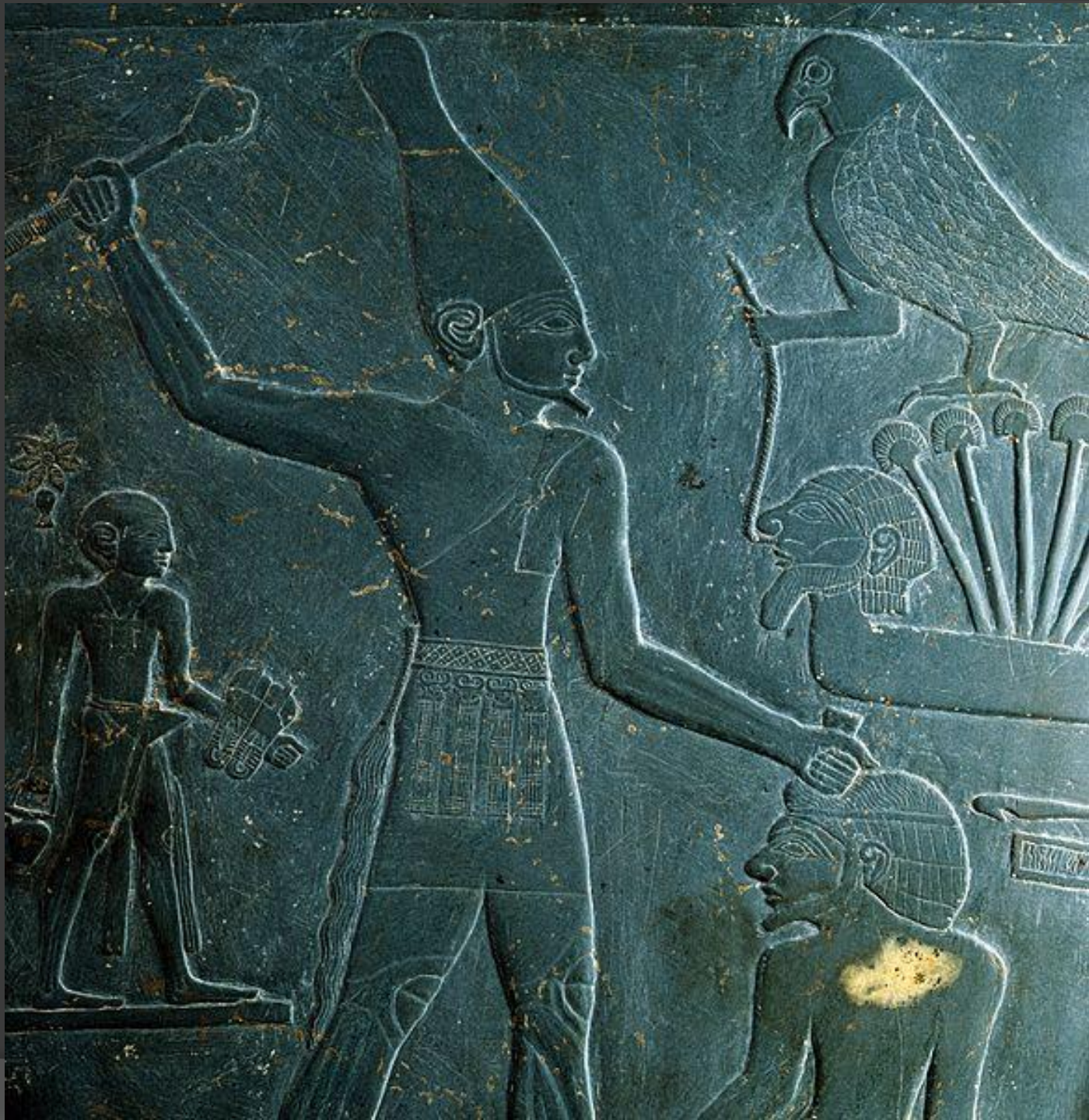


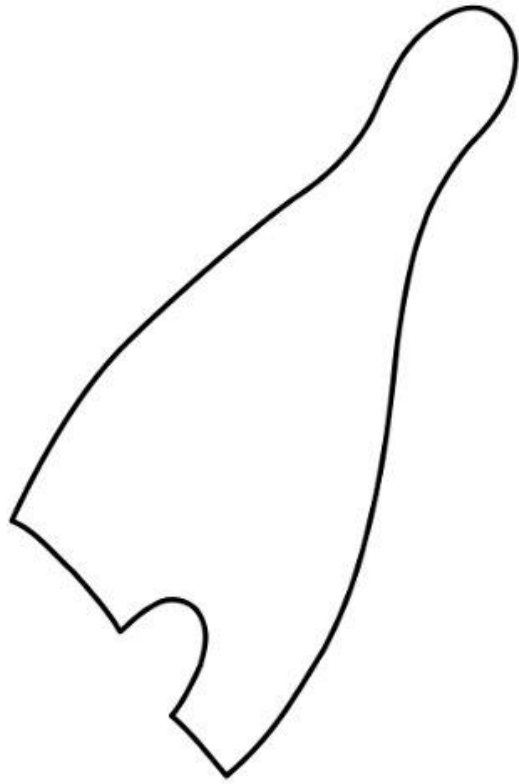




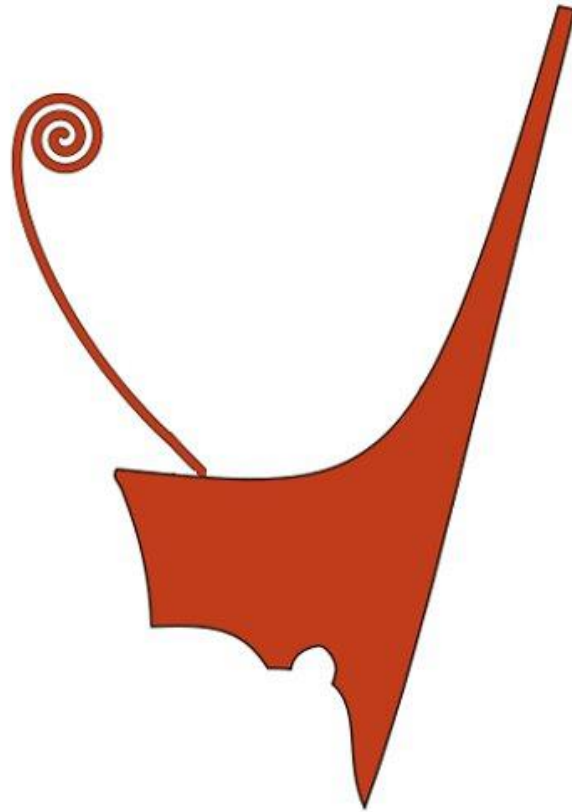
Uniting the Kingdoms

- 3100 BC
- King Narmer (aka Menes) from Upper Egypt conquered Lower Egypt
 - Married one of the Lower Egypt's princesses
 - United both kingdoms
 - First time Egypt is ruled by one king

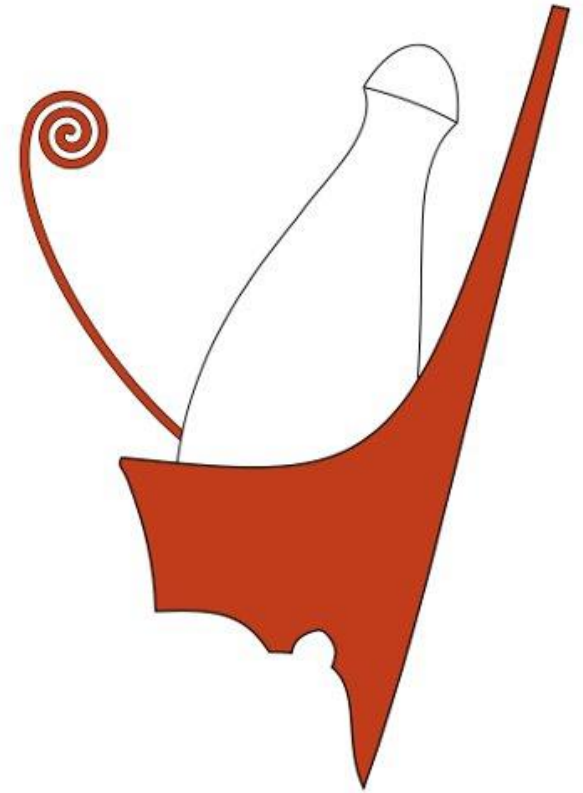




Upper Crown
Hedjet



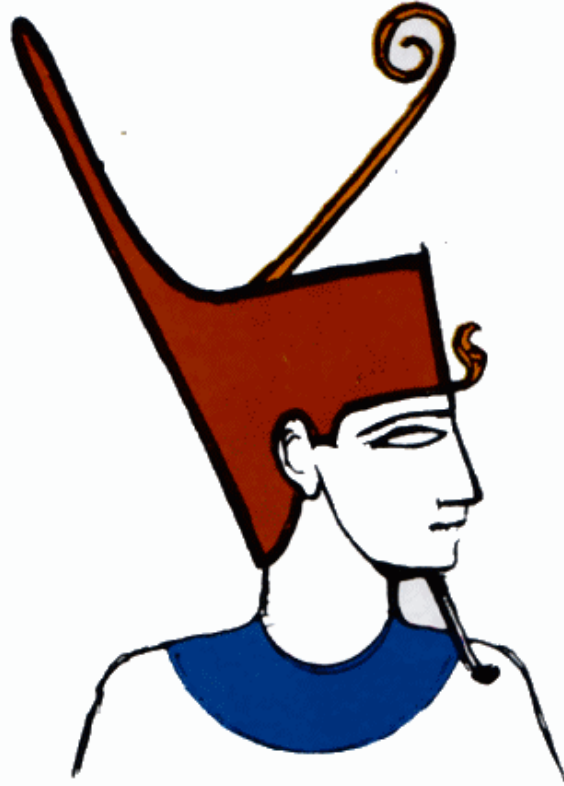
Lower Crown
Deshret



Double Crown
Pschent



white crown



red crown



double crown

DYNASTIES

Dynasties

- ⦿ Menes considered Egypt's first pharaoh
 - Created the first dynasty in Egypt
- ⦿ Menes built a new capital city
 - Later called Memphis
- ⦿ 3100-332 BC: 32 different dynasties ruled Egypt
 - Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom