

EGYPT'S EMPIRES

5.3

EUROPE

EGYPT LOCATION IN AFRICA

ASIA

Tropic of Cancer

Equator

Prime Meridian

Tropic of Capricorn



1:48,000,000

0 250 500 1,000 Miles



Africa

 Egypt

0 500 Kilometers
0 500 miles



MADERA ISLANDS (PORT.)
CANARY ISLANDS (SP.)
Laayoune (ET AZAN)

Western Sahara

MAURITANIA
Nouakchott

SENEGAL
Dakar
THE GAMBIA
Banjul
GUINEA-BISSAU
Bissau
GUINEA
Conakry
SIERRA LEONE
Freetown
LIBERIA
Monrovia

COTE D'IVOIRE
Yamoussoukro
GHANA
Lome
TOGO
Lagos
LIBERIA
Monrovia

EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Malabo
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
Sao Tome
Annobon (EQU. GUL.)

Ascension (St. Helena)
St. Helena (St. Helena)

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

St. Helena (U.K.)

MOROCCO
Casablanca
Rabat
Marrakech

ALGERIA

MAURITANIA
Nouakchott

MALI
Tombouctou

BURKINA FASO
Ouagadougou
NIGERIA
Abuja
Kano
Lagos

ANGOLA
Luanda
Namibe

ANGOLA
Luanda
Namibe

NAMIBIA
Windhoek

SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth

TUNISIA
Tunis
ALGERIA

LIBYA

NIGER
Niamey

NIGERIA
Abuja
Kano
Lagos

CAMEROON
Douala
Yaounde

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SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth

EGYPT
Cairo
Alexandria
Aswan

EGYPT
Cairo
Alexandria
Aswan

SUDAN
Khartoum
Omdurman

SUDAN
Khartoum
Omdurman

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
Kinshasa
Brazzaville

ANGOLA
Luanda
Namibe

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NAMIBIA
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SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth

SYRIA
Damascus
LEBANON
Beirut
JORDAN
Amman
SAUDI ARABIA
Riyadh
Mecca
YEMEN
Sanaa

EGYPT
Cairo
Alexandria
Aswan

SUDAN
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Omdurman

ETHIOPIA
Addis Ababa
Juba

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IRAQ
Baghdad
IRAN
Tehran
KUWAIT
Kuwait City
YEMEN
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GOLDEN AGE

- ▶ A new dynasty of **pharaohs** came to power
- ▶ Moved the capital to **Thebes**
- ▶ Started a period of peace and order called The **Middle Kingdom**
- ▶ Lasted from **2055 BCE** to **1650 BCE**



Tanis

Sais

Pi-Ramesse

Avaris

Leontopolis

Memphis

el-Lisht

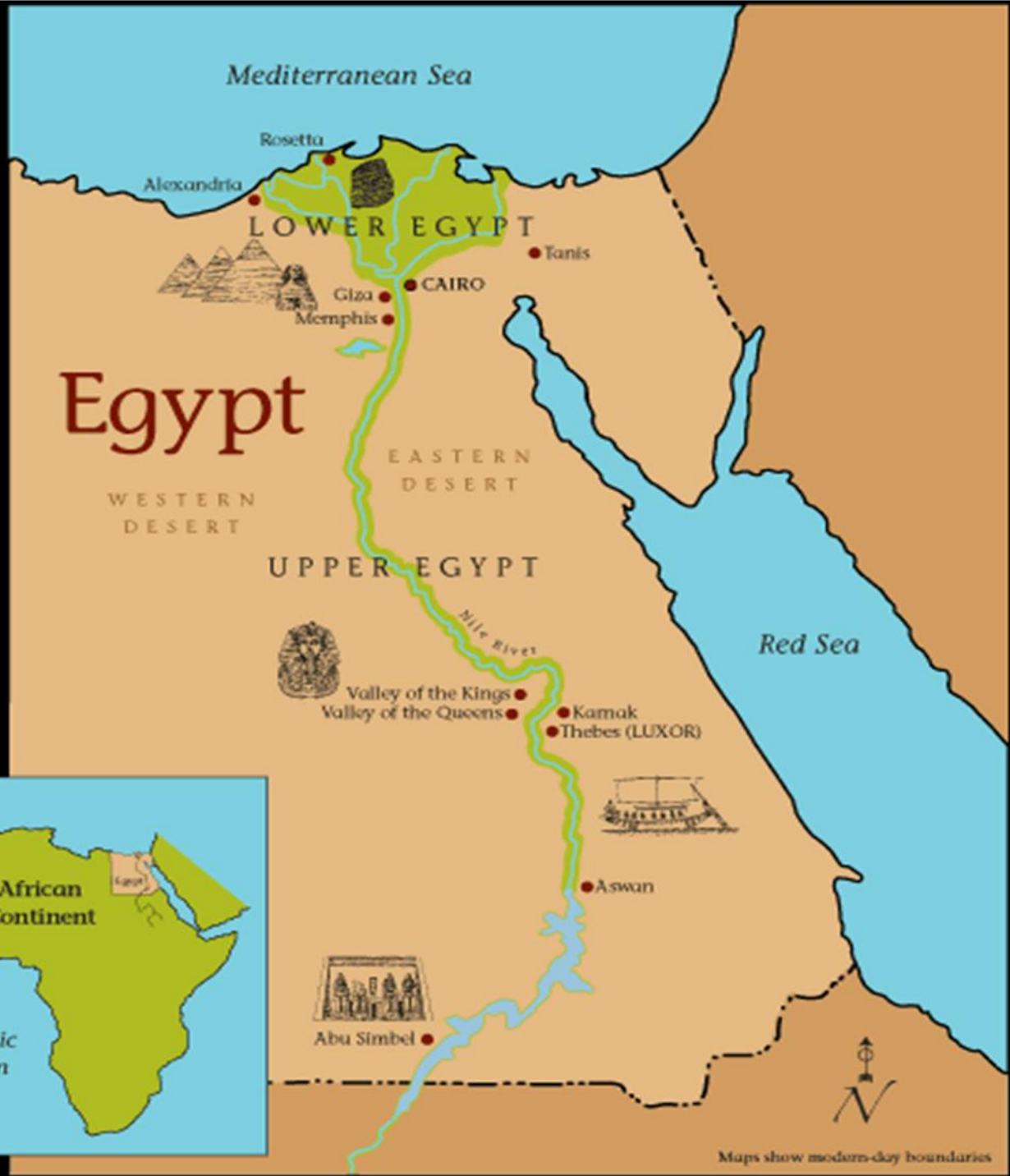
Herakleopolis

el-Amarna

Abydos

Thebes

Elephantine



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

Karnak

Thebes (LUXOR)



Aswan



Abu Simbel

Red Sea



African
Continent

Atlantic
Ocean

Maps show modern-day boundaries

CONQUESTS

- ▶ Controlled **Nubia**
- ▶ Expanded to present-day **Syria**



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CANARY ISLANDS (SP.)
LAZYOURE (ET ALIAN)

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SENEGAL
THE GAMBIA
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SIERRA LEONE
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Equator

PENEDOS DE PEDRO E SAO PAULO (BRAZIL)

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SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

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NAMIBIA

BOTSWANA

LESOTHO

SOUTH AFRICA

ALGERIA
Libya

LIBYA

NIGER

NIGERIA

CAMEROON

ANGOLA

NAMIBIA

BOTSWANA

LESOTHO

SOUTH AFRICA

TUNISIA
Tunis

LIBYA

NIGER

NIGERIA

CAMEROON

ANGOLA

NAMIBIA

BOTSWANA

LESOTHO

SOUTH AFRICA

EGYPT
Cairo

EGYPT

SUDAN

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

ANGOLA

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BOTSWANA

LESOTHO

SOUTH AFRICA

JORDAN
Amman

EGYPT

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EGYPT

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

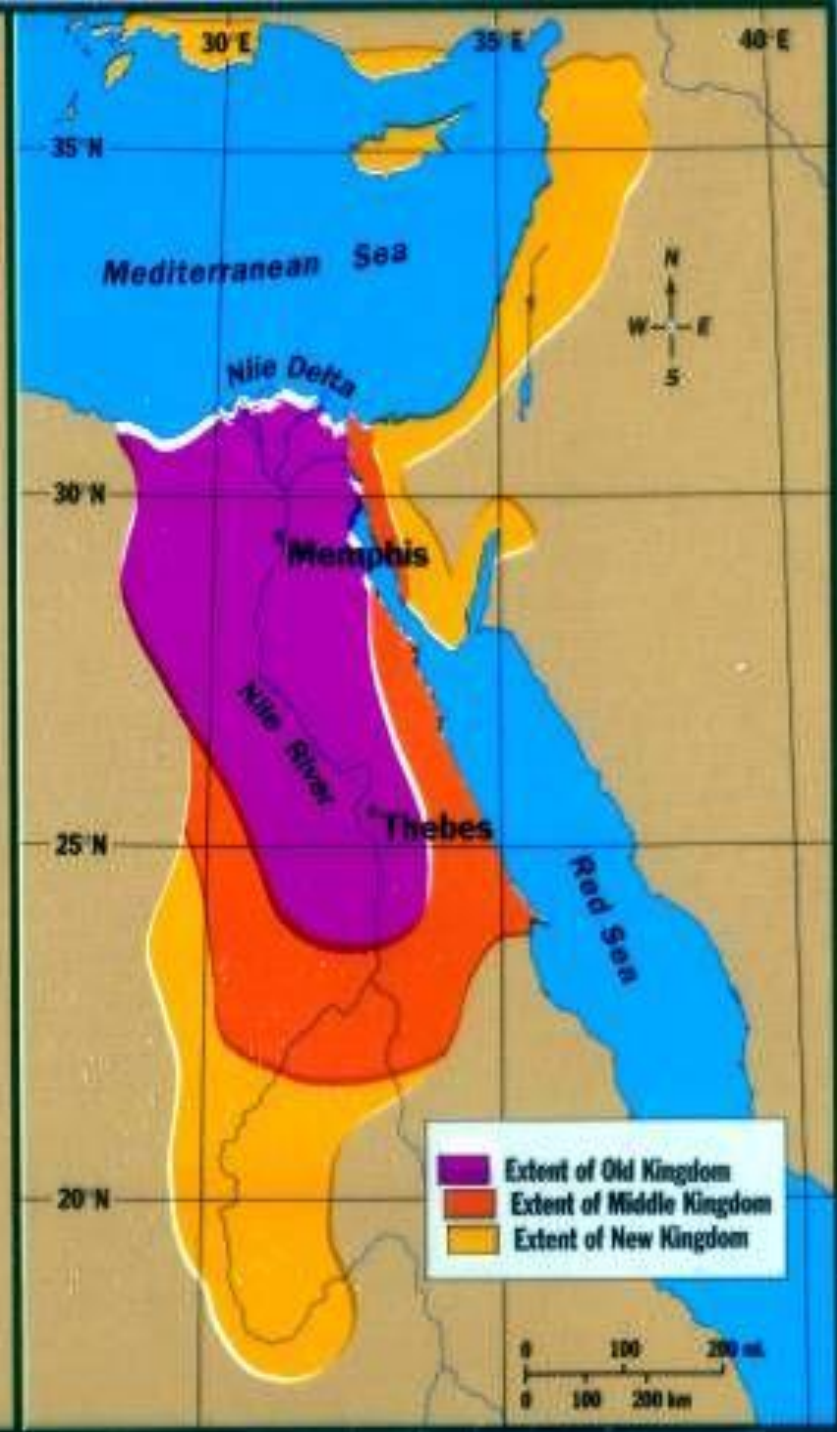
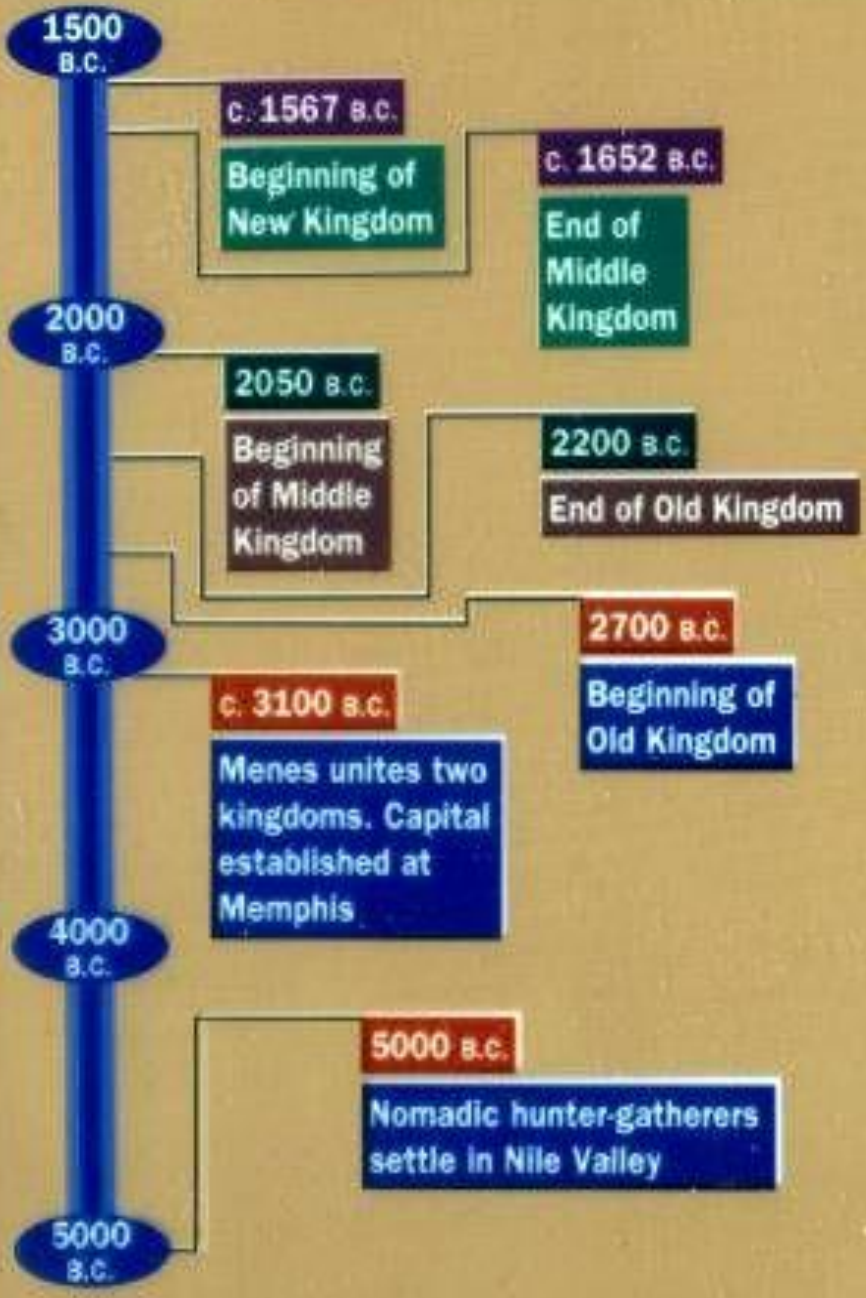
ANGOLA

NAMIBIA

BOTSWANA

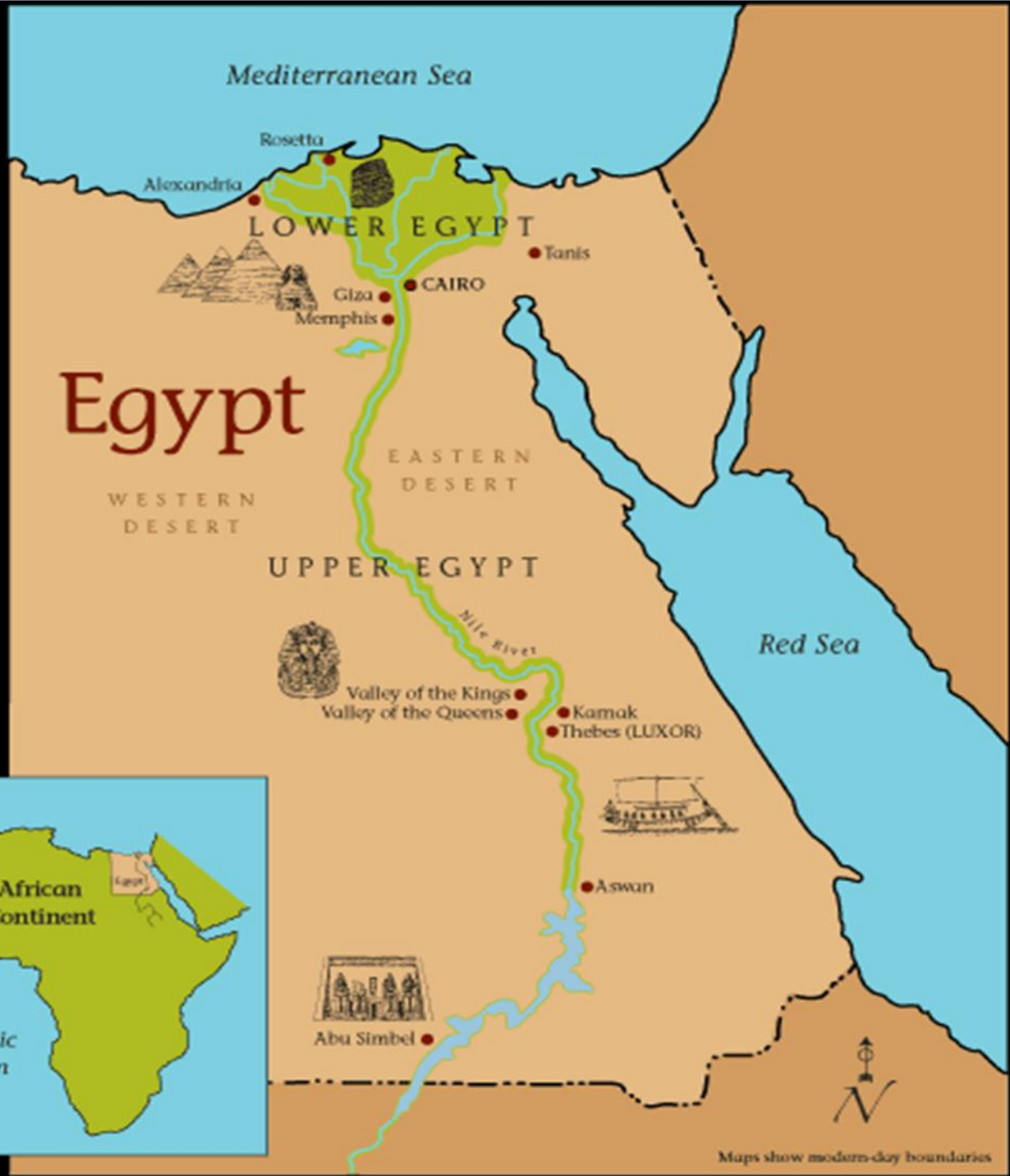
LESOTHO

SOUTH AFRICA

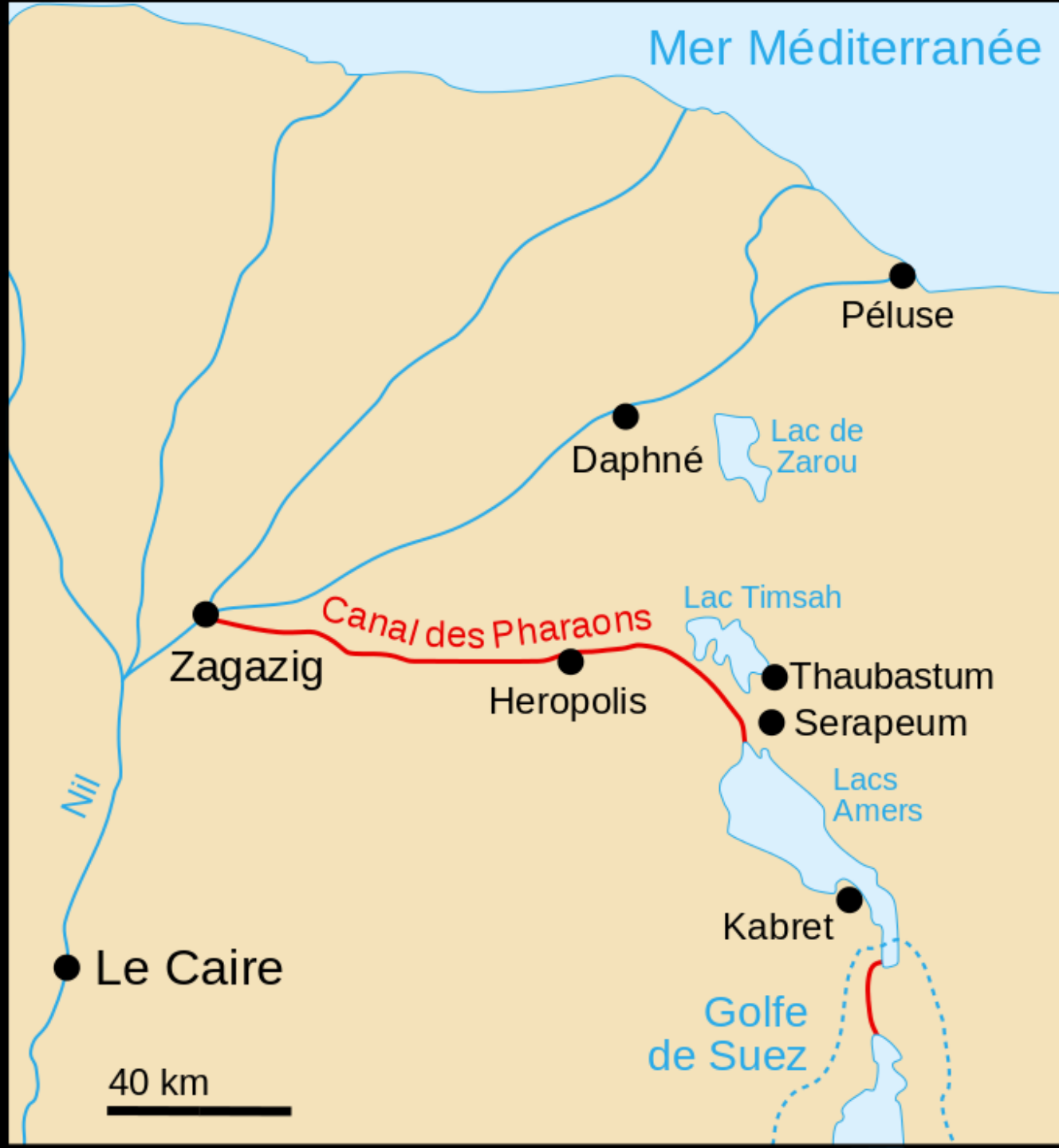


LAND IMPROVEMENTS

- ▶ Made many **improvements**
 - ▶ Added thousands of acres of **farmland**
 - ▶ Had more **irrigation** dams and **channels** to increase crops
 - ▶ Constructed a canal between the **Nile** River and the **Red Sea**
 - ▶ Traders able to send goods by **boat** through the Red Sea



Maps show modern-day boundaries



The Arts Flourish



ART & ARCHITECTURE

- ▶ Thrive during the **Middle Kingdom**
- ▶ Painters decorated the walls of tombs and temples

500

















SCULPTURES

- ▶ Carved hunting, fishing, and battle scenes on large stone walls











STATUES

- ▶ Of Pharaohs
 - ▶ Showing them as humans rather than gods





TOMBS

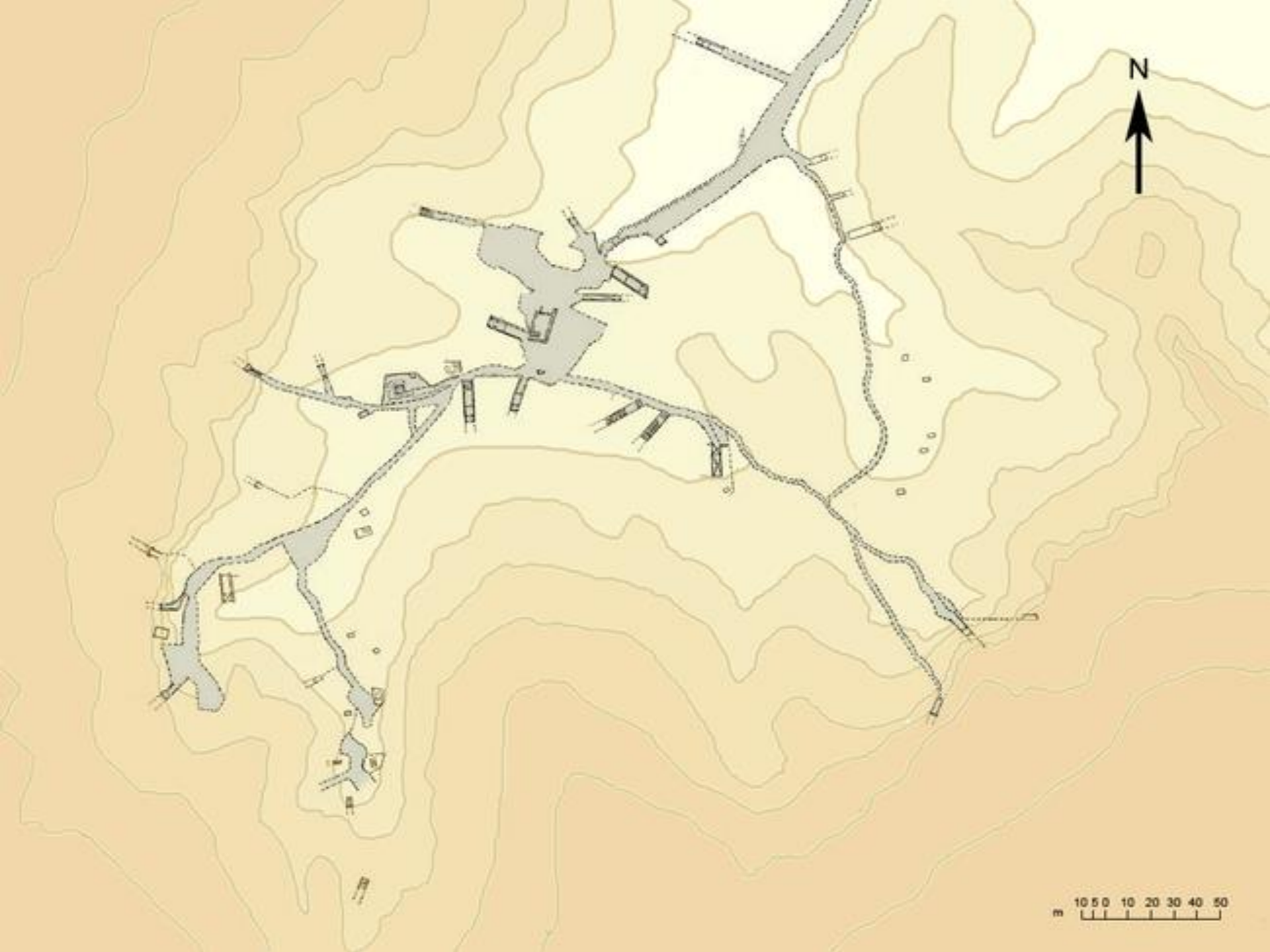
- ▶ Pharaohs no longer had **pyramids** built
- ▶ Tombs were cut into limestone **cliffs**
- ▶ Became known as the **Valley of the Kings**











N


m 10 20 30 40 50





Civil War



- ▶ Nobles challenged the power of **the pharaohs**
 - ▶ **Civil war** divided Egypt, ending an era of **peace** and **prosperity**
 - ▶ Middle Kingdom weakened
 - ▶ **Outsiders** invaded **Egypt**
- 

The Hyksos









Karkamesh

Haleb

Katna

Kadesh

Sidon

Megiddo

Hatzor

Jerusalem

Hebron

Tanis

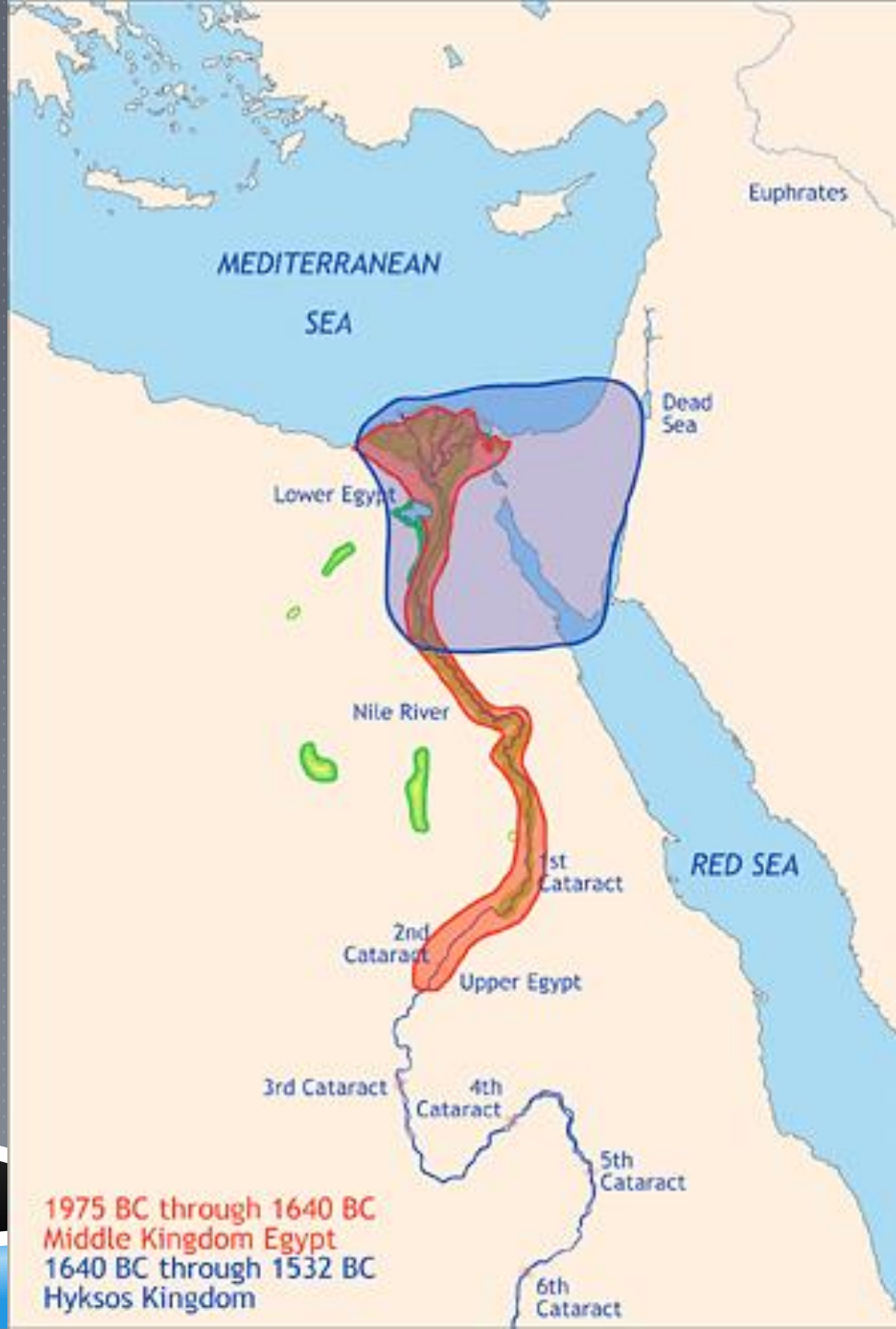
Sharuhen

Avaris

(Tel el Yahudieh)

Sakkara

**Realm of the Hyksos
1720 - 1570 BC**



- ▶ From western Asia known as the **Hyksos**
- ▶ Invaded **Egypt**
- ▶ **Hyksos** were powerful warriors
- ▶ Had horse-drawn **chariots**
- ▶ Fought with sturdy weapons made of **bronze** and **iron**
- ▶ **Hyksos** ruled Egypt for more than a **100** years
- ▶ **Egyptians** hated the **Hyksos**

AHMOSE

- ▶ Formed an army
- ▶ Drove out the Hyksos in 1550 BCE



EXPULSION OF THE HYKSOS

- City
- ☀ Siege

Campaigns of Ahmose:

- ← Phase 1
- ← Phase 2
- ← Phase 3
- ← Phase 4

- Orange box: Hyksos influence
- Yellow box: Hyksos control
- Green box: Native Egyptian

BUILDING AN EMPIRE



- ▶ **Ahmosé** founded a new dynasty
- ▶ Started The **New Kingdom**
- ▶ Lasted from **1550 BCE** to **1070 BCE**
- ▶ No longer isolated
- ▶ Benefited from spread of **goods, ideas,**
and **culture**







A Woman Pharaoh



HATSHEPSUT

- ▶ Became pharaoh after husband's death
- ▶ Dressed in **male** pharaoh's clothes
 - ▶ Wore a false **beard**
- ▶ Built **temples**
- ▶ Restored **monuments**
- ▶ Tomb in the Valley of Kings















GROWTH OF TRADE

- ▶ Hatshepsut more interested in growing **trade** than starting **war**
- ▶ Egyptian traders exchanged:
 - ▶ Sold: **beads, metal tools, and weapons**
 - ▶ Got: gold, **ivory, ebony wood, and incense**

Phoenicians



Lebanon

In Phoenician times



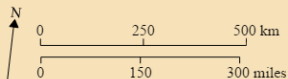
Present-day borders of Lebanon

100 km



The Commercial Network of the Phoenicians

- Phoenicia
- Trade routes



- ▶ Egyptians valued wood products
- ▶ Traded with Phoenicians
 - ▶ Lived in present day **Lebanon**
 - ▶ Called **Phoenicians**
 - ▶ Invented **alphabet**
 - ▶ Writing system
 - ▶ **Trade routes** encouraged the spread of goods and ideas
 - ▶ Called cultural diffusion

TRADE AND POLITICS

- ▶ Egyptians traded: wheat, paper, gold, copper, tin, and tools
- ▶ Phoenicians traded: purple dye, wood, and furniture
- ▶ New Kingdom pharaohs developed political ties
 - ▶ Joined by treaty or marriage
 - ▶ Babylonian Empire, Mittani Empire, Hittite Empire
- ▶ Exchanged envoys
 - ▶ FIRST TIME GROUPS TRIED WORKING TOGETHER TO REACH COMMON GOALS



EXPANDING THE EMPIRE

When Hatshepsut died Thutmose
III became pharaoh.

THUTMOSE III REIGN

- ▶ Was a strong leader and general
- ▶ Expanded Egypt north to the **Euphrates** River in **Mesopotamia**
- ▶ Conquered **Nubia**
- ▶ Empire was **wealthy**
- ▶ Captured and enslaved many prisoners of war
 - ▶ **Slavery** became common



Two
Unusual
Pharaohs



- ▶ Amenhotep IV
 - ▶ Tried to make dramatic changes
- ▶ Tutankhamen was very young

Amenhotep IV



A RELIGIOUS FOUNDER

- ▶ **Amenhotep IV** and wife, **Nefertiti** tried to change Egypt's **religion**
 - ▶ Feared priests were becoming too powerful
 - ▶ Felt threatened by their power
 - ▶ Tried to change Egypt's religion
 - ▶ From **polytheism** to **monotheism**

- ▶ Started new religion
 - ▶ Worship one god: **Aton**, the sun god
 - ▶ The religion was rejected by most
 - ▶ Weakened Egypt
 - ▶ Lost most land to invaders
- ▶ Moved the capital to **Akhetaton**
- ▶ Lost most of its land to **outside** invaders

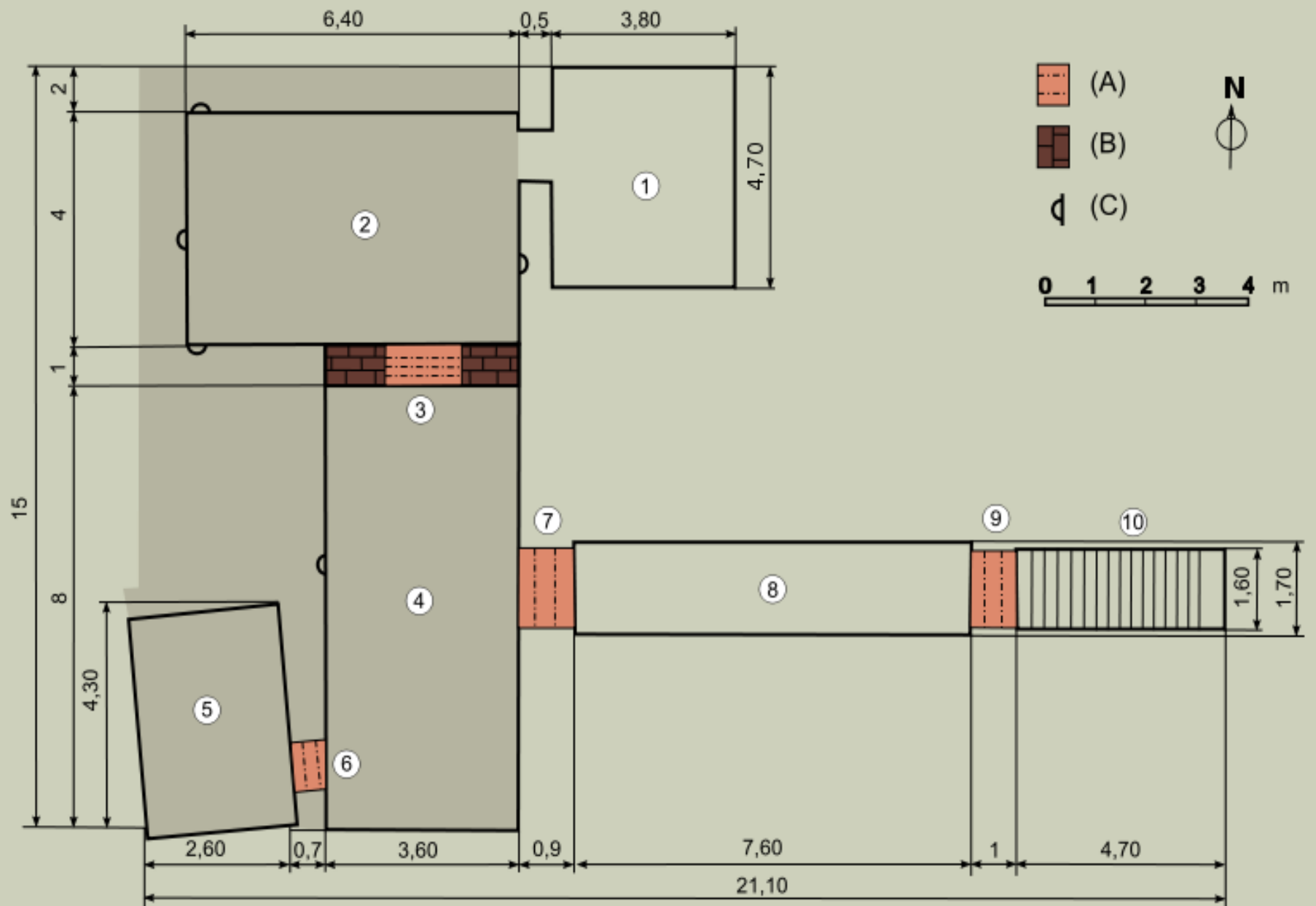
Who was
King Tut?

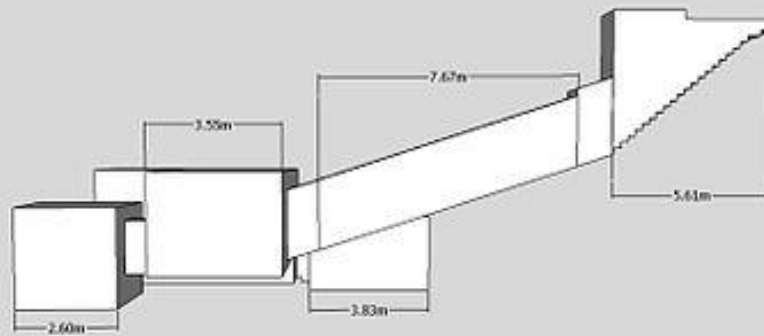
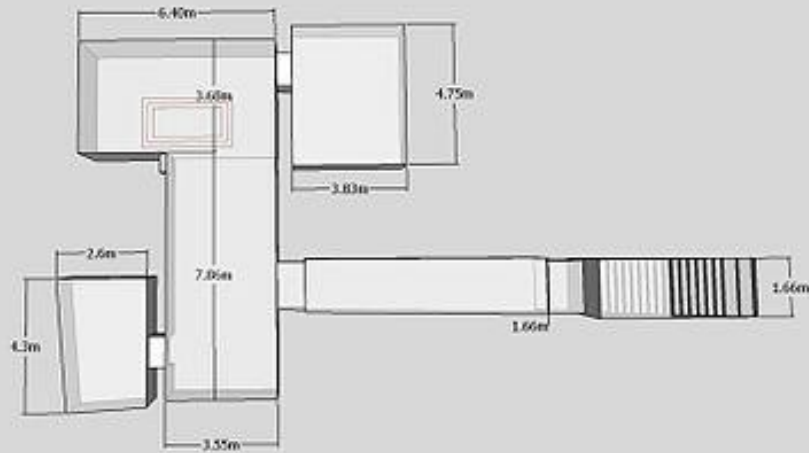
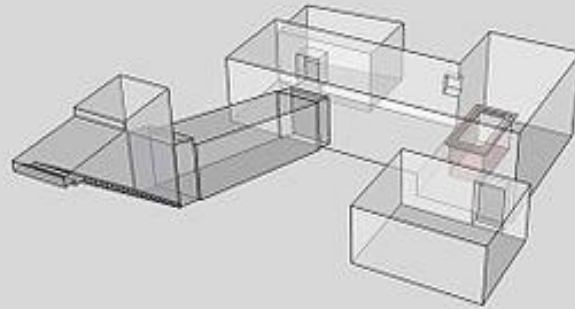
KING TUTANKHAMEN

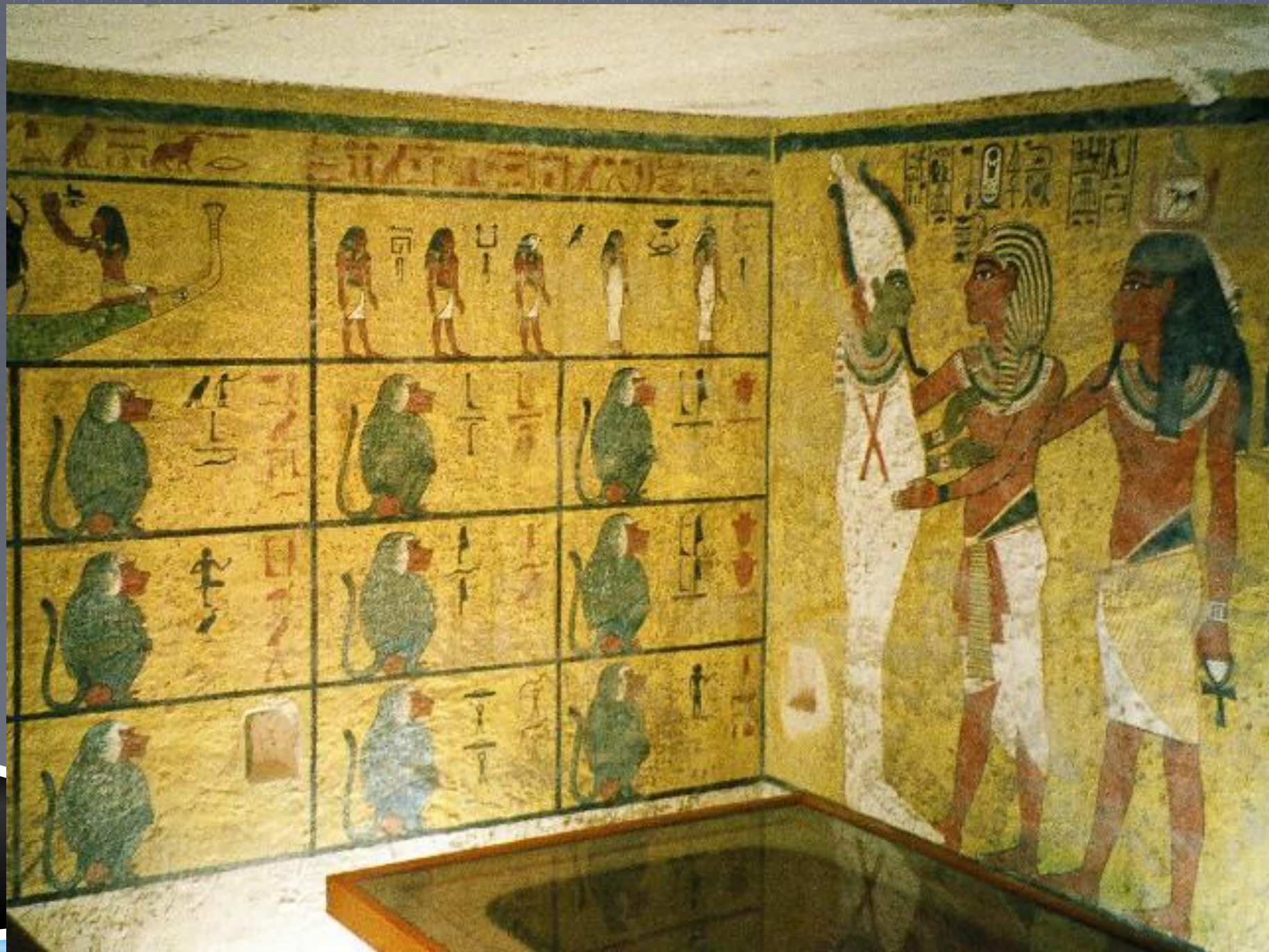
- ▶ Became pharaoh at 10 years old
- ▶ Restored polytheistic religion of many deities (gods)
- ▶ Died unexpectedly
 - ▶ Ruled ended after only 9 years

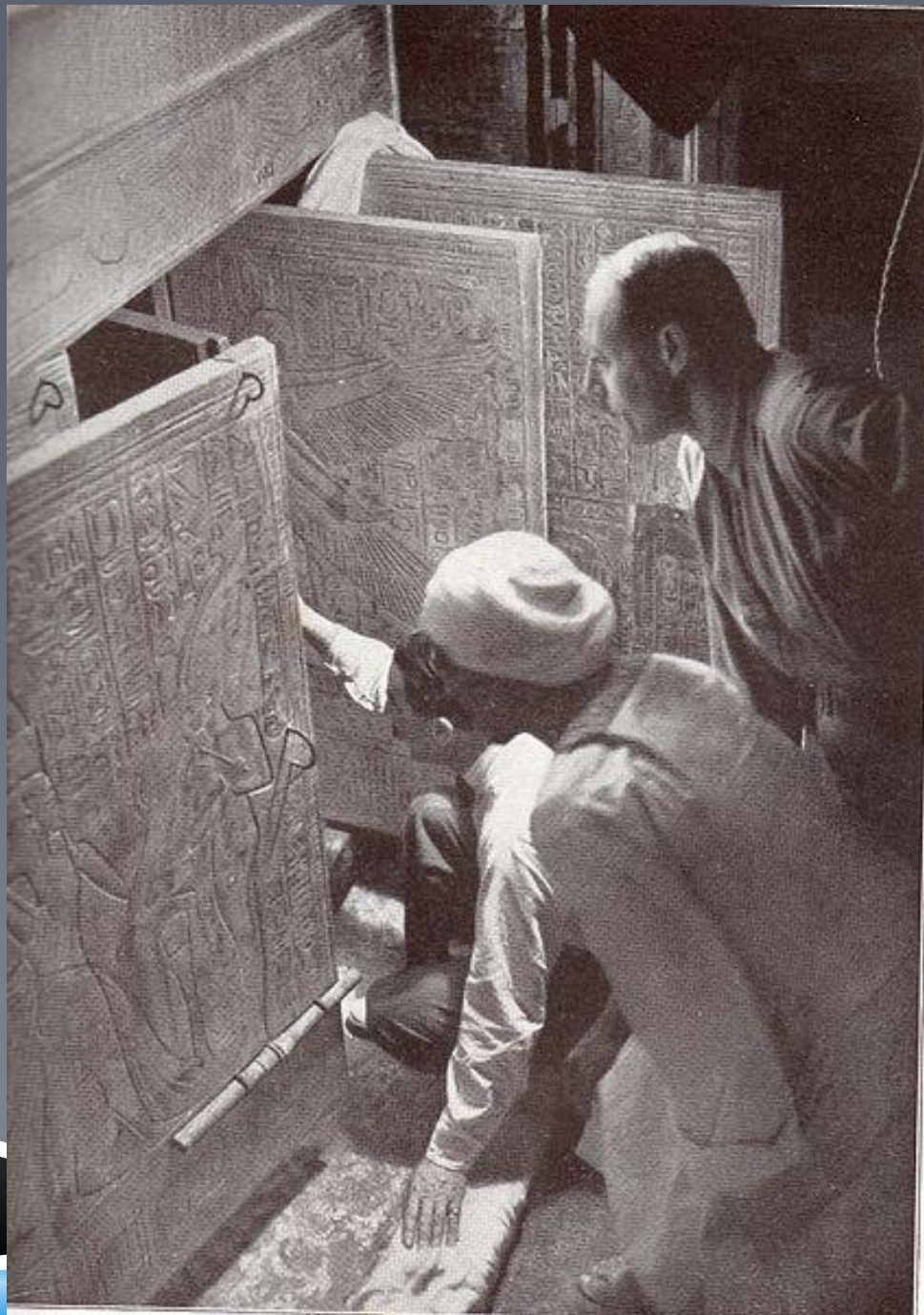
King Tut's tomb

- ▶ Archaeologist **Howard Carter** discovered tomb in **1922**
- ▶ Contained the pharaoh's **mummy** and many treasures including a gold mask

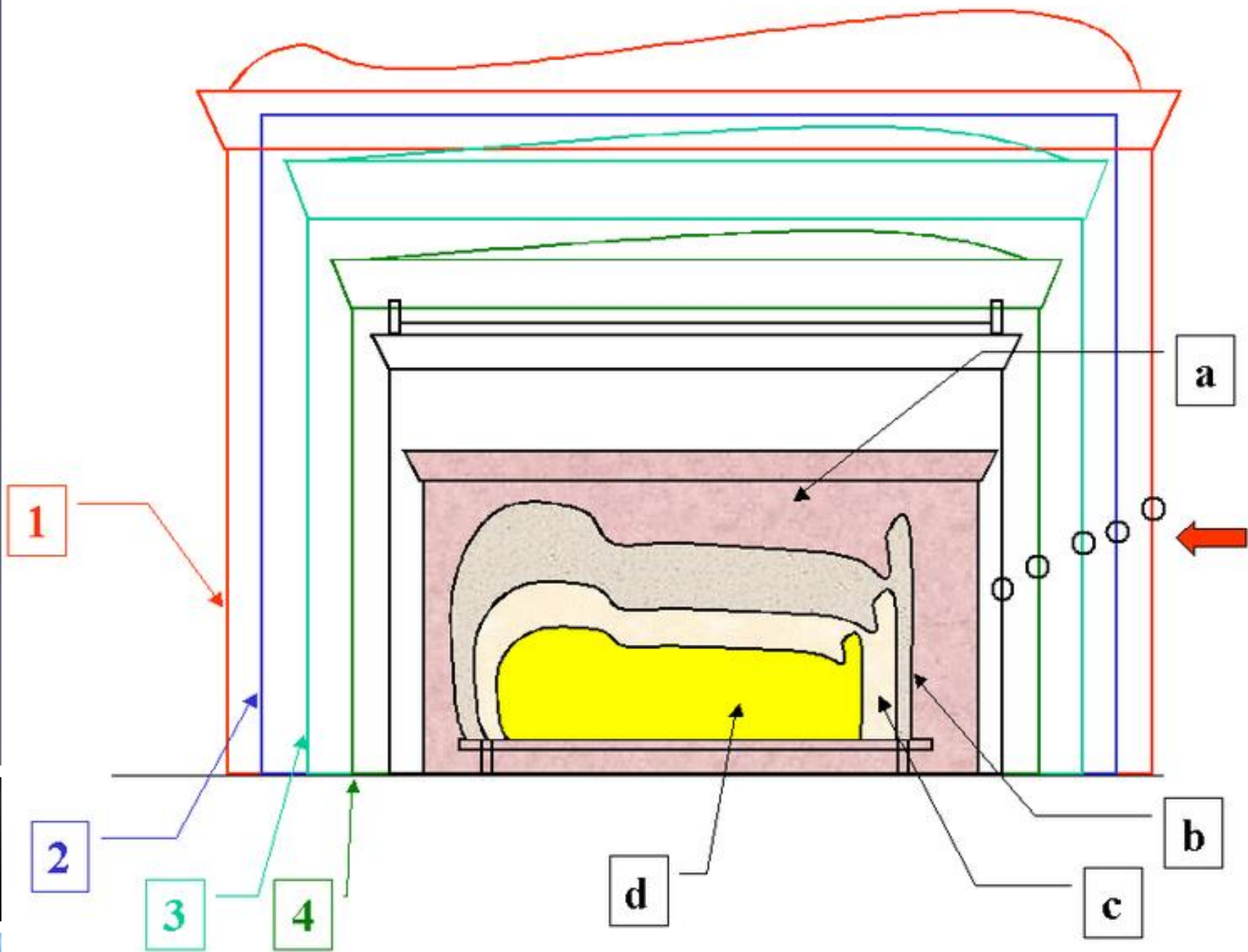














Recovery & Decline



RAMSES II

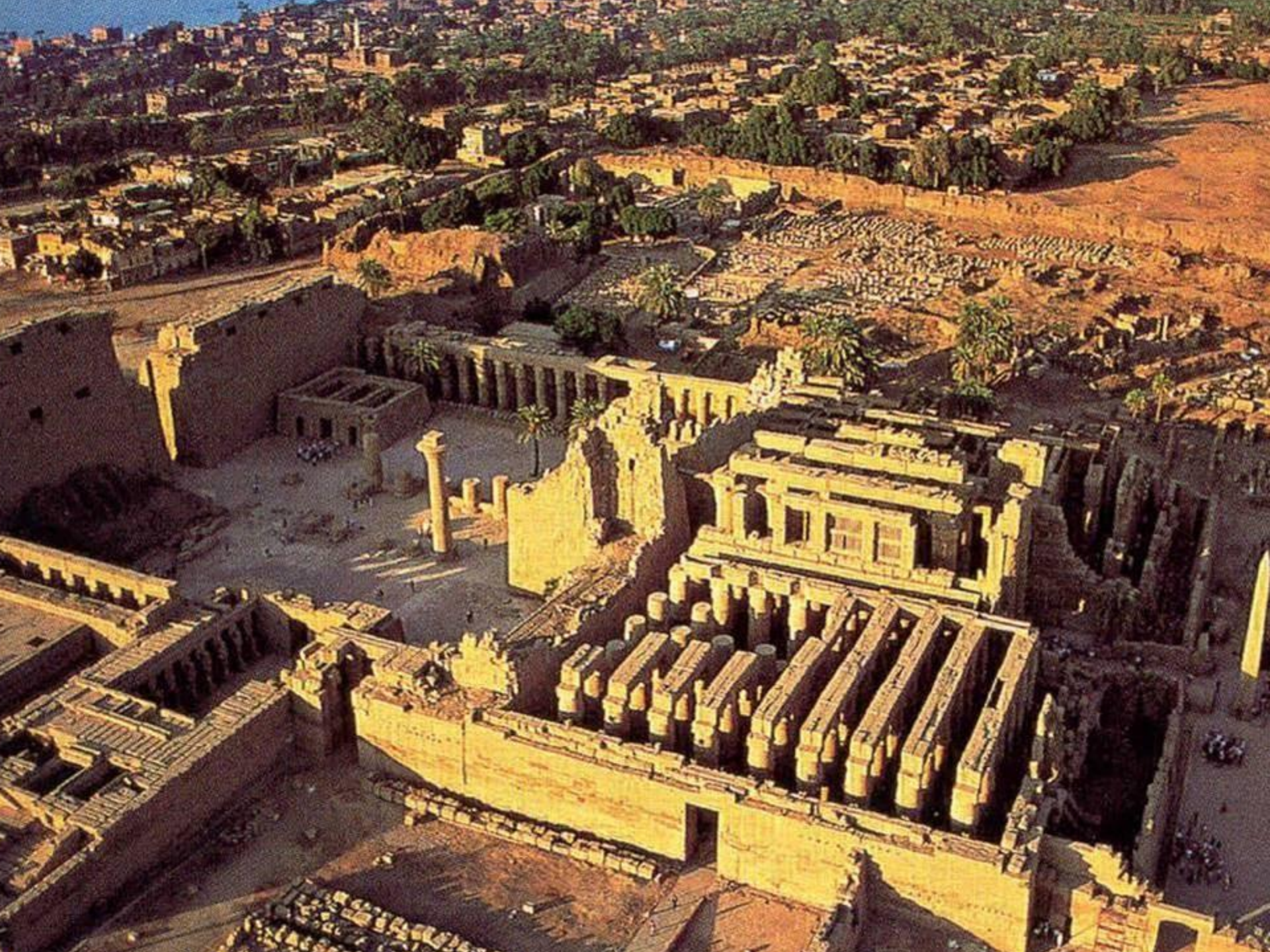
- ▶ Also called **Ramses the Great**
- ▶ Most successful of pharaohs
- ▶ Conquered Canaan
- ▶ Fought the **Hittites**
 - ▶ Ramses and the Hittite King signed a **peace** treaty

AGE OF TEMPLES

- ▶ Ramses reigned 66 years
- ▶ Devoted himself to peaceful activities
- ▶ Built the temple of **Karnak**



© Millmore









WHY DID
EGYPT
DECLINE?



Effect on Egypt

- ▶ After Ramses died, Egypt **declined**
- ▶ Pharaohs fought costly **wars**
- ▶ Armies from eastern Mediterranean attacked Egypt
- ▶ In 900's BCE **Libyans** conquered Egypt
- ▶ People of **Kush** seized power
- ▶ In 670 BCE taken over by the **Assyrian**
 - ▶ From Mesopotamia