**Ancient Egypt Test Review**

**Test Monday 12/9/19**

**Geography:**

* Ancient Egypt is located on the Continent of Africa, and is divided into two regions, Upper (South) and Lower (North)
* The Nile River brought life to Egypt. It flows north and empties into the Mediterranean Sea. It is the longest river in the world.
* The Nile River branches out and forms the delta or triangle- shaped piece of land made of soil deposited by the river.
	+ This is where the majority of farming took place.

**Civilizations develop:**

* Hunter gatherers moved into the Nile valley and settled into small villages along the Nile, where they began to farm.
* Farmers developed an irrigation system to control the flood waters.
* The Nile provided early Egyptians with an abundance of food.
* Natural barriers made Egypt hard to invade.
* Farms eventually grew into villages then cities.

**Kings Unify Egypt:**

* King Menes rose to power in Upper Egypt (South), and wanted to unify all of Egypt.
* Menes’ armies invaded Lower Egypt (North) and took control.
* Menes is considered the first pharaoh of Egypt, and founded Egypt’s first dynasty. (series of rulers from same family)
* From then on Menes and rulers after him wore a double crown to symbolize their rule over both upper and Lower Egypt.

**Old Kingdom:**

* Pharaoh was the ruler.
	+ Egyptians believed that the Pharaoh had come to earth to rule Egypt as for rest of the gods.
	+ The most famous pharaoh of the Old kingdom was Khufu, who ordered monuments built for him.
* Social Structure
	+ Below the pharaoh was the upper-class made up of priests, government officials and nobles.
	+ The middle class had scribes, craftspeople and merchants.
	+ The lower class was made up of framers, servants and slaves. (farmers made up 80% of the population)
* Religion
	+ Egyptians were polytheistic and believed in many gods.
	+ Central to Egyptian religion was their belief in the afterlife, or life after death.
	+ Egyptians believed that in order for the dead to survive in the afterlife, they had to preserve the body. So they started to mummify the bodies.
	+ Pyramids were built as royal tombs for the Pharaoh.

**Middle and New Kingdoms:**

* During the middle kingdom Pharaohs began to lose power to the Nobles.
* During the chaos the Hyksos took over Egypt and ruled for 200 years
* Ahmose of Thebes drove the Hyksos out of Egypt and started the New kingdom.
* During the new kingdom military conquests made Egypt rich
* Conquests brought Egypt into contact with distant lands, and trade routes developed.
* Queen Hatshepsut increased Egyptian trade and used the wealth to promote architecture.

**Egyptian Achievements:**

* Egyptians used Papyrus a paper like material to keep records.
* The hieroglyphic writing system had over 600 symbols.
* The Rosetta stone helped people to decipher the hieroglyphics.
* Tombs were filled with everything the Pharaoh would need in the afterlife.
* Temples were filled with hieroglyphics, paintings and a sanctuary.
	+ Temples were believed to be home to the gods.