

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 5, Lesson 1

### Gift of the Nile

#### TERMS AND NAMES

Terms	Definition	Importance
cataract	waterfall	
delta	area near river's mouth where the water deposits fine soil called silt	
silt	fertile soil deposited by a river	
fertile	good for growing crops	
linen	thin fibers from the flax plant	

#### MAIN IDEAS

1. Why was the Nile River important?

Provided water for drinking and for crops, provided fertile soil called silt

2. Why was it a benefit that the Nile flooded at the same time each year?

Farmers could predict when to plant their crops

3. What did the floods of the Nile River provide for farmers?

Fertile soil called silt

4. How did Egyptians use the land around the Nile?

For growing crops for food, flax and building materials

5. How did Egyptians expand their farmland?

They dug irrigation canals that carried water to dry areas, used a shaduf to spread water across the fields

6. What kinds of crops did Egyptians grow?

Wheat, vegetables (lettuce, radishes, asparagus, cucumber), fruits (dates, figs, grapes, watermelon), flax

7. How did Egyptians use the wheat they grew?

Ground the wheat into flour with yeast and water to make dough rise into bread

8. What did the Egyptians first have to produce from the flax before they could weave it into linen fabric?

Thin threadlike fibers which they wove into a fabric called linen

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

9. What agricultural techniques did ancient Egyptians use?

Watched for ibises to know when to plant their crops, dug irrigation canals, used a tool called the shaduf (a bucket on a lever used to lift water from the Nile or canals) to spread water across the fields.

10. What economic activities developed in Egypt?

Farming, mining, hunting, transportation

11. What did Egyptians make from the minerals and stones they mined?

Copper and iron to make tools and weapons, gold and precious stones to make jewelry

12. What tools did the Egyptians use for fishing and hunting?

Lightweight rafts by binding reeds, nets and harpoons to catch fish, boomerangs to knock down flying ducks and geese

13. What items might an Egyptian farmer exchange by bartering?

Surplus of crops, minerals and precious stones, fish and wild game, weapons

14. How did geography affect Egypt's economy?

Mined copper and iron for tools and weapons; used gold and precious stones for jewelry; fished and hunted wildlife; traded surplus goods

#### NOTE TAKING SKILL

**Cause and Effect: Look for the effects of each of the following causes**

Causes	Effects
Floods	Deposited rich fertile soil that was good for growing crops
New agricultural techniques	Expanded farmland
Many land resources	Mined copper and iron for tools and weapons; used gold and precious stones for jewelry; fished and hunted wildlife; traded surplus goods

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 5, Lesson 2

### Life in Ancient Egypt

#### TERMS AND NAMES

Terms	Definition	Importance
<b>scribes</b>	Person trained in the art of writing and record keeping	
<b>hieroglyphs</b>	Pictures that stand for different words or sounds	
<b>papyrus</b>	Paper-like materials	
<b>afterlife</b>	Life believed to follow death	
<b>embalm</b>	Preserve a body after death	
<b>mummy</b>	Body that has been dried so it won't decay	

#### MAIN IDEAS

1. How did work and social roles affect people in ancient Egypt?

Work roles expanded, social roles limited Egyptians

2. What job would the child of a farmer in ancient Egypt most likely learn?

Farming, because most children learnt their parents' job

3. What are the Egyptian social roles? What are some duties of each group?

Pharaoh- considered the ruler, above all, considered a god

Priests and Nobles – cared for the temples, held ceremonies to keep the gods happy

Scribes and Government Officials- trained in the art of writing and record keeping

Craftspeople and Merchants- artisans who crafted goods

Farmers – grew crops

Laborers and Slaves- did manual labor jobs

4. How did learning advance in ancient Egypt?

New ideas and techniques in astronomy, geometry, medicine and writing

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

5. How did Egyptians develop the idea for a 365-day calendar?

They noticed that a star called Sirius appeared shortly before the Nile began to flood. The star returned to the same position in 365 days. Based on that, the Egyptians developed the 365-day calendar.

6. How do the letters of the English alphabet differ from hieroglyphs?

Used pictures that stand for different words or sounds

7. What advances in learning did Egyptians make?

They created a 365-day calendar, developed more accurate surveying methods, learned to use herbs for medicine, developed a writing system and learned to make papyrus.

8. What religious beliefs did Egyptians hold?

Many gods, happy life after death

9. What were some of the main Egyptian gods?

Re- Sun God, Osiris – god who judged Egyptians after death, Isis- fertility goodness and Osiris' wife, Anubis – god of death

10. How did the Egyptian belief about the afterlife differ from the Sumerians' belief?

Egyptians thought the afterlife was happy and the Sumerians thought it was miserable.

11. Why did the Egyptians make mummies?

Egyptians believed they would need their bodies in the afterlife, so they embalmed bodies after death.

12. What did Egyptians do to achieve a happy afterlife?

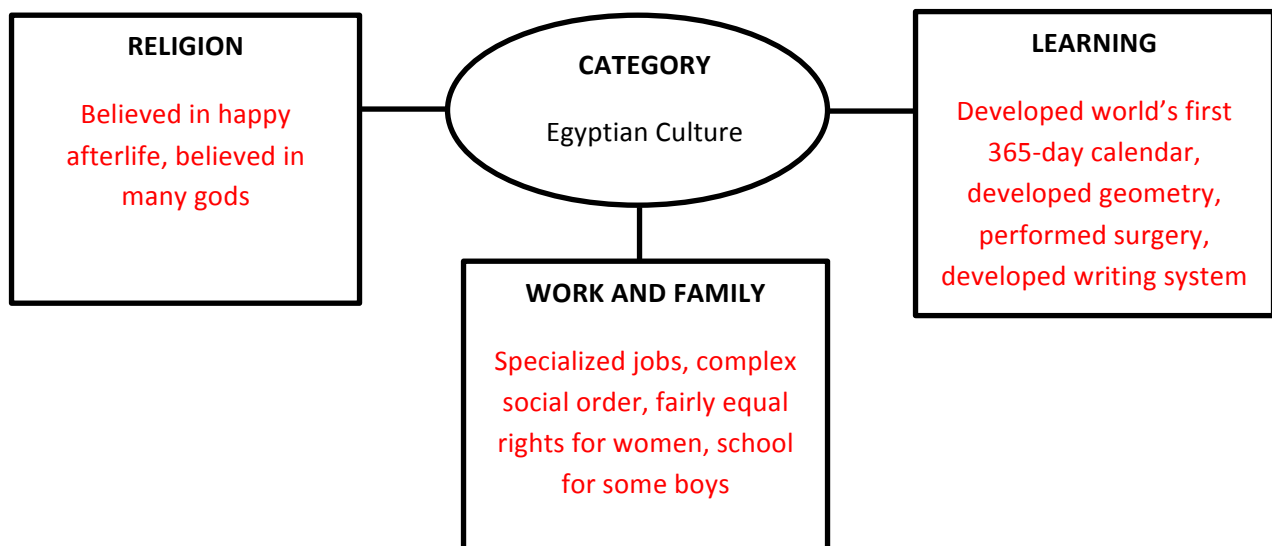
They were embalmed if they could afford it, and they lived a good life in order to be judged worthy by the gods.

13. What did the Egyptians think happened after death?

They believed that their prosperity could continue with a happy after life

#### NOTE TAKING SKILL

**Categorizing:** Categorize and add details about the three main factors of Egyptian culture



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 5, Lesson 3

### The Pyramid Builders

#### TERMS AND NAMES

Terms	Definition	Importance
<b>dynasty</b>	Line of rulers from the same family	
<b>succession</b>	Order in which members of the royal family inherit a throne	
<b>pharaoh</b>	King of Egypt	
<b>pyramids</b>	Structure shaped like a triangle with four sides that meet at a point	
<b>step pyramids</b>	Sides of pyramid rise in a series of giant steps	
<b>Khufu</b>	Egyptian king who built the Great Pyramid	

#### MAIN IDEAS

1. What kind of government ruled Egypt after it was united?

A strong central government

2. Did the Ancient Egyptians believe that the Gods made mistakes?

People viewed the Pharaoh as a child of god and god himself. They did not believe the Gods made mistakes

3. How were religion and government linked in Ancient Egypt?

People viewed the pharaoh as a god, priests had much power and many high officials in the government were priests

4. How did Pharaoh Khufu proclaim his glory?

He built the Great Pyramid to show the world how great he was

5. Why did pharaohs build pyramids?

They were permanent monuments to the pharaoh and the palace of the pharaoh in the afterlife

6. Why was building the Great Pyramid hard work?

Miners had to cut the stone with copper tools. The stone slabs had to be moved and dragged and set by hand.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

7. What was found inside the pyramids?

Wall paintings, sculptures, food, furniture and other items needed for the afterlife

8. How might the Egyptians have prevented robbers from breaking into the pharaoh's tombs and stealing the treasures?

Blocked passage ways with granite plugs, built false doorways, designed hidden rooms and sealed the tombs.

9. How many chambers were built inside the Great Pyramid?

Three

10. How is the king's chamber different from the queen's?

The king's chamber is much larger.

11. Why did Khufu decide to build such a large pyramid?

He wanted a monument that would show the world how great he was.

12. What happened to Egypt when centralized rule weakened?

Kings became less powerful and outsiders invaded Egypt.

13. How did the power of the pharaoh during the Middle Kingdom differ from that of the Old Kingdom?

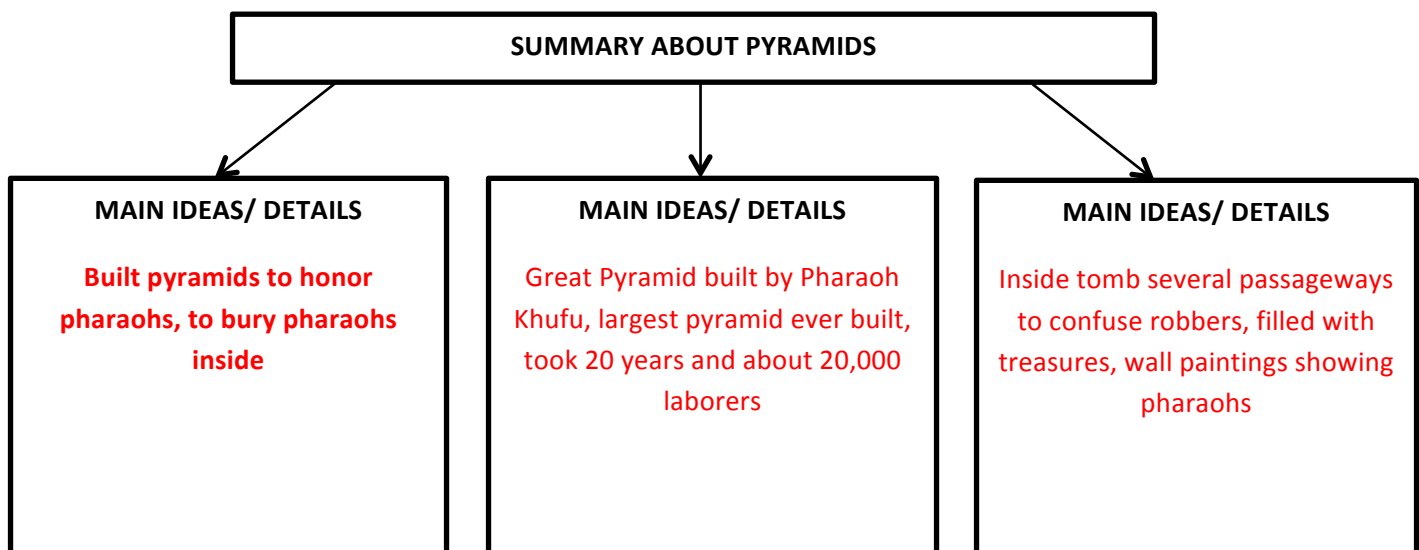
The kings lost power to the governors of the provinces.

14. What weaknesses of the Middle Kingdom, besides poorer weapons and lack of horse-drawn chariots, might have helped the Hyksos conquer Egypt?

A weak central government.

#### NOTE TAKING SKILL:

Summarize: Summarize the main idea and details about the pyramids.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 5, Lesson 4

### The New Kingdom

#### TERMS AND NAMES

Terms	Definition	Importance
Hatshepsut	First woman to rule as Pharaoh	
obelisk	Four sided shaft with pyramid shaped top	
Ramses II	Pharaoh whose 66 year reign was among the longest in history	

#### MAIN IDEAS

1. What was the significance of Queen Hatshepsut's rule?

First woman to rule as Pharaoh

2. How did Thutmose III feel about Hatshepsut? How do you know?

He may have killed her. After her death he became pharaoh and tried to destroy all records of Hatshepsut's reign. We know about her because archeologists restored her damaged temple and tomb.

3. How did Hatshepsut try to make Egypt richer?

She made Egypt richer not only through war but also through trade. Her biggest trading expedition crossed the eastern desert to the Red Sea, large ships sailed to an African land called Punt.

4. How did Akhenaton try to change Egyptian religion?

He tried to replace old gods with one god.

5. Why did the priests become angry with Akhenaton?

When he closed the temples of all gods but Aton, the priests of the other temples lost power and were angry. They also feared that the pharaoh's actions had angered the old gods.

6. Why was Akhenaton's new religion short-lived?

Tutankhamen restored the worship of the old gods after Akhenaton's death.

7. Besides the fact that the priests were angry, what was another effect of Akhenaton's decision to replace the old gods with one god?

The priests became angry, and he had to move to a new capital city called Akhenaton to avoid conflict with them.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

8. What reforms did Akhenaton make?

Replaced the worship of old gods with that of the sun god, Aton, had artists create realistic works of art.

9. How did Ramses II expand Egypt?

By adding territory through war and a peace treaty negotiated with the Hittites.

10. How long did Ramses II rule Egypt?

66 years

11. What were Ramses II's accomplishments?

Ramses extended Egypt's territory, negotiated a peace treaty, and built a city called the House of Ramses and a temple monument honoring him. He lived a long life and Egypt remained at peace during his reign.

**NOTE TAKING SKILL:**

**Chronological Order and Sequence: Place events in order based on the time they happened**

Hatshpesut declared herself the only ruler	Akhenaton became pharaoh	Tutenkhamen became pharaoh	Ramses II became pharaoh	Ramses II died	Foreign powers take over Egypt
1472 B.C.	1353 B.C.	1333 B.C.	1279 B.C.	1213 B.C.	1070 B.C.