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The History of Ancient Egyptians and their Civilization

Introduction

- ★ In class and throughout the different discussion boards and lectures we learned about the different Ancient African Civilizations and the diverse ways that their history has factored into our modern-day society.
- ★ We learned about the different contributions that have been made but for the focus of this paper we will be narrowing down on one specific civilization called Ancient Egypt.
- ★ Ancient Egypt is one of the more common and well-known African Civilizations that are often mentioned or taught in history lessons.
- ★ In this presentation we will be digging in a bit deeper into the origins, importance/contributions, the knowledge of their governance, agriculture, commerce, and their culture as well.

Origins

- ★ Ancient Egypt first came into existence within a period called the Dynastic period which was back in 3100 BCE when their very first King was crowned.
- ★ According to the article “History Extra” there was times during this period where there were issues of rule but in the end, Egypt was still able to prevail throughout those issues and remained a united independent country. The dynastic period can be seen as overlooked being that in such a long time so much occurred.
- ★ Prior to King Narmer's rule Ancient Egypt was organized as a state with small cities within it that would support one another when it came to goods each of these cities would trade with one another. (History Extra)
- ★ With the death of Cleopatra VII this period ended in 30 BCE after her death. Ancient Egypt was then taken over by Rome. This allowed Egyptians to continue following many of their old traditions. (History Extra)

Importance and Contributions

- ★ Ancient Egyptians have made many great and important contributions to the modern-day society such as Medical Science, Mathematics, Written Language, Art and Architecture, and the Calendar. (Reader's Digest)

- ★ Medical science is one of the many contributions Ancient Egyptians have made. Ancient Egyptians used different medical procedures such as using herbs and animal parts to cure wounds and other health issues that people may have had. Another interesting fact is that the Egyptians had practiced surgical procedures with surgical tools and papyrus logs. Egyptians can be considered the founding fathers of what we now call modern medicine. (Reader's Digest)

- ★ Next were going to talk about Mathematics. Ancient Egyptians were great mathematicians with their ability to do calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division in unique ways. There is evidence that even backs the fact that they were the first people to have invented the concept of fractions. They also were very skilled at geometry as well which can explain the way the Great Pyramids were built using a 3D shape. (Reader's Digest)

Ancient Egyptian Surgical tools



<https://youtu.be/gvNbKgDdVr0>

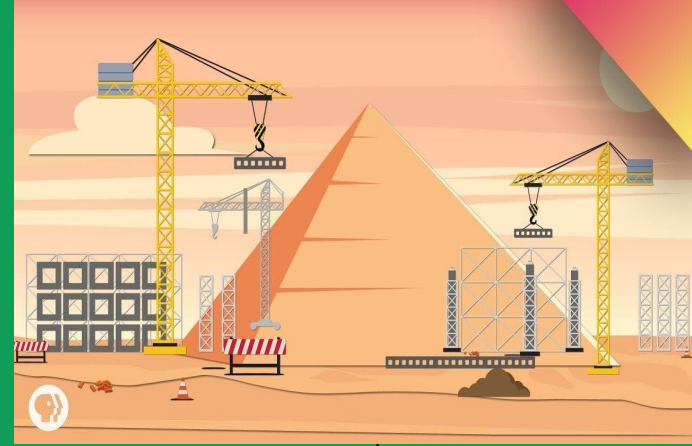
Video about medicine in Ancient Egypt start at 3:43 end at 5:13.

Importance and Contributions (Continued)

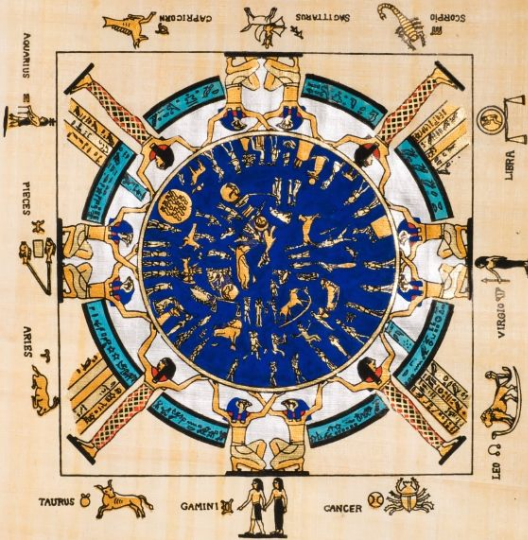
- ★ Did you know that in terms of language and writing Egyptian's were the first civilization to have developed a system that can be used to symbolize individual sounds which then allowed for them to be transformed into a written language. During their use of hieroglyphics Egyptian's were able to eventually create 24 alphabets. (Reader's Digest)
- ★ According to the website "Canadian Museum of History" Egyptians used stone to build their pyramids, tombs, temples, and palaces which happens to be one of the most durable building materials. Even though years of natural disasters have partially damaged the foundation of these ancient buildings and monuments and the efforts for those monuments to continue to stand tall today.
- ★ Lastly was the Calendar. Egyptians created a calendar to manage and calculate the way the days of the week and such. Did you know that the Egyptian calendar was the first calendar known to man? According to the article "Egypt Today" The ancient Egyptians had discovered the lunar year and then went ahead to divide them into seasons, months days and hours. This first finding of the calendar allowed for us to be able to have the calendar we know and be able to differentiate the seasons as well.

Ancient Egyptian Alphabet

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



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=52V9jmrGsbI>
 Video about how the pyramids were created
 Start at 44 seconds end at 1:28

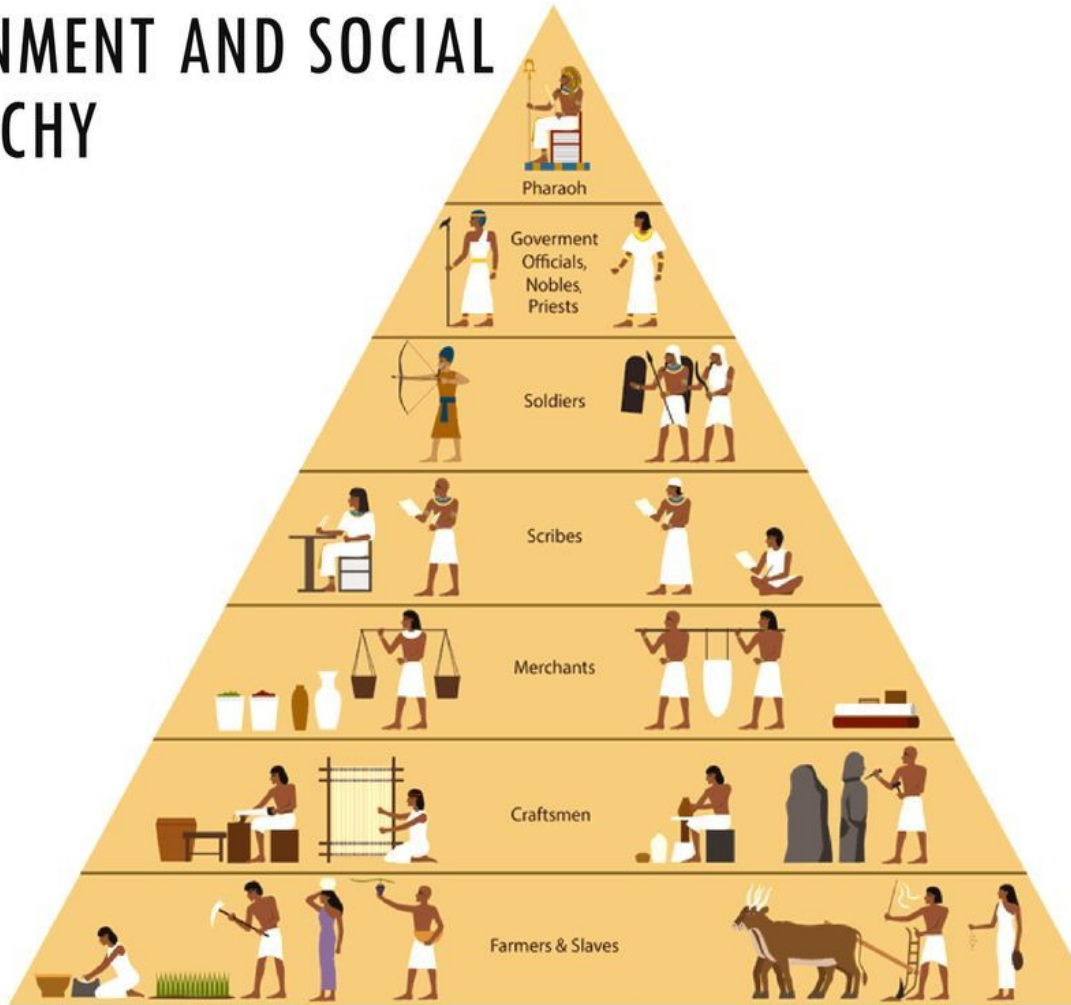


12 month
Ancient
Egyptian
calendar

Governance

- ★ The Ancient Egyptian Government consisted of a theocratic monarchy which means that kings ruled their civilization with the approval from their gods. (World History Encyclopedia)
- ★ The establishment of central government was in Egypt in c. 3150 BCE when King Narmer created unity within Egypt. King Narmer's government was not the first sign of a central government. (World History Encyclopedia)
- ★ Prior to this The Scorpion Kings of the Predynastic Period in Egypt functioned through the period c. 6000–3150 BCE the problem is that there is not much information or knowledge about the way the monarchical government functioned. (World History Encyclopedia)
- ★ The Ancient Egyptian government relied on two principal factors which are their pharaohs and agriculture. (Ancient Egypt Online)
- ★ Pharaohs were an important part of the Egyptian government and pharaohs would usually appoint officials during their period of reign. Higher officials usually took orders straight from the king and no one else. Agriculture was the base and reason that Egypt had an economy and government as well. (Ancient Egypt Online)

GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL HIERARCHY



Here is a physical representation of the government and social hierarchy of Ancient Egypt

Agriculture

- ★ Agriculture was a large part of Ancient Egypt's economy and government. Egypt's agricultural production first began within the northern Delta Region of Egypt and within what is unofficially known as the fertile basin but officially known as the Faiyum during the Predynastic Period. (c. 6000–c.3150) (World History Encyclopedia)
- ★ Although agriculture practices were prevalent during this period there has been other evidence that shows agricultural practices were also prevalent as far back as 8000 BCE. (World History Encyclopedia)
- ★ Historian and Egyptologist Margaret Bunson defined Ancient Egyptian agriculture as the scientific practice that allowed for Ancient Egyptians within the predynastic period to enabled and transform the semiarid land into fields full of rich agriculture along the Nile River. (World History Encyclopedia)
- ★ The Nile River is as an essential part of Ancient Egyptian agriculture because once it was discovered and established Egyptians were given the opportunity to use it to the best of their ability. Other events are also linked to the Nile River as well such as the flood of Nile River and the story of death and resurrection of the god Osiris. (World History Encyclopedia)
- ★ The soil in the fields of Egypt were extremely fertile and in a good season there was an enough food to supply everyone in the country with enough food for them to survive off for a year and still have extra to survive on as well. This led to the introduction of what is now known as trade. (World History Encyclopedia)



Here is a photo of Egyptians farming and harvesting crops using a cattle



Here is photo of what farming around the Nile River looked like back in Ancient Egypt

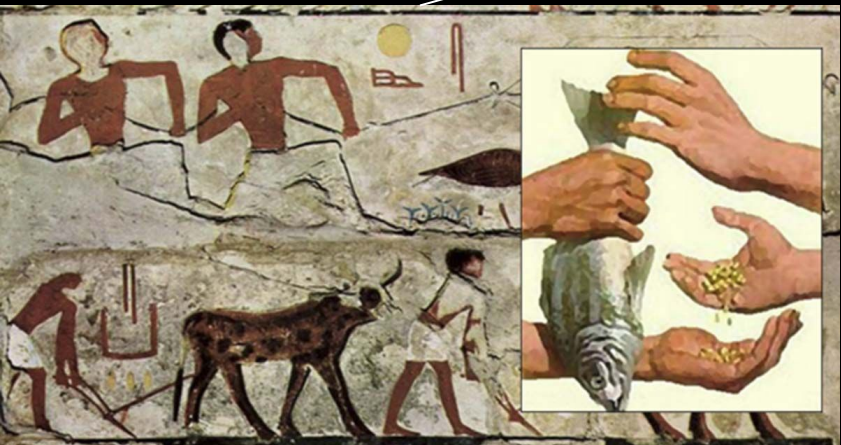
Commerce

- ★ The practice of trading first originated in the Predynastic Period (c. 6000– c.3150 BCE) and existed throughout Roman Egypt (30 BCE–646CE). (World History Encyclopedia)
- ★ During most of Egypt's history their economic system ran on a system called the barter system which means people exchanged goods between each other instead of using cash to trade their goods. This changed in 525 BCE when the Persian Invasion occurred and led to the introduction of using cash within the economy. (World History Encyclopedia)
- ★ As part of the adjustment to using currency Ancient Egyptian's created a currency called Deben which was used to add value to the goods and services provided in the trade. (World History Encyclopedia)
- ★ The Deben was like the North American dollar and was about 90 grams of copper and expensive items could also be priced in Deben's of silver or gold. (World History Encyclopedia)
- ★ After the First Dynasty of Egypt (c. 3150–c.2890 BCE) trade was already common within Mesopotamia and known as one of the first trading partners that helped in the development of Egyptian art, religion, and culture as well. Mesopotamian culture more specifically the Sumerian part is credited with aiding in the development of Ancient Egyptian culture. (World History Encyclopedia)



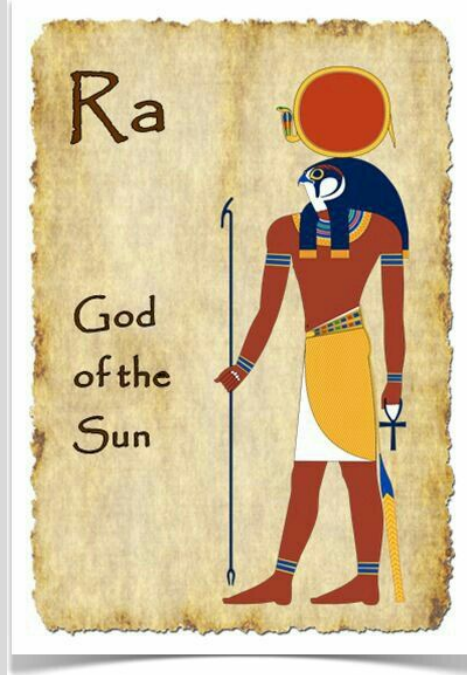
This is a picture of a Deben

These are two photos that show what trading looked like in Ancient Egypt



Culture

- ★ Within the Egyptian religion there was over 2000 gods, those who were held up to have more importance had a cult center near their temple. Ra the sun god was the most important god especially when it came down to agriculture (Age of Empire)
- ★ Egyptians believed in life after death and often called it the next world and believed that this next world was somewhere near in the west. They practiced special burial techniques such as embalming to preserve the body for their next life. Often goods, servants, and nobles were buried with those who were royal. (Age of Empire)
- ★ It was believed that when an individual is properly prepared for their next life that their soul will remain immortal. Egyptians identified the soul as the Ka and the Ka is supposed to go with an individual throughout their life and when someone passes their soul passes onto the next life when the body dies. (Dallas Museum of Art)
- ★ An individual's Ka can only exist with their body without the presence of a body it cannot exist. Special rituals are done to prepare a body for their death, this process includes the construction of a tomb, mummification and funeral ceremonies which helped in the protection of an individual's soul in the afterlife. (Dallas Museum of Art)



Here is a photo of a “Ka” statue

Conclusion

After researching about the history of Ancient Egyptians and gaining knowledge about the way their civilization functioned as allowed me to expand my knowledge about the many things Ancient Egyptians did in the past that factor into what we currently have in modern day society

THANKS FOR



LISTENING

memegenerator

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All photos used within this power point are courtesy of google images

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