



The First Pharaoh

- About 3100 BC, a king of Upper Egypt named Narmer conquered Lower Egypt.
- His actions brought together all of Egypt under the rule of one king.
- He is considered to be the first Pharaoh. (National Geographic Society)
- From 3100 BC to 332 BC, there were a total of 31 ruling families which ruled Egypt.
- These 31 ruling families are organized into three time periods. Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom.







Old Kingdom of Egypt (2700 B.C. - 2200 B.C.) & Middle Kingdom (2050 B.C. - 1800 B.C.)

Old Kingdom of Egypt (2700 B.C. - 2200 B.C.)

- Pharaohs were all powerful over their people's lives.
- IMHOTEP: builder of the step pyramid.
- PYRAMID AGE: when most of the pyramids were built.
- GREAT PYRAMIDS OF GIZA: 3 pyramids * KHUFU the largest one. * KHAFRE: Khufu's son. *MENKAURE: Khafre's son.
- GREAT SPHINX OF GIZA: stone statue with a lion's body and pharaoh's head built to guard the pyramids. It is believed to have the face of Khafre.
- Building of the pyramids caused heavy taxes, and made human suffering. The period ended with civil wars.

Middle Kingdom (2050 B.C. - 1800 B.C.)

- Pharaohs gave more rights to the common people.
- Lower class gained the right to be mummified.
- Period of great trade and contact with outsiders.
- HYKSOS: invaders from West Asia that conquered Egypt. They were the first to use horses. They ruled Egypt for 200 years. They taught the Egyptians military skills but were conquered in 1570 B.C.





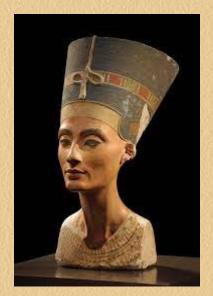
New Kingdom (1570 B.C. - 1090 B.C.) & Famous kings from the New Kingdom

New Kingdom (1570 B.C. - 1090 B.C.)

The highest of the Egyptian power.

Famous Egyptians from the New Kingdom

- THUTMOSE III: Conquered lands bringing Egypt to its largest size.
- THUTMOSE: Legend states he was not in line to be pharaoh but the Sphinx spoke to him and told him you will rule Egypt.
- AMENHOTEP: Pharaoh who worshipped the god ATON and ordered Egypt to do the same. He changed his name to AKENATON to honor his god.
- TUTANKHAMON: 8 year old "BOY KING" also known as KING TUT. He ruled for 10 years until his death.
- RAMSES II: The last great powerful ruler of ancient Egypt. He is the pharaoh believed to be associated with Moses. After his rule, Egyptian power declined and was subject to invasion.



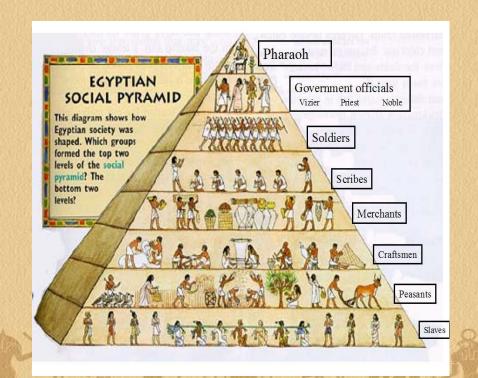
NEFERTITI: wife of Amenhotep and the mother-in-law of King Tutankhamun.



The Class Structure of Ancient Egypt

Class Structure:

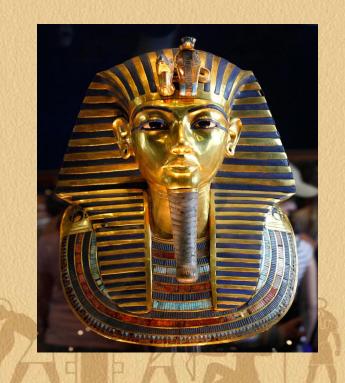
- Social classes in Ancient Egypt were almost always determined by birth.
- Like other ancient societies, Egypt had a class structure of groups of people
- At the top was the ruling pharaohs and at the bottom was the workers and slaves.
- Egypt's upper class was made up of nobles, priests and other wealthy merchants. The middle class were the people who owned businesses while the lower class were those who did the physical and hard work.





Upper Class of Society

- The upper class ran the government and religion.
- Pharaoh was all powerful; seen as a living god on earth.
- Priests and priestesses were important and had great influence because life revolved around religion.
- They knew how to please the gods and help the dead into the afterlife.
- People paid taxes to priests/priestesses: Ex: gold, and wine.
- Nobles served as government officials: Viziers, governors, tax collectors.
- They also fought wars for the pharaoh.





Middle Class of Society

- The middle class included skilled workers such as scribes, artists, and traditional doctors.
- The middle class provided goods and services.
- Scribes were greatly respected because very few could read and write.







Lower Class of Society

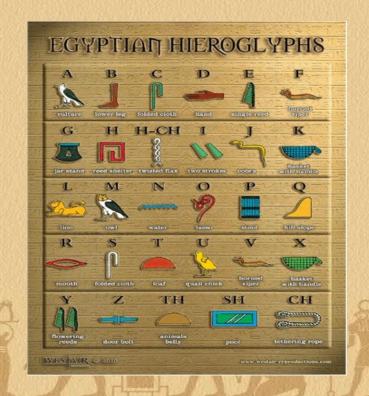
- The lower class did the physical labor.
- Most Egyptians were farmers but there were also many slaves.
- The farmers farmed most of the year but spent the flooding season serving the pharaoh by working on the pyramids and temples.
- The slaves were mostly prisoners of wars who were brought back to Egypt.
- The slaves had the hardest life.





Egyptian Writing

- The Egyptians developed their own writing system.
- At first, it was made up of pictographs, but over time, Egyptians created symbols to represent sounds.
- This complex system of pictures and sound symbols created a complex writing system called HIEROGLYPHICS.
- Hieroglyphics were also carved onto stone walls and monuments.
- JEAN CHAMPOLLION: the French scientist who worked on the ROSETTA STONE and unlocked the mystery of hieroglyphics for the world!





Government

- PHARAOH: Pharaoh Was the political leader the title 'Lord of
 - two lands
- owned all the land in Egypt
- made the laws
- could lead his people into war
- was the high priest of every Temple
- represented the God on Earth.
- ❖ VIZIER: Vizier Maintaining police force to keep the country peaceful
- Maintaining the courts to give people justice and to punish
- Maintaining army
- Collecting the taxes and Keeping the state records
- Government Army: Egyptians went to battle against their enemies
- they used writing to communicate with each other.
- were first trained as scribes, so they would be able to read messages that were sent to them.





Religion in Egyptian Life

- Religion was a way for the Egyptians to understand and explain the workings of nature. They believed that gods controlled things like the rains, floods, sickness, and death. There was a god for each aspect of life, so the Egyptians tried to please each of their gods.
- Each part of Egypt had its own gods. Upper Egypt had different gods than Lower Egypt. Over the centuries, however, people in all parts of Egypt began believing in some of the same gods.









Egyptian Afterlife

- The Egyptians believed in life after death.
- When you die, you go to the underworld where Osiris judges you
- He weighs your heart against a feather symbol of truth
- If heart is light innocence, one goes to the OTHER WORLD, Happy Field of Flood
- If heart is heavy guilty
- Egyptians looked forward to their afterlife and planned well for life after death.
- PYRAMIDS: tombs for the kings.
- They would be filled with food and riches to go with them into the afterlife.



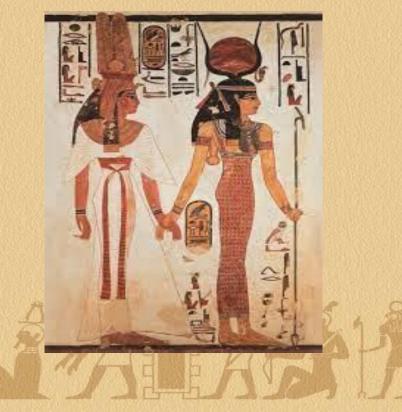




Women in Ancient Egypt

- Egypt gave respect and rights to women; many women held a high status in Égypt.
- The queen was greatly respected and sometimes ruled jointly with her king; Egypt even had a woman ruler! HATSHEPSUT: first woman ruler known to history.

 (Married to Thutmose II)
- Rights of women: own, buy and sell property and goods, testify in court, right to seek a divorce, and make legal business deals.





Conclusion

In conclusion, Ancient Egypt is a very old civilization which is completely unlike the world we live in today. Ancient Egyptians believed many things that we do not, their government and clothes were different than ours, but these differences make this civilization so interesting. Ancient Egypt is a very interest civilization largely due to the differences and the questions that remain unanswered.



Any questions?





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