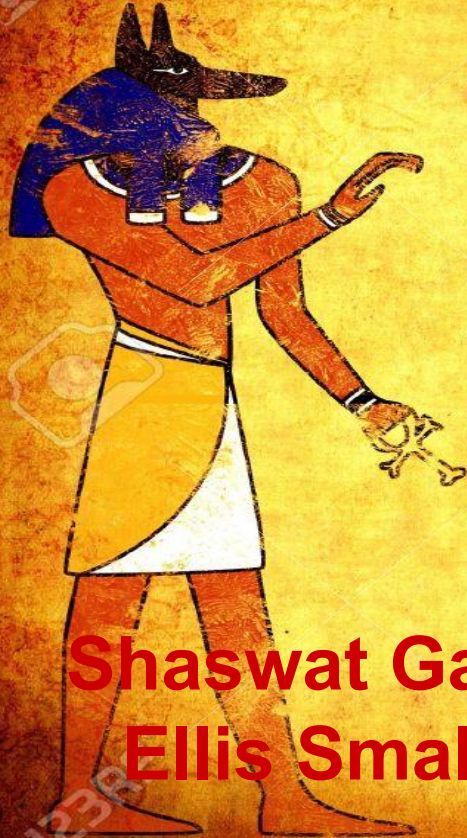


The Way of The Egyptians



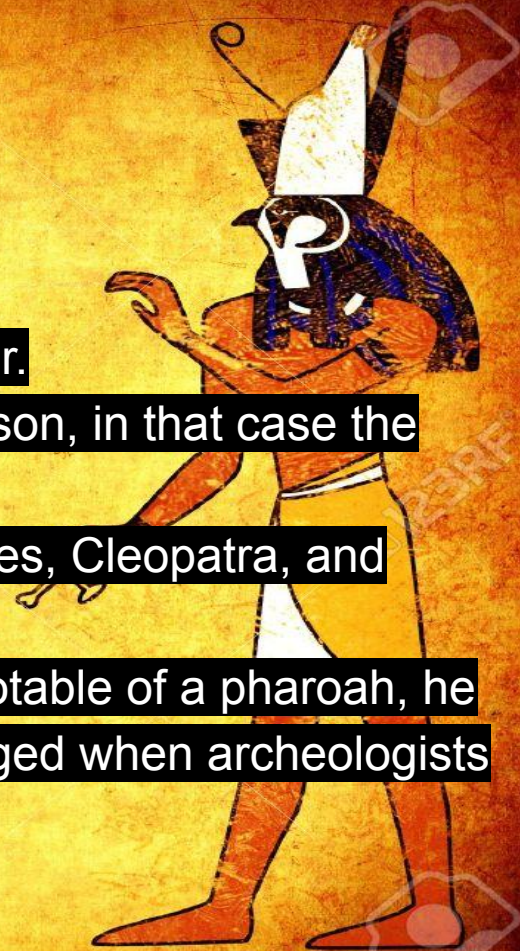
**Shaswat Gajurel, Ben Baum, William Campbell,
Ellis Small, Charlie Thompson, Evan Schmit**

Geographic Influence

Ancient Egypt had a division of four lands. Upper and lower Egypt and the other two divisions were in between the Red and Black lands. Upper Egypt was in the south and Lower Egypt was in the North due to the northward flow of the Nile river. The western desert had some oases, but the eastern desert was just dry. The Nile river had a key role in the life of Egypt, it flooded every year at the same time of year, this made it easier for the Egyptians to live. Being close to the water made it easy to trade, and having deserts around it made it harder to be invaded.

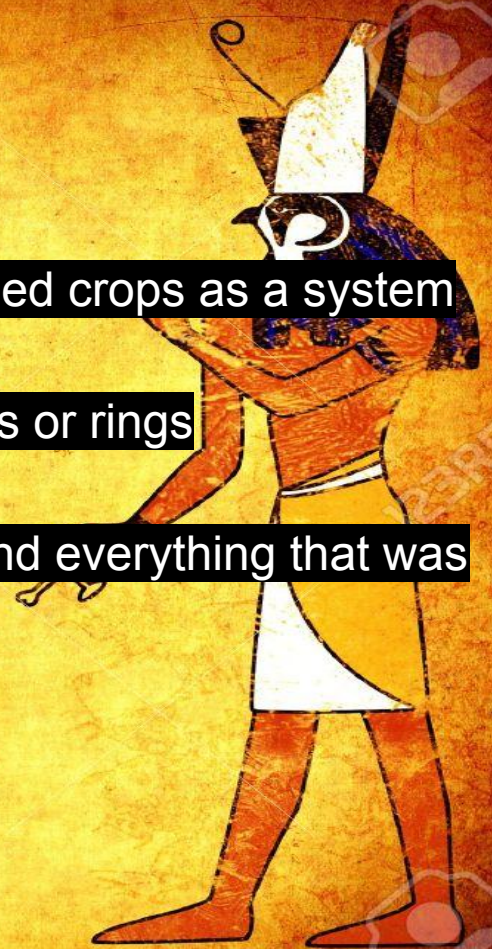
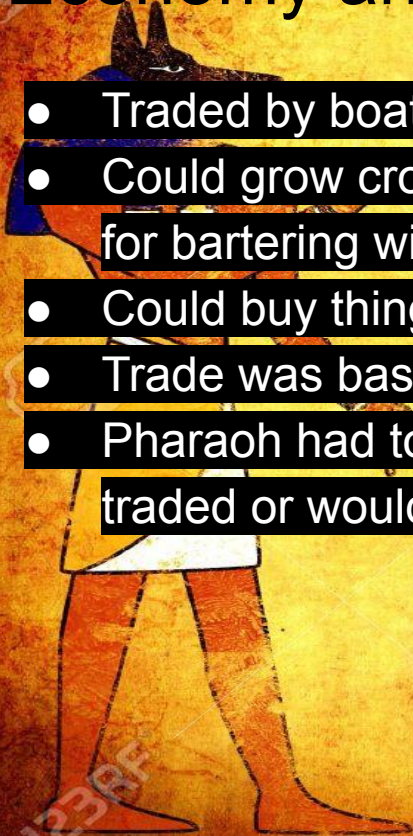
Politics

- Ancient Egypt was a theocratic monarchy.
- They were led by a monarch named the Pharaoh.
- The Monarch would be the first son of the pharaoh prior.
- The exception would be if the pharaoh doesn't have a son, in that case the daughter would become the pharaoh.
- Some examples of pharaohs would be King Tut, Ramses, Cleopatra, and many more.
- An interesting fact about King Tut is that he isn't that notable of a pharaoh, he is only well known because his tomb was barely damaged when archeologists found it.



Economy and Trade

- Traded by boat since they were close to water
- Could grow crops very well due to they Nile, so they used crops as a system for bartering with other people or countries
- Could buy things by trade, or by specially marking coins or rings
- Trade was based on what the traders issued fair
- Pharaoh had total control over everything in the land and everything that was traded or would be traded

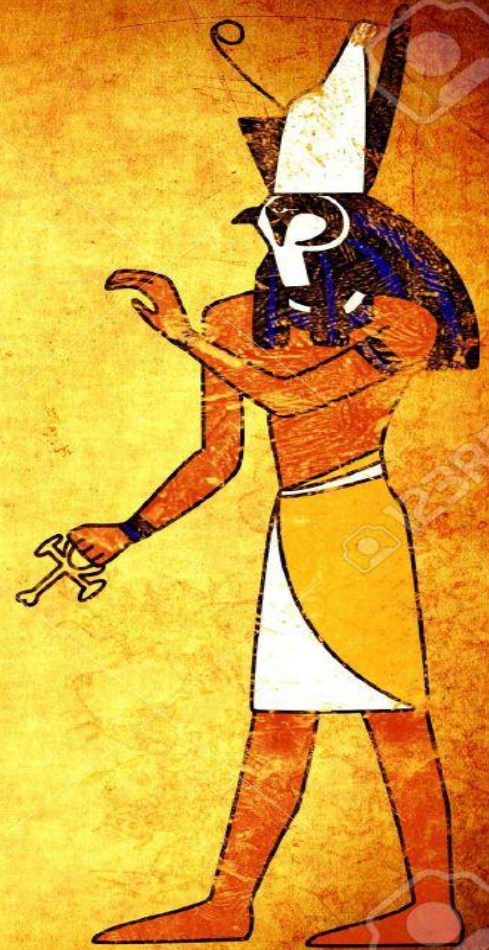


Religion

The background features a stylized illustration of an ancient Egyptian scene. It shows two figures from the waist down, wearing traditional white and orange garments. The figure on the right is holding a staff or scepter. The background is a textured, golden-yellow color with faint, repeating patterns of a stylized eye or sun symbol.

The Ancient Egyptians followed a polytheistic religion and worshipped Ra, and Horus the most. They worshiped these gods by doing animal sacrifices and with incense and possessions. There were many people who carried the image of god. They believed that the pharaoh was the representation on earth of the gods, and maybe a god himself. So basically everything basically belonged to the pharaoh. They believed after you died you went to a new world, just like this one, so they would put everything that you need for this world into your grave for the next world.

Then when Ptolemy took over Egypt in 323 BC, Egyptians began to believe in some of the Greek gods. Then Egyptians started converting to Christianity, then they converted to Islam.



Pharaoh: Considered gods in the form of human

Social Structure

Government Officials: Ruled regions of Egypt, Priests as leader of religion

were also high

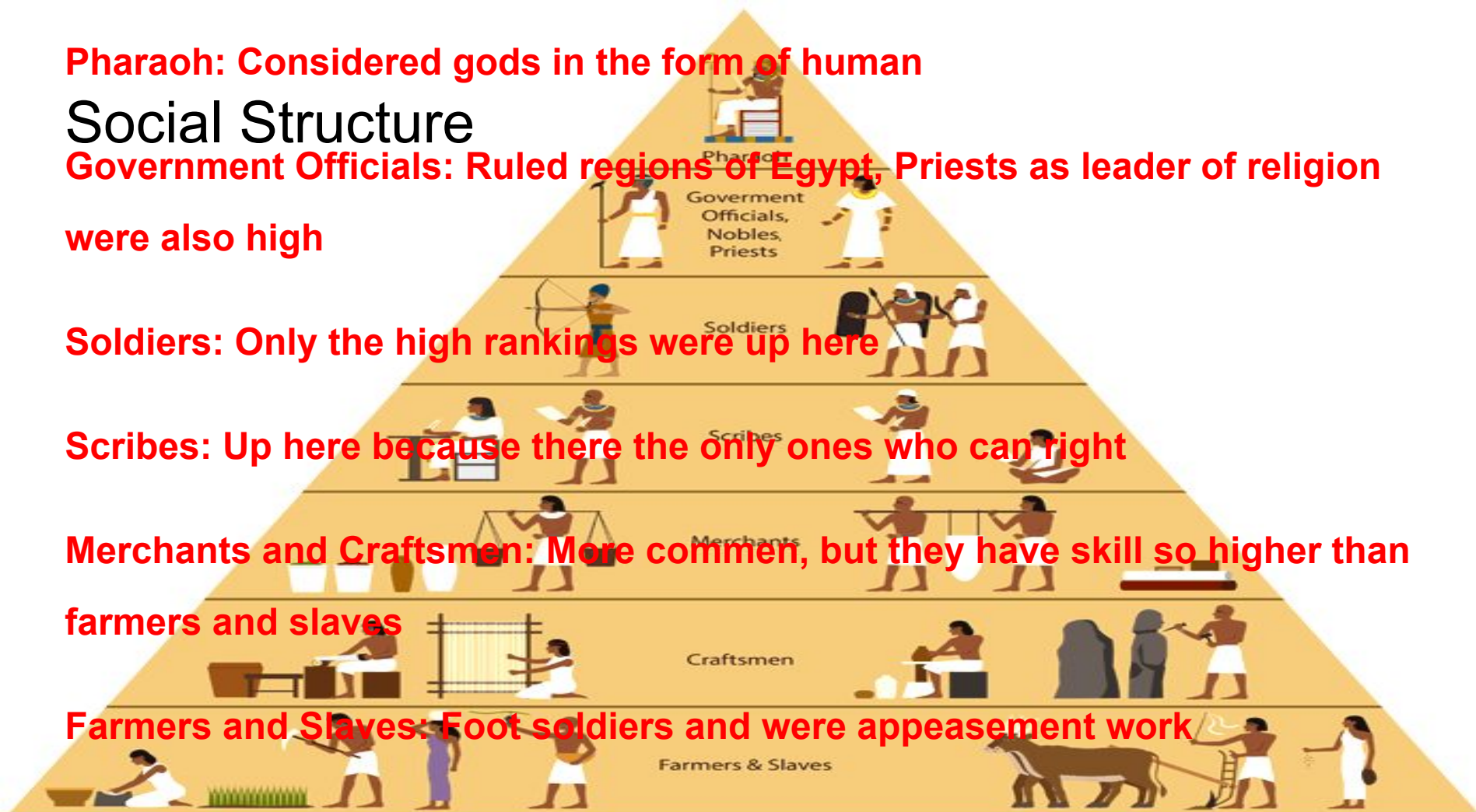
Soldiers: Only the high rankings were up here

Scribes: Up here because there the only ones who can right

Merchants and Craftsmen: More common, but they have skill so higher than

farmers and slaves

Farmers and Slaves: Foot soldiers and were appeasement work



Intellectual Advancements

Ancient Egyptians made many advancements:

- Writing: Papyrus paper, hieroglyphs, and black ink
- Farming: Ox drawn plough, sickle, and irrigation systems
- Time: clocks and calendars
- Engineering: pyramids and shadroof
- Health: mummification, toothpaste, and surgical instruments
- Cosmetics: wigs and makeup
- And many many others!

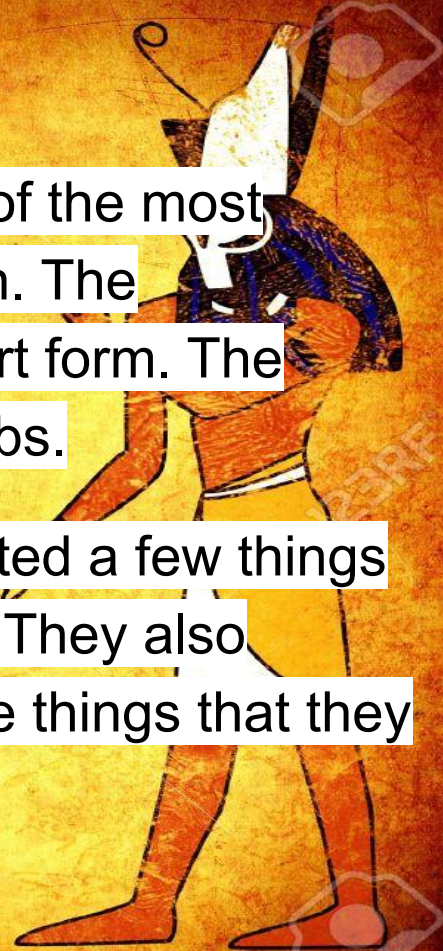


Arts and technology

Ancient Egypt had many different buildings but some of the most remarkable were the pyramids or the temple of Amun. The architecture was so beautiful that it is considered an art form. The Egyptians also painted wall paintings that were in tombs.

Other than pyramids and temples the Egyptians invented a few things one of these things is the modern day paper and pen. They also started brewing beer but this is just the beginning of the things that they invented/made.

Here are some other things that they invented...



CONTINUATION OF ARTS AND TECH

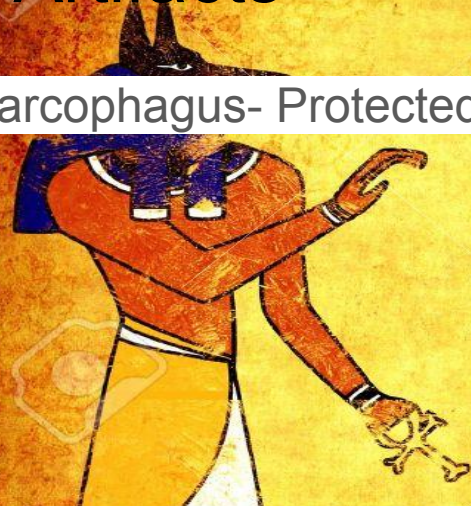


- Mirror
- Toothbrushes
- Toothpaste
- Architecture
- Medicine (which was tied to magic)



Artifacts

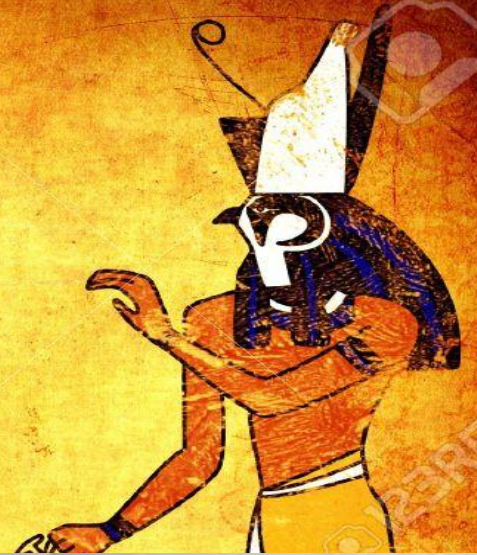
Sarcophagus- Protected tombs



Hirogliphs- Writing system in Egypt

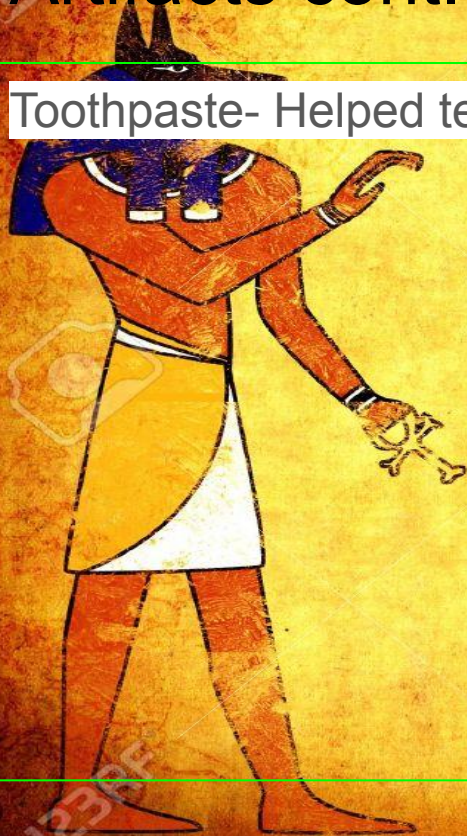


Sculptures- Egyptians were very good at craftsmanship



Artifacts cont.

Toothpaste- Helped teeth from rotting



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