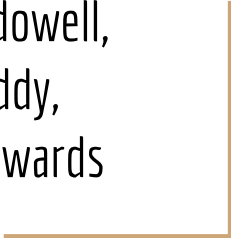




# A Journey Through Ancient Egypt (Early, Middle and New)

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# Early Egypt (2575 BC to 2150 BC)



# Geographic Influence (Early)

The Nile was one of the most important geographic features in the old kingdom Egypt. It provided fresh water to drink, fish and waterfowl, and papyrus reeds to make paper. The Nile also flooded predictably and filled the soil with nutrients. However, outside of the Nile, Egypt was practically a desert. This was a good natural defense against invasion, but also isolated the Egyptians.



# Politics (Early)

The old Kingdom of Egypt includes the great 4th dynasty when king Sneferu perfected the art of pyramid building . The government of ancient Egypt was a theocratic monarchy as the king ruled by a mandate from the gods . The Scorpion Kings obviously had a form of monarchical government, but exactly how it operated is not known .



# Economy & Trade (Early)

For most of Egypt's history, the Ancient Egyptians relied on bartering rather than trading with money. In the old kingdom of Egypt, trade was already established with Mesopotamia. They traded gold, papyrus, linen, and ivory, but primarily exported grain. Much was traded by boat on the Nile.



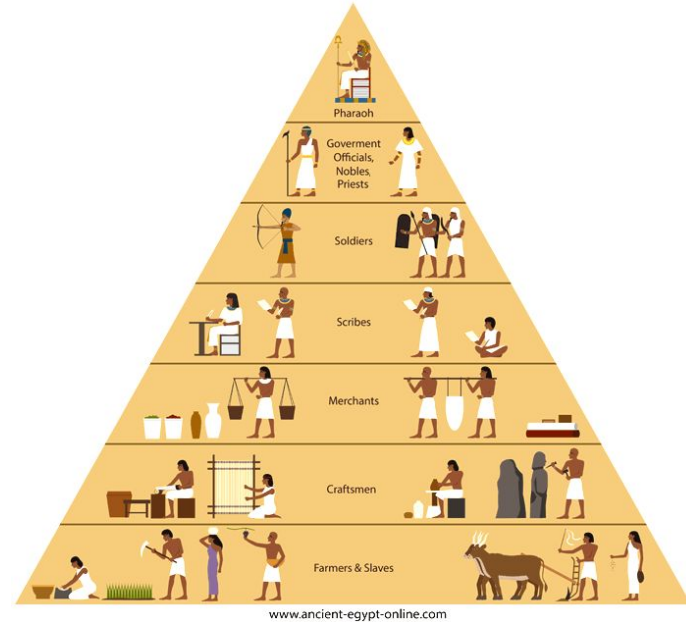
# Religion (Early)

Ancient Egyptian religion was a complex system of polytheistic beliefs and rituals that formed an integral part of ancient Egyptian society . Religion played a part in every aspect of the lives of the ancient Egyptians because life on Earth was seen as only one part of an eternal journey .



# Social Structure (Early)

Egyptian social structure started with the pharaohs, who they believed to be gods in human form. They had absolute power over the citizens of Egypt. After they died, large pyramids were built to be their deathbeds. Next came the nobles and priests. These people pleased and paid tributes to the pharaohs. Next were the soldiers, who fought in wars. Then were the scribes, merchants, and artisans who made up the middle class. At the bottom were the farmers and herders, then the slaves.



# Intellectual Advancement (Early)

Ancient Egyptians used and invented things such as the ramp and the lever, and also used rope trusses to stiffen the beam of ships. They also invented pyramids and had many early ideas of modern medicine.





# Arts & Technology (Early)

Large pyramids were built to be burial chambers for pharaohs. Egyptians also invented many other things as well, such as paper and ink and cosmetics. The handheld mirror was also created by Egyptians. They also mummified the Egyptian pharaohs and created the calendar. Along with that, they had ideas of geometry and astronomy.



# Artifact 1 (Early)

Archer Relief (2551 BC-2494 BC)



This shows archers, ready to fire. The detail is amazing, as the archer is seen with his bow back, as he has more arrows behind him. The details on his face are still there as well.

# Artifact 2 (Early)

Statue of Khufu



This statue was an ivory figurine of Khufu, a pharaoh of the first dynasty and builder of the greatest pyramid in Giza.

# Artifact 3 (Early)

## The Sphinx



The Great Sphinx of Giza was a mythical creature with the head of a human and the body of a lion.

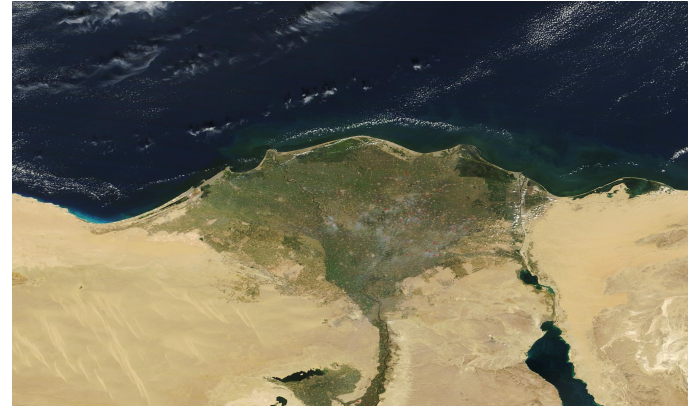


# Middle Egypt (1975 BC to 1640 BC)



# Geographic Influence (Middle)

Egypt is located in the North-Eastern corner of the Africa within the Middle East. Egypt is bordered by Syria, Libya and Nubia, Egypt is separated into two different portions upper Egypt in the south and lower Egypt in the north which the Nile river runs through. The Nile flows into the mediterranean sea which also connected to make the Nile River Delta at the time.



# Politics (Middle)

Introduced a kind of wealth and independence that wasn't present yet in the old kingdom. Monarchs of the middle kingdom had control of their own districts and were considered kings of their region.



# Economy & Trade (Middle)

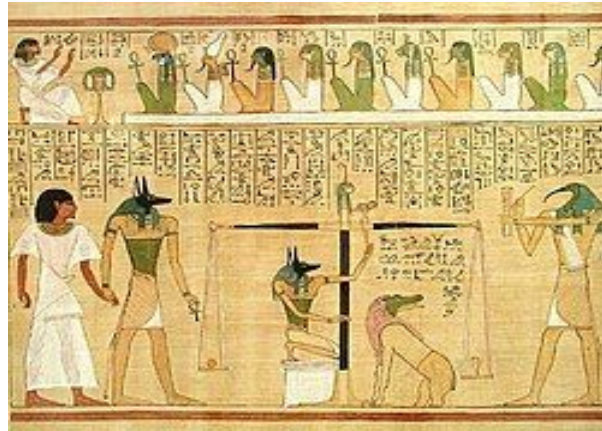
During the middle kingdom era of Egypt the economy was flourishing from a large boom of trading and exports out of Egypt such as papyrus copper gold and grains. Due to the lack of printed and coin money at the time Egypt's economy heavily relied on trading of their goods such as grains and precious metals.





# Religion (Middle)

Their religion was mostly the same throughout all of ancient Egypt, being a complex polytheistic religion that worships many different gods. These gods all represented different things in nature and would take sacrifices from the people. They also needed to be good to the gods to be able to make sure they have a good afterlife.



# Social Structure (Middle)

In the middle ages of Egypt there was a social pyramid at the top there was the Pharaoh then the Nobles and Priests then soldiers, scribes, merchants, artisans, farmers, and last on the social pyramid was the slaves and servants



# Intellectual Advancement (Middle)

During the middle ages of Egypt there were many intellectual advancements such as the creation of paper from papyrus and also the creation of their own language in the form of hieroglyphics



# Arts & Technology (Middle)

During the middle ages there were also many advancements such as quarrying, transportation of heavy objects, obelisks, pyramids and also tools such as shovels axes and other tools.



# Artifact 1 (Middle)

A winged scarab was used to show wealth or power and were very valuable in Ancient Egypt



# Artifact 2 (Middle)

Mentuhotep II Nebhepetre was a ruler of Egypt who was able to successfully reunite the country as a whole, so this statue was built to honor his accomplishments.



# Artifact 3 (Middle)

This gold necklace was owned by a 12th century princess named Princess Khnumet



# New Egypt

**1550-1070 B.C.**



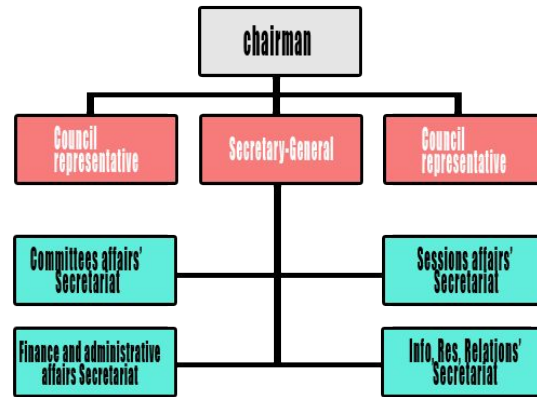
# Geographic Influence (New)

There were two types of land, black land and red land. The black land was the fertile soil that was good for farming and the Nile flooded this land with nutrients annually. There was also the red land which was the desert that separates Egypt from other countries and protected them.



# Politics (New)

Dynasties have brought Egypt power and to a new political stage throughout the past couple of centuries. At the end of the New Kingdom over 80,000 priests employed. Egyptian scholars would classify this as a period of chaos and destruction. Hatshepsut was the most powerful of all the Egyptian kings or pharaohs.



# Economy & Trade (New)

By this time in the Egyptian Kingdom there were a lot more trade connections with foreign powers. The trade required written contracts and letters between kings. In order for the empire to work together and operate there was a large bureaucratic network that created a lot of written material that is present to this day.

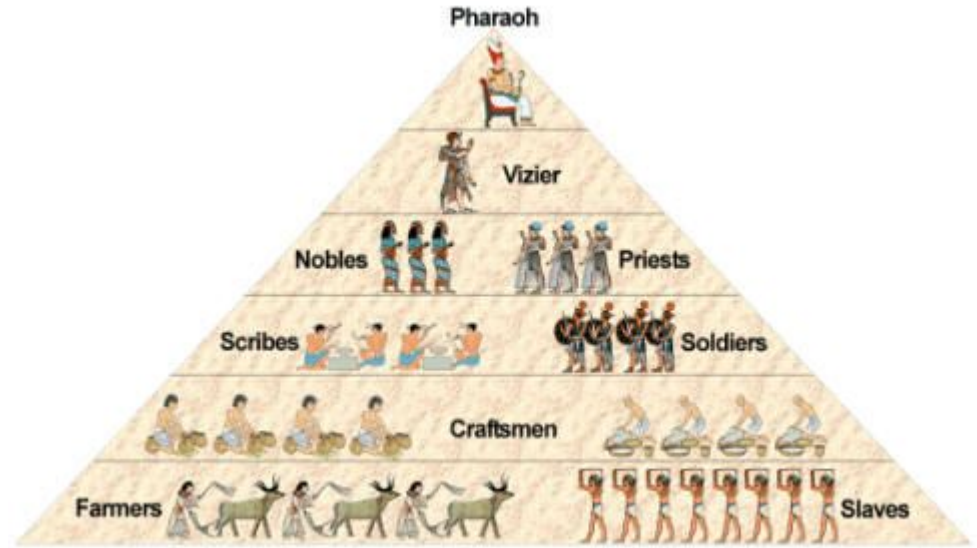


# Religion (New)

The Egyptians in the New Kingdom believed in the afterlife and a passage to it in predynastic burials. They practiced mummification, they believed that the body must continue intact for the dead to live on in the next world. However, the mummification process declined as it became the New Kingdom, it was too elaborate and too costly for most of the population.



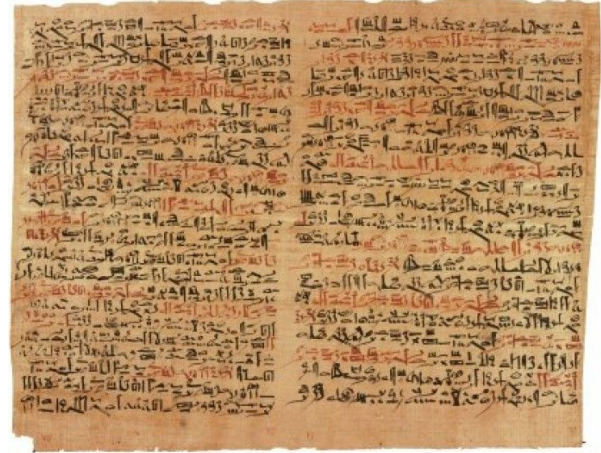
# Social Structure (New)



The social structure of Egypt did not change much over time, but women were highly respected in the new kingdom of Egypt, and though they were mainly confined to the house, they had many legal rights.

# Intellectual Advancement (New)

By the new kingdom of Egypt, there was glass making and surgical tools, with many examples of doctoring that lead to modern-day medicine, such as bandages and cauterizing wounds.



# Arts & Technology (New)

The New Kingdom was known for monumental architecture and statues honoring the gods and Pharaohs. There was a very large amount of artistic masterpieces that were made for non-royal individuals.



# Artifact 1 (New)



This is the Head of Amos I

He was one of the Twelve minor prophets



# Artifact 2 (New)



This is the seated statue of Hatshepsut

She was the first Female to reign with full authority of pharaoh

# Artifact 3 (New)



This is a block from a relief depicting a battle

In the New Kingdom of Egypt

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The End

