ANCIENT EGYPT
Test #2

GEOGRAPHY

Nile
The “life blood” of Egypt
Flows north
Begins at Lake Victoria and ends at the Red Sea
Floods annually, the resulting silt fertilizes the Delta
Prevailing winds blow South

Cataracts
Waterfalls on the Nile river
Found in southern Egypt (Upper Egypt)
5 of them?

Nubia
Region south of Egypt
Egypt got slaves from there
Dark skinned people

Sahara
Desert
Natural barrier,
protected ancient Egypt civilization in the West

Gaza Strip
Northeast of Egypt
Only area where Egypt could be invaded (vulnerable)
Still fought over today
Egypt spent much time defending this area

Suez
Canal

Memphis
Capital city, Established around 3100 BC by Menes(Narmer), after
after unification of Egypt. Cairo today
Red Sea
Names because Reeds give it a red color
Formed a protective barrier to the east of Egypt
Israelites crossed it to escape Pharaoh

Upper Egypt
Southern Egypt
Thought by Egyptians to be the source of the Nile
Lotus flower was its symbol
Cataracts of the Nile found there

Lotus
Pinkish flower, the symbol of Upper Egypt

Lower Egypt
Includes the marshes of the Delta area
Papyrus is its symbol
Was in the north
Was taken over by Hyksos

Delta
Named by Greeks because it resembled upside down letter delta
Northern most marshes of the Nile
Where the Nile breaks into 7 branches before emptying into the Mediterranean Sea
In Lower Egypt, provided lots of water for crops
Its fertile soil grows papyrus

Papyrus
Grown in the northern marshes of the Nile River’s Delta area
Symbol of lower Egypt
A reed that was sliced and pounded to make a type of paper
Reed could be rolled together and used to make rope
Referred to as ‘bulrushes’ in the story of Moses

Herodotus
Greek Historian whose
“Descriptive digression” shows Egyptian topography and customs of 2500 years ago
“Kemi”
blackland

‘Blackland’
Rich, fertile lands on the riverbanks of the Nile
Silt deposits make the land fertile
Result of the annual flooding of the Nile
Also called Kemi
Called “blackland” to distinguish it from the “redland” of the desert

Cairo
Capital city of Egypt today
Location of museum; of Egyptian antiquities
Menes (Narmer) united Upper and Lower Egypt and established Cairo as Capital in 3100 BC

Thebes
Powerful ancient Egyptian city in lower Egypt, along the Nile
Political and religious capital of the New Kingdom
6 royal tombs discovered there by archeologist Howard Carter

Alexandria
Capital of Egypt under Cleopatra
Established by Alexander the Great
Center of culture and commerce

ARCHEOLOGY

The Narmer Tablet
Found in late 1800’s
Narmer’s name appears between 2 cow heads
Shows Narmer killing an enemy, and conquest of Lower Egypt
Full of symbolic scenes showing culture and history

mastaba
first layer of the “Step Pyramid”
a tomb, monument
Arab word for bench
Sides were decorated with texts and images from daily life
“Step Pyramid”
Built by Imhotep
Built for Djoser (Pharoah)
First layer was a mastaba

“Great Pyramid”
The greatest of all 80 pyramids
Located in Gizeh
Leveled by trenches of water
Today is only 1/2 inch off
Built for Cheops
Built during the Old “kingdom” (all pyramids were)

Gizeh
Location of the great pyramid,
The Sphinx, the 3 great pyramids
The pyramids and the Sphinx are some of the 7 wonders of the
   Ancient World
City in the Delta area, west side of the Nile, near the Shara Desert

“Bent Pyramid”
Odd shaped pyramid resulted when a nearby pyramid collapsed,
Architects then lessened the angle of the top
Built by Snofru – new design – too shallow of an angle

Sphinx
Head of Pharoah
Body of a lion
240 ft. long, 66 ft. tall
Located in Gizeh
Built for Khafre

Kamak
One of two temples that mainly reflect the glory of Rameses
   Temple of Amon

Luxor
One of two temples that mainly reflect the glory of Rameses
Also formerly Thebes – west bank of Valley of the Kings

Colossi of Memmon
Aswan
Site of the Russian Dam
Site of the Abu Simbel temple
Site of the temples of Rameses II and Nefertiti
Temples moved in 1964 before the area was flooded out

Abu Simbel
Great temple
Statues of Rameses II carved into the rock
Prof. John Wilson led expedition to save it before it was flooded out by the Russian Aswan Dam being built
temples of Rameses II and Nefertiti were there
temples moved in 1964, supervised by John Wilson

Prof. John Wilson
Archeologist
Led expedition to save Abu Simbel before Russians flooded it to build The Aswan Dam
Supervised the moving of the temples 200 up on the cliff, in 1964

Tell El Amama
Location of the Capital city for Akenaton
Petrie, Carter, worked on excavation

Valley of the Kings
Location of the tombs of the pharaohs
Desert valley located on west bank of Thebes, modern day Luxor

The Temple of Phylae
Temple to Isis, on the island of Phylae
Last demotic inscription found on it

Necropolis
Greek word literally means “City of the dead”

Howard Carter
Archeologist, discovered 6 royal tombs at Thebes
Discovered King Tutankamen’s tomb in the Valley of the Kings, 1922
It was under the tomb of Rames VI
His work inspired study of Egypt’s history
Lord Carnavan
English nobleman
Sponsored the excavation dig for King Tut’s tomb

Heliopolis
Their god – Re the sun god

Sir W. M. F. Petrie
Egyptologist, Archeologist
Introduced field studies for recording and excavation
Wanted to preserve Egypt’s history

Chicago House
Part of the University of Chicago

James Henry Breasted

The Oriental Institute
Located in Chicago, University of Chicago
Museum of Egyptian artifacts and history

HISTORY

3 Kingdoms – characterized by unity an centralized government
Old – the pyramids built, 2686-21-81 BC, time of Djoser, Khufu, Menkare
Middle –2055-1650BC – foreign trade, building projects, prosperity
New -1570-1070 BC prosperity, powerful priesthood corrupts government
And assumes secular power, building projects

Intermediate Period
Time of simultaneous dynasties
Rivalries
Time between Kingdom periods
Menes (Narmer)
United Upper and Lower Egypt in 3100 BC
Established his Capital city – Memphis (Cairo – today)
Began rule of Egyptian dynasties
Warrior king
Depicted on the Narmer Tablet

Imhotep
Architect
Built the Step Pyramid for Djoser
First layer of the pyramid was a mastaba

Djoser (Zoser)
Pharaoh during the Old Kingdom
Step Pyramid was built for him by Imhotep

Cheops (Khufu)
The Great Pyramid was built for him
Pharaoh during the Old Kingdom

Chefron (Khafre)
Pharaoh during Old Kingdom
His pyramid at Gizeh

Menkauare (Mycernius)
Pharaoh during Old Kingdom

Pepi I

Menuhotep II
Son of Antep III – reigned 51 years – 11th dynasty
Reunited Egypt and became 1st Theban king to rule upper & lower E.
Warrior king – middle period in lower Egypt

Hyksos
Shepherd kings, Asiatic peoples
Invaded Egypt – took over its rule for a short time
Introduced chariots and horses into warfare
Overthrown and hanged by Egyptians, using their own chariots
Lost Egypt to Ahmose I when he tried to conquer them

Ahmose I
2nd Intermediate period
Hyksos invaded, and Ahmose I defeated them
Senmut

Thutmose III
Pharaoh, Tomb in Valley of the Kings
Hatshepsut, Egyptian queen was his Regent and stepmother

Hatshepsut
Egyptian queen, rules 20 years
Regent for Thutmose III
Stepmother of Thutmose III
Built her own temple
Dressed like a man, with a beard

Amonhotep III
Pharaoh of Egypt
Father of Amonhotep IV (Akenaton)

Amonhotep IV (Akenaton)
Pharaoh – instituted the worship of one god
Changed his name to Akenaton
Last part of his name was name of the god, Aton
Father of Tutankhamen
Husband of Nefertiti
His capital city – Tel el Amarna

Nefertiti
Queen – wife of Akenaton
Mother of King Tutankhamen
Tomb in Valley of the Kings
Her name means good and beautiful

“nefer”
Means – “good and beautiful”

Tutankhamen
Son of Akenaton and Nefertiti
Became Pharaoh at age 10, unimportant ruler
Buried in the Valley of the Kings, died at age 19
Howard Carter found his tomb mostly intact
under the tomb of Rameses VI
Seti I  
Pharoah, father of Rameses

Rameses II  
wrote his name on everything  
was called “The Great”  
great architect and builder  
signed one of the first peace treaties  
this treaty was with the Hittites  
possibly the Pharoah of Exodus

Nefertari  
Queen, wife of Rameses II

Sea Peoples

Ptolemy  
Began the last line of kings (last kingdom)  
Ruled with Cleopatra  
Included with Cleopatra in the cartouche on the Rosetta Stone  
Ptolemy 1 general for Alexander the Great

Cleopatra  
Last queen of Egypt, shared throne with brother/husband  
Of Macedonian lineage  
Mistress of Julius Caesar  
Committed suicide by holding asp (poisonous snake) to her bosom  
Courted Mark Anthony until his defeat to Augustus  
Last of the Ptolemy line

RELIGION

Re  
Original, predominant ancient Egyptian sun god  
The sun god of Heliopolis  
Creator of men  
Hawk-headed human wearing a sun disk headdress
Amon
Ram-headed sun god
Significant power, merged with Re to become Amon-Re
Hidden, invisible
God of thieves
Temple at Karnak

Aton
Named, by Akenaton, to be the only god worshiped

Osiris
Green Egyptian god of agriculture (fertility)
Husband and brother of Isis
Egyptian god of afterlife (eternity), and death
Murdered by his brother Seth, eventually became ruler of underworld

Isis
Wife and sister of Osiris
Mother of Horus
Great magician
Sought body of murdered husband, made a mummy from his
dismembered body

Anubis
Conveyor of the dead
Egyptian god of mummification
Jackal headed god
Guardian of the dead

Ammut
A dog-like monster who devoured bad hearts

“the balance”
Judgement of persons Ka – heart and soul
Weighed against a feather
If failed, Ammut ate the Ka

Ma’at
moral code and personified goddess,
represented justice
represented truth
seated woman with feather on her head,
Pharoah’s heart weighed against it
Ba
A human headed bird
Translated “soul” – conscience or moral sense
Union between body of a person and his ‘Ka’

Ka
The physical after presence of a pharaoh, life force
Like a winged ghost or mirror image
Judged against a feather
Symbol – two arms resting on and raised upward above the head

Horus
Falcon-headed sky god, body of a man (or hawk) with hawk head
Avenged his father’s (Osiris) murder
Mother was Isis

Thos

Nut
Sky goddess
Swallowed sun at night
birthed the sun in the morning
wore a dress with stars on it

Ankh
Ancient Egyptian symbol of life

The Book of the Dead
Book of magical incantations, used by priests in ceremonies

Mummification
Method of preserving the body for the afterlife
Process that involved months of ceremonies, procedures
Vital organs removed and placed in canoptic jars

Ushebti
Small carved figurines
Placed in the tomb of pharaoh’s
Believed to come alive to serve him in the afterlife
Canoptic jars
   Held the vital organs of the dead
   Were buried in the tomb separate from the body
   4 jars made of wood, pottery or stone

CULTURE

Hieroglyphics
   Ancient Egyptian writing form,
   Sacred carvings,
   Appeared in and on tombs, temples, and other places
   Preceded demotic writing but was not replaced by it

Rosetta Stone
   Found by Napoleon’s troops
   Deciphered by Champoleon
   1st word Ptolemy
   3 languages on it
   Black basalt

Champollion
   French scholar
   Deciphered the 3 languages on the Rosetta Stone

Demotic

Pictographs
   Pictures, painted or carved that tell a story

Ideograms
   Greek – idea to write
   Graphic symbols

Phonograms
   Egyptian grammar by symbols
   These symbols were consonants that combined to make words & ideas
Cartouche
   Oval shaped rope
   Encircles royal names in hieroglyphics
   Protective
   Cleopatra and Ptolemy in cartouche on the Rosetta Stone

The Book of the Divine Cow

The Admonitions of Ipuwer

The Protests of the Eloquent Peasant

The Story of Sinuhe

The Tale of the Two Brothers

Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus
   Instructions for Medical procedures and medicines