Egyptian Civilization

*Guided Notes*

* Religion Shapes Life in Ancient Egypt
	+ Much of what we know of their religion comes from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on monuments and paintings in tombs.
	+ Chief Gods and Goddesses
		- Egypt was a sun drenched \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, therefore the sun god held a high place in their life.
		- Old Kingdom worshipped Ra
			* Middle Kingdom combined Ra with Amon to create the lord of the gods - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Pharaohs got their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_directly from Amon-Re
		- Isis and Osiris - story full of jealously and love
			* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ruled Egypt until his jealous brother, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Seth), killed him. Set cut Osiris into pieces and spread his body throughout Egypt. Osiris' wife, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, gathered the pieces, reassembled his body and brought him back to life. He had to rule over the dead instead of the living. He became the god who judged souls seeking admission into the afterlife.
			* Osiris also God of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and controlled the annual flood.
			* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_taught women to grind corn, spin flax, and care for children. She was faithful in death to those who served her in life.
* How Egyptians Viewed the Afterlife
	+ Belief in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_affected all Egyptians from the poorest peasant to the highest noble.
	+ Proving Oneself to Osiris
		- Each soul had to pass a test to enter the afterlife.
		- The dead soul would be ferried across the lake of fire to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Osiris
		- A dead person's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was weighed against the feather of truth.
			* Those whose heart was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were admitted into the Happy Field of Food where they would live forever in happiness.
			* Those whose heart weighed more than the feather were fed to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_shaped Eater of the Dead.
		- Egyptians relied on the Book of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which included spells, charms and formulas for the dead to use in the afterlife.
	+ Preparing the Dead for Afterlife
		- Believed the afterlife was much like life on Earth
			* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the dead with what they would need
		- The body was often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in order for the person to have use of the body in the afterlife.
			* At first, mummification was reserved for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and nobles.
			* Eventually, others began to mummify their dead…including their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Evidence Found in the Tomb of Tutankhamen
		- Pharaohs during the New Kingdom were buried in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the Kings
		- They were buried with riches that became a temptation to robbers.
			* Most royal tombs were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_years ago.
		- 1922: Howard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_found the tomb of King Tut, that remained untouched for nearly 3,000 years
		- His body was placed in a solid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tomb nested in several other coffins.
		- The objects found in his tomb fill several rooms at the Egyptian Museum in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Chariots, weapons, furniture, jewelry, toys, games
* Egyptians Organize Their Society
	+ The pharaoh was on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the social classes
		- The government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Small class of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, scribes and artisans
				+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(the largest group)
	+ Most people were Farmers
		- Most were peasant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Many were slaves.
			* Spent their days working the land and repairing the walls holding back water.
		- In the off-season, peasant men were expected to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the pharaoh building palaces, tombs, and temples.
		- Women spent time in the fields, raising children, collecting water, and preparing food.
		- New Kingdom - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_offered more opportunities for the merchant class
			* Money from conquests gave artisans more options (furniture, jewelry)
	+ Egyptian Women Enjoyed a Higher Status
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_had a higher position and more freedom than others during the ancient civilizations
			* Ramses II said, "The foot of an Egyptian woman may walk where it pleases her and no one may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her."
			* Could inherit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, enter business deals, buy and sell goods, and get a divorce
			* Work not confined to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- could make goods (perfume, textiles), manage farms, be doctors
			* Could enter priesthood, especially to serve a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Few learned to read and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Those that did were not allowed to be scribes or work for the government.
* Egyptians Make Advances in Learning
	+ Scribes were important to the civilization
		- Kept record of ceremonies, taxes, gifts to the pharaoh, served government officials or the pharaoh, learned skills in math, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and engineering.
			* A scribe from a poor family could become rich and powerful.
	+ Keeping Written Records
		- Developed multiple writing systems
			* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				+ The first system that used symbols or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to represent objects, concepts, or sounds
				+ Used to record important information
				+ Often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in stone in temple and monuments to record culture that will endure thousands of years.
				+ Like calligraphy
			* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				+ Simpler writing for everyday use
				+ A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_form of writing that used simplified shapes of hieroglyphs
				+ Later replaced with demotic
			* Learned to make writing material out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that grew along the Nile
				+ Writing with reed pens and ink on smooth papyrus was easier than chiseling onto stone
				+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_records continued to be in hieroglyphics
	+ Clues of the Rosetta Stone
		- The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Stone was found in the early 1800s by Jean Champollion.
		- By this point, the meaning of hieroglyphics was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		- Champollion compared the hieroglyphics, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_script and Greek to decipher that the three languages were the same and could understand what the hieroglyphics meant.
			* Scholars were able to read thousands of hieroglyphics around Egypt on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, temples, and records.
	+ Furthering Science and Mathematics
		- Doctors believed in the power of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in healing, but learned a great deal about the human body through their knowledge of mummification.
			* Observed symptoms and learned how to diagnose and treat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
			* Performed complex surgeries (described on papyrus scrolls) and prescribed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as medicine - many still used today
		- Priests/Astronomers - mapped constellations, charted movements of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and developed a calendar.
			* 12 months, 30 days each, 5 days at the end of the year
			* Became the basis for our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Mathematicians
			* Developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in order to survey the land
				+ Calculate exact size and location of blocks used in pyramids and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- required great knowledge in engineering and mathematics
* Egyptians develop Arts and Literature
	+ Egyptian Arts
		- Statues, wall painting in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, carvings on temples
		- Some are everyday scenes of farming, trade, family life or religious ceremonies. Other show victories in battle
		- Techniques remained the same for thousands of years
			* Gods and goddesses were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than humans.
			* People with their heads and limbs in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but eyes and shoulders facing viewer
			* Statues are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Human figures with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_parts to show importance or quality of the animal
	+ Egyptian Literature
		- Oldest includes hymns and prayers for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, proverbs, battle victories and love poems
		- The Tale of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: folk tale; tells of the wandering of Sinuhe (Egyptian official) who was forced to flee to present day Syria to fought his way to fame among the desert people (considered uncivilized to Egyptians). In old age, he longs to return home and end with the pharaoh welcoming him back to court.

*Assessment Questions- answer on input side!*

1. Which details about the Egyptian gods show the importance of agriculture to Egyptian society?
2. How did mummification reflect Egyptian beliefs about the afterlife?
3. Which social class grew in size as a result of trade and warfare?
4. Describe three advances in learning made by the ancient Egyptians?
5. What art forms were common in ancient Egypt?