

SCHOOL...Limestone County High.....

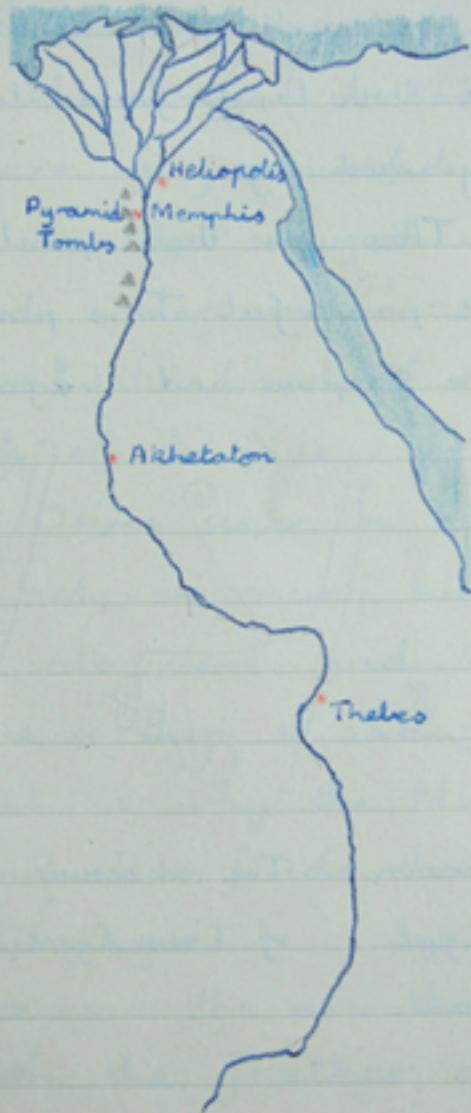
Name...Sarah Daniel.....

Form...11.....

Subject...History.....

Division.....

Ancient Egypt

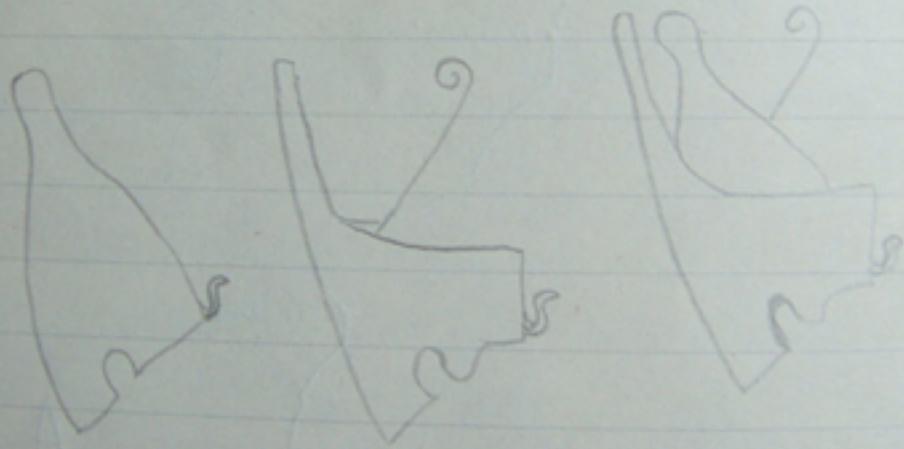


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Heliopolis. This was the first capital city of ancient Egypt - known as the Lower Kingdom.

Memphis This was the capital of King Menes, joined the Lower Kingdom with the Upper Kingdom and ruled both land from about 3000 B.C. This is the pyramid age.

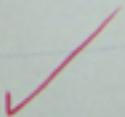
Thebes. This was the capital city when Egypt was most powerful. This period is called the Age of the Empire and began about 1600 B.C.



The white crown
of Upper Egypt.

The red crown
of Lower Egypt.

The double crown
King Menes.



The Gods of Egypt.

Ra was the sun god of that the people in the Lower Kingdom worshipped. He was the King of heaven and the Pharaoh was said to be his son.

Amen was the sun god in Thebes. The priests in Thebes were very powerful.

Amen-Ra was the sun god when both all Egypt was ruled under one person.

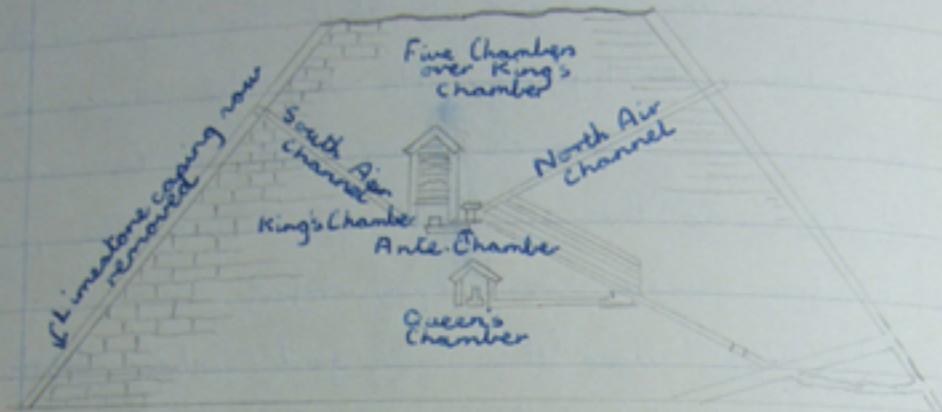
Osiris was the Lord of the other world and God of the Nile.

Isis was Osiris' sister. In a story the Egyptians believed Set, an enemy kills Osiris and cuts his body into pieces and scatters them in Egypt. Isis is then so sad that she cries and that is why the Nile overflowed. In the end Isis finds the pieces and Osiris comes alive again.

Anubis was the one that weighed the souls with the feather of truth.

A'

The Pyramids



1. Why the pyramids were built and the bodies preserved. The bodies were preserved because people believed that they lived again after they had died. The pyramids were built to protect the Pharaoh and all his possessions.
2. The Pyramid Age. The 'pyramid age' was between 2000 and 3000 B.C. These Pyramids were only built for the ^{people of} Royalty and very rich people ^{near} by the town called Gizeh.

3. The Great Pyramid: The Great Pyramid was Cheops tomb and was built while he was alive. It took 100,000 men 20 years to build. This is a long time but the base covered 13 acres. Also the Sphinx is believed to be a ^{portrait} copy of Cheops.

4. Mummies: The first stage of preserving the bodies they placed the body in a bath of natron for 70 days then it was wrapped in linen which had been soaked in resin. Some parts of the body were removed and stored in jars. People specially tried to preserve the faces so that they were recognized in the other world. The body was put in a wooden coffin often ^{beautifully} painted, then into a stone case.

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Egyptian Writing

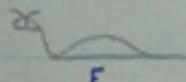
1. Paper: The Egyptians were the first ^{people} to discover paper. They made it out of papyrus reeds which grow in the Nile. To make it they

split the reeds lengthwise into strips, after that then across them they stuck them side by side, and so made paper.

2. Writing. The first sort of writing the Egyptians used was, picture writing or ~~hieroglyphic~~ hieroglyphic. Later on they found this too slow so they made it easier and called it hieratic.
3. How hieroglyphics were deciphered.



B



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Y

3. How Hieroglyphics were deciphered.

Hieroglyphics began to be deciphered when the Napoleonic army found a black stone slab called the Rosetta Stone at the beginning of the 19th century. On the Rosetta Stone were three different kinds of writing Greek, hieratic and hieroglyphics. People decided that each ^{kind} of writing meant the same thing, and so they interpreted

B+

it.

Akhenaten and Tutankhamen

1. Amenhotep IV and Aten

When Amenhotep IV became the Pharaoh he believed that there was only one god.

As he believed this so strongly he changed his name to Akhenaten after Aten his god.

2. Life in Amarna

As the priests in Thebes worshipped a different god from Akhenaten he built a new city called Amarna. There he and his wife, Nefertiti and his six daughters lived very happily. The town was very beautiful with lovely gardens and rich temples and as Akhenaten was kind and kind didn't think himself much greater than everybody else they were all happy.

3. Queen Ty

Although everyone living near Amarna was happy people round the borders of the empire were quarrelling so when

Queen Ty visited the Royal Family she warned them about the quarrelling and the angry priests in Thebes. Also she said that it would be best if all the rulers came and paid homage to him.

4. The Succession of Tutankamen.

When Akhenaten died he was only forty and his son in law Tutankhaten took his place as he had no sons. Tutankhaten still lived in Amarna worshipping Aten until Nefertiti died a few years later when they ^{were persuaded to} move back to Thebes.

5. The Discovery of Tutankamen's Tomb.

In 1922 Lord Carnarvon was leading an expedition to The Valley of Kings when a man called Howard Carter found the unopened entrance of Tutankamen's tomb. In it was found all the treasures that had been put there many, many years before.

Crete.

1. The Discovery of Minoan Civilization.

Before 1900, Sir Arthur Evans discovered the seals ^{when} nobody realised that ⁱⁿ 2,000 B.C. people had been living there. In the place where he had found the seals he dug up a city called Knossos. The people there are called Minoans after the rulers of the land who were called The Minas. In 1952 a man called Michael Ventris started understanding the writing of these ancient people which is called linear B.

2. The Minoans.

- a. Traders
- b. Sailors
- c. Worked in bronze
- d. Potters
- e. Wrote on Clay

f. Buildings - stone, mud brick, drainage

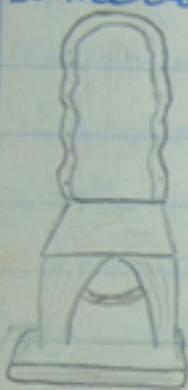
Life In Knossos

Most of the rooms in the large palace had their walls covered with frescoes which are paintings on plaster. As these the palace stood on a sloping hill there were many flights of steps. There was a lovely throne in the palace with a curving back. Down under the palace were lots of cellars with very big casks in them.

The ~~men~~^{ladies} liked to draw in their waist so as to be very slim. Their skirts had many layers and they had puffed sleeves. The men wore kilts as they were called like the Greeks soldiers do now and knee length boots.

A game that they all enjoyed was Bull Leaping where one person

held the bull still in his arms while another man used him as a springboard and turned a somersault over the bull and then somebody caught him.



The Throne

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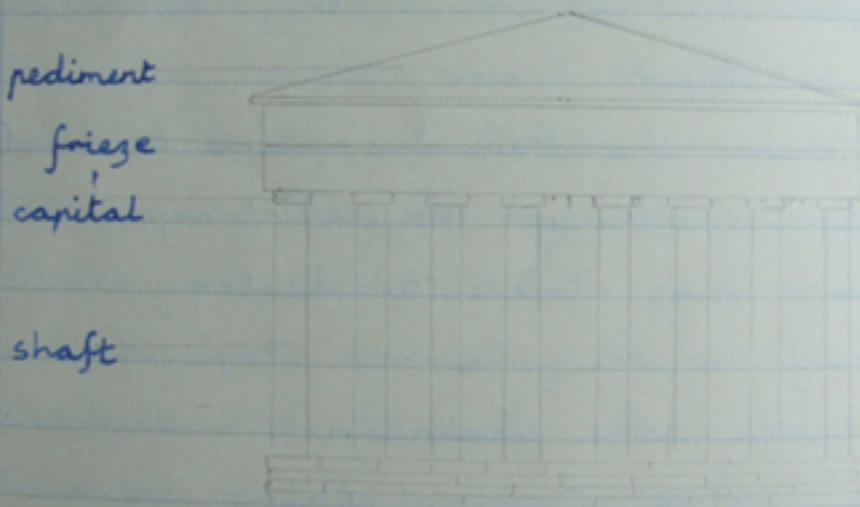
Greece.

As Greece ^{was a} country of mountains, hills and valleys people didn't live together but separated into City States. The only way in which they were linked was by their Language, their Gods, their Culture and the Olympic Games.

IV Century
5th. Athens

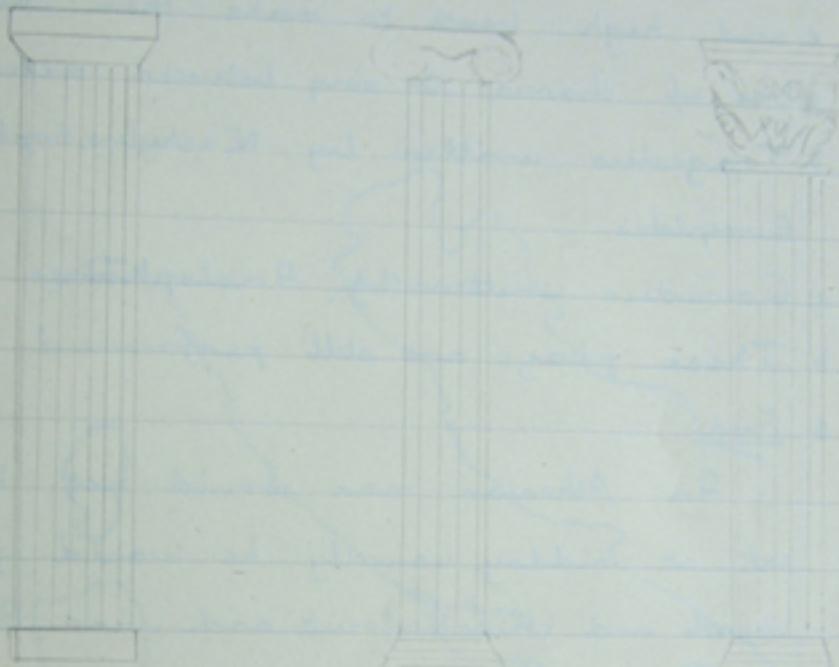
1. After the Persian war Athens became leader over all the other Greek States.
2. Led by statesman and orator Pericles they rebuilt their city.
3. Many Temple and Statues built on the Acropolis.

Diagram of a Greek Temple.



The Parthenon is the most famous Greek temple. Phidias, who was a great sculptor designed the frieze there. The frieze is now in the British Museum where it has been

Orders of Greek Architecture



Doric

Ionic

Corinthian

brought

since Lord Elgin found it in the 19th
Century. They are now known as the
Elgin Marbles after Lord Elgin.

Greek Theatre

a Open ~~#~~ arena.

b Began as a festival of singing and dancing in
honour of Dionysus.

c Later added speakers and later still plays.