Week: 5/4-5/8

**Grade:** 6th

**Class:** Social Studies

**Teacher:** Mr. Terrible

**Activity:** Time 190 minutes

**Materials:** Learning Plan, Power Point Slides,

**CONTENT SECTIONS:**

**GEOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT EGYPT** The water, fertile soils, and protected setting of the Nile Valley allowed a great civilization to arise in Egypt around 3200 BC. Egypt was called the gift of the Nile because the Nile River gave life to the desert. Civilization developed along the Nile after people began farming in this region. Strong kings unified all of Egypt.

**THE OLD KINGDOM** Egyptian government and religion were closely connected during the Old Kingdom. In early Egyptian society, pharaohs ruled as gods and were at the top of the social structure. The pyramids of Egypt were built as tombs for the pharaohs. Religion shaped Egyptian life.

You Try

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zYxC14pCaJ0

1. TAKE NOTES ON THE ANCIENT EGYPT POWER POINT SLIDES AND THE OLD KINGDOM POWER POINT SLIDES.
2. REVIEW THE VISUAL IMAGES ON POWER POINT SLIDES 14-20
3. WATCH THE VIDEO ON ANCIENT EGYPT: LINK ABOVE

Show me what you know (Proof of learning)

SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING TO MR. TERRIBLE’S EMAIL AT JTERRIB@TACOMA.K12.WA.US

NOTES YOU HAVE TAKEN OF POWER POINT SLIDES

PROVIDE 3 FACTS FROM THE VIDEO

SHOW WORKSHEETS 30-34 ANSWERS

**Priority Standard(s):**

RI.7.2: Determine two or central ideas in a text and analyze

RI7.4: Determine the meaning of words, visuals and phrases as they are used in a text

What am I learning?

GEOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT EGYPT

THE OLD KINGDOM OF ANCIENT EGYPT

How do I know I learned?

Learning Evidence in 1-3 Descriptors

I CAN TELL YOU ABOUT THE GEOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

I CAN TELL YOU ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT IN ANCIENT EGYPT DURING THE OLD KINGDOM.

I CAN TELL YOU ABOUT EGYPTIAN SOCIETY AND PYRAMIDS.

Self-Assessment Reflect on your learning! How well did you understand? Rate yourself. 1- I still have questions, 2- I get it. 3- I could teach someone this
The Big Idea

The water, fertile soils, and protected setting of the Nile Valley allowed a great civilization to arise in Egypt around 3200 BC.

Main Ideas

- Egypt was called the gift of the Nile because the Nile River gave life to the desert.
- Civilization developed along the Nile after people began farming in this region.
- Strong kings unified all of Egypt.
Main Idea 1:
Egypt was called the gift of the Nile because the Nile River gave life to the desert.

- The Nile River brought life to Egypt and allowed it to thrive.
- Biannual flooding of the Nile made farming possible.
Features of the Nile

- The Nile is the longest river in the world, with a distance of over 4,000 miles.
- Ancient Egypt included two regions, a southern and a northern region, that were given their names by their relation to the Nile.
- At several points, the rough terrain caused *cataracts*, or rapids, to form.
- The Nile divided into several branches, forming a *delta*, a triangular area of land made from soil deposited by a river.
The Floods of the Nile

- Little rain fell in the Egyptian desert, but the Nile flooded every year in the summer and fall.
- The Nile’s flooding coated the land around it with a rich silt that made the soil ideal for farming.
- Without the floods, people could never have farmed in Egypt.
Main Idea 2:
Civilization developed along the Nile after people began farming in this region.

- The Nile provided both water and fertile soil for farming.
- Egypt’s location offered another advantage because it had natural barriers that made it hard to invade.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nile Valley</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canals were built to carry water to fields of wheat, barley, fruits, and vegetables.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The Nile allowed farmers to raise animals such as cattle and sheep.
- The river also provided many types of fish to eat, and hunters trapped ducks and geese.

- Natural barriers made Egypt hard to invade.
- Desert in the west was too big and harsh to cross.
- Mediterranean and Red Sea provided protection from invasion.
- Cataracts in the Nile made it difficult to invade from the south.
Main Idea 3:
Strong kings unified all of Egypt.

- According to tradition, Menes rose to power in Upper Egypt and unified the two kingdoms by taking control of Lower Egypt and by marrying a Lower Egyptian princess.
- Menes was probably Egypt’s first pharaoh, the title used by the rulers of Egypt.
- He also founded Egypt’s first dynasty, or series of rulers from the same family.
- The First Dynasty lasted for about 200 years and extended Egyptian territory southward along the Nile.
The Old Kingdom

The Big Idea

Egyptian government and religion were closely connected during the Old Kingdom.

Main Ideas

• In early Egyptian society, pharaohs ruled as gods and were at the top of the social structure.
• Religion shaped Egyptian life.
• The pyramids of Egypt were built as tombs for the pharaohs.
Main Idea 1: In early Egyptian society, pharaohs ruled as gods and were at the top of the social structure.

- The **Old Kingdom** was a period in which the Egyptians developed a system based on the belief that the pharaoh was both a king and a god.
- As the population grew, social classes appeared.
- Egypt began to trade goods with its neighbors.
Egyptian Society

• Social classes
  – Pharaohs ruled Egypt as gods.
  – Many **nobles**, or people from rich and powerful families, were officials and priests who helped run the government.
  – Scribes and craftspeople wrote and produced goods.
  – Farmers, servants, and slaves made up most of Egyptian society.
The Egyptians had gods for nearly everything, including the sun, the sky, and the earth. These gods would often mix human and animal forms.

Egyptian religion focused on the afterlife, or life after death. They believed that when a person died, his or her *ka* left the body and became a spirit.

They developed embalming to preserve bodies and keep the link between the body and the spirit. The specially treated bodies wrapped in cloth were called *mummies*. 

Main Idea 2: Religion shaped Egyptian life.
**Main Idea 3:**

The pyramids of Egypt were built as tombs for the pharaohs.

| **Pyramids** are huge stone tombs with four triangular sides that meet in a point on the top. Historians are unsure how they were built. | Pyramids displayed amazing **engineering**, or the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes. | The size and shape of the pyramids showed the importance of pharaohs. They were the people’s link to the gods, so the Egyptians wanted their spirits to be happy. |
Building the Pyramids

More than 4,000 years ago, workers near Giza, Egypt, built three massive pyramids as tombs for their rulers. The amount of work this job required is hard to imagine. Tons of thousands of people must have worked for decades to build these gigantic structures.

In this illustration, men work to build the pharaoh Khafre’s pyramid.

- A statue called a sphinx was carved out of rock and left to guard Khafre’s tomb.
- Giant ramps made of rubble were piled around the pyramid so workers could reach the top.
- Teams of workers dragged the stones on wooden sleds to the pyramid.
- Huge blocks of limestone were cut with copper tools and taken by boat to the building site.

How did workers get their stone blocks to the pyramids?
The Temple of Karnak

The Temple of Karnak was Egypt's largest temple, built mainly to honor the sun god, Amen. Karnak was one of Egypt's major religious centers for centuries. Over the years, pharaohs added to the temple's many buildings. This illustration shows how Karnak's great hall may have looked during an ancient festival.

- Massive columns, some more than 80 feet high, supported the temple's high roof.
- Karnak's interior columns and walls were painted with brilliant colors.
- High windows let light and air into the temple.
- In the annual Opet festival, priests carried statues of the gods and sacred boats from the temple to the Nile River.
- Only the pharaoh and priests were allowed inside the temple, which was considered the home of the gods.

ANALYZING VISUALS
What features of Egyptian architecture can you see in this illustration?
**Egyptian Society**

**Pharaoh**
The pharaoh ruled Egypt as a god.

**Nobles**
Officials and priests helped run the government and temples.

**Scribes and Craftspeople**
Scribes wrote and craftspeople produced goods.

**Farmers, Servants, and Slaves**
Most Egyptians were farmers. Below them were servants and slaves.

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**ANALYZING VISUALS**
Which group helped run the government and temples?
Queen Hatshepsut
Ruled c. 1472–1458 BC

Hatshepsut was married to the pharaoh Thutmose II, her half-brother. He died young, leaving the throne to Thutmose III, his son by another woman. Since Thutmose III was still very young, Hatshepsut took over power. Many people did not think women should rule, but Hatshepsut dressed as a man and called herself king. After Hatshepsut died, her stepson took back power and destroyed all of the monuments Hatshepsut had built during her rule.

Analyze Why do you think some Egyptians objected to the idea of being ruled by a woman?
Egyptian Writing

Egyptian hieroglyphics used picture symbols to represent sounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imn</td>
<td>Amun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tut</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankh</td>
<td>Living</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Translation**—“Living image of Amun”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heka</th>
<th>Ruler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iunu</td>
<td>Heliopolis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resy</td>
<td>Southern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Translation**—“Ruler of Southern Heliopolis”

**ANALYSIS SKILL** ANALYZING VISUALS

What does the symbol for ruler look like?
Assignment

- When Finished with Notes, Visual Images, Video, complete separate worksheet packet pages 30-34 titled Ancient Egypt and Kush. LINK BELOW:

  - https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=sites&srcid=YW5kZXJzb241Lm5ldHxtci1hcm1zdHJvbmctcy02dGgtZ3JhZGUtd29ybGQtaGlzdG9yeS1jbGFzc3xneDozN2ZjYjE3ODk3Zjc5Njd

- Review Learning Plan for further information on assignment.