LESSON: ANCIENT KUSH

LEARNING TARGET: The kingdom of Kush, which arose south of Egypt in a land called Nubia, developed an advanced civilization with a large trading network.

MAIN FACTS OF LESSON: The geography of early Nubia helped civilization develop there. Kush and Egypt traded, but they also fought. Later Kush became a trading power with a unique culture. Both internal and external factors led to the decline of Kush.

ASSIGNMENT:
1. TAKE NOTES ON SLIDES 2-8. INCLUDE THE TITLE OF SLIDE AND 2 NOTES FROM EACH SLIDE.
2. TAKE NOTES FROM THE VIDEO ON YOUTUBE: TYPE IN ON YOUTUBE, INTRODUCTION TO ANCIENT EGYPT AND THE KINGDOM OF KUSH
3. REVIEW VISUAL POWER POINT SLIDES 12-16.
4. USING NOTES FROM PREVIOUS LESSON ON ANCIENT EGYPT AND NOTES FROM THE RECENT LESSON ON ANCIENT KUSH, COMPARE AND CONTRAST THE FOLLOWING: TRADE, POLITICS, RELIGION, CULTURE, EDUCATION AND LOCATION.

Show me what you know (Proof of learning) SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING TO MR. TERRIBLE'S EMAIL AT JTERRIB@TACOMA.K12.WA.US
NOTES FROM SLIDES. NOTES FROM VIDEO. COMPARE/CONTRAST CHART.

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

Extra Learning Opportunities
RESEARCH ON THE COMPUTER A RULER OF ANCIENT KUSH. PROVIDE THE RULER'S NAME AND WRITE DOWN 5 FACTS ABOUT WHAT MADE THE RULER IMPORTANT IN ANCIENT KUSH'S CULTURE.

Priority Standard(s):
RI7.2: Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze
RI7.4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text

What am I learning?
GEOGRAPHY OF NUBIA
TRADE BETWEEN KUSH AND EGYPT
FACTORS LEADING TO DECLINE OF KUSH

How do I know I learned?
Learning Evidence in 1-3 Descriptors
I CAN DESCRIBE INTERNAL/EXTERNAL FACTORS THAT LED TO THE FALL OF ANCIENT KUSH.
I CAN LOCATE ANCIENT KUSH AND DESCRIBE THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE LAND.
I CAN PROVIDE HOW TRADE WAS IMPORTANT IN ANCIENT KUSH AND HOW THEY HAD A UNIQUE CULTURE.
Chapter 4 – Ancient Egypt and Kush

Section Notes
- Geography and Ancient Egypt
- The Old Kingdom
- The Middle and New Kingdoms
- Egyptian Achievements
- Ancient Kush

Video
- The Egyptian Pyramids

Maps
- Ancient Egypt
- Egyptian Trade
- Ancient Kush

Images
- Egyptian Society
- Queen Hatshepsut
- Egyptian Writing
- Kush’s Trade Network

History Close-up
- Building the Pyramids
- The Temple of Karnak
- Rulers of Kush

Quick Facts
- Chapter 4 Visual Summary
Ancient Kush

The Big Idea

The kingdom of Kush, which arose south of Egypt in a land called Nubia, developed an advanced civilization with a large trading network.

Main Ideas

• The geography of early Nubia helped civilization develop there.
• Kush and Egypt traded, but they also fought.
• Later Kush became a trading power with a unique culture.
• Both internal and external factors led to the decline of Kush.
Main Idea 1:
The geography of early Nubia helped civilization develop there.

- A group of people called the Kushites settled in a region now called Nubia and established the first large kingdom in the interior of Africa.
- The development of the Kushite civilization was greatly influenced by the geography of Nubia, especially the role played by the Nile River.
Nubia

- Ancient Nubia was fertile due to annual flooding.
- It was rich in valuable minerals that contributed to its wealth.
  - Gold
  - Copper
  - Stone
- Farmers thrived there, and one became the king of a region he called Kush.
- The capital city of Kerma was protected from invaders by the cataracts of the Nile River.
Egypt and Kush traded with each other. However, relations between Kush and Egypt became hostile. Egypt feared that Kush would become too powerful, so it invaded and conquered Kush.

Kush was an Egyptian territory for about 450 years. Many Kushites adopted Egyptian religious practices, names, and language.

During a time of decline in Egypt, Kushite leaders regained control of Kush, becoming independent again.
Kush Regains Power

- Kush regained its strength and conquered Egypt under the direction of Kashta and his son Piankhi.
- By 751 BC the Kushite king Kashta had conquered Upper Egypt. Piankhi ruled all of Egypt by the time of his death around 716 BC.
- Shabaka, brother of Piankhi, declared himself pharaoh and began the Kushite Dynasty.
- This dynasty tried to restore the old Egyptian cultural practices.

The Kushite Dynasty remained strong until the Assyrians drove them out of Egypt in the 670s BC.
Kush devoted itself to increasing agriculture and trade. Within a few centuries, it became a rich and powerful kingdom again.

- Meroë, the kingdom’s new capital, developed an iron industry.
- Resources such as iron ore and wood for furnaces helped the industry grow quickly.

Meroë became the center of a large trade network, a system of people in different lands who trade goods.
Kushite culture was influenced by Egypt. They worshipped Egyptian gods, built pyramids, wore Egyptian clothing, and had rulers called pharaohs.

- The Kushites also had their own gods.
- They developed their own written language, called Meroitic.

The women of Kush were expected to be as active in society as the men. Some rose to positions of authority and power, especially religious authority.
Main Idea 4:
Both internal and external factors led to the decline of Kush.

- **Loss of Resources**
  - Cattle overgrazed the land, leaving nothing to hold the soil down and allowing it to blow away.
  - Ironmakers used up the forests near Meroë. Military power declined when weapons were not produced.

- **Trade Rivals**
  - Merchants set up new trade routes that went around Kush, weakening its trade.

- **Rise of Aksum**
  - The Aksumite army of **King Ezana** took over when Kush’s power started to decline.
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. Tens 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.

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

The Temple of Karnak was Egypt's largest temple, built mainly to honor Amun, the sun god. 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.

Karnak's interior columns and walls were painted in brilliant colors.

In the annual Opet festival, priests carried statues of the gods and sacred boats from the temple to the Nile River.

High windows let light and air into the temple.

Massive columns, some more than 80 feet high, supported the temple's high roof.

Only the pharaoh and priests were allowed inside the temple, which was considered the home of the gods.

What features of Egyptian architecture can you see in this illustration?
History Close-up

Rulers of Kush

Like the Egyptians, the people of Kush considered their rulers to be gods. Kush's culture was similar to Egypt's, but there were also important differences.

Kush was ruled by a few different powerful queens. Queens seem to have been more important in Kush than in Egypt.

Stone carvings were made to commemorate important buildings and events, just like in Egypt. Kush's writing system was similar to Egyptian hieroglyphs, but scholars have been unable to understand most of it.

Like the Egyptians, Kush's rulers built pyramids, but they were much smaller and the style was different.

What can you see in the illustration that is similar to Egyptian culture?
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.

**Analyzing Visuals**
Which group helped run the government and temples?
**Biography**

**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>

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

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

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

**ANALYZING VISUALS**

What does the symbol for ruler look like?
Kush’s Trade Network

Ancient Kush was at the center of a large trading network with connections to Europe, Africa, and Asia. Kush’s location and production of iron goods helped make it a rich trading center.

Goods from the Mediterranean came to Kush through trade with Egypt.

Caravans from the south brought goods like leopard skins and ostrich eggs to Kush.

In Meroë, workers made iron tools and weapons, jewelry, pottery, and other goods.

At ports on the Red Sea, merchants traded Kush’s goods for luxury items like silk and glass.
Visual Summary
Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.

**Egypt**
Egyptian civilization developed along the Nile River. There, powerful pharaohs ruled a diverse society whose achievements included building impressive pyramids and developing a writing system.

**Kush**
Kush developed farther south along the Nile. Ruled by their own kings and queens, the Kushites had extensive interaction with the Egyptians and blended Egyptian influences into their own advanced culture.