

Ancient Egypt ABC Book

For grades 5-8

Created by Miss Beaver

Standards:

Created for 6th grade Ancient Egypt units and correlates to
National Social Studies Standards:

2. Early civilizations (India, Egypt, China and Mesopotamia) with unique governments, economic systems, social structures, religions, technologies and agricultural practices and products flourished as a result of favorable geographic characteristics. The cultural practices and products of these early civilizations can be used to help understand the Eastern Hemisphere today.

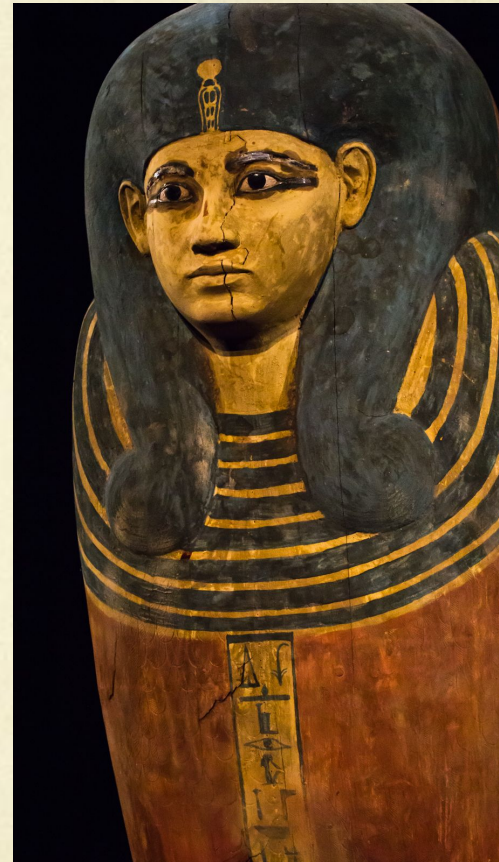
6. Variations among physical environments within the Eastern Hemisphere influence human activities. Human activities also alter the physical environment.

7. Political, environmental, social and economic factors cause people, products and ideas to move from place to place in the Eastern Hemisphere in the past and today.

Ahmose

Pharaoh from the end of the
Old Kingdom to the beginning
of the Middle Kingdom.

[Click here for an
activity where YOU
are Ahmose!](#)



Built the pyramids

The Ancient Egyptians built the pyramids as large burial chambers or tombs for their pharaohs- their government leaders.



Build your own pyramid here!

Cataracts



Huge boulders called cataracts prevented ships from passing at various points in the Nile. This made only portions of the Nile River available for travel and transportation.

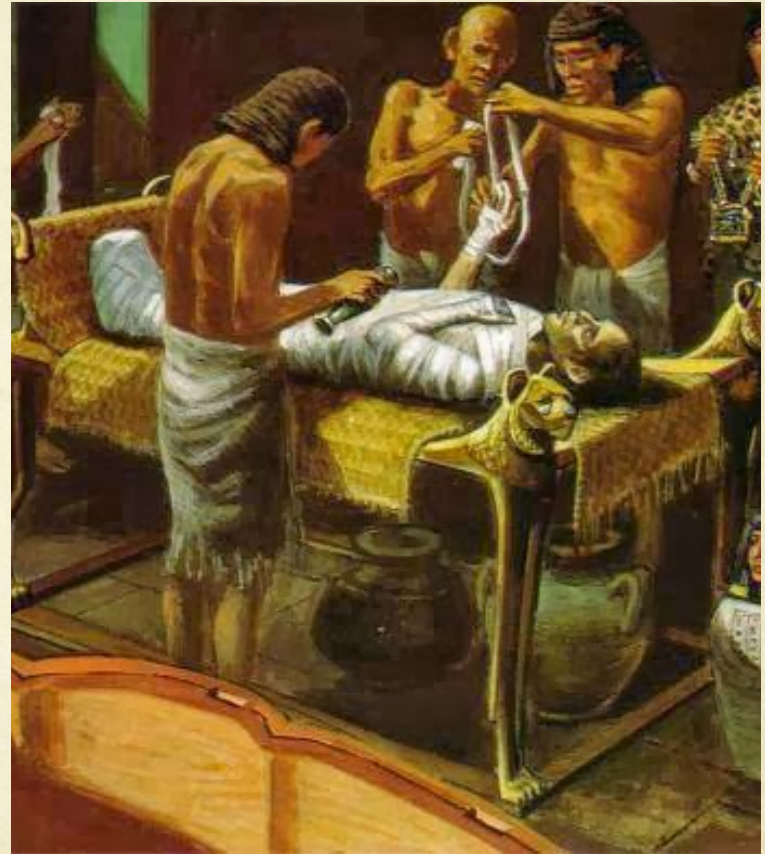
Dynasties

Rulers from the same family line. Egypt's pharaohs were from 33 dynasties in all.



Embalming

Preparing the body for burial by removing the organs and replacing them with natron. Mummification was a part of this process before burial.



[Click here for fun activity from Eternity travel!](#)

Fertile



Capable of producing life.

The land along the Nile was the most fertile in Egypt. This made it a very attractive and very important place for a civilization.

[Click here and then click the geography link to find out the importance of Egypt's geography!](#)

Giza

A city in Egypt, most well known for its pyramids. The famously known Sphinx is located here (up front).



[Click here](#)
[for a video](#)
[all about](#)
[these](#)
[pyramids!](#)

Hatshepsut

Famous Queen
pharaoh of Egypt.



Isis



Egyptian goddess of children and mothers. She was worshipped for protection over children and the dead.

Jewelry

Extravagant jewelry was worn by the richer classes. This included necklaces and amulets made out of gold. Lower classes would sometimes wear jewelry made out of painted reeds.



Kingdoms, (old, middle, new)

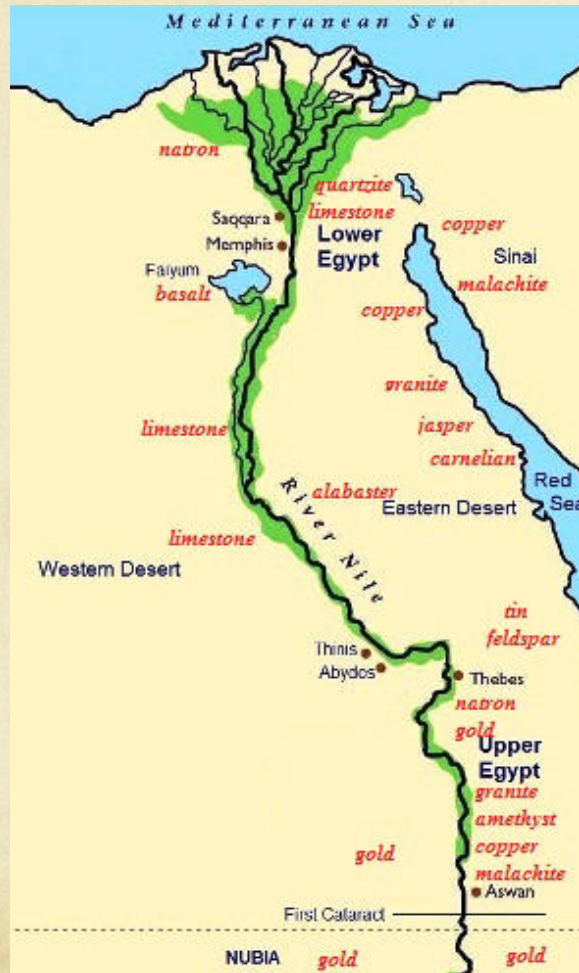
Ancient Egypt is broken down into 3 time periods:
Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom.

Three Kingdoms of Ancient Egypt

OLD KINGDOM	MIDDLE KINGDOM	NEW KINGDOM
<p>Pharaohs organized a strong central state, were absolute rulers, and were considered gods.</p> <p>Egyptians built pyramids at Giza.</p> <p>Power struggles, crop failures, and cost of pyramids contributed to the collapse of the Old Kingdom.</p>	<p>Large drainage project created arable farmland.</p> <p>Traders had contacts with Middle East and Crete.</p> <p>Corruption and rebellions were common.</p> <p>Hyksos invaded and occupied the delta region.</p>	<p>Powerful pharaohs created a large empire that reached the Euphrates River.</p> <p>Hatshepsut encouraged trade.</p> <p>Ramses II expanded Egyptian rule to Syria.</p> <p>Egyptian power declined.</p>

Limestone

A hard stone found in the earth. One of Ancient Egypt's most abundant natural resources. Many of their artifacts were made from white and black limestone.



Mummies



After death, pharaohs and other wealthy people were embalmed and wrapped in linen so their bodies could accompany them to the afterlife. They were then put into colorful and elaborate coffins.

[Click here to make your own mummy!](#)

Nile River

A river flowing through Egypt.
One of Egypt's most important resource, it was the source of life to Ancient Egypt.



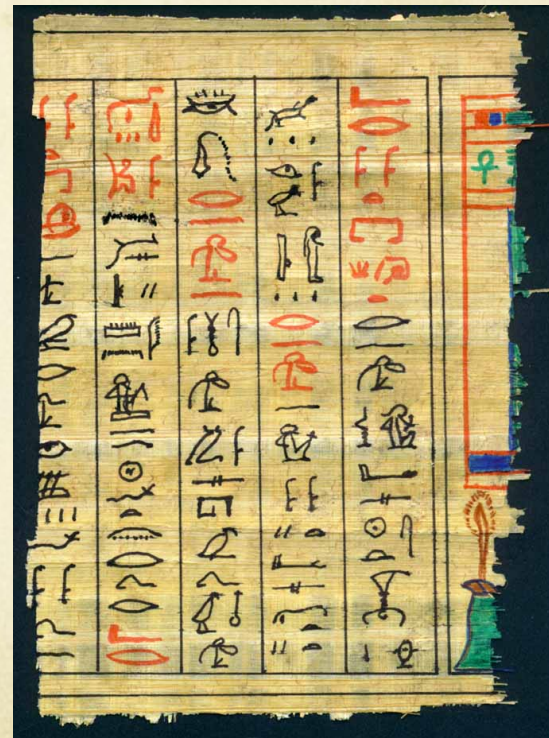
Osiris



Egyptian god of the underworld and the dead. Husband and brother to Isis.

Papyrus

A reed-like plant that grew along the banks of the Nile and was used to write after dried and flattened.



Qa'a

High-roofed reception room in Egyptian houses.



Ra



Sun god (since the sun was essential to growth of crops and life). The pharaoh was thought to be the son of the sun god.

Sphinx

Famous pyramid in Egypt of a mythical creature. The sphinx has the head of a human and the body of a lion. It was protector of the pyramids that lay around it in Egypt.



Theocracy



Egypt was a *theocracy*, where the *pharaoh* was both the religious and political leader of Egypt.



Upper Egypt

The southern portion of Egypt is called Upper Egypt.



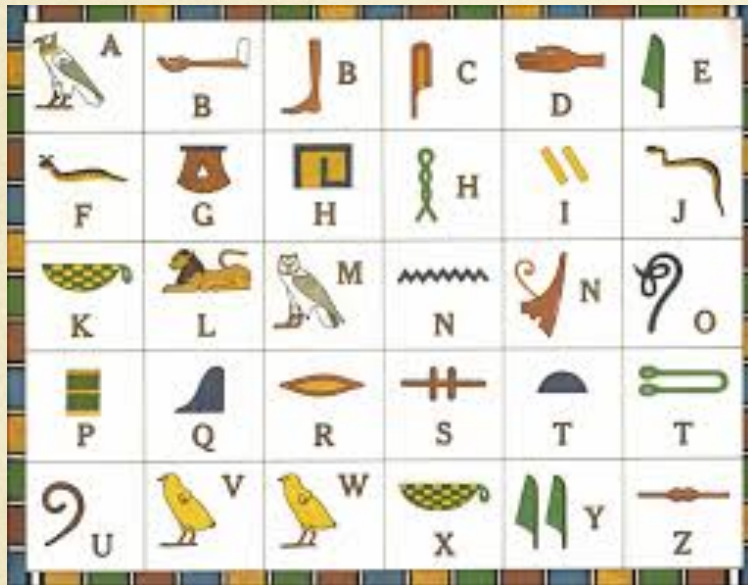
Vizier

Appointed by the pharaoh, the Vizier was the head enforcer of the government rules and highest in government next to the pharaoh.



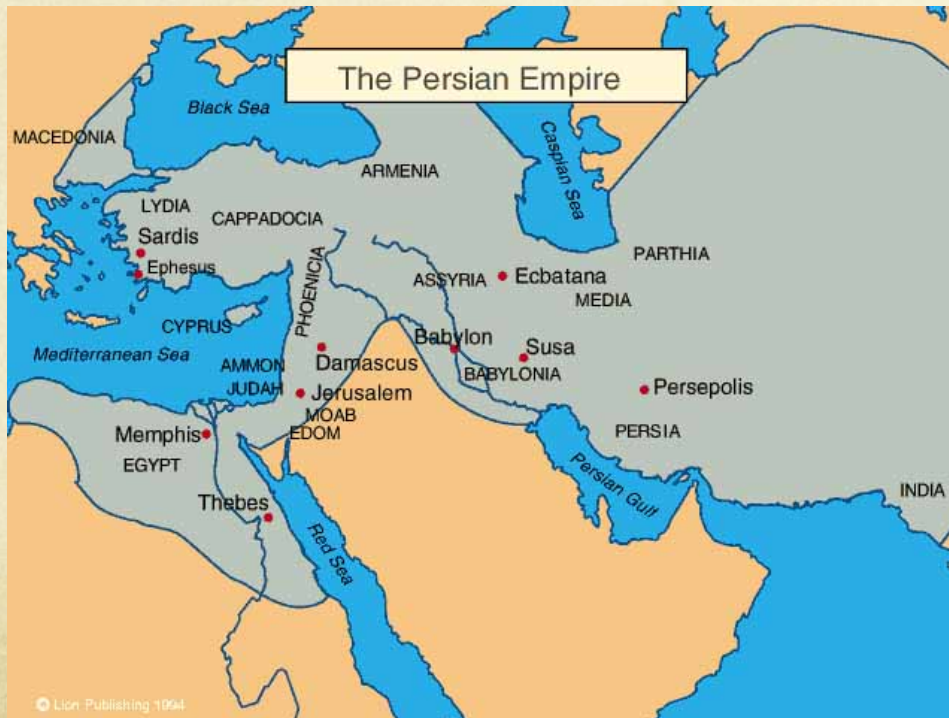
Writing in hieroglyphics

The Egyptian writing system consisting of symbols that stood for letters.



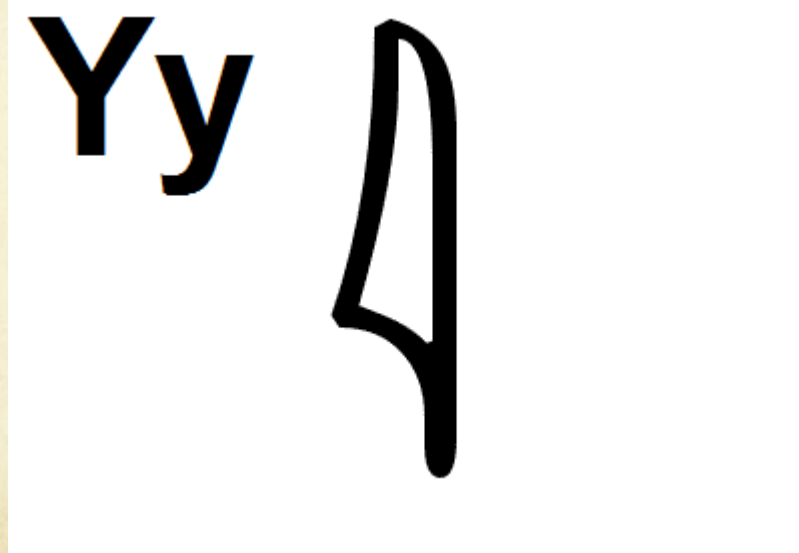
Xerxes I

King of Egypt (Persia) during 485-465 BC (20 years).
Spoken of in the bible.



Y

The hieroglyphic letter Y.



Zaphnath-paaneah

The Egyptian name of Joseph the Israelite.



<http://www.reshafim.org.il/ad/egypt/timelines/topics/slavery.htm>

Credits:

- Pictures from Google images.

Links used:

<http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/menu.html>

<http://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/destinations/egypt-pyramids-dest>

<http://legacy.mos.org/quest/et/index.php>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/interactive/games/pyramid_challenge/index_embed.shtml

<http://www.nms.ac.uk/explore/play/discover-ancient-egypt/three-pyramids/>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/egyptians/launch_gms_mummy_maker.shtml

Sounds from PowerPoint transitions.