

6th Grade Social Studies Closure Work

***If you are doing a paper hard copy of the work, write your answers on notebook paper, labeled with which assignment day it is.

***If you are working from Google Classroom, create a Google Doc and write your answers there, labeled with which assignment day it is.

Day 1:

Read Chapter 2, Section 3 pages 59-67.

Day 2:

On page 63, read the article about Hatshepsut. Complete the "Then and Now" box at the bottom of the page. It states, "Make a list of Hatshepsut's strengths as a leader. Then choose a present-day female leader and list her leadership strengths. Write a paragraph comparing their similarities and differences."

Day 3:

Read Chapter 2, Section 4 pages 68-72.

Day 4:

Complete worksheet page 64, "The Civilization of Kush". Just answer **T** or **F** for each answer, don't worry about rewriting a false statement to make it true.

Days 5 & 6:

Complete open book Chapter 2 test form A. Some students may have already started (or finished) this on paper in class.

Day 7:

Read and complete the questions for the COMMONLIT article Egypt's Pyramids.

Days 8-10:

Use this time to work on your Egypt project. The project doesn't need to come back with you on the first day back, but it will be due very soon after, so make sure you have it all (except the three paragraph paper) completed by the time the break is over. I have attached a copy of the assignment sheet.

Section

3

The Egyptian Empire

Get Ready to Read!

What's the Connection?

During the Old Kingdom, Egyptians established their civilization. During the Middle Kingdom and the New Kingdom, Egypt's powerful pharaohs expanded the empire by conquering other lands.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- The Middle Kingdom was a golden age of peace, prosperity, and advances in the arts and architecture. (page 60)
- During the New Kingdom, Egypt acquired new territory and reached the height of its power. (page 61)
- Akhenaton tried to change Egypt's religion, while Tutankhamen is famous for the treasures found in his tomb. (page 64)
- Under Ramses II, Egypt regained territory and built great temples, but the empire fell by 1150 B.C. (page 65)

Locating Places

Thebes (THEEBZ)

Meeting People

Ahmose (AHM•OHS)

Hatshepsut (hat•SHEHP•soot)

Thutmose III (thoot•MOH•suh)

Akhenaton (AHK•NAH•tuhn)

Tutankhamen

(TOO•TANG•KAH•muhn)

Ramses II (RAM•SEEZ)

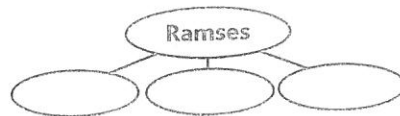
Building Your Vocabulary

tribute (TRIH•byoot)

incense (IHN•SEHNS)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Information Create a diagram to show the major accomplishments of Ramses II.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

When & Where?

Memphis

Thebes

2400 B.C.

c. 2050 B.C.
Middle Kingdom begins

1600 B.C.

c. 1500 B.C.
Queen Hatshepsut reigns

800 B.C.

c. 1279 B.C.
Ramses II takes the throne

The Middle Kingdom

Main Idea The Middle Kingdom was a golden age of peace, prosperity, and advances in the arts and architecture.

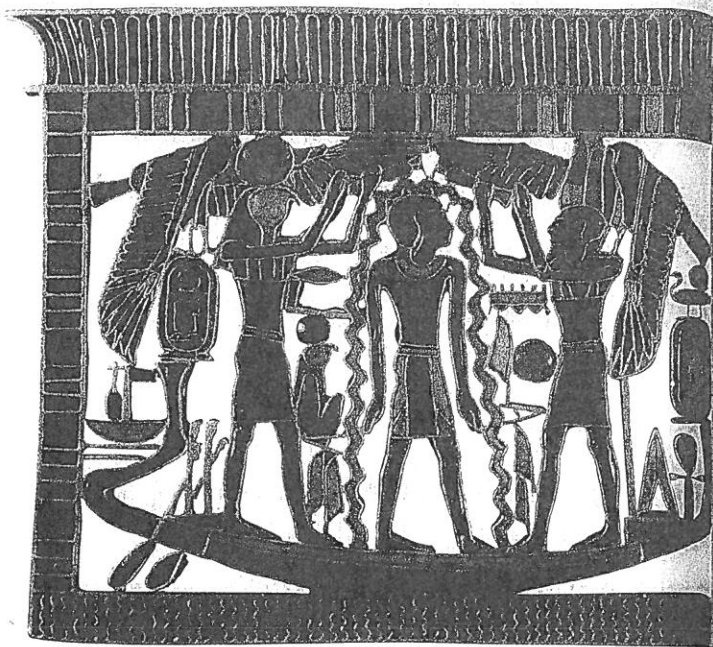
Reading Focus Have you heard older people talk about enjoying their “golden years”? Countries can also experience such happy, productive times. In the following paragraphs, you’ll learn why the Middle Kingdom was a golden age for Egypt.

About 2300 B.C., the pharaohs lost control of Egypt as nobles battled one another for power. Almost 200 years of confusion followed. Finally, a new dynasty of pharaohs came to power. They moved their capital south from Memphis to a city called **Thebes** (THEEBZ). There they restored order and stability, ushering in a new period called the Middle Kingdom.

The Middle Kingdom lasted from about 2050 B.C. to 1670 B.C. During this time, Egyptians enjoyed a golden age of stability, prosperity, and achievement.

The Drive for More Land During the Middle Kingdom, Egypt took control of new lands. Soldiers captured Nubia to the south and attacked what is now Syria. The conquered peoples sent **tribute** (TRIH•byoot), or forced payments, to the Egyptian pharaoh, enriching the kingdom. Within Egypt, the pharaohs added more waterways and dams. They increased the amount of land being farmed and built a canal between the Nile River and the Red Sea.

The Arts Blossom During the Middle Kingdom, arts, literature, and architecture thrived. Painters covered the walls of tombs and temples with colorful scenes of the deities and daily life. Sculptors created large wall carvings and statues of the pharaohs, showing them as ordinary people rather



▲ This artwork with gold inlay from the Middle Kingdom period shows a funeral boat. *How did architecture change during the Middle Kingdom?*

than godlike figures. Poets wrote love songs and tributes to the pharaohs.

A new form of architecture was also created. Instead of building pyramids, pharaohs had their tombs cut into cliffs west of the Nile River. This area became known as the Valley of the Kings.

Who Were the Hyksos? The Middle Kingdom came to an end in 1670 B.C. Nobles were again plotting to take power from the pharaohs. This time, however, Egypt also faced a serious threat from outside. A people known as the Hyksos (HIHK•SAHS), from western Asia, attacked Egypt.

History online

Web Activity Visit jat.glencoe.com and click on *Chapter 2—Student Web Activity* to learn more about ancient Egypt.

The Hyksos were mighty warriors. They crossed the desert in horse-drawn chariots and used weapons made of bronze and iron. Egyptians had always fought on foot with copper and stone weapons. They were no match for the invaders.

The Hyksos ruled Egypt for about 120 years. Then, around 1550 B.C., an Egyptian prince named **Ahmo**se (AHM•OHs) led an uprising that drove the Hyksos out of Egypt.

Reading Check Identify Who were the Hyksos?

The New Kingdom

Main Idea During the New Kingdom, Egypt acquired new territory and reached the height of its power.

Reading Focus Do you know the names of any women who hold political office? In ancient civilizations, women rarely held positions of power. Read to learn how a woman became ruler of Egypt.

Ahmo's reign in Egypt began a period known as the New Kingdom. During this time, from about 1550 B.C. to 1080 B.C., Egypt reached the height of its ancient glory.

Linking Past & Present

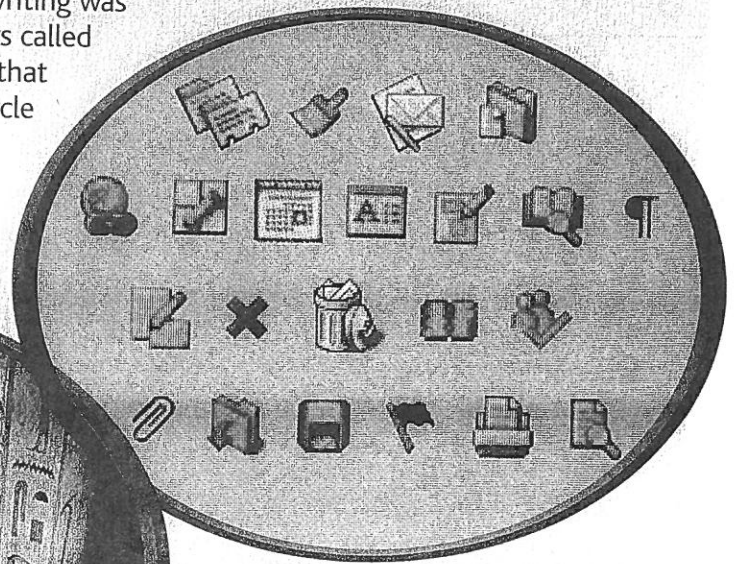
Hieroglyphs and Computer Icons

THEN The ancient Egyptian system of writing was made up of hundreds of different characters called hieroglyphs. Each hieroglyph was a picture that represented a word. For example, a large circle with a smaller circle drawn in its center meant "sun." Egyptian scribes carved hieroglyphic symbols on monuments and used them for everyday communication.



▲ Hieroglyphs

▼ Computer icons



NOW Today, millions of people use computer icons as symbols for words and even emotions in e-mails and other electronic communication. These icons are pictures—such as flags or paper clips—that represent other things. *In what way are hieroglyphs and computer icons similar?*

A Woman Ruler About 1473 B.C., a queen named **Hatshepsut** (hat•SHEHP•soot) came to power in Egypt. She ruled first with her husband and then, after his death, on behalf of her young nephew. Finally she made herself pharaoh. Hatshepsut became one of the few women to rule Egypt.

Hatshepsut was more interested in trade than conquest. During her reign, Egyptian traders sailed along the east coast of Africa. They exchanged beads, metal

tools, and weapons for gold, ivory, ebony, and **incense** (IHN•SEHNS), a material burned for its pleasant smell.

Another product Egyptians wanted was wood. The Nile Valley had few trees, and the Egyptians needed wood for boats and other items. The search for wood took Egyptian traders to the eastern Mediterranean, where Lebanon is located today. The region had many trees, and its people, called the Phoenicians, were famous for their wooden furniture.

Trading brought great wealth to Egypt. Hatshepsut used some of this wealth to build monuments. One of her greatest projects was a huge temple and tomb in the limestone cliffs of the Valley of the Kings.

Expanding the Empire When Hatshepsut died, her nephew, **Thutmose III** (thoot•MOH•suh), became pharaoh. Thutmose's armies expanded Egypt's borders north to the Euphrates River in Mesopotamia. His troops also moved south and regained control of Nubia, which had broken free from Egypt earlier.

Thutmose's empire grew rich from trade and tribute. In addition to claiming gold, copper, ivory, and other valuable goods from conquered peoples, Egypt enslaved many prisoners of war. These unfortunate captives were put to work rebuilding Thebes. They filled the city with beautiful palaces, temples, and monuments.

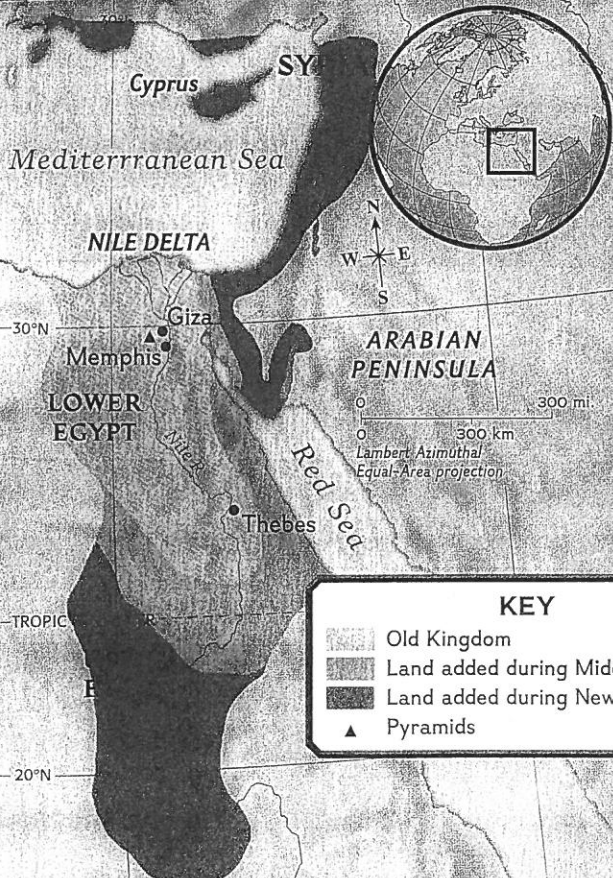
Slavery had not been widespread in Egypt before. During the New Kingdom, however, it became common. Enslaved people did have some rights. They could own land, marry, and eventually be granted their freedom.

Reading Check **Summarize** Describe Egyptian trade during the rule of Hatshepsut.

In Motion

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Egyptian Kingdoms



KEY	
	Old Kingdom
	Land added during Middle Kingdom
	Land added during New Kingdom
	Pyramids

Using Geography Skills

During the Middle Kingdom, the capital of Egypt moved from Memphis to Thebes.

1. Which kingdom included lands across the Mediterranean Sea?
2. What physical feature makes up much of the eastern border of the Middle Kingdom?

Biography

HATSHEPSUT

Reigned 1473–1458 B.C.

Hatshepsut was the daughter of King Thutmose I and Queen Aahmes. Even as a young princess, she was confident, describing herself as “exceedingly good to look upon . . . a beautiful maiden” who was “serene [peaceful] of nature.” During her marriage to King Thutmose II, Hatshepsut influenced her husband’s decisions and hoped to someday have more power. She saw an opportunity when Thutmose died and declared herself pharaoh.

Because the position of pharaoh was usually passed from father to son, Hatshepsut had to prove that she was a good leader. She often wore men’s clothing to convince the people that she could handle what had always been a man’s job. Unlike other pharaohs, Hatshepsut avoided military conquests. She focused her attention instead on expanding Egypt’s economy. She restored Egypt’s wealth through trade with Africa and Asia. Returning home from trading expeditions, cargo ships were loaded with ebony, gold, ivory, incense, and myrrh. During her reign, Hatshepsut also rebuilt many of Egypt’s great temples, including the temple at Karnak. In her temple at Deir el Bahri, the reliefs on the walls recorded the major events of Hatshepsut’s reign.

Hatshepsut’s 21-year reign was peaceful, but her stepson, Thutmose III, was plotting against her. He overthrew Hatshepsut and her government. It is unknown how Hatshepsut died, but after her death, Thutmose III ordered that the reliefs and statues in Hatshepsut’s temple be destroyed.

Hatshepsut ▶



“A dictator excellent of plans”

—Egyptian scribe quoted in *Barbarian Tides*

Then and Now

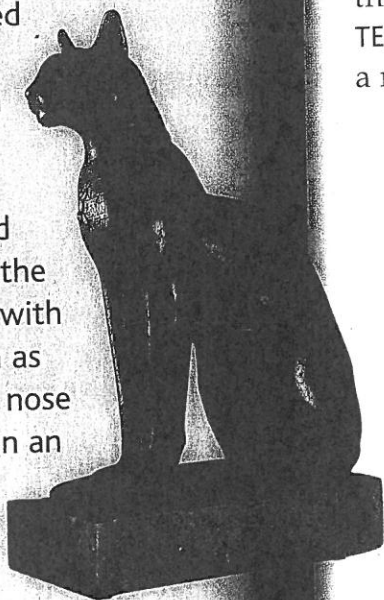
Make a list of Hatshepsut’s strengths as a leader. Then choose a present-day female leader and list her leadership strengths. Write a paragraph comparing their similarities and differences.

Focus on Everyday Life

Cats in Ancient Egypt In ancient Egypt, cats were loved and even worshiped. Egyptians valued the ability of wild cats to protect villages' grain supplies from mice and rats. Over several hundred years, cats became tame, and their role developed from valued hunter to adored family pet to goddess.

In ancient Egyptian tombs, archaeologists have found many wall paintings, carvings, and statues of cats. Often the statues were adorned with beautiful jewelry, such as silver or gold earrings, nose rings, and collars. When an Egyptian family's cat died, its owners shaved their eyebrows to show their grief and had the cat's body mummified.

Egyptians worshiped cats because they associated them with the goddess Bastet. She represented motherhood, grace, and beauty, and often appears in paintings and statues as a woman with the head of a cat.



▲ Egyptian goddess depicted as a cat

Connecting to the Past

1. Why did ancient Egyptians first value cats?
2. With what goddess did the ancient Egyptians associate cats?

The Legacies of Two Pharaohs

Main Idea Akhenaton tried to change Egypt's religion, while Tutankhamen is famous for the treasures found in his tomb.

Reading Focus If you ask people to name an Egyptian pharaoh, the answer you're likely to get is "King Tut." Read on to find out more about him and his predecessor.

About 1370 B.C., Amenhotep IV (AH•muhn•HOH•TEHP) came to the throne. With the help of his wife, Nefertiti (NEHF•uhr•TEET•ee), Amenhotep tried to lead Egypt in a new direction.

A Religious Reformer Amenhotep realized that Egypt's priests were gaining power at the expense of the pharaohs. In an attempt to maintain his own power, Amenhotep introduced a new religion that swept away the old gods and goddesses. Instead, only one god, called Aton (AH•tuhn), was to be worshiped. When Egypt's priests resisted these changes, Amenhotep removed many from their positions, seized their lands, and closed temples. He then changed his name to **Akhenaton** (AHK•NAH•tuhn), which means "Spirit of Aton." He began ruling Egypt from a new city.

To most Egyptians, Akhenaton's attacks on the gods seemed to be an attack on Egypt itself. They refused to accept Aton as the only god. Meanwhile, Akhenaton became so devoted to his new religion that he neglected his duties as pharaoh. The administrators he appointed were not as experienced as the priests they replaced, and Akhenaton took no action when enemies from what is now Turkey, the Hittites, attacked Egypt. As a result, Egypt lost most of its lands in western Asia, greatly shrinking the empire.



◀ Tutankhamen's gold mask

The Boy King When Akhenaton died, his son-in-law inherited the throne. The new pharaoh, **Tutankhamen** (TOO • TANG • KAH • muhn), was a boy about 10 years old. He relied on help from palace officials and priests, who convinced him to restore the old religion. After ruling for only nine years, Tutankhamen died unexpectedly. He may have suffered a fall or been murdered; no one is sure.

What is certain is that "King Tut," as he is nicknamed, played only a small role in Egypt's history. Why, then, is he the most famous of all pharaohs? The boy king captured people's imaginations after a British archaeologist, Howard Carter, found his tomb in A.D. 1922.

The tomb contained the king's mummy and incredible treasures, including a brilliant gold mask of the young pharaoh's face. Carter's find was a thrilling discovery, because most royal tombs in Egypt were looted by robbers long ago.

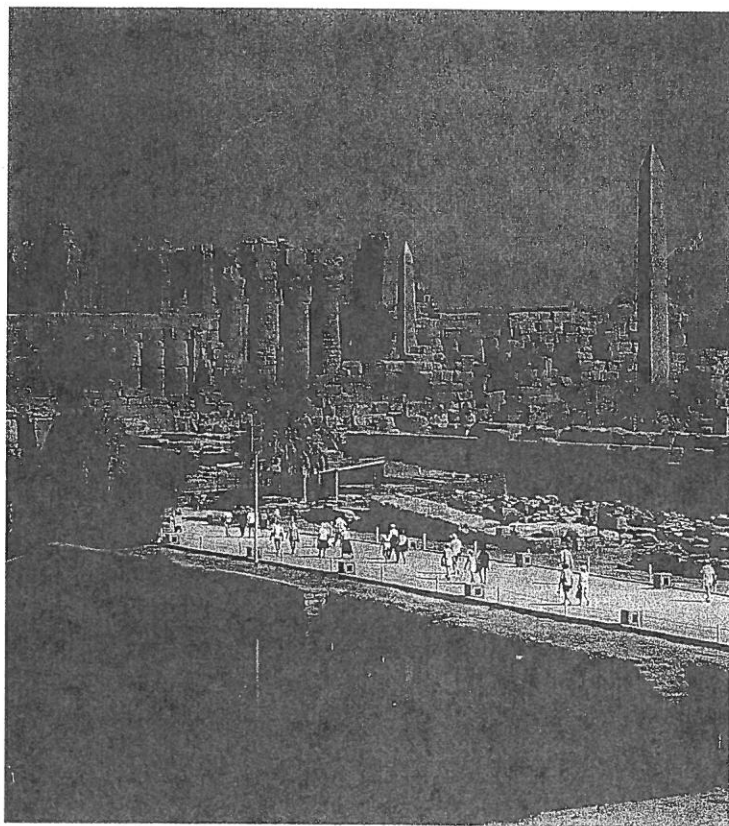
✓ **Reading Check** Evaluate Why is Tutankhamen so famous today?

The End of the New Kingdom

Main Idea Under Ramses II, Egypt regained territory and built great temples, but the empire fell by 1150 B.C.

Reading Focus Egypt remained mighty for thousands of years, but it finally fell to outsiders. Read to learn about Egypt's last great pharaoh and the empire's decline.

During the 1200s B.C., pharaohs worked to make Egypt great again. The most effective of these pharaohs was **Ramses II** (RAM • SEEZ). He reigned for a remarkable 66 years, from 1279 B.C. to 1213 B.C. During this time, Egyptian armies regained lands in western Asia and rebuilt the empire. Ramses also launched an ambitious building program, constructing several major new temples.



▲ Temple of Karnak

Biography

RAMSES II

Reigned 1279–1213 B.C.

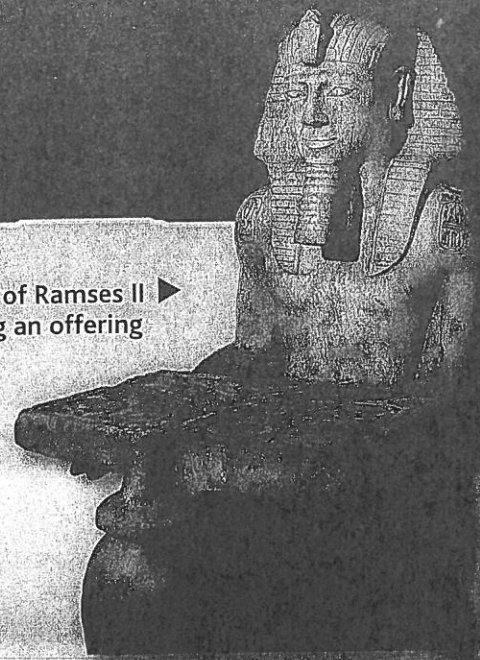
Ramses II began his military training at a very young age. Ramses' father, Seti I, allowed his 10-year-old son to serve as a captain in his army. Seti also made his son coruler of Egypt. By the time Ramses was crowned pharaoh of Egypt, he was a great warrior and experienced leader. Nine kings who ruled after Ramses II named themselves in his honor. Many centuries later, archaeologists nicknamed the pharaoh "Ramses the Great" because of his fame on the battlefield, his construction and restoration of buildings and monuments, and his popularity among the Egyptian people. His subjects fondly called him "Sese," an abbreviation of Ramses.

Ramses continued in his father's footsteps by trying to restore Egyptian power in Asia. In the early years of his reign, he defeated forces in southern Syria and continuously battled Egypt's longtime enemy, the Hittites. Details about one costly battle with the Hittites were carved on temple walls, showing the Egyptians succeeding against great odds.

During his 66-year reign, Ramses II undertook a large-scale building program. He could afford such an expensive plan because Egypt was very prosperous during his reign. He restored the Sphinx, completed the Temple of Karnak, and built himself a city with four temples as well as beautiful gardens and orchards. He is famous for the temple built at Abu Simbel. It was carved out of a solid rock cliff and featured four huge statues of Ramses II, two on each side of the doorway.

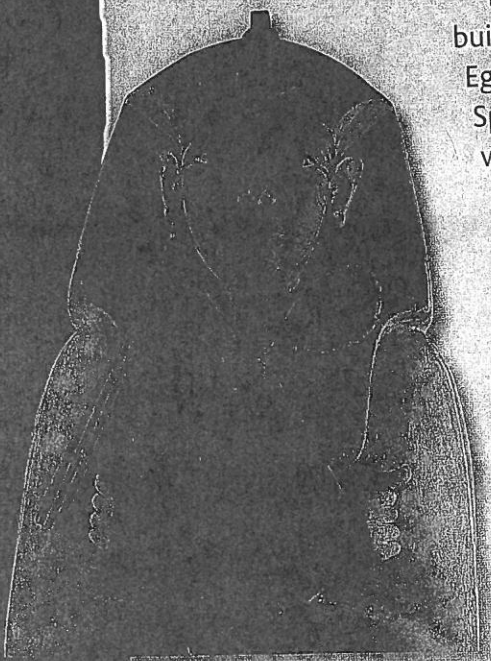
Ramses' first wife, Queen Nefertari, died early in his reign. Like other pharaohs, Ramses had many wives. Ramses II was proud of his large family, which included more than 100 children.

Statue of Ramses II holding an offering table



"They all came bowing down to him, to his palace of life and satisfaction."

—hieroglyphic translation
by James B. Pritchard,
Ancient Near Eastern Texts



▲ Coffin of Ramses II

Then and Now

Use the Internet and your local library to learn about Mount Rushmore, a monument in South Dakota. Describe Mount Rushmore, and then compare it to Ramses' temple at Abu Simbel.

Why Were Temples Built? Under Ramses II and other New Kingdom rulers, scores of new temples rose throughout Egypt. Many were built by enslaved people captured in war. The most magnificent was Karnak at Thebes. Its huge columned hall decorated with colorful paintings still impresses visitors today.

Unlike modern churches, temples, and mosques, Egyptian temples did not hold regular services. Instead, most Egyptians prayed at home. They considered the temples as houses for the gods and goddesses. Priests and priestesses, however, performed daily temple rituals, washing statues of the deities and bringing them food.

The temples also served as banks. Egyptians used them to store valuable items, such as gold jewelry, sweet-smelling oils, and finely woven cloth.

Egypt's Decline and Fall After Ramses II, Egypt's power began to fade. Later pharaohs had trouble keeping neighboring countries under Egyptian control. Groups from the eastern Mediterranean attacked Egypt by sea, using strong iron weapons. The Egyptians had similar arms, but they paid dearly for them because Egypt lacked iron ore.

By 1150 B.C., the Egyptians had lost their empire and controlled only the Nile delta. Beginning in the 900s B.C., Egypt came under the rule of one outside group after another. The first conquerors were the Libyans from the west. Then in 760 B.C., the people of Kush, a land to the south, seized power and ruled Egypt for the next 70 years. Finally, in 670 B.C., Egypt was taken over by the Assyrians.

✓ Reading Check Identify What groups conquered Egypt starting in the 900s B.C.?

Section 3 Review

History Online
Study Central™ Need help with the material in this section? Visit jcat.glencoe.com

Reading Summary

Review the **Main Ideas**

- During the Middle Kingdom, Egypt expanded its borders, and the arts flourished.
- Under New Kingdom rulers, Egypt built a strong empire and expanded trade.
- Akhenaton failed in his attempt to create a new religion. Tutankhamen ruled briefly but gained fame because of treasures found buried with him.
- Ramses II was Egypt's last great pharaoh. In the 900s B.C., Egypt lost power to outside invaders.

What Did You Learn?

1. What improvements did the Middle Kingdom rulers make?
2. What purposes did temples serve in Egypt?
4. **Evaluate** What was unusual about the reign of Hatshepsut?
5. **Analyze** How did Akhenaton upset the traditional order?

Critical Thinking

3. **Organizing Information**
 Create a chart like the one below. Fill in details about Egypt's Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom.

Middle Kingdom	New Kingdom

6. **Compare and Contrast**
 Describe the similarities and differences between the rule of Hatshepsut and Ramses II.
7. **Expository Writing** Which of the rulers discussed in this section do you think had the greatest effect upon Egyptian history? Write a short essay to explain your answer.

The Civilization of Kush

Get Ready to Read!

What's the Connection?

In Sections 1, 2, and 3, you learned about the rise and fall of civilizations in ancient Egypt. Another civilization in early Africa was Kush. It was located near Egypt and was very similar.

Focusing on the **Main Ideas**

- To the south of Egypt, the Nubians settled in farming villages and became strong warriors. (page 69)
- The people of Kush devoted themselves to ironworking and grew wealthy from trade. (page 70)

Locating Places

Nubia (NOO•bee•uh)
Kush (KUHSH)
Kerma (KAR•muh)
Napata (NA•puh•tuh)
Meroë (MEHR•oh•ee)

Meeting People

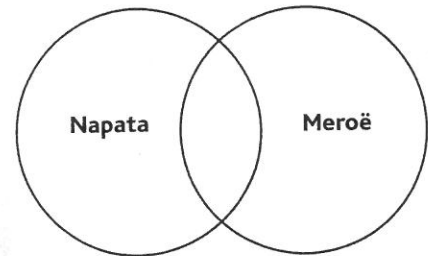
Kashta (KAHSH•tuh)
Piye (PY)

Building Your Vocabulary

savanna (suh•VA•nuh)

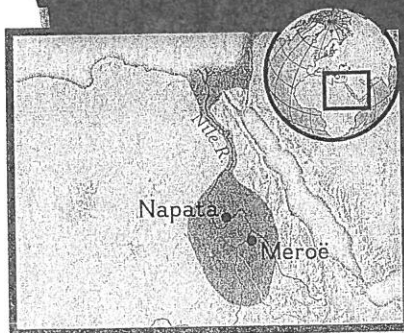
Reading Strategy

Compare and Contrast Use a Venn diagram like the one below to show the similarities and differences between Napata and Meroë.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

When & Where?



800 B.C.

700 B.C.

600 B.C.

500 B.C.

c. 750 B.C.
 Kashta of Kush conquers part of Egypt

728 B.C.
 Piye of Kush defeats Egyptians

c. 540 B.C.
 Kush moves capital to Meroë

Nubia

Main Idea To the south of Egypt, the Nubians settled in farming villages and became strong warriors.

Reading Focus Are you on good terms with your neighbors? It's not always easy—for individuals or countries. Read on to find out about the Egyptians' neighbors to the south and the ways the two civilizations mixed.

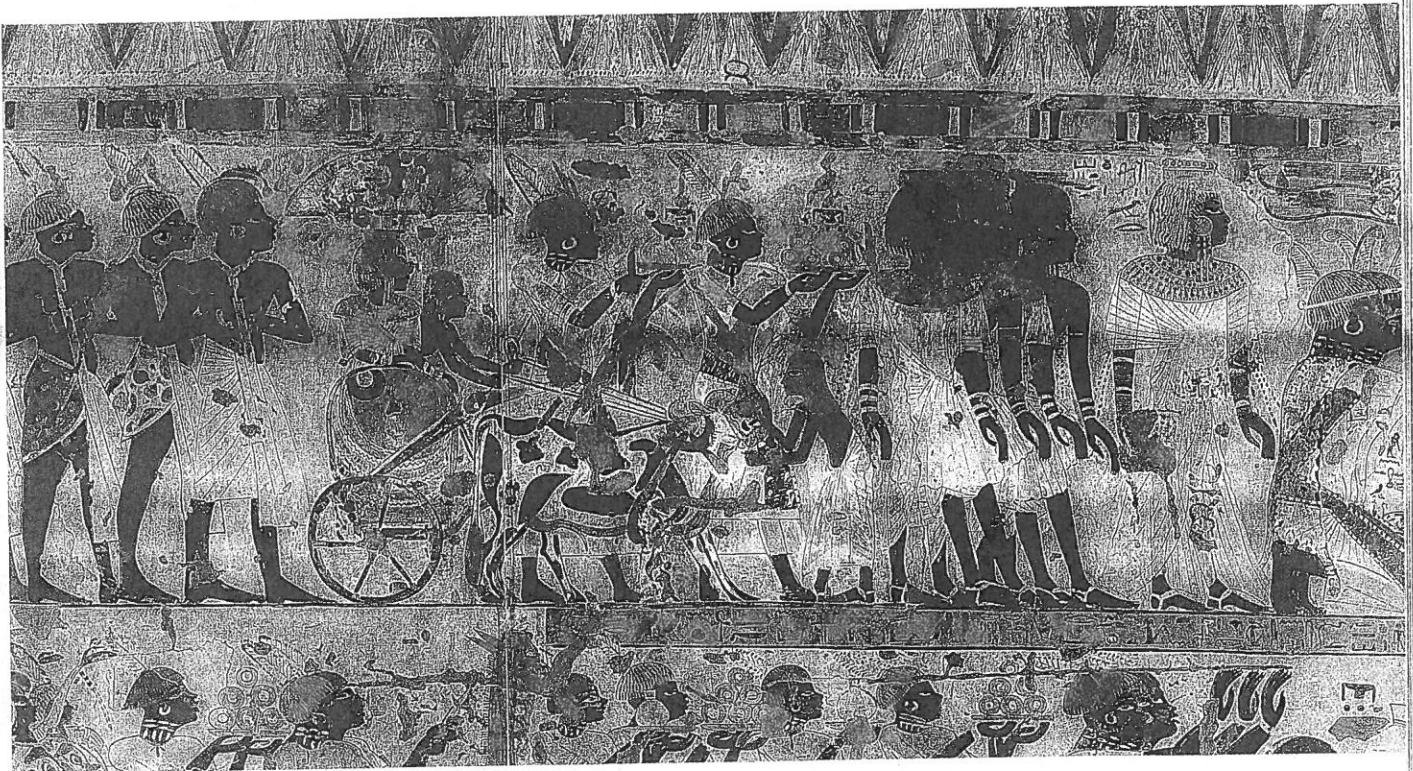
The Egyptians were not alone in settling along the Nile River. Farther south, in present-day Sudan, another strong civilization arose. This was in a region called **Nubia** (NOO•bee•uh), later known as **Kush** (KUHSH).

Historians do not know exactly when people arrived in Nubia. Evidence suggests that cattle herders arrived in about 2000 B.C. They grazed their herds on the **savannas** (suh•VA•nuhs), or grassy plains, that stretch across Africa south of the Sahara. Later, people settled in farming villages in Nubia. They

grew crops, but they were also excellent hunters, skilled at using the bow and arrow. Soon the Nubians began forming armies known for their fighting skills.

The Kingdom of Kerma The more powerful Nubian villages gradually took over the weaker ones and created the kingdom of **Kerma** (KAR•muh). Kerma developed close ties with Egypt to the north. The Egyptians were happy to trade for Kerma's cattle, gold, ivory, and enslaved people. They also admired Nubian skills in warfare and hired Nubian warriors to fight in their armies.

Kerma became a wealthy kingdom. Its artisans made fine pottery, jewelry, and metal goods. Like Egyptian pharaohs, the kings of Kerma were buried in tombs that held precious stones, gold, jewelry, and pottery. These items were as splendid as those found in Egypt during the same period.



▲ In this wall painting, four Nubian princes offer rings and gold to an Egyptian ruler.
What kingdom was formed when more powerful Nubian villages took over weaker ones?

Why Did Egypt Invade Nubia? As you learned earlier, the Egyptian pharaoh Thutmose III sent his armies into Nubia in the 1400s B.C. After a 50-year war, the kingdom of Kerma collapsed, and the Egyptians took control of much of Nubia. They ruled the Nubians for the next 700 years.

During this time, the people of Nubia adopted many Egyptian ways. They began to worship Egyptian gods and goddesses along with their own. They learned how to work copper and bronze and changed Egyptian hieroglyphs to fit their own language. As people and goods continued to pass between Nubia and Egypt, the two cultures mixed.

✓ Reading Check Identify Where was Kush located?

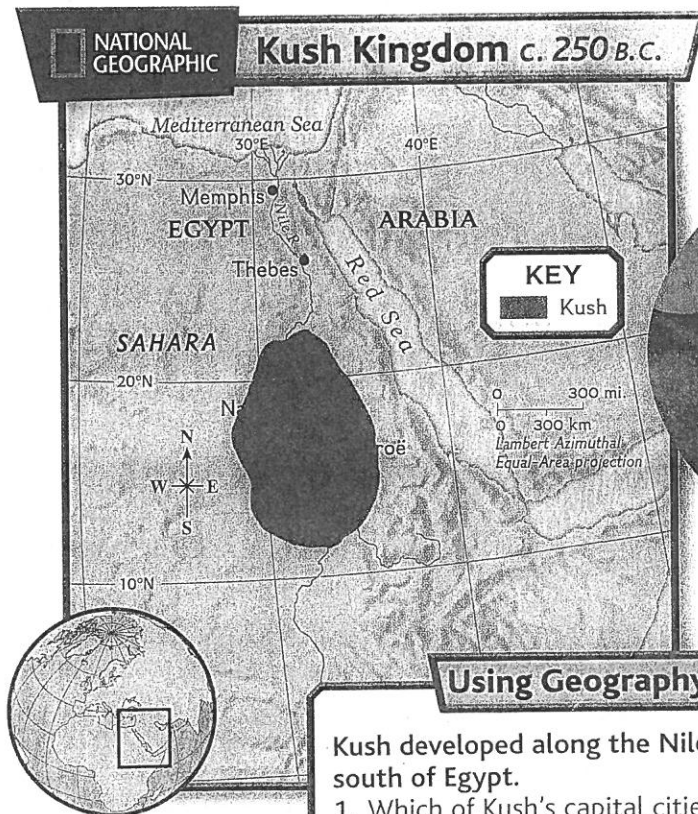
The Rise of Kush

Main Idea The people of Kush devoted themselves to ironworking and grew wealthy from trade.

Reading Focus Do you and your friends ever trade video games or CDs? Trading may be a casual activity for you, but it was very important to ancient peoples. Read to find how Kush took advantage of its location along an important trade route.

As Egypt declined at the end of the New Kingdom, Nubians saw their chance to break away. By 850 B.C., a Nubian group had formed the independent kingdom of Kush. For the next few centuries, powerful Kushite kings ruled from the city of **Napata** (NA•puh•tuh).

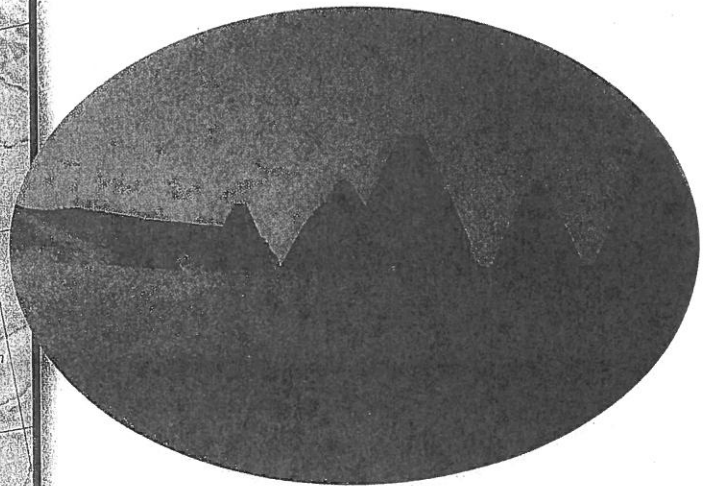
Napata was in a favorable location. It stood along the upper Nile where trade caravans crossed the river. Caravans soon carried gold, ivory, valuable woods, and other goods from Kush to Egypt.



Using Geography Skills

Kush developed along the Nile River to the south of Egypt.

1. Which of Kush's capital cities was closest to Egypt?
2. Based on its location, where might trade that passed through Kush have come from?



▲ These Kushite pyramids were much smaller and had more steeply sloped sides than Egyptian pyramids. **How else was Meroë rebuilt to look like an Egyptian city?**

In time, Kush became rich enough and strong enough to take control of Egypt. About 750 B.C., a Kushite king named **Kashta** (KAHSH•tuh) headed north with a powerful army. His soldiers began the conquest of Egypt that his son **Piye** (PY) completed in 728 B.C. Piye founded a dynasty that ruled both Egypt and Kush from Napata.

The kings of Kush greatly admired Egyptian culture. In Napata they built white sandstone temples and monuments similar to those of the Egyptians. The Kushites also built small pyramids in which to bury their kings. The ruins of these pyramids can still be seen today.

The Importance of Iron Kush's rule in Egypt did not last long. During the 600s B.C., the Assyrians invaded Egypt. Armed with iron weapons, they drove the Kushites back to their homeland in the south.

Despite their losses, the Kushites gained something from the Assyrians—the secret of making iron. The Kushites became the first Africans to devote themselves to iron-working. Soon, farmers in Kush were using iron for their hoes and plows instead of copper or stone. With these superior tools, they were able to grow large amounts of grain and other crops.

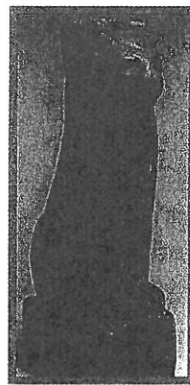
Kush's warriors also began using iron spears and swords, increasing their military power. Meanwhile, traders from Kush carried iron products and enslaved people as far away as Arabia, India, and China. In return, they brought back cotton, textiles, and other goods.

A New Capital About 540 B.C., Kush's rulers left Napata and moved farther south to be out of the Assyrians' reach. In the city of **Meroë** (MEHR•oh•ee), they set up a royal court. Like Napata, the new capital had

Primary Source

Selecting a New King

When their king died, the Kushites asked the god Amon-Re to appoint a new leader. "[The Kushite officials said] 'We have come to you, O Amon-Re . . . that you might give to us a lord. . . . That beneficent office [helpful task]



▲ Lion statue in honor of King Aspalta

is in your hands—may you give it to your son whom you love!'

Then they offered the king's brothers before this god, but he did not take one of them. For a second time there was offered the king's brother . . . Aspalta . . .

[Amon-Re said] 'He is your king.'"

—author unknown, c. 600 B.C.,

"The Selection of Aspalta as King of Kush"

DBQ Document-Based Question

Do you think Aspalta was qualified to be king? Why or why not?

access to the Nile River for trade and transportation. The rocky desert east of Meroë, however, contained rich deposits of iron ore. As a result, Meroë became not only a trading city but also a center for making iron.

With their growing wealth, Kush's kings rebuilt Meroë to look like an Egyptian city. Small pyramids stood in the royal graveyard. A huge temple sat at the end of a grand avenue lined with sculptures of rams. Sandstone palaces and red-brick houses had walls decorated with paintings or blue and yellow tiles.

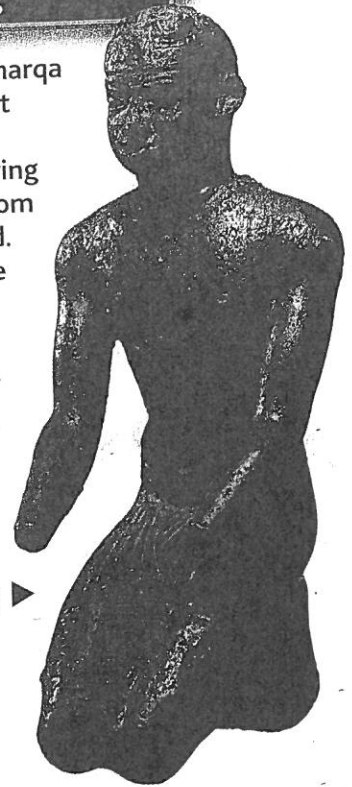
Building a Profitable Trade Meroë became the center of a huge trading network that stretched north to Egypt's border and south into central Africa. Kush's traders received leopard skins and valuable woods from the interior of Africa. They traded these goods, along with enslaved workers and their own iron products, to people throughout the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean area.

Kush remained a great trading power for some 600 years. By the A.D. 200s, though, the kingdom began to weaken. As Kush declined, another kingdom rose to take its place. The kingdom is called Axum and was located in what is today the country of Ethiopia. Around A.D. 350, the armies of Axum burned Meroë to the ground. You will read more about the kingdom of Axum when you study Africa.

Reading Check Explain How did Kush become a wealthy kingdom?

Kushite King

The Kushite king Taharqa was one of the most powerful leaders in Nubian history. During his reign, the kingdom grew and prospered. He built many large temples in and around Egypt and Kush. **What kingdom replaced Kush?**



Kushite king
Taharqa

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Section 4 Review

Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

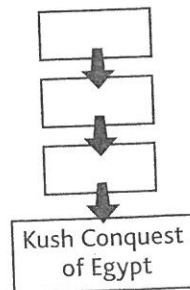
- In the Nile Valley to the south of Egypt, the Nubians founded the kingdom of Kerma and traded with the Egyptians.
- The Kushites set up a capital at Meroë that became a center for ironmaking and the base of a huge trading network.

What Did You Learn?

1. Who were the Nubians?
2. What were the Kushites' most important economic activities?

Critical Thinking

3. **Sequencing** Draw a diagram to show events that led up to the Kushite conquest of Egypt.



4. **Geography Skills** Why was Napata's location advantageous?
5. **Analyze** How did the Kushite kings demonstrate their admiration for Egyptian culture?
6. **Compare** Describe the similarities between Kush and Egypt.
7. **Persuasive Writing** Create an advertisement that could have been used in ancient Egypt and Kush to promote the many uses of iron.



GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 2-4

The Civilization of Kush

Directions: Reading for Accuracy Reading the section and completing the activity below will help you learn more about the kingdoms of Nubia and Kush. Use your textbook to decide if a statement is true or false. Write **T** or **F** in the blank, and if a statement is false, rewrite it correctly on the line.

- _____ 1. Nubia arose in the region of present-day Libya.

- _____ 2. Powerful Nubian villages created the kingdom of Kerma.

- _____ 3. After being conquered by the Egyptian forces under Thutmose III, the people of Nubia adopted many Egyptian ways.

- _____ 4. The Kushite kingdom was formed at the high point of Egypt's power.

- _____ 5. For several centuries, Kushite kings ruled from the city of Napata.

- _____ 6. When the Kushite king Piye conquered Egypt, he ruled from the Egyptian city of Thebes.

- _____ 7. The enslaved people of Egypt revolted and drove out the Kushite kings.

- _____ 8. The Kushites learned the secret of making iron from the enslaved people they captured from Arabia, India, and China.

- _____ 9. About 540 B.C., Kush's rulers moved the capital from Napata to Meroë.

- _____ 10. Iron making was stopped after the capital was moved to Meroë.

CHAPTER 2 TEST FORM A (continued)

Ancient Egypt

- _____ 15. The Kushites moved their capital to Meroë to be close to
 - A. the Egyptians.
 - B. iron ore deposits.
 - C. Kerma.
 - D. Napata.

- _____ 16. Who tried to give the Egyptians a new religion?
 - A. Amenhotep
 - B. Ramses II
 - C. Thebes
 - D. Osiris

- _____ 17. Which of these was a result of the Nile River's flooding?
 - A. development of papermaking
 - B. fertile soil
 - C. development of surveying
 - D. both B and C

- _____ 18. Today we call it Sudan. The ancient Egyptians called it
 - A. Giza.
 - B. Memphis.
 - C. Ethiopia.
 - D. Nubia.

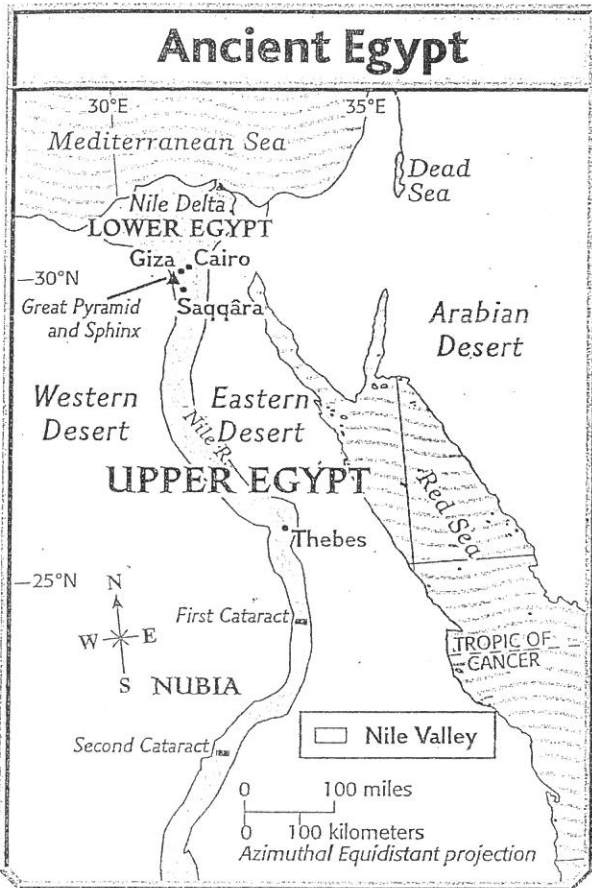
- _____ 19. The woman pharaoh who concentrated on building the Egyptian economy was
 - A. Nefertari.
 - B. Hatshepsut.
 - C. Ahmose.
 - D. Isis.

- _____ 20. Egyptians traded for
 - A. iron weapons and tools.
 - B. ivory and gold.
 - C. incense.
 - D. all of the above

CHAPTER 2 TEST FORM A (continued)

Ancient Egypt

Reading a Map: Applying Skills Use the map below to answer the questions that follow. (5 points)



- _____ 21. Approximately how wide does the Nile Valley become at its mouth? Use the map scale to help you.
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. 50 miles | C. 150 miles |
| B. 100 miles | D. 200 miles |
- _____ 22. In which part of Egypt are the Great Pyramid and Sphinx located?
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A. Lower Egypt | C. Nubia |
| B. Upper Egypt | D. Western Desert |
- _____ 23. Which of the following is farthest north?
- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| A. Nubia | C. Second Cataract |
| B. Cairo | D. Upper Egypt |

CHAPTER 2 TEST FORM A (continued)

Ancient Egypt

Directions: Document-Based Questions Use the document below to answer the questions that follow. (5 points)

When their king died, the Kushites asked the god Amon-Re to appoint a new leader. "[The Kushites said] 'We have come to you, O Amon-Re . . . that you might give to us a lord. . . . That beneficent office is in your hands—may you give it to your son whom you love!' Then they offered the king's brothers before this god but he did not take one of them. For a second time there was offered the king's brother . . . Aspalta . . . [Amon-Re said] 'He is your king.'"

—author unknown, c. 600 B.C.
"The Selection of Aspalta as King of Kush"

- ____ 24. What is the beneficent office requested in the quote?
 - A. choose a king
 - B. help defeat their enemies
 - C. bring spring rains
 - D. give the king a brother
- ____ 25. Who was asking for this beneficent office?
 - A. the Hittites
 - B. Aspalta
 - C. the people of Kush
 - D. the Egyptians
- ____ 26. Whom were they asking for the beneficent office?
 - A. Aspalta
 - B. Osiris
 - C. the Kushites
 - D. Amon-Re

Directions: Essay Answer one of the questions below. (10 points)

- 27. Describe the influence of the Nile River on ancient Egyptian life.
- 28. What did the conquerors of Egypt have that gave them an advantage over the Egyptians?

CHAPTER 2 TEST FORM (continued)

Ancient Egypt

Reading a Chart: Applying Skills Use the chart below to answer the questions that follow. (5 points)

Comparing Mesopotamia to Egypt

	Mesopotamia	Egypt
Natural Defenses	Flat mud plains; few natural defenses	Many defenses: Nile delta, Sahara, Eastern Desert, and cataracts
Rivers	Tigris and Euphrates Rivers	Nile River
Floods	Unpredictable, and a constant threat to the people	Dependable and regular; not feared
Economy	Farming and trade	Farming and trade
Government	City-state led by kings and priests; eventually empires formed	Villages led by chiefs, then united into kingdoms; kingdoms later united and ruled by pharaohs
Work of Artisans	Metal products, pottery, cloth	Metal products, pottery, cloth
Advances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuneiform writing • Number system based on 60 • 12-month calendar • Wagon wheel, plow, sailboat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hieroglyphic writing • 365-day calendar • Number system based on 10, and fractions • Medicine and first medical books

- ____ 21. Which is NOT a similarity between Egypt and Mesopotamia?
- A. located along river(s) C. a written language
 B. flat plains D. farming and trade
- ____ 22. Which advancement did Egypt make?
- A. 365-day calendar C. cuneiform writing
 B. number system based on 12 D. sailboat
- ____ 23. Mesopotamia had _____ floods.
- A. dependable and regular
 B. dependable and not regular
 C. unpredictable but safe
 D. unpredictable and threatening

Name: _____ Class: _____

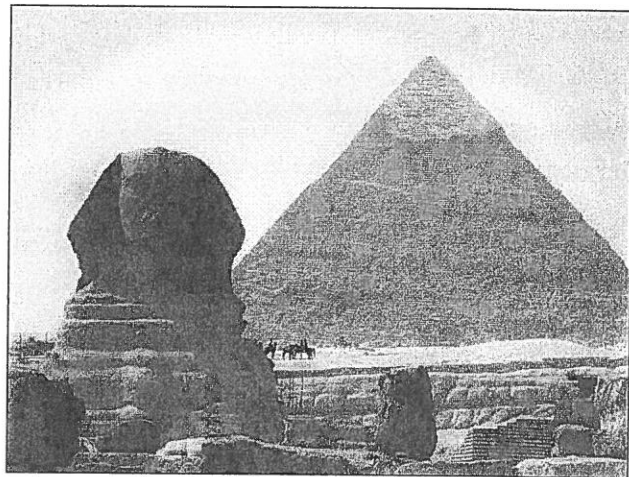
Egypt's Pyramids

By USHistory.org
2016

Today, the Pyramids of Giza stand as the last remaining of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world. But what did the pyramids mean to the ancient Egyptians who constructed them? The following text explores what these amazing landmarks meant to their builders, and why they put such effort into creating these enormous structures in a period when they had little more to rely on than human labor and their own ingenuity. As you read, identify the reasons why the pyramids were built.

- [1] For centuries, they were the tallest structures on the planet. The Pyramids of Giza,¹ built over 4,000 years ago, still stand atop an otherwise flat, sandy landscape.

One of the Seven Wonders of the World, the pyramids defy 21st-century humans to explain their greatest secrets. How could a civilization that lacked bulldozers, forklifts, and trucks build such massive² structures? Why would anyone have spent the time and energy to attempt such a task? What treasures were placed inside these monuments?³



"Sphinx" by (stephan) is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.

Only a powerful pharaoh⁴ could marshal⁵ the necessary human resources to build giant pyramids. During the flood seasons, farmers became builders. Huge stone blocks averaging over two tons⁶ in weight were mined in quarries⁷ and transported to the pyramid site.

Egyptologists⁸ theorize that the workers used either rollers⁹ or slippery clay to drag the blocks from the quarries to their eventual placement on the pyramid. Construction of the larger pyramids took decades.

1. Also known as the Great Pyramids. Giza is located on the west bank of the Nile and is the third-largest city in modern Egypt.
2. **Massive (adjective):** large and heavy or solid
3. **Monument (noun):** a statue, building, or other structure built to celebrate a famous or notable person or event
4. The pharaoh was the absolute ruler of ancient ruler, often associated with the gods or considered to be godlike.
5. **Marshal (verb):** to arrange or assemble
6. A ton weighs 2000 pounds.
7. **Quarry (noun):** a place, typically a large, deep pit, from which stone or other materials are mined
8. An Egyptologist is an archaeologist, historian, linguist, or art historian who specializes in the study of ancient Egypt.
9. A roller is a cylinder or group of cylinders that rotates around a central axis and it was used to move things.

Why Pyramids?

- [5] Pyramids were built for religious purposes. The Egyptians were one of the first civilizations to believe in an afterlife. They believed that a second self called the *ka*¹⁰ lived within every human being. When the physical body expired, the *ka* enjoyed eternal¹¹ life. Those fortunate¹² enough to pass the test of Osiris¹³ wanted to be comfortable in their lives beyond earth. The Great Pyramids were simply grand tombs of powerful pharaohs.

Three pyramids were built at Giza, and many smaller pyramids were constructed around the Nile Valley. The tallest of the Great Pyramids reaches nearly 500 feet into the sky and spans an area greater than 13 acres. The Great Sphinx was sculpted nearby to stand watch over the pyramids. It stands 65 feet tall and consists of a human head atop the body of a lion.

Many believe that the Sphinx was a portrait of King Chefred (Khafret),¹⁴ who was placed in the middle Pyramid. The lion symbolized immortality.

You Can Take It with You

Egyptians who ranked high in status often wanted to take their most prized possessions with them in death, so the *ka* could enjoy them in its next life. Gold, silver, and bronze artifacts¹⁵ were loaded into the interiors of the great tombs. Fine linens and artwork adorned the secret chambers.

In the early days, dead nobles were often interned¹⁶ with their living slaves and animals. Because this practice eventually proved too costly, artists instead depicted scenes of human activity on the inside walls. Some pyramids were even equipped with a rest room for the pharaoh.

- [10] Great precautions were taken to protect the tombs from looters.¹⁷ Egyptians believed that a defiler¹⁸ of a pharaoh's resting place would be cursed for eternity.¹⁹ The entrance to the inner chambers was carefully hidden. The pharaoh's mummy was placed in a huge coffin called a sarcophagus,²⁰ which was made of the hardest known stone blocks. But despite such warnings and precautions, tombs were raided over the years by grave robbers.

10. The *ka* was one of the five parts of the soul, according to the ancient Egyptians. It was the vital spark that distinguishes between a living and a dead person.
11. **Eternal** (*adjective*): lasting or existing forever; without end or beginning
12. **Fortunate** (*adjective*): lucky
13. Osiris was the brother and husband of Isis, and the god of resurrection and the dead, as well as ruler of the underworld. The test was daunting; the dead spirit would have their heart weighed against a feather, and if it was deemed lighter than the feather, the spirit could move on to a peaceful afterlife. Ma'at, the goddess of justice, is typically depicted as weighing the heart, but the entire series of trials is referred to as the Judgement of Osiris.
14. King Chefred (Khafret) was an ancient Egyptian of 4th dynasty during the Old Kingdom. There isn't much known about him.
15. **Artifact** (*noun*): an object made by a human being, typically an item of cultural or historical interest
16. **Intern** (*verb*): to confine (someone)
17. **Looter** (*noun*): a person that steals by force
18. A "defiler" refers to someone who spoils or ruins something, especially something sacred.
19. **Eternity** (*noun*): a state that comes after death and never ends
20. A "sarcophagus" refers to a stone coffin typically decorated with a sculpture, painting, and or inscription.

The pyramids, however, have stood the test of time. Although their outer limestone layers have long since been stripped or passed into dust, the pyramids still stand. About 80 dot the horizons of modern Egypt. They remain as time capsules cast forward by a once-great civilization.

Egypt's Pyramids by USHistory.org is licensed under CC BY 4.0.

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which of the following best describes a central idea of the text? [RI.2]
 - A. No society except the ancient Egyptians had the resources or authority to build monuments like the pyramids.
 - B. The ancient Egyptians' original goal was to make grand structures; it wasn't until after the first pharaoh died that they later became tombs.
 - C. Preparation for the afterlife was an important part of ancient Egyptians culture, especially for the pharaoh, for whom grand tombs (i.e. pyramids) were built and decorated.
 - D. The ancient Egyptians did not believe in an afterlife; rather, the pharaoh physical body, once entombed with its possessions, would rise again.

2. PART B: Which of the following quotes best supports the answer to Part A? [RI.1]
 - A. "Only a powerful pharaoh could marshal the necessary human resources to build giant pyramids." (Paragraph 3)
 - B. "Pyramids were built for religious purposes. The Egyptians were one of the first civilizations to believe in an afterlife.... The Great Pyramids were simply grand tombs of powerful pharaohs." (Paragraph 5)
 - C. "Many believe that the Sphinx was a portrait of King Chefren (Khafret), who was placed in the middle Pyramid. The lion symbolized immortality." (Paragraph 7)
 - D. "Because this practice eventually proved too costly, artists instead depicted scenes of human activity on the inside walls. Some pyramids were even equipped with a rest room for the pharaoh." (Paragraph 9)

3. PART A: What does the word "adorn" most likely mean as used in paragraph 8? [RI.4]
 - A. To cover up entirely
 - B. To like or love
 - C. To decorate
 - D. To clutter

4. PART B: Which of the following phrases from paragraph 8 best supports the answer to PART A? [RI.1]
 - A. "ranked high in status"
 - B. "so the ka could enjoy them"
 - C. "loaded into the interiors of the great tombs"
 - D. "Fine linens and artwork"

5. What purpose does including the concept of ka serve in the author's central ideas? Explain what ka is in your answer. [RI.5] [RI.2]

Ancient Egyptian Project

- Choose one of the ideas below. Due _____
- With your finished project you **MUST** also write a **three** paragraph paper that explains your project. Paragraph 1 should include an introduction about ancient Egypt (location, environment, people, etc.) and introduce your selected project. Paragraph 2 will explain in detail your chosen project. It must also include how the item was used by the Egyptian people and its importance to them. Paragraph 3 is the closing and should summarize the entire paper. This paragraph must explain how your selected ancient Egyptian project still influences our world today.

_____ Pyramid Model – make a three-dimensional model of the ancient Egyptian pyramids. Sugar cubes, Legos or Graham crackers are suggestions for building.

_____ Mummies – create a mummy and a tomb for your mummy, including items or replicas of items that may have been included in the afterlife.

_____ Egyptian Dictionary – create a dictionary of important terms and their meanings for ancient Egyptians. You must come up with at least one term for each letter of the alphabet (A-Z). Define it and describe its importance in the ancient Egyptian culture. (Example: A – Afterlife)

_____ Egyptian Food – Cook, make, bake etc. an Egyptian Food to share with the class. Have the recipe on hand and be prepared to tell how your food is related to Egyptian culture.

_____ Canopic Jar – During the mummification process the organs were removed from the corpse and placed in special containers called canopic jars. Make a replica of a canopic jar or jars (if you prefer to do the set of four) and tell which organ your jar held.

_____ Egyptian God/Goddess – write a report about an Egyptian God or Goddess. Give details that include information that fully describes the God or Goddess and what they represented to the Egyptians.

_____ Play/Skit – write a play or skit about ancient Egypt. The setting, characters and plot should be centered around the ancient Egyptian time period.

_____ Costume/Headdress – create a costume and/or headdress that might have been worn by a pharaoh as he/she was prepared for burial. Be prepared to describe the choices you made when designing your costume/headdress.

_____ Class Structure Pyramid – create a three dimensional pyramid depicting the class structure in ancient Egypt. BOTH words AND pictures must be used.

_____ Jewelry – design jewelry that would've been worn by the ancient Egyptians.

_____ Hieroglyphics Worksheet – create a worksheet for the class that would teach the students about hieroglyphics and test students' knowledge of the hieroglyphics.

Title
Your Name
Date

The Egyptian civilization began in the fertile Nile River valley. First describe the natural surroundings of Egypt; the river, deserts, delta, cataracts, etc. Next, explain the environment; weather, rains, etc. Lastly, introduce the people; leaders, explain classes, tell about their jobs (specialization), religion, etc. The Ancient Egyptian people (introduce project.) **** **This is your thesis statement.**

The ancient Egyptians (state the name of your project here and explain the project **IN DETAIL.**) The ancient Egyptians (used, built, studied, ate, etc., name of your project) to _____.

Begin by restating your thesis statement. *** Then restate project and explain how it has influenced our world today. Be sure to give examples.