

TIMELINES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

10 PART SERIES

EGYPTIAN Part I & II

CHINESE Part I & II

GREEK Part I & II

ROMAN Part I & II

MESOPOTAMIAN Part I & II

Consider Visiting These Web Sites:

<http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/time/explore/main.html>

<http://home.att.net/~smith.smith/>

<http://www.carnegiemuseums.org/cmnh/exhibits/egypt/index.html>



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Presents

TIMELINES of ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

10 PART SERIES



EGYPTIAN:

PART 1

STONE AGE TO MIDDLE KINGDOM

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

Designed to enhance the social studies curriculum for the intermediate aged student on up. "Timelines of Ancient Civilizations" offers students a unique perspective about the chronological developments of the greatest societies the world has ever known.

As a complementary device with each video, an instructional guide suggests exercises to enhance the learning for teachers, parents and students. These interactive exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension.

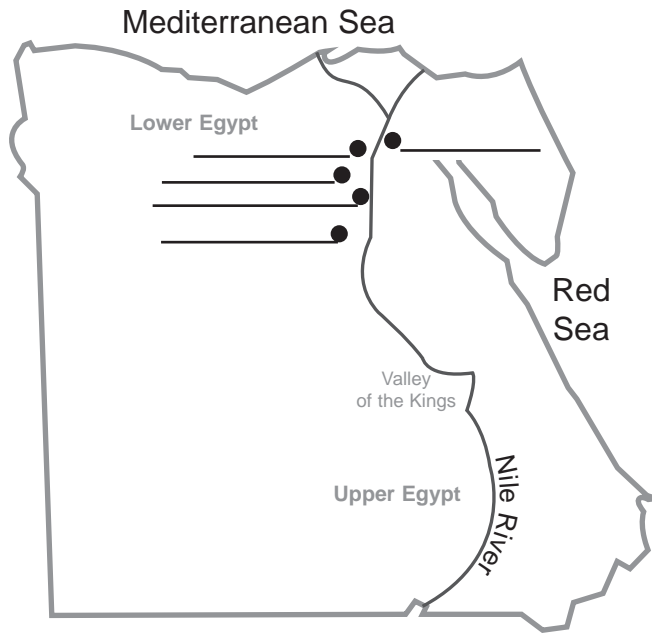
The instructional guide provides:


- Vocabulary
- Biography
- Chronology / Q & A
- Discussion Points / Activities
- Geography


Permission granted to copy the exercises provided in this guide. For educational use ONLY.

E-Guides available at
www.filmideas.com

Study the map and site descriptions on pg. 12. Then write the name of the location on the solid black line and on a separate piece of paper write a brief description about each location. Also identify the two famous images below and where they are located.



1.  NAME: _____
LOCATION: _____

2.  NAME: _____
LOCATION: _____

Study the Map & Its Significant Locations



CAIRO: The capital city of Egypt today.

GIZA: Area where the Great Pyramids of King Khufu, King Khafre and King Menkure were built approx. 2600 BCE to 2500 BCE. Also the site of The Great Sphinx.

SAQQARA: Site of the first step Pyramid built in 2686 BCE for the tomb of King Djoser.

MEMPHIS: In 3100 BCE King Narmer-Menes becomes the first King of the first dynasty for both upper and lower Egypt and establishes Memphis as its new capital city.

DAHSHUR: Site of the bent pyramid.

NILE RIVER: The longest river in the world. It travels north 4,125 miles from its headwaters in Uganda's Lake Victoria to the Mediterranean Sea.

EGYPTIAN

The historic timeline of ancient Egypt stretches from approximately 3100 BCE to 30 BCE. With its spectacular temples, imperious Pharaohs and auspicious treasures, Egypt's Golden Empire became one of the most dominant civilizations the world has ever known.

Located upon its lush green foliage and black silk soil, Egypt embodies the world's longest river. From its headwaters in Uganda's Lake Victoria to the pristine color rich aqua of the Mediterranean Sea, the Nile River travels a breathtaking 4,125 miles. Egyptian civilization, like the Nile River, is a timeline flowing from the dynasties of mighty kings and queens to the architectural wonders of pyramids and tombs.

Once unified, then divided, Egypt's strength eventually became its weakness. As both military and political power shifted, dynasties changed and kingdoms were redefined. From 2686 to 2150 BCE Egypt entered a period known as the Old Kingdom. During this period the famous pyramids were built, hieroglyphic writing developed and the foundations of an Egyptian state established. But as dynasties and warlords competed for power, Egypt split into two smaller states marking a new era known as the Middle Kingdom. By 1539 BCE another era arrived called the New Kingdom. With this new era Egyptian royalty spanned from a woman pharaoh named Hatshepsut to the well-known King (Tut) Tutankhamun and Ramesses II. Toward the latter part of the New Kingdom, Egypt dramatically changed after it was conquered by Assyria in 715 BCE and then again by Persia in 525 BCE. After briefly regaining its independence from 404-343 BCE Egypt again found itself a target of foreign invasion when Alexander the Great of Macedonia occupied Egypt and Alexander's general, Ptolemy, became its king. Other significant events during the New Kingdom include the carving of the Rosetta Stone, the reign of Cleopatra VII and Egypt's final fall from dominance in 30 BCE when it became a province of the world's next great civilization—the Roman Empire.

VOCABULARY of *Egypt Part I*

“BA”: A word used in Egyptian mythology to describe the “soul”. According to Egyptian mythology after a person’s death the tomb provides a special place where the “BA” (person’s soul) reunites with the “KA” (spirit guide) for eternity.

BCE: Meaning before current era; An abbreviation used to describe different events occurring in relation to time.

“DSRT ”: The word used by the Egyptians to describe their native land meaning “The Red Land”. The word is the origin for the word “desert” and refers to the desert terrain found throughout Egypt.

DYNASTY: A succession of rulers who are by birth, blood related, thus having the same line of descent.

EARLY DYNASTIC: (3,100 to 2,575 BCE) An era which describes ancient Egypt as two independent kingdoms known as the Upper and Lower Kingdoms

HEIROGLYPHICS: Ancient Egyptian writing. Those who had the ability to read and write were called scribes.

HOMO ERECTUS: The name given to the human species who walked upright and lived in ancient Egypt 5 to 7 million years ago.

“KA”: A word used in Egyptian mythology to describe the “spirit guide” who helped a person through life. According to Egyptian mythology after a person’s death the tomb provides a special place where the “BA” (person’s soul) reunites with the “KA” (spirit guide) for eternity.

KEMET: The word used by the ancient Egyptians to describe their native land meaning “The Black Land”. The word refers to the rich black soil left along the banks of the Nile River every year after its annual flood.

Study the vocabulary words on pgs. 2 & 3. Then fill in the blank by selecting the words from the answers list:

ANSWERS LIST :

Pre-Rule Era • BCE • Pre-Dynasty • Old Kingdom • Beatification • New Kingdom • Homo Humectus • AD • Mummification • Homo Erectus

- A) The process used by ancient Egyptians to preserve the body of Pharaohs after death is called _____
- B) The age of the great pyramids was known as the _____ .
- C) _____ is the term given to describe the human species who walked upright and lived 5 to 7 million years ago.
- D) _____ means before current era.
- E) _____ was a time when no king, queen, or pharaoh ruled ancient Egypt.

Q & A about *Egypt Part I*

Study the vocabulary words on pages 2 & 3 and the timeline on pg. 4. Then answer the questions.

1. What is the scientific name given to describe the human species which walked upright and arrived in ancient Egypt approximately 5 to 7 million years ago?
2. The world's longest river flows through Egypt. Name this river. Where does its headwaters begin? After traveling 4,125 miles this river finally empties into what body of water? What role did this river play during the development of ancient Egypt?
3. Describe why the Egyptian pyramids were built. During what major era were the pyramids built?
4. During the Early Dynastic period, around the year 3100 BCE, Egypt divided into two separate kingdoms. Name these two kingdoms? What does the abbreviation BCE mean?
5. What term is given to describe Ancient Egyptian writing? What was the name given to Egyptians who were non-royal and had an ability to read and write?
6. Mummification was a popular process practiced during the times of ancient Egypt. What is mummification?
7. Name the Asian people who ruled Egypt from 1640 BCE to 1540 BCE thus ending the Old Kingdom era.

MIDDLE KINGDOM: (1,991 to 1,786 BCE) The reign of King Amenemmes I and Sesostris III. Egypt's southern border with Nubia is moved to the second cataract of the Nile.

MUMMIFICATION: A process developed by ancient Egyptians to preserve a person's body after death. During this process the body (mummy) is dried and stuffed with cotton while the skin is rubbed with resins and wrapped in linen bandages with small charms to protect the body against all kinds of evil.

NILE RIVER: The longest river in the world which travels north 4,125 miles from its headwaters in Uganda's Lake Victoria, through the Sahara Desert before finally emptying into the Mediterranean Sea.

OLD KINGDOM: (2,686 to 2,150 BCE) The age of the great and famous pyramid construction.

PRE-DYNASTY: (5,000 to 3,100 BCE) The era which describes ancient Egypt during a time when no King, Queen or Pharaoh ruled.

PYRAMID: A tomb constructed by blocks of stones to house the mummy (SEE mummification) of an Egyptian pharaoh. Many pyramid structures are approximately 500 ft. tall and contains over 2 million stone blocks, each weighting about 2.5 tons (2,000 pounds). These grandiose structures are listed among the Seven Wonders of the World.

SPHINX: A famous lion-like statue standing 240 feet located in Giza at the entrance of King Khafre's pyramid.

THE STONE AGE: (25,000 to 12,000 BCE) Also known as the Paleolithic Era. An era scientists believe, when humankind first inhabited ancient Egypt. These early Egyptians were primarily hunters, who thrived along the Nile River's rich fertile land.

TIMELINE of *Egypt Part I*

— **5 to 7 million years ago:** Homo Erectus (human species) arrive in the land known today as Egypt.

— **25,000 to 12,000 BCE:** The Stone Age.

— **5,000 to 3,100 BCE:** The Pre-Dynastic: Ancient Egyptian writing develops called hieroglyphics;

— **4,241 BCE:** Beginning of the Egyptian calendar.

— **3,100 to 2,575 BCE:** Early Dynastic: Upper and Lower Egypt develop into two independent kingdoms. King Narmer-Menes of Upper Egypt conquers Lower Egypt and becomes the first king of the first dynasty.

— **2,686 to 2,150 BCE:** The Old Kingdom: The age of the great pyramids. The Sphinx was carved

— **1,991 to 1,786 BCE:** The Middle Kingdom: Egyptian King Amenemmes I establishes the 12th Dynasty. Pharaoh Sesostris III moves Egypt's southern border with Nubia to the second cataract of the Nile River to insure access to Nubia's gold and other precious resources.

— **1,786 BCE:** The Middle Kingdom ends and the second Intermediate period begins when an Asian people known as the Hyksos conquers Egypt.

Discussion Points / Activities

1. Imagine you lived during the time of ancient Egypt. Discuss how life would be different than living in the 21 century.

2. A timeline offers a chronological perspective of significant events which have happened throughout history. After viewing the video, study the timeline on pg. 4 of this guide, then develop your own timeline which illustrates Egypt's enduring history. Perhaps use the computer; add pictures along with text; if possible develop a multimedia presentation. Visit <http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/time/explore/main.html>

3. Egypt is famous for its magnificent architectural structures. Choose one of these grandiose structures and write a brief profile explaining the nature of the structure and what present day archeologists know about its history and construction. Perhaps research the theories on how the pyramids were constructed and who built them. Use the internet to possibly take a virtual tour of an archeological site in Egypt.

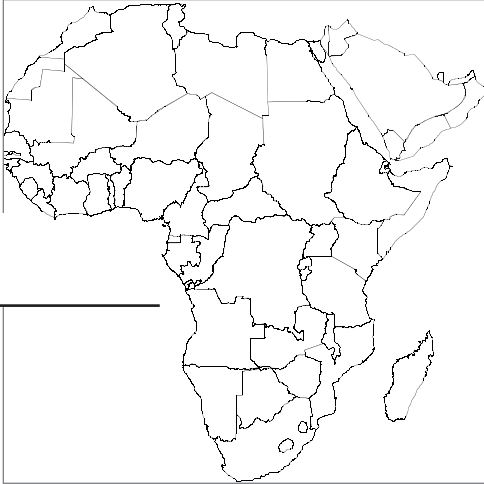
4. The science of archeology has provided valuable information about the historic past to the modern-day world. If possible contact an archeologist (preferably one who is an expert on ancient Egypt) at a local university, museum or privately funded institution. Ask them to visit your school or arrange a class trip to visit them to explain the importance of archeology.

5. Discuss the differences and similarities between ancient Egypt and present-day Egypt. Who is the leader of Egypt today? What is and was the primary religion practiced in ancient Egypt and Egypt today? What major industries existed in ancient Egypt and Egypt today? What is and was the primary means of transportation in ancient Egypt and Egypt today? What was and is the primary language of ancient Egypt and Egypt today? etc.

GEOGRAPHY of **EGYPT** Part I

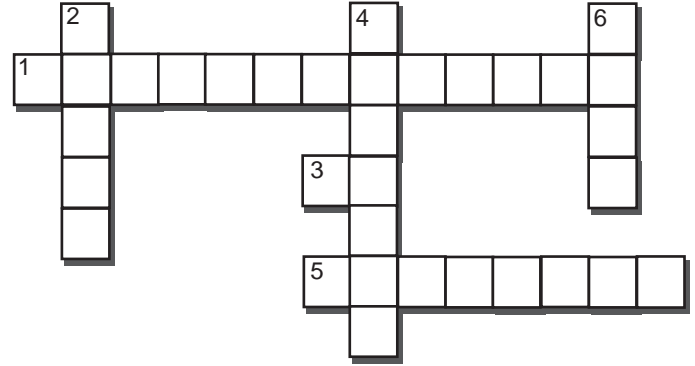
Study the map on pgs. 6 & 7.

Then on the solid black line write the name of the location.



8

Use the words described in this guide on pgs. 2 & 3 to complete the crossword.



ACROSS:

- 1) Ancient Egyptian writing.
- 3) Egyptian mythology meaning "spirit guide".
- 5) Also known as the Paleolithic Era.

DOWN:

- 2) Ancient Egyptian term for "The Black Land".
- 4) Term for a succession of rulers who are blood related.
- 6) Ancient Egyptian term for "The Red Land".

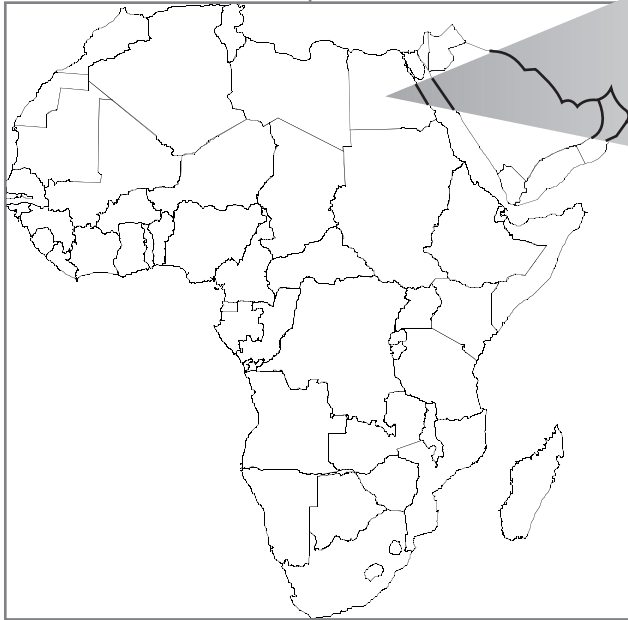
ANSWERS:
Across - 1) Hieroglyphics, 3) Ka, 5) Stone Age
Down - 2) Kemet, 4) Dynasty, 6) Dsr

5

MAP of *Modern-Day Egypt Part I*

Study the modern-day map and its significant locations below. Then test your geography skills on pg. 8.

- 1** AFRICA: Egypt is located on the north-east corner of the continent of Africa.



- 2** EGYPT: Known as “The Gift of the Nile”. Its historic past from approx. 3300 BCE to 30 BCE provided the world with one of the most enduring ancient civilizations ever known.
- 3** LIBYA: country along Egypt’s western border.
- 4** SUDAN: country along Egypt’s southern border.
- 5** MEDITERRANEAN SEA: body of water along Egypt’s northern border.
- 6** RED SEA: body of water along Egypt’s eastern border.