

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 2

NEW KINGDOM TO MODERN DAY

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

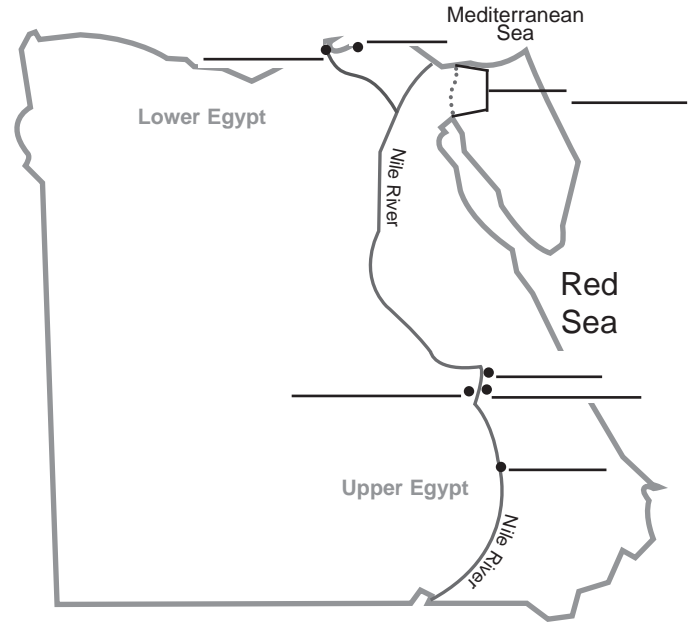
Chronology / Q & A

Discussion Points / Activities

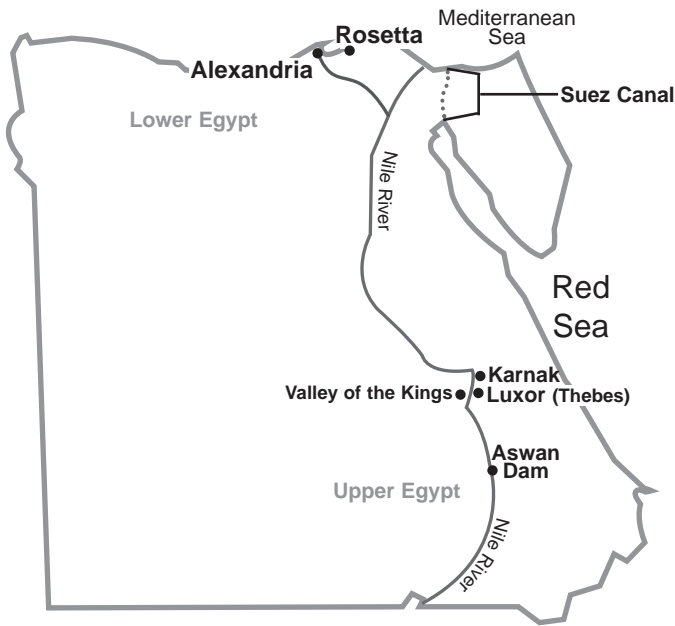
Geography

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

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.



Study the Map & Its Significant Locations



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 time-line 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.

ALEXANDRIA: The capital city during the ptolemaic period.

ASWAN HIGH DAM: SEE VOCABULARY PG. 2

KARNAK: Site of the temple to the God Amon.

LUXOR: Site of the temples of Ramesses II.

ROSETTA: Site where the Rosetta Stone was discovered.

SUEZ CANAL: SEE VOCABULARY PG. 3

VALLEY OF KINGS: Site of King Tut's tomb.

VOCABULARY of *Egypt Part II*

ALEXANDER THE GREAT: Also known as “Alexander The Invincible” and Son of Philip of Macedonia. In 332 BCE Persia surrendered Egypt to Alexander the Great.

ALEXANDRIA: A premier city located along Egypt’s northeast border on the Mediterranean Sea.

ASWAN HIGH DAM: A dam built on the Nile River in southern Egypt and completed in 1971. Its construction provides irrigation for millions of acres of Egyptian cropland.

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

HATSHEPSUT: Egypt’s first woman ruler who is remembered for establishing trade routes to locations along the Red Sea.

HOWARD CARTER: An Egyptologist from England who discovered King Tut’s tomb in 1925.

HYKSOS: An Asian people who reigned over Egypt for 200 years prior to the New Kingdom era.

KING TUTANKAMUN: The boy king known as “King Tut”. He ruled for ten years from age nine until his death at age 19. His tomb is the only one discovered completely intact.

LATE PERIOD: (1070 to 332 BCE) An era when Egypt experienced internal divisions and foreign invasions. SEE TIMELINE pg. 4.

MONOTHEISM: The religious belief in one God. During the reign of the 18th dynasty, Pharaoh Akhenaten reformed Egypt by replacing the Egyptian belief of several Gods with a one God philosophy.

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

ANSWERS LIST :

Howard Carter • King Tut • Alexander the Magnificent
Nile Dam • Jimmy Carter • Aswan High Dam • Egypt Stone
King Ramesses • Alexander the Great • Rosetta Stone

A) During the Ptolemaic Period the Persians surrendered Egypt to _____ who then became Egypt’s new pharaoh.

B) _____ provides irrigation for millions of acres of Egyptian cropland.

C) In 1925, _____ an Egyptologist from England discovered King Tut’s tomb.

D) The discovery of the _____ in 1798 by a French army officer helped reveal the secrets of ancient Egypt’s written records.

E) The boy king also known as _____ ruled Egypt for ten years from age nine until his death at age 19.

Q & A about *Egypt Part II*

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

1. Why did Egypt expand its southern border along Nubia (Known today as the Sudan)?
2. Throughout its history Egypt has been conquered by foreign invaders. Name two of these foreign invaders. How has Egypt changed under their reign.
3. Ancient Egypt is well known for its kings, queens and pharaohs. Which pharaoh signed the world's first peace treaty? Who reformed Egypt's religious belief from polytheism (several Gods) to monotheism (one God)? What queen is known for her beauty?
4. What Roman Emperor visited Queen Cleopatra in 30 BCE because of political unrest? Why was this Roman emperor so interested in Egyptian politics?
5. Why is King Tut so popular?
6. What was Egypt's second contribution to the seven wonders of the ancient world?
7. In 30 BCE Egypt became a province of what ancient empire?
8. Why was the Suez Canal built? Who built the Suez Canal and how long did it take? Why was the Aswan High Dam built? On what river was the Aswan High Dam built?

NEW KINGDOM: (1540 to 1070 BCE) An era which marked the fall of the Hyksos and the rapid rise of the Egyptian Empire. SEE TIMELINE pg. 4.

NUBIA: The present-day country of Sudan. During the New Kingdom, Egypt expanded its southern border into this region to capture its gold, silver, copper and other precious resources.

PERSIANS: Foreign invaders who conquered Egypt in 525 BCE and then again in 342 BCE.

PTOLEMIC PERIOD: (332 TO 30 BCE) A period when Egypt was ruled by Macedonians, Ptolemies, and Romans. SEE TIMELINE pg. 4.

PHAROS: A three tiered lighthouse at Alexandria. It's Egypt's second contribution to the seven wonders of the world.

QUEEN CLEOPATRA VII: Queen of Egypt from 51 to 30 BCE. One of the most famous Ptolemies whose beauty was legendary and became a close ally of Roman Emperor Julius Caesar and Mark Antony. Caesar visited her during political unrest in 30 BCE because Egypt was a primary supplier of grain which helped feed Rome's growing population.

RAMESSES II: One of Egypt's greatest Pharaohs. His most notable achievement was the signing of the world's first peace treaty with the Hittites.

ROSETTA STONE: A 3 ft. high by 2 ft. wide stone found in 1798 by a French army officer. The stone illustrated three distinct texts: The top text was in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics; the middle text was in a language known as Demotic; and the bottom text was in Ancient Greek. This discovery helped reveal the secrets of ancient Egypt's written records.

SENET: An ancient board game which represented a "religious rite" or after death "passing" into the next life.

SUEZ CANAL: A 103 mile long shipping channel built by the French in 1859 to 1869. The canal, while connecting the Mediterranean and Red Seas, has become a major international waterway subtracting 10,000 miles of travel between Europe & Asia.

TIMELINE of *Egypt* Part II

■ **1540 to 1070 BCE:** The New Kingdom: The Egyptian Empire rapidly expands into new territories; Hatshepsut becomes the first woman to rule Egypt; Pharaoh Akhenaten reforms Egyptian religious beliefs toward monotheism; The reign of King Tut and Ramesses II.

■ **1070 to 332 BCE:** The Late Period: Era of internal divisions and foreign invasion. Egypt again splits into upper and lower kingdoms; Kingdom of Kush invades Egypt; Pharaoh Psammetichus I chooses to expand Egypt commercially rather than militarily; Persia twice conquers Egypt.

■ **332 to 30 BCE:** The Ptolemaic Period: Persia surrenders Egypt to Macedonian Alexander the Great; Egyptians choose Alexander the Great as its new Pharaoh; Alexander the Great appoints General Ptolemy as Egypt's new ruler; Alexandria is chosen to become Egypt's new capital city; Queen Cleopatra VII rules Egypt and eventually commits suicide thus ending the era of Egyptian dynasties and legacies of kings, queens and pharaohs; Egypt becomes a province of imperial Rome.

■ **1798:** French Emperor Napoleon attacks the British at Cairo, Egypt. A French army officer discovers the Rosetta Stone.

■ **1859-1869:** The Suez Canal is built.

■ **1971:** The Aswan High Dam is completed.

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. Use the internet to possibly take a virtual tour of an archeological site in Egypt.

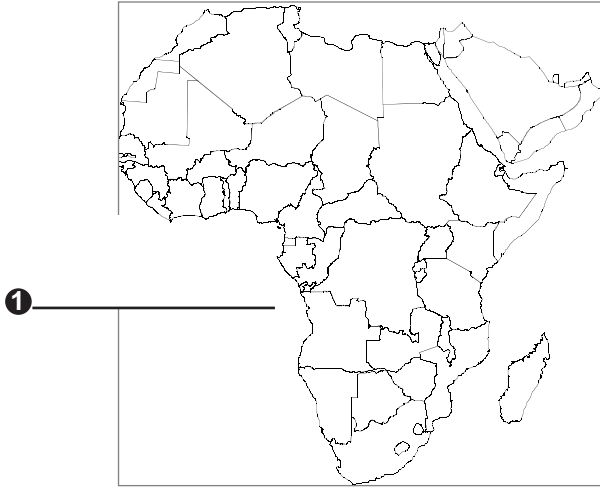
4. The science of archeology has provided valuable information about the historic past to the modern-day world. If possible contact an archeologist (preferably one who is an expert on ancient Egypt) at a local university, museum or privately funded institution. Ask them to visit your school or arrange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

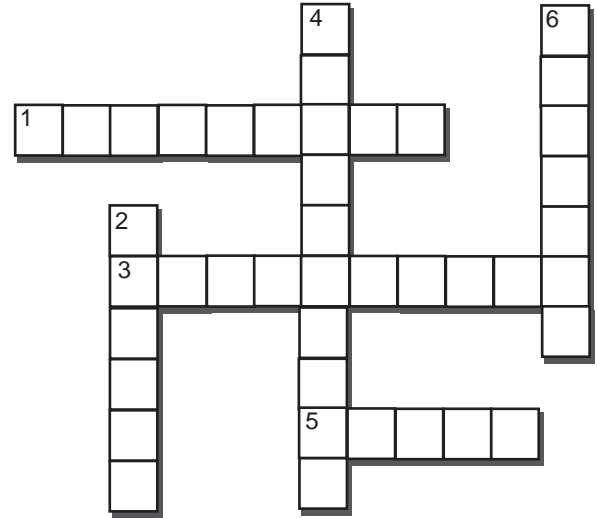
Study the map on pgs. 6 & 7.

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) Built to Connect the Mediterranean and Red Seas.
- 3) Egypt's first woman ruler.
- 5) Egyptian board game.

DOWN:

- 2) Three tiered lighthouse at Alexandria.
- 4) One god philosophy.
- 6) A succession of rulers who are by birth blood related.

Down - (2) Pharos, (4) Monotheism, (6) Dynasty
 Across - (1) Suez Canal, (3) Hatshepsut, (5) Senet

ANSWERS:

5

MAP of *Modern-Day Egypt*

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.