



Early Civilizations

Name: _____

ECN3

Mr. Smith's Class

Global History and Geography 9

Ancient Egypt & Phoenicia

I. Geography: The Nile River Valley

- ◆ The Nile is the _____ river in the world .
- ◆ Yearly _____ left rich deposits of _____ to make farmland more fertile.
- ◆ The Nile River Cycle is as follows:
 - Summer: rains and melting snow in _____ cause the Nile to overflow
 - Fall: The Nile _____, leaving rich deposits of silt
 - Winter: farmers plant and tend to _____ and _____ fields
 - Spring: crops are _____
- ◆ The Nile is broken by rapids called the First _____, north of which lies Egypt. In and near the Nile River Delta lies " _____ " while to the south near Nubia and the First Cataract lies " _____ " .
- ◆ Travel was possible in both directions(north-south) because the current flowed northward, but ships could hoist _____ to ride against the current using the southwardly _____ .



II. Ancient Egypt Forms

- ◆ Egyptian society flourished due to _____ with Nubia to the south and _____ to the northeast.
- ◆ Early on the Egyptians borrowed some ideas such as _____ from the Mesopotamian culture (but they developed their own _____).
- ◆ By 3200BC, the Egyptians were divided into two kingdoms in _____ Egypt and _____ Egypt.
- ◆ Eventually the two kingdoms were united under King _____ into one nation, who established a capital city at _____ .
- ◆ Ancient Egypt had _____ dynasties spanning _____ years.

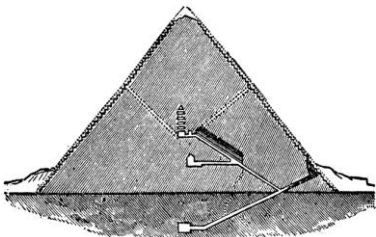


King Menes

_____ (defined): a royal family identified as the rightful rulers in a monarchial form of government

III. Egyptian Rulers and Society

- ◆ The Egyptian kings were called _____ and were considered to be _____ on earth. This leader controlled government, _____ and the _____ .
- ◆ The Egyptians believed in an _____, and that pharaohs still affected Egypt from the grave.
- ◆ An elaborate _____ process and the construction of giant tombs in the form of _____ were supposed to assure the successful journey of pharaohs to immortality.
- ◆ Unlike the Sumerians, the Egyptians built pyramids made out _____ (the Great Pyramid of Giza was made of _____ blocks, each weighing from _____ to _____ tons).



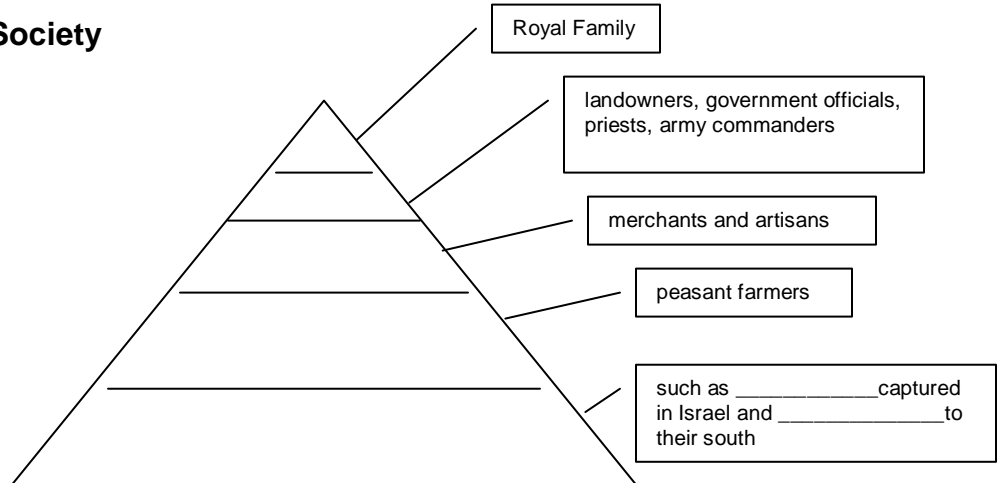
pyramid diagram showing burial chambers

IV. Egyptian Religion



- ◆ The Egyptians were _____. The most important gods were _____, the 'Sun God', and:
 - _____, the 'god of light'
 - _____ was the revered female god: ideal wife and mother
 - _____ was the god of the dead who judged whether or not one's soul would live on in an afterlife
 - many _____ were built to honor the gods and religious
 - _____ were held often to gain their favor

V. Egyptian Society



- ◆ the Egyptians did have limited _____: lower and middle class citizens could strive to increase their status
- ◆ Egyptian writing was in the form of _____: pictographs using images to convey ideas
- ◆ in 1799 the _____ was discovered which allowed historians to understand Egyptian for the first time as it translated hieroglyphs into better known _____ letters

VI. Egyptian Technology

- ◆ The Egyptians developed their own number system, and an early form of _____.
- ◆ This also allowed the Egyptian _____ to carefully plan and execute the construction of large, complex buildings.
- ◆ The Egyptians developed a _____ to plan planting and harvesting.

VII. The Phoenicians (*the 'Phed Ex' of the Mediterranean!*)

- ◆ The Phoenicians occupied present day _____
 - had major city-states such as _____ and _____
- ◆ They were the earliest major sea _____ of the Mediterranean Sea.
- ◆ They linked _____ and _____, and colonized _____
- ◆ The Phoenicians also developed the first written language with _____ attached to their characters. The "phonetic alphabet" later became the basis of all _____ languages including Greek, Latin and other European languages (including English!).