**Egypt Review**

1. **Unify- Upper and Lower Egypt were unified into one kingdoms**
2. **Pyramid- the tomb for a pharaoh is a pyramid**
3. **Cataract- a waterfall there were 6 on the Nile**
4. **Delta- a triangular shaped area where soil is deposited near the mouth of a river (the Nile flows through a delta to the Mediterranean Sea)**
5. **Independent-a person or country is free and not ruled by another (the kingdom of Kush became free after the New Kingdom pharaohs regained power, Thutmose III retook Nubia in the 1400 bc)**
6. **Mummy-a body prepared for burial, wrapped in linen**
7. **Pharoah- the name of the ruler or king of Egypt**
8. **Hieroglyphics- the Egyptian picture writing in which pictures stand for words or sounds**
9. **Economy- how people use and manage resources is their economy**
10. **Rosetta Stone- made hieroglyphics translatable (passage written in Greek but was transferred from Egyptian writing)**

**People & Place**

1. **Manetho- kept the first written records of Egyptian dynasties helps know about the history of ancient Egypt**
2. **Dier el-Medina- was the village built for workers in the Valley of Kings**
3. **Khufu- was the pharaoh whom the Great Pyramid was built**
4. **Kashta was the king of Kush who led the conquest of Upper Egypt**
5. **Hatshepsut was a powerful women ruler of Egypt**
6. **Akhenaten was a pharaoh of Egypt who worshipped a new sun god and was replaced by his advisors**
7. **Nubia was a country south of Egypt and it interacted with Egypt.**
8. **Kush was a Nubian kingdom. (was independent and strong)**
9. **Menes unified Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt into one kingdom**
10. **Meroe was the capital of Nubia**

**Facts & Main Idea**

1. **The Nile River sustained life for all who lived near it.**
2. **In Nubia the cliffs near the Nile were made of sheer granite. In Egypt the land around the Nile was more sustainable for farming.**
3. **Changes that occurred during the Old, Middle, and New Kingdom were changes in rulers, social classes, and interactions with other cultures**
4. **1400 years passed between the beginning of the Nubia civilization and Expansion Egypt into Nubia**
5. **Religious beliefs of ancient Egyptians affected the way they lived their lives by spending long hours building pyramids, revered nature as part of their religion, and they worshiped many gods (polytheistic)**
6. **Pyramids were built with blocks of granite which may have been drug long distances and pulled into place by rope.**
7. **The relationship between Nubia and Egypt changed over time because the power shifted between the two over resources.**
8. **Greatest Contribution of Ancient Egypt:**
* **Irrigation**
* **Pyramids- because of their size and the fact they have lasted so long**
* **Calendars**
* **Mummification**

**Chapter Summary**

**The New Kingdom was a time of change and growth**

1. **Pharoahs had more responsibility**
2. **Pharaohs ruled with their sons and wives**
3. **Trade expeditions brought back valuable goods**
4. **Changed their crowns**
5. **Trading centers established**
6. **Continued to expand the its borders**
7. **Building projects**

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS ON THE TEST**

1. **Which of the following people do you think was the most important to Egyptian history: King Menes, Manetho, Khufu, or Amenemhet? Why?**
2. **How were Egyptian pharaoh’s bodies prepared for the afterlife? Why was this done?**
3. **Describe the social class structure that developed in Egypt during the Middle Kingdom.**
4. **Compare the roles of women in in Egypt and Sumerian civilization.**
5. **What are two reasons why Egypt grew during the Middle Kingdom?**
6. **Why do you think pharaohs during the Middle Kingdom began ruling along with their sons or wives? What benefits would there be to this kind of system?**

**Map Skills**

**Review page 82-83 and answer the think and apply questions for on page 83**

**Also, workbook page 19 will be helpful for practice**