

Chapter 4 - Ancient Egypt

Section 3 – The Middle and New Kingdoms

Main Ideas	Definitions and Supporting Details
THE MIDDLE KINGDOM <i>Middle Kingdom</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THE PHARAOH'S WEALTH AND POWER DECLINED. NOBLES GAINED POWER • NOBLES GAINED CONTROL OF EGYPT FOR 150 YEARS. • THE MIDDLE KINGDOM HAD ORDER, STABILITY AND UNITY. IT LASTED FOR 300 YEARS. • THE HYKSOS FROM SOUTHREN ASIA INVADED AND CONTROLLED EGYPT IN 1750. AHMOSE OF THEBES FOUGHT BACK AND REGAINED POWER.
THE NEW KINGDOM <i>New Kingdom</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AHMOSE'S RULE STARTED THE NEW KINGDOM, THE HEIGHT OF EGYPT'S GLORY.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building an Empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EGYPT TOOK CONTROL OF SURROUNDING AREAS; ASIA, SYRIA, AND NUBIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth and Effects of Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EGYPT BECAME THE LEADING MILITARY POWER AND RECEIVED GIFTS FROM OTHER AREAS TO MAINTAIN GOOD RELATIONS. • TRADE ROUTES WERE DEVELOPED DUE TO EGYPT'S INCREASED TRADE. IT ALSO HAD A MANY NATURAL RESOURCES. • QUEEN HATSHEPSUT, THE FIRST FEMALE PHARAOH, INCREASED TRADE WITH PUNT, ASIA MINOR, AND GREECE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasions of Egypt <i>Ramses the Great</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHARAOHS BUILT TEMPLES AND CREATED ART WITH THE RICHES FROM THE TRADE INDUSTRY. • RAMSES THE GREAT RULED IN THE 1200'S. HE FOUGHT THE HITTITES. • AFTER RAMSES DIED, EGYPT LOST POWER IN ASIA.
<p>•THE NEW KINGDOM ENDED AND EGYPT FELL INTO DISARRAY</p>	
<p>Summary THE MIDDLE KINGDOM WAS A STABLE TIME FOR EGYPT, BUT THE NEW KINGDOM WAS ITS FINEST HOUR. BORDERS EXPANDED AND TRADE INCREASED. MONEY FROM TRADING WAS USED TO CONSTRUCT TEMPLES AND ART. RAMSES THE GREAT WAS THE LAST PHARAOH BEFORE EGYPT FELL INTO DISARRAY</p>	

Main Ideas	Definitions and Supporting Details
<p>WORK AND DAILY LIFE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scribes • Artisans, Artists, and Architects • Merchants and Traders • Soldiers • Farmers and Other Peasants • Slaves • Family Life in Egypt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOCIETY IN EGYPT BECAME VERY COMPLEX. • SCRIBES WERE THE MOST HONORED OF ALL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. THEY KEPT RECORDS AND COPIED TEXTS. THEY WERE VERY WEALTHY BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T HAVE TO PAY TAXES. • MOST ARTISANS WORKED FOR THE GOVERNMENT. • ARCHITECTS DESIGNED TEMPLES AND TOMBS, AND ARTISTS WERE HIRED TO PAINT THE TOMB WALLS. • THESE PEOPLE TRAVELED WITH SOLDIERS FOR PROTECTION. THEY TRAVELED THE LAND BUYING AND SELLING GOODS. • EGYPT HAD A PROFESSIONAL MILITARY; THE SOLDIERS WERE PAID IN LAND AND WERE ABLE TO KEEP ANY TREASURES THEY "FOUND". • THE MAJORITY OF EGYPTIANS WERE FARMERS; THEY HAD VERY LITTLE SOCIAL STATUS. • FARMERS DEPENDED ON THE NILE. THEY USED ADVANCEMENTS LIKE THE PLOW. FARMERS PAID THE PHARAOH IN CROPS, AND HAD TO WORK FOR THE PHARAOH DURNG THE OFF SEASON • CONVICTED CRIMINALS OR PRISONERS OF WAR. SLAVES DID HAVE LEGAL RIGHTS AND COULD EARN THEIR FREEDOM. • FAMILY WAS VERY IMPORTANT. MEN WERE SUPPOSED TO MARRY YOUNG AND HAVE A FAMILY. WOMEN HAD LEGAL RIGHTS AND COULD DIVORCE • CHILDREN WERE SCHOOLED AND BOYS ENTERED THEIR FATHERS PROFESSION AT AGE 14.
<p>Summary EGYPTIAN SOCIAL STATUS WAS COMPLEX. EACH CLASS HAD DIFFERENT JOBS. THE PHARAOH WAS AT THE TOP AND CONTROLLED EVERYTHING. THE MIDDLE CLASS WERE SCRIBES, ARTISANS, MERCHANTS, SOLDIERS AND FARMERS. THE BOTTOM WAS SLAVES. FAMILY WAS VERY IMPORANT IN ANCIENT EGYPT.</p>	