



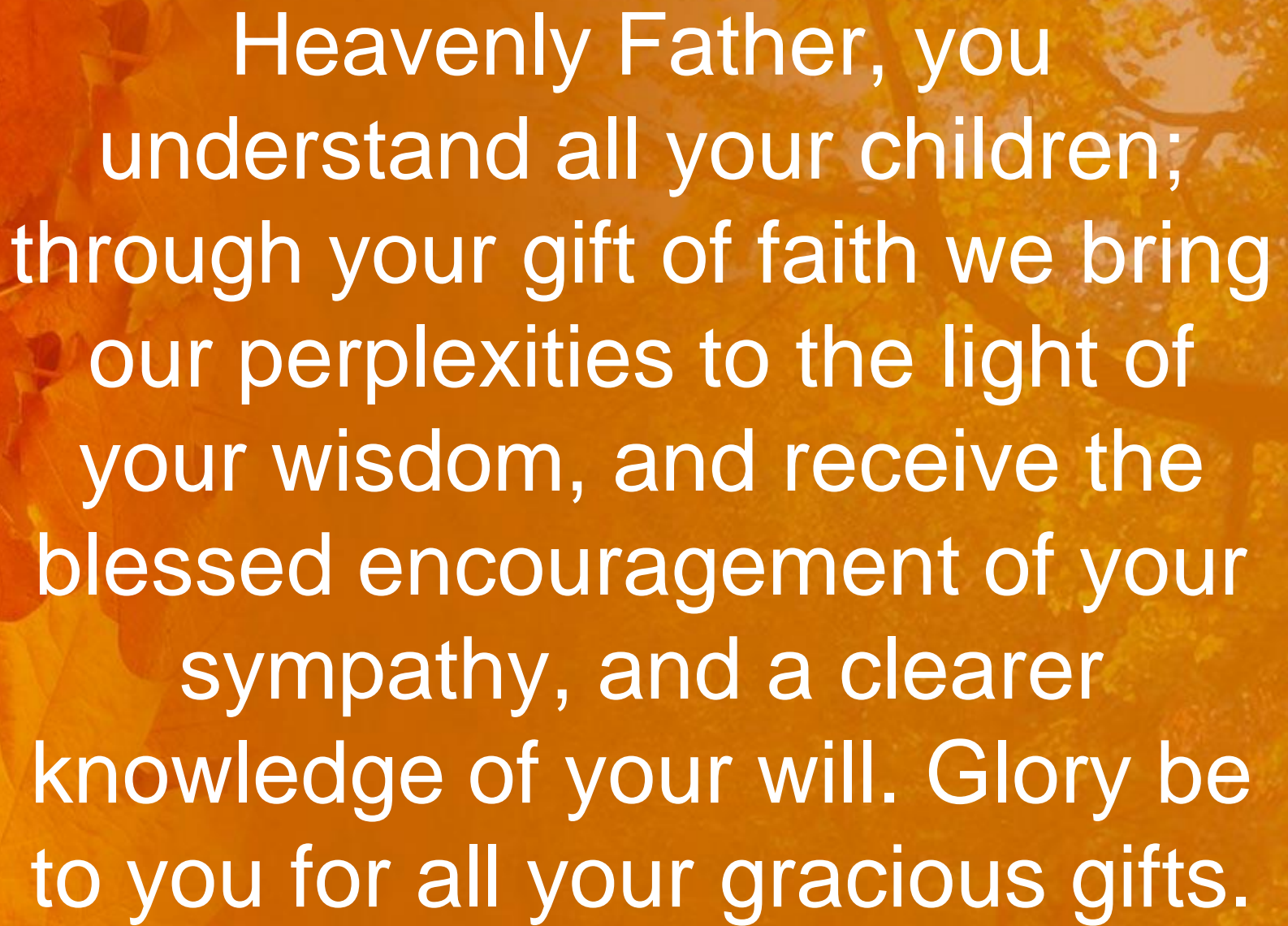
October 7, 2013

Devices off and away!

- Bell Ringer
- Prayer
- Chapter 2 Section 2
Notes
 - HW: Guided Reading WS
Sections 2 & 3

Bell Ringer

1. What did King Menses do?
2. Why did Egyptians look forward to the annual flooding of the Nile?
3. Who was Hatshepsut?
4. Which people invaded Egypt around 1700 BC?
5. Describe the Middle Kingdom ?

The background of the image is a dense, warm-toned collage of autumn leaves. The leaves are primarily in shades of orange, yellow, and brown, with some darker, more saturated orange leaves visible on the left side. The texture of the leaves is detailed, showing veins and edges. The overall effect is a soft, naturalistic backdrop for the text.

Heavenly Father, you
understand all your children;
through your gift of faith we bring
our perplexities to the light of
your wisdom, and receive the
blessed encouragement of your
sympathy, and a clearer
knowledge of your will. Glory be
to you for all your gracious gifts.

AMEN.



October 7, 2013

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Sections 2 & 3

Ch 2 Sec 2 – Egyptian Civilization

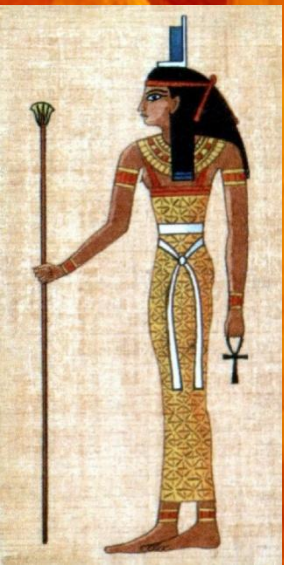
I. Egyptian Religion

A. Chief gods and goddesses

1. Sun god (Amon-Re) was chief god
2. Osiris- ruled over underworld and the Nile

A.)He controlled annual flood that made the lands fertile

3. Isis – believed to have taught women to grind corn, spin flax, weave cloth, and care for children
4. These gods promised the faithful that they would have life after death



B. A religious rebel

1. Pharaoh Akhenaton

A.) Challenged powerful priests of Amon-Re

B.) Worshipped Aton (minor god)

C.) Ordered priests to stop worshipping other gods

D.) Scholars disagree about his goals

1. Some thing he was introducing a new religion based on 1 god

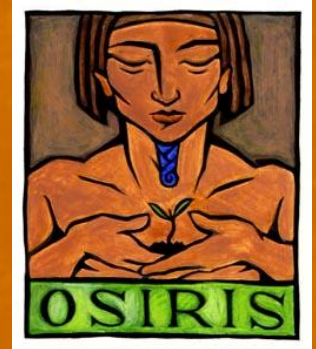
2. Other believe he wanted to raise Aton



I. Belief in the After-life

A. A Fateful Test

1. Egyptians believed each soul had to pass a test to win eternal life
2. Dead-soul ferried across lake of fire to hall of Osiris
3. Osiris weighed dead person's heart against feather of truth
4. Worthy souls entered happy field of flood where they lived forever.



5. Relied on the Book of the Dead

- A.) contained spells, charms, and formulas for the dead to use in the afterlife

- B.) These scrolls have given modern scholars a wealth of info about Egyptian beliefs and practices

B. Mummification: buried dead with everything they would need for eternity

- 1. Mummification: preservation of the dead

- A.) Embalmers extracted brain of dead person through the nostrils and removed most of their internal organs

- B.) Took months to complete

- C.) At first was just for rulers and nobles

C. Evidence of the Tomb of Tutankhamen

1. In 1922 British archaeologist Howard Carter unearthed a tomb of pharaoh Tutankhamen

A.) Almost untouched for 3,000 years

B.) Tomb and treasures have provided a wealth of information about Egyptian civilization

2. Body of 18 year old King Tut was placed in solid gold coffin

A.) Objects include chariots, weapons, furniture, jewelry, toys, games, and food



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October 8, 2013

Devices off and away!

- Prayer
- Chapter 2 Section 2
Notes
 - HW: pg 33 #1-7



Hail Mary,
Full of
Grace...

AMEN.



October 8, 2013

Devices off and away!

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Notes
 - HW: pg 33 #1-7

III. Egyptian society – class system (pharaoh, priests/priestesses, nobles,

A. Life of the Farmer

1. Most Egyptians were peasant farmers
2. In the off-season peasant men served pharaoh (built palaces, temples, and tombs)

B. Social Change

1. During the New Kingdom, society grew more fluid as trade and warfare increased
2. Foreign conquests brought riches to Egypt (more business for artisans)

C. Women

1. Egyptian women had a higher status than women elsewhere

2. Women's work not confined to the home

(Women could inherit property, enter business deals, buy and sell goods, go to court, and obtain divorce)

3. Few women learned to read and write (excluded from becoming scribes or holding other gov't jobs)



IV. Egyptian Learning – scribes played a central role in Egyptian society. A scribe from a poor family could become rich and powerful

A. Written Records

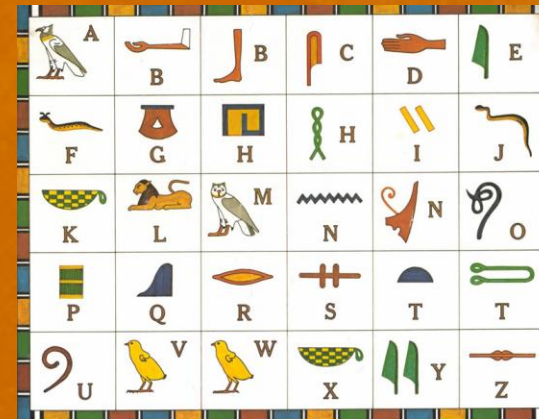
1. Hieroglyphics – used to keep important records

A.) Priests and scribes carved hieroglyphics on stone

B.) Egyptians added ideograms – pictures that symbolized an idea or an action (ie a picture of a person reclining meant sleep)

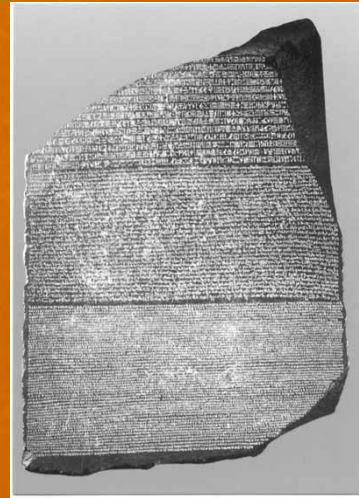
C.) Over time, they developed demotic: a simpler form of writing for everyday use.

D.) Used papyrus – a paper like writing material



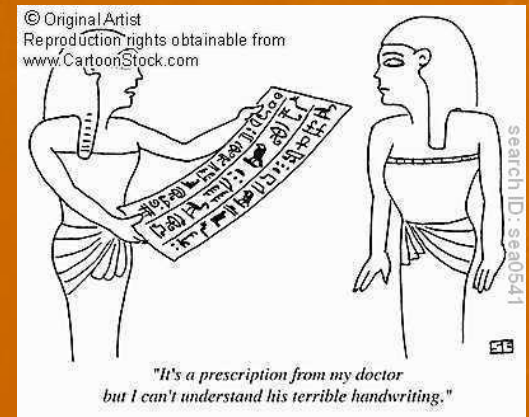
B. The Rosetta Stone – After New Kingdom declined, Egyptians forgot meanings of hieroglyphics

1. In early 1800s French scholar Jean Champollion unraveled the mysterious writings on Egypt's great monuments
2. He deciphered, or decoded, the Rosetta Stone
3. As a result, scholars could read thousands of surviving ancient Egyptian records.



C. Advances in Medicine and Science

1. Accumulated a vast knowledge in fields such as medicine, astronomy, and mathematics
2. Doctors performed complex surgical procedures
3. Many medicines that Egyptians doctors prescribed are still used, including anise, castor beans, and saffron



4. Egyptian priest-astronomers studied the heavens, mapping constellations and charting movements of the planets

A.) Developed a calendar with 12 months (each with 30 days) and 5 days added to the end of the year

5. Developed practical geometry (to survey land, size of stones for the pyramids)



V. Arts and Literature

A. Painting and Sculpture

1. Arts included statues, wall paintings in tombs, and carvings on temples (some every day life, others victorious battles)
2. Erected great buildings

B. Egyptian literature

1. Hymns and prayers to the gods, proverbs, and love poems
2. Also tell of victories in battle and practical advice




The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of autumn leaves in shades of orange, yellow, and brown. The leaves are scattered across the entire frame, with some showing prominent veins. The overall tone is warm and seasonal.

October 9, 2013

iPads needed on desk!

- Prayer
- Chapter 2 Section 1 Quiz
- Chapter 2 Section 3 Notes
(Assignment in Schoology)
 - HW: pg 35 Skill
Assessment #1-3

The background of the image features a warm, orange-toned scene. On the left side, there is a dense cluster of autumn leaves in various shades of orange and yellow. On the right side, the dark silhouette of a tree with many small leaves is visible against a lighter, hazy background.

Our Father,
Who art in
Heaven...

AMEN.

Quiz on iPads!

- Go to Schoology App






October 10, 2013

iPads needed on desk!

- Bell Ringer
- Prayer
- King Tut & Egypt Video
 - Questions on Schoology

Bell Ringer

1. What is papyrus?
2. Why did Egyptians identify closely with the story of Osiris and Isis?
3. What social classes were the majority of Egyptians?

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October 10, 2013

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October 11, 2013

Devices OFF and AWAY!

- Bell Ringer
 - Return Papers
 - Sorry for the lateness
- Prayer
- Chapter 2 Section 3 Notes
- HW: Study for Section 2 quiz Monday

The background of the image is a warm, orange-toned photograph of autumn foliage. On the left side, there are large, detailed maple leaves in shades of orange and yellow. The right side shows a blurred background of trees with similar autumn foliage, creating a sense of depth. The overall lighting is soft and warm, typical of a sunny autumn day.

Angel of God,
my guardian dear,
to whom God's love
commits me here,
ever this day,
be at my side
to light and guard,
to rule and guide.

AMEN.

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of autumn leaves in shades of orange, yellow, and brown. The leaves are scattered across the entire frame, with some showing detailed vein patterns.

October 11, 2013

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Ch 2 Sec 3 – City-States of Ancient Sumer

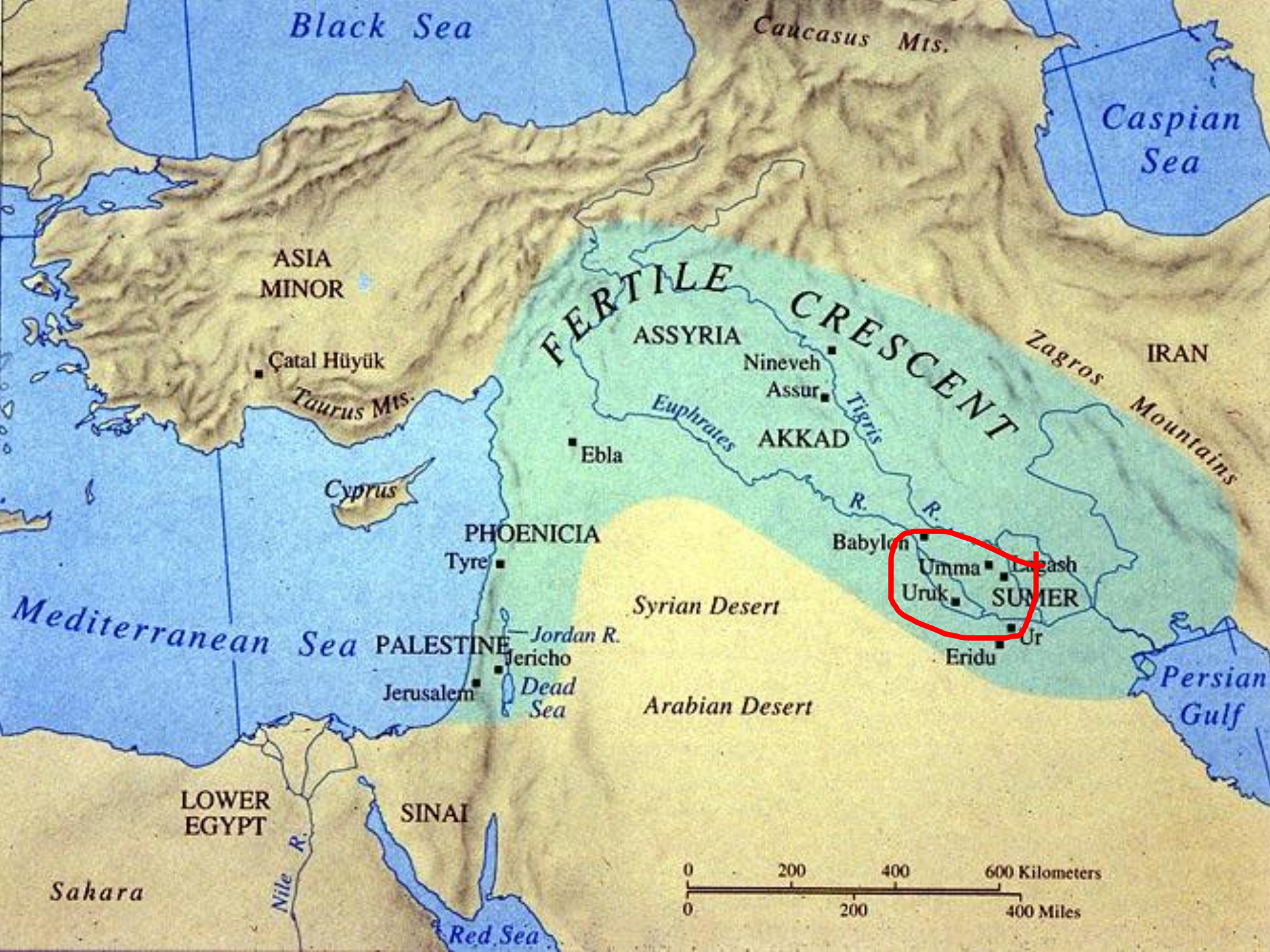
I. Geography of the Fertile Crescent

A. The Land Between the Rivers

1. First known civilization in the Fertile Crescent was uncovered in the 1800s in Mesopotamia (“between the rivers”, between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers)
2. In Sumer the fertile land of a river valley attracted Stone Age farmers from neighboring regions
3. Their descendants produced the surplus food needed to support the growing population

** Mesopotamia – Modern day Iraq





Black Sea

Caucasus Mts.

Caspian Sea

ASIA MINOR

Çatal Hüyük

Taurus Mts.

Cyprus

PHOENICIA

Tyre

PALESTINE

Jordan R.

Jericho

Jerusalem

Dead Sea

LOWER EGYPT

SINAI

Sahara

Nile R.

Red Sea

FERTILE CRESCENT

ASSYRIA

Nineveh

Assur

AKKAD

Ebla

Euphrates R.

Babylon

Umma

Uruk

Eridu

SUMER

Ur

Syrian Desert

Arabian Desert

Zagros Mountains

IRAN

Persian Gulf

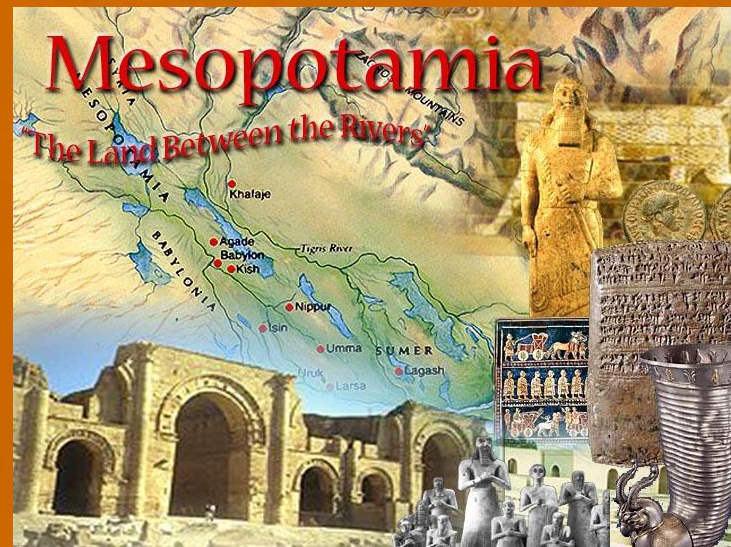
0 200 400 600 Kilometers
0 200 400 Miles

B. Floods and irrigation

1. Control of the Tigris and Euphrates was key to developments in Mesopotamia
2. Archaeologists have found evidence that a catastrophic flood devastated the Fertile Crescent some 4,900 years ago
3. People had to work together to protect farmland
 - A.) temple priests or royal officials organized villagers

C. The First Cities

1. Around 3200 B.C., the first Sumerian cities emerged in the S. part of Mesopotamia
2. They lacked building materials so they built with earth and water
 - A.) made bricks of clay and dried in the sun
3. Trade brought riches to Sumerian cities
 - A.) traders sailed along the rivers or risked the dangers of desert travel
 - B.) Sumerians made the first wheeled vehicles



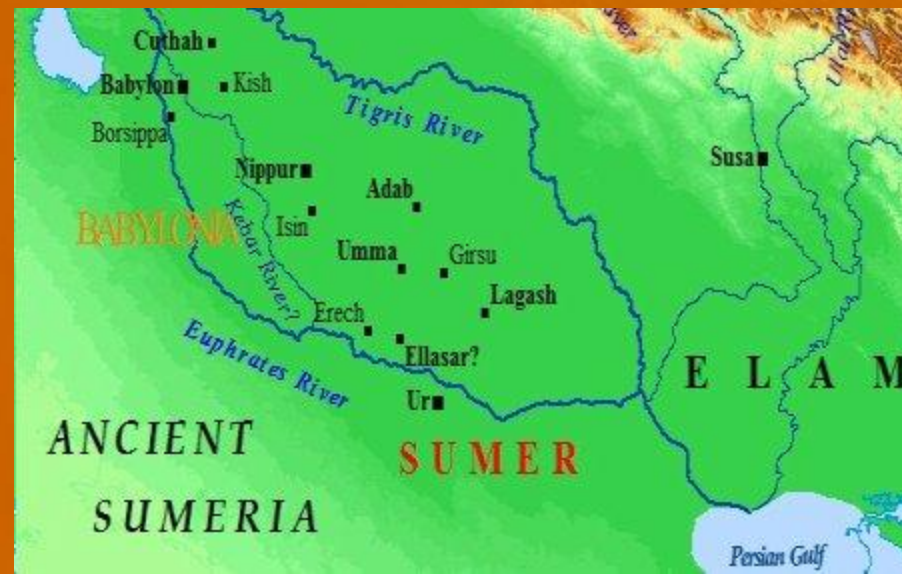
II. Sumerian Civilization

A. Government and Society

1. Ruler of each city-state was responsible for maintaining the city walls for irrigation systems
2. He led its armies in war and enforced the laws
3. Employed scribes to carry out functions such as collecting taxes and keeping records



4. The ruler was seen as a chief servant of the gods and led ceremonies designed to please them
5. Each city-state had a social hierarchy – system of ranks
 - A.) highest: ruling family, leading officials, and high priests
 - B.) middle: lesser priests and scribes; merchants and artisans
 - C.) peasant farmers (majority of people)



6. Role of women changed over time

A.) In earliest Sumerian myths – mother-goddess reflected the honored role of mothers in farming communities

B.) As large city-states emerged with warrior-leaders at their heads, male gods replaced the mother-goddess

C.) Wives of rulers still enjoyed special powers and duties (such as supervising palace workshops and ruling for the king when he was absent)

D.) Women became more dependent on men as they gained power and wealth

E.) Women continued to have legal rights and well-to-do women engaged in trade and owned property.

