



Name:
Date:

Permanent Questions Unit 3

1. What are the important years for our Egyptian unit?

The important years for our study of Egypt are: 3100-2200 BC Old Kingdom; 2600 BC pyramids are constructed; 2100-1800 BC Middle Kingdom; 1600-30 BC New Kingdom; and 332 Alexander the Great conquers Egypt

2. Name five reasons why Egypt was one of the greatest ancient civilizations?

Egypt's supremacy was due to an ideal geographic situation, the advantages of the Nile, practical dominion, belief that the gods speak directly to them, and their view of resurrection.

3. What is the role of the Pharaoh?

The role of the pharaoh is to be the mediator of two worlds, to establish Ma'at (cosmic balance), and maintain order in the kingdom.

4. Who was King Narmer?

King Narmer was Egypt's first king to unify the Upper and the Lower regions and establish a tradition of writing, art, agriculture, and military power.

5. What features make Egypt's geography a natural barrier?

Egypt's geography is a natural barrier because of the deserts on the east and west; the cataracts (rapids) in southern part of the Nile; and the Mediterranean Sea in the north.

6. What is hieroglyphic writing?

Hieroglyphic means "priest-carving" or "sacred writings" and was a image based writing system vs. alphabetic language. Useful for legal, legends, and language.

7. How does Egypt exemplify the descendants of Ham?

Egypt exemplifies the Hamitic line by their practical dominion of their environment, for example their innovations in agriculture, applied mathematics, and their use of hieroglyphics and papyrus.

8. What two ways does Egypt show their view of the afterlife?

Egypt shows their value of the afterlife by the elaborate process of mummification and building of the pyramids (tombs).



9. What is the foundational myth of Egypt and what does it teach us about Egypt's worldview?

The foundational myth of Egypt is the Story of Osiris, Isis, and Horus. It teaches us that Egyptians receive revelation directly from the gods, the value of the body and hope of resurrection, evil will always be present, and the afterlife is just a continuation of the life.

10. Who was Queen Hatshepsut?

Queen Hatshepsut ruled Egypt alone because there was no male heir readily available. She commissioned building projects and continued traditions, but she was removed from Egyptian record because she was a woman.

11. Who was Akhenaten?

Akhenaten was called the "Heretic Pharaoh" because he instituted monotheism, centralized the priesthood around himself, and ended the traditional values of warfare, architecture, and religion. After his rule, Egypt went back to their former beliefs and practices.