Bell work for 9/25/19

How do you usually handle Failure? What is your initial response? DO YOU KEEP GOING OR DO YOU GIVE UP? How could you improve your approach?



Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts. Winston Churchill

Failure is simply the opportunity to begin again, this time more intelligently. Henry Ford



I CAN ACCEPT FAILURE, EVERYONE FAILS AT SOMETHING. BUT I CAN'T ACCEPT NOT TRYING.

Michael Jordan







Kingdom of The Nile

Chapter 2, Section 3

Learning Targets

- By the end of this section students will be able to...
- 1. Understand the ways in which geography helped shape Ancient Egypt
- 2. Explain the influences of The 3 Kingdoms and their rulers to civilization

 <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h</u> O1tzmi1V5g

1.11

Geography Helps Shape Egypt

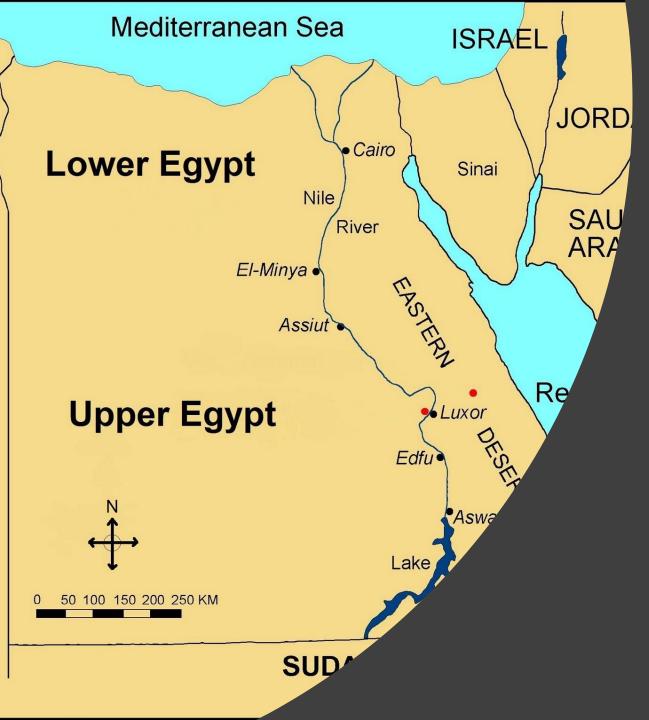
- The Nile River Flows Northward for over 4,000 miles which makes it the longest river in the world
- The Nile River flooded regularly and left behind "Silt" when the flooded receded.
- Silt fertilized the land which allowed Egyptians to grow large amounts of food for surplus



 The fertile lands of the Nile River Valley attracted the stone age farmers who lived in the Mediterranean area, deserts near the Nile and other parts of Africa.

 These people depended heavily on the control of river waters.

Without the Nile do you think Egypt would be the place we know it as today?



Uniting Two Regions

Egypt was divided into two distinct regions

Upper Egypt- stretched from the Niles first *"Cataract"* or waterfall to within 100 miles of the Mediterranean Sea.

Lower Egypt- covered the delta region where the Nile empties into the Mediterranean

- "<u>Delta</u>" – is a triangular area of marshland formed by deposits of silt at the mouth of some rivers.



Uniting Two Regions

• About 3100 B.C., Menes the king of Upper Egypt united the two regions.

• The Nile helped make Egypt one of the world's first unified states.

• Menes was the first Pharaoh and created the first Dynasty.

• What is another example of separate states coming together?



A Strong Government

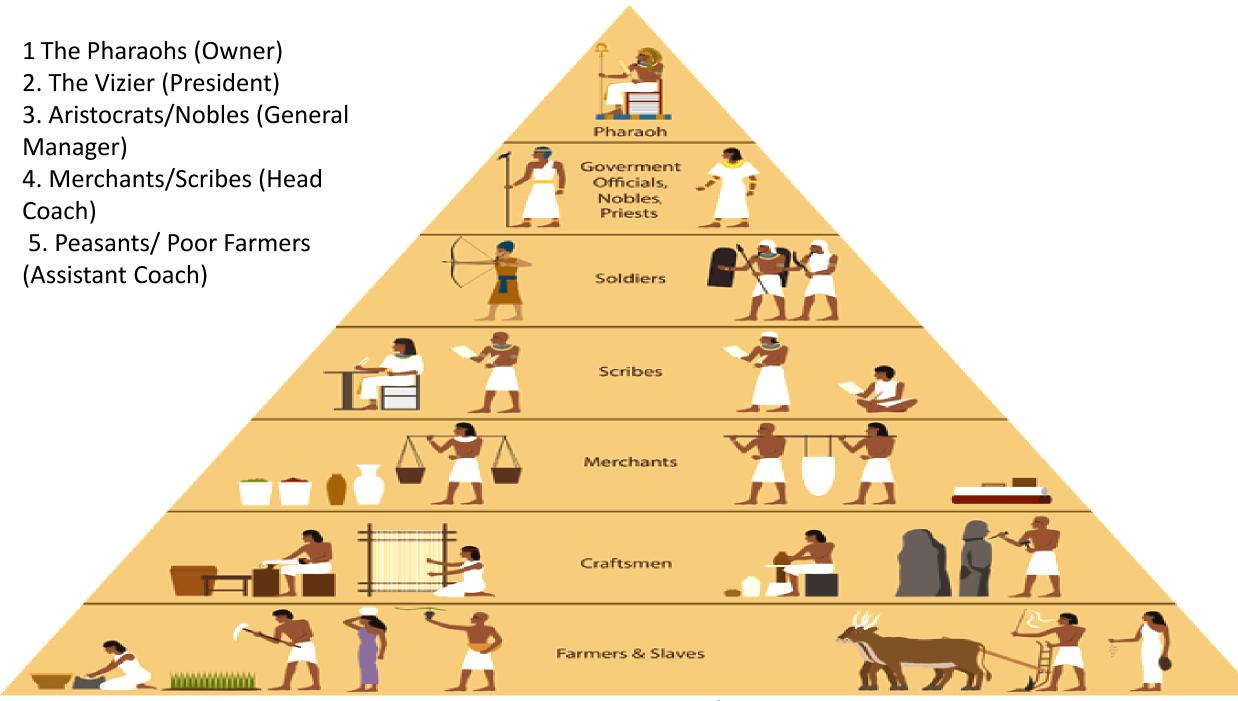
- "Dynasty"- or ruling family, to another, the land generally remained united.
- "Pharaohs" Egyptian Kings who held absolute power and key roles in government and religion.

"Vizier"- or chief minister, was supervisor of the Government and oversaw tax collection and the irrigation system.

A Strong Government

- They ruled by means of "Bureaucracy" departments and levels of authority.
- Ex; The Detroit Lions
 Organization
- (Owner, President, General Manager, Head Coach, Assistant Coach, etc.)





www.ancient-egypt-online.com

THE KINGDOMS

The Old Kingdom (2575 B.C.- 2130 B.C.)

The Middle Kingdom (1938 B.C.-1630 B.C.)

The New Kingdom (1539 B.C.- 1075 B.C)

Three Kingdoms of Ancient Egypt

OLD KINGDOM	MIDDLE KINGDOM	NEW KINGDOM
Pharaohs were absolute rulers and were considered gods.	Large drainage project created arable farmland. Corruption and	Powerful pharaohs created a large empire that reached the Euphrates River.
Egyptians built <mark>pyramids</mark> at Giza.	rebellions were common.	Hatshepsut encouraged trade.
Power struggles, crop failures, and cost of pyramids contributed to the collapse of the Old Kingdom.	Hyksos invaded and occupied the delta region.	Egyptian power declined.

The Great Pyramids are Built

During the Old Kingdom Egyptian Pharaohs built many "Necropolises" (cemeteries). These Necropolises were Pyramids. (ex; Pyramids at Giza).

Building each of these pyramids took so long that often a pharaoh would begin to build his tomb as soon as he came to power.

After the collapse of The Old Kingdom the Kingdom entered a century of Disunity

Pharaohs reunited the land and formed The Middle Kingdom

The Kingdoms

Kingdoms continued

- About 1700 B.C. foreign invaders called the Hyksos occupied the Delta region.
- The Hyksos awed the Egyptians with their horse-drawn war chariots, and the Egyptians impressed the Hyksos with their civilization.
- They soon adopted Egyptian customs and beliefs. After 100 years of Hyksos rule new Egyptian leaders arose and established the New Kingdom.



New Kingdom

• The Peak of the New Kingdom was 1450 B.C.

It reached as far north as
 Syria and the Euphrates
 River.





Powerful Rulers in the New Kingdom

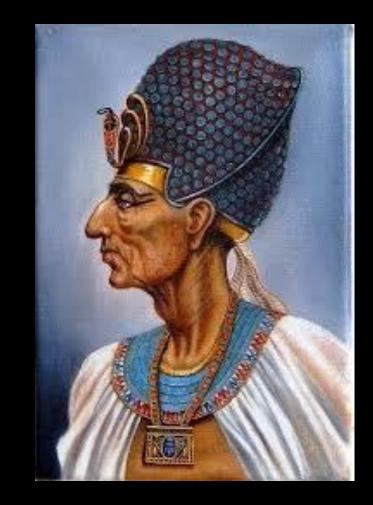
- During the New Kingdom, Egypt's first female ruler took charge. Her name was "Hatshepsut"
- "Thutmose III" took over after his stepmom Hatshepsut and was a great military general who expanded their border to their greatest extent ever.
- "Ramses II" ruled for 66yrs, Signed first ever Peace treaty with the Hittites of Asia Minor after years of fighting.







Thutmose III



Ramses II

Egypt Battles with Its Neighbors

- Under Ramses II rule, there were many fierce battles between the Hittites.

- After many years of fighting between the two they signed a peace treaty after the Battle of Kadesh (first ever peace treaty)



The Decline

After 1100 B.C. Egyptian power slowly declined

Assyrians and Persians conquered the Nile

In 332 B.C. the last Egyptian Dynasty ended as the Greeks took control

In 30 B.C., Roman displaced the Greeks.





In your notebook write the following...







