

The Rise of Civilization

A silhouette of a camel and a horse standing in a desert landscape. In the background, the Great Pyramids of Giza are visible against a bright, golden sunset sky. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a strong backlight effect on the pyramids and the animals.

Ancient Egypt

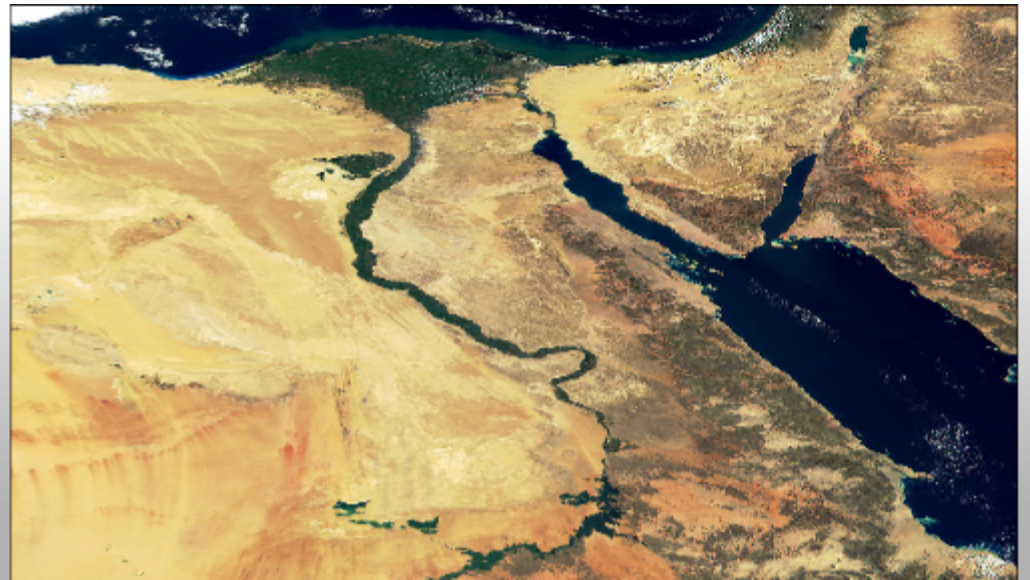
Geography

- The Egyptian civilization was located in Egypt in North Africa. The Egyptian empire was located on the lower deltas of the Nile River. The Egyptians lived on the west side of the Nile.
- On the deltas of the Nile River there was fertile soil from the sediments, and water that the Nile would push on the deltas.
- Many Egyptians lived on the Nile River because it provided an endless source of fresh water, fertile soil, and food.

Satellite photo of the Nile



The darker areas are the areas where the Egyptians lived.



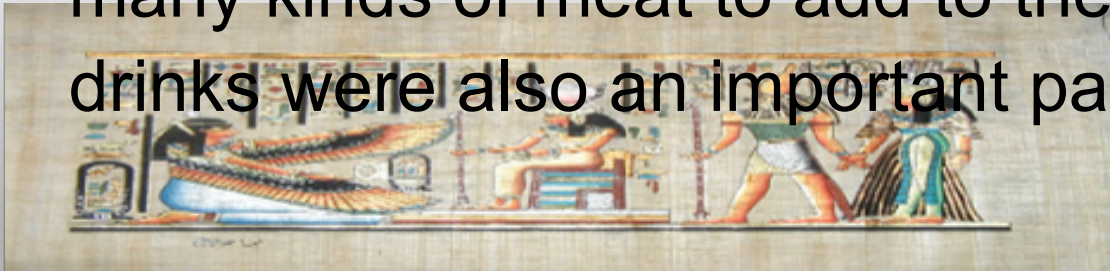
Geography

- From watching *Guns, Germs, and Steel*, Diamond makes a theory of why humans developed more in better geographical areas.
- Diamond theorized that the reason humans flourished in the Fertile Crescent was because the humans had more supplies and materials to use than the people in other areas.
- Although, the Egyptians lacked the tools to build their infrastructure they were still able to build many monuments leading to their consideration as a great civilization.



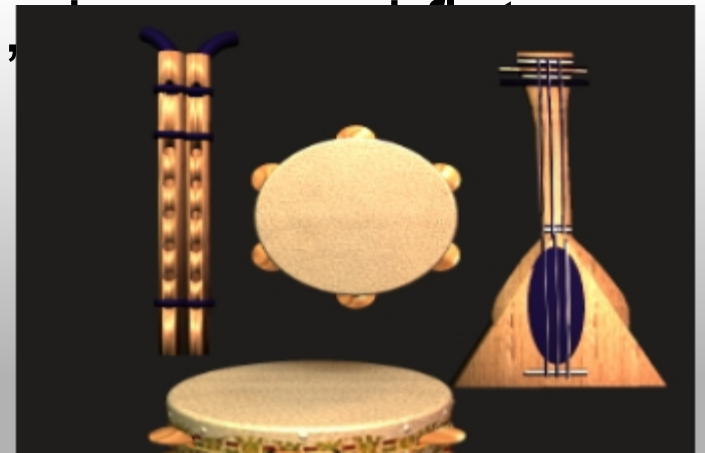
Anthropology

- Egyptian culture consisted of the written language called hieroglyphic inscriptions. The language was written on sheets of papyrus (paper made of the papyrus plant).
- Egyptian religion was based on Polytheism, or the worship of many deities (gods).
- The animals that were domesticated were camels, donkeys, oxen, and horses.
- In Ancient Egypt, even the poorest people had a healthy diet of fruit and vegetables. Also, the richer population had many kinds of meat to add to their diet. Bread and drinks were also an important part of their meals.



Anthropology

- The Egyptian people lived in villages of mud-brick houses and they worked as farmers. Other upper-class Egyptians lived in cities with stone walls or glass.
- On Egyptian farms they would grow barley, beans, fruit, cotton, and lentils.
- Other Egyptians would be the working class where they would work on the pyramids, or on the other building projects for the Pharaohs.
- The music in Ancient Egypt consisted of string, percussion, and wind instruments such as harps,



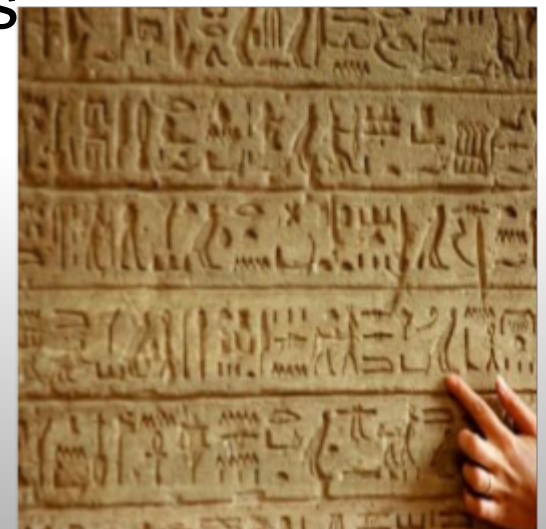
Archaeology

- One of Egypt's most famous artifacts are of course, The Giza Pyramids. The pyramids were built in around 80 years and with about 30,000 workers. They were constructed out of limestone and granite.
- Another great artifact of Egyptian design is The Sphinx. The Sphinx was built around 10,000 years ago. The face is the face of the pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites.
- King Tut's tomb was discovered in 1923. The King was 9 when he had become king and died at age 19 in 1346 B. C. (estimated).



Archaeology

- Pottery is a common artifact from Egypt. They made pottery from reddish brown clay. Pottery was often left undecorated, they had not painted them but they had made statues and sculptures out of the clay. They also carved designs into them using various tools.
- Hieroglyphics were found in many tombs and on many ancient scriptures. They were used to tell stories about the pharaoh's families and to tell their life stories



History

- The Egyptian civilization started out as people from the fertile crescent when they moved to the area on the Nile River.
- The Egyptian people then elected a pharaoh to be their leader. The Egyptians are from Arab decent.
- Many of the Egyptians were Israelites (enslaved people from Israel who lived in about 3,000 BC). The person who enslaved the Israelites, was the deceased father of Radjedef, who was also a pharaoh in Egypt.
- Later Ramses, another pharaoh, continued to enslave people, and the republic was formed.



History

- The Nile river, which is the longest river in the world, was mainly used for exports, and transporting goods. This was actually a huge advantage for Egypt, because it took them less time to transport goods across the middle east, which is one of the reasons why they used to be one of the richest lands in the world.
- The Egyptian civilization was one of the first and most successful civilizations in the world. Many of the civilizations after the Egyptians used their ideas as a model.





~Sources~

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