

# The Kingdom of Ancient Egypt and Modern Egypt



# The map of Egypt from Then and Now

Then ancient Egypt



Now modern day Egypt



# Time period of ancient Egypt

**“For almost 30 centuries—from its unification around 3100 B.C. to its conquest by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C.”**

**“The history of ancient Egypt is divided into three main periods: the Old Kingdom (about 2,700-2,200 B.C.E.), the Middle Kingdom (2,050-1,800 B.C.E.), and the New Kingdom (about 1,550-1,100 B.C.E.).”**

- **Predynastic (ca. 4300-3000 B.C.E.) ...**
- **Early Dynastic (ca. 3000 - 2675 B.C.E.) ...**
- **Old Kingdom (ca. 2675 - 2130 B.C.E.) ...**
- **First Intermediate Period (ca. 2130 - 1980 B.C.E.) ...**
- **Middle Kingdom (ca. 1980 - 1630 B.C.E.) ...**
- **Second Intermediate period (ca. ...**
- **NEW KINGDOM (ca. ...**
- **THIRD INTERMEDIATE PERIOD (ca.”**





# The geography of ancient Egypt

“Ancient Egypt was located in Northeastern Africa and had four clear geographic zones: **the Delta, the Western Desert, the Eastern Desert, and the Nile Valley**. Each of these zones had its own natural environment and its own role within the Egyptian State.”

“It allowed the civilization to grow and prosper. Later, Egypt's robust agriculture - made possible by one of Egypt's key geographical features, the waters of the Nile River - was the envy of other civilizations and helped connect the Egyptians to peoples around the Mediterranean”.





# System of Government for ancient Egypt

LEADER OR pharaoh:

“Pepi II and the Dwarf around 2250 BC.”

“Hatshepsut 1479 - 1457 BC Woman Who Was King”

“Thutmose III 1479 - 1425 BC The Napoleon of Ancient Egypt”.

“Amenhotep III 1390 - 1352 BC The Magnificent.”

“Amenhotep III 1390 - 1352 BC The heretic king”

“Tutankhamun the Boy King 1336-1327 BC.”

Democratic Republic



# Culture, art and, music

## CULTURE.

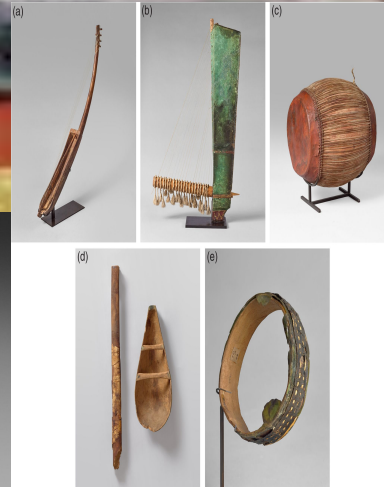
"Egyptian religion was **polytheistic**. The gods who inhabited the bounded and ultimately perishable cosmos varied in nature and capacity. The word netjer ("god") described a much wider range of beings than the deities of monotheistic religions, including what might be termed demons."

## MUSIC.

"The classical Arabic music which is also very common in Egypt as a traditional music. All the major categories of musical instruments (**percussion, wind, stringed**)."

## ART.

"The art was pictures or physical objects like- "





# Resources and trading

**Some of the resources the the Egypt were:**

**The river “Nile-the river's natural resources for themselves and trading them with others.”**

**Limestone-” and sandstone were the main building stones of ancient pyramids.”**

**Sandstone-^**

**Salt-”money and ages in cooking and commerce as the only edible “rock”.”**

**Flax-”Flax textiles were particularly prized by the Egyptians their comfort and the fineness of their fibres.”**

**Reeds-”The Ancient Egyptians built boats from papyrus reeds,cultivated along the Nile River and Delta”**

**Copper- “Inscriptions carved on rocks and archaeological sites”**

**Gold- “ jewelry intended for daily life or use in temple or funerary ritual continued to be produced throughout Egypt's long history.”**



# Facts about king Tut and pepi II



"Tut became pharaoh of Egypt in 1332 B.C. at the age of nine. He ruled the country at a time of conflict, when battles over land raged between Egypt and the neighboring kingdom of Nubia. Nearly a decade after coming to power, the young leader died at about 18".

"One of the most astounding discoveries in Tutankhamun's tomb was a 34-centimeter long dagger made of iron and decorated with gold."

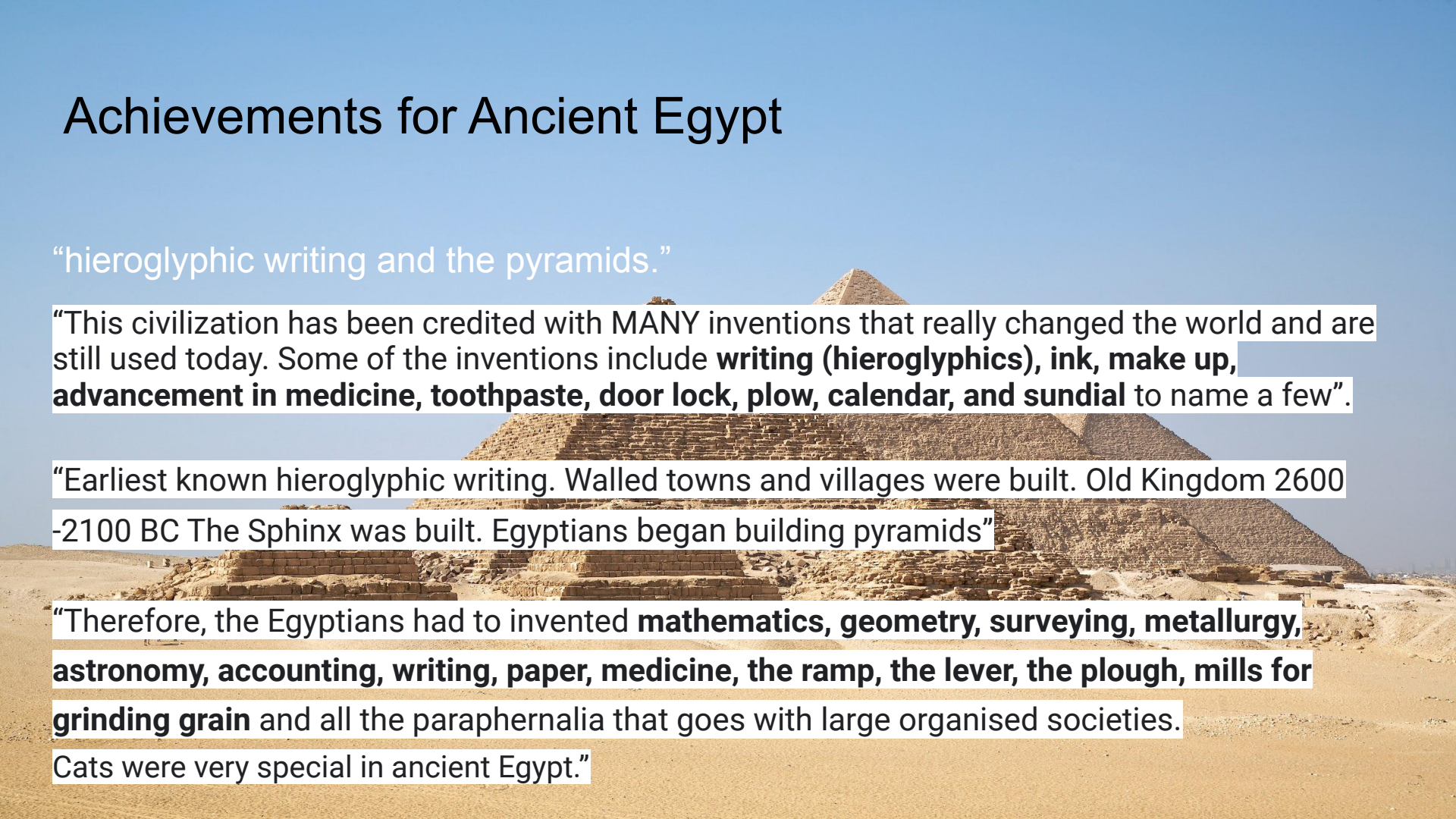
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"Pepi II, fifth king of the 6th dynasty (c. 2325–c. 2150 bce) of ancient Egypt, during whose lengthy reign the government became weakened because of internal and external troubles."

"Pepi II is usually referred to as the longest-reigning king in history, with some sources stating that he ruled for 94 years. Other sources indicate that he ruled for 64 years, according to ancient-origins".



# Achievements for Ancient Egypt



“hieroglyphic writing and the pyramids.”

“This civilization has been credited with MANY inventions that really changed the world and are still used today. Some of the inventions include **writing (hieroglyphics), ink, make up, advancement in medicine, toothpaste, door lock, plow, calendar, and sundial** to name a few”.

“Earliest known hieroglyphic writing. Walled towns and villages were built. Old Kingdom 2600 -2100 BC The Sphinx was built. Egyptians began building pyramids”

“Therefore, the Egyptians had to invented **mathematics, geometry, surveying, metallurgy, astronomy, accounting, writing, paper, medicine, the ramp, the lever, the plough, mills for grinding grain** and all the paraphernalia that goes with large organised societies.

Cats were very special in ancient Egypt.”

# The rise and fall of ancient Egypt kingdom

"The dynastic period started with the reign of Egypt's first king, Narmer, in approximately 3100 BCE, and ended with the death of Cleopatra VII in 30 BCE."

**"The once-great empire was slowly brought to its knees by a centuries-long drought, economic crises and opportunistic foreign invaders."**

**"When Cleopatra and Marc Antony were defeated by the Roman Emperor Octavian (Augustus) in 30 B.C., Egypt became a province of the Roman Republic, bringing an end to the last of the ancient Egyptian dynasties."**





# Bibliography

The kingdom of ancient Egypt| National Geographics society Dec,10,2022  
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