

THE NEW KINGDOM
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Short Answer

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1. What was the New Kingdom also known as?

2. How many years did the Armana period last?

3. How old was Ahmose when he became king?

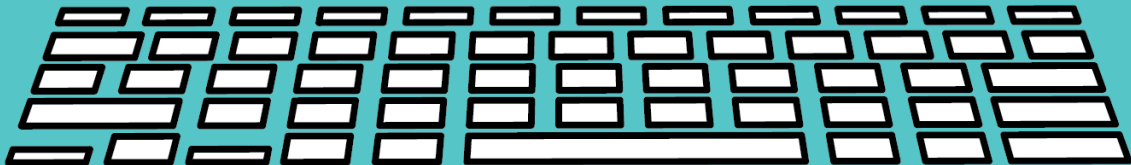
4. What animal was the uraeus?

5. How many dynasties were there in the New Kingdom?

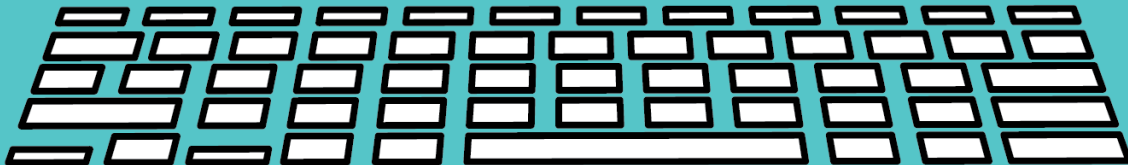
6. Who was the god of wisdom?

7. In what area did they discover gold mines?

8. What was Tutankhamun also known as?



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What was the New Kingdom also known as?		9. Ahmose defeat the ____ and brought Egypt back together.	
2. How many years did the Arman period last?		10. The ____ is the body of the pharaoh wrapped in cloth.	
3. How old was Ahmose when he became king?		11. ____ is dishonest or illegal behavior.	
4. What animal was the uraeus?		12. The ____ was the central center of the Egyptian Empire was the city of ____.	
5. How many dynasties were there in the New Kingdom?		13. The ____ believed in the afterlife, and they believed their souls, called ____ , lived on after they died.	
6. Who was the god of wisdom?		14. ____ was the most powerful pharaoh of the ____ of ancient Egypt.	
7. In what area did they discover gold mines?		15. Ramesses II ruled Ancient Egypt for ____ years.	
8. What was Tutankhamun also known as?		16. A ____ is a royal family who rules over a period of time.	



NEW KINGDOM

The New Kingdom covers the period of time in Ancient Egypt from 1520 BC to 1070 BC. Ancient Egypt was divided into three main kingdoms in different time periods. The Old Kingdom, the Middle Kingdom, and the New Kingdom. The New Kingdom, also known as the Golden Age, was the most prosperous (successful) and powerful one of the three. Ancient Egypt was established along the Nile River in northeastern Africa.

There were 3 dynasties in this period, the Eighteenth, the Nineteenth, and the Twentieth. A dynasty is a royal family who rules over a period of time. Very famous rulers ruled including the Thutmose III, Hatshepsut, and Tutankhamun. The last was King Tut.

Before the New Kingdom and after the Middle Kingdom, Ancient Egypt went through a time called the First and Intermediate Period. During this time, northern Egypt was ruled by foreigners known as the Hyksos.

In 1540 BC, a 10 year old boy by the name of Ahmose I became king of Lower Egypt. He was the first ruler of the New Kingdom. He was able to defeat the Hyksos and bring Egypt back together under one rule, beginning the New Kingdom.

The New Kingdom brought on many conquests of new land. They conquered lands to the south such as Nubia, as well as east such as Lebanon and Syria. They began trading with many other kings and nations, expanding further than they had before. They also discovered gold mines in one of the areas they conquered, Nubia. They were able to use the gold to buy things from others and it led them to become a very wealthy civilization. The cultural center of the Egyptian Empire was the city of Thebes. Much Egyptian art was inspired by the afterlife.

Because of the wealth they had, the pharaohs built many temples. Temples honored the gods of Ancient Egypt. They believed in

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many gods, each one having a special purpose such as the god of the sky Horus, or Thoth, the god of wisdom. Some temples were also built by the pharaohs to honor themselves as gods. Some of the most famous temples include the Temple of Luxor, Temple of Karnak, and the Temple of Hatshepsut. Pharaohs in Ancient Egypt were the only people allowed to wear a headdress with the uraeus, or cobra, on it.

Pharaohs were buried in different places during each kingdom's time period. For example, during the Old Kingdom, they built pyramids and pharaohs were buried in them. During the New Kingdom, the pharaohs were buried in a place called the Valley of the Kings. This was a large site, similar to a graveyard, that held the tombs of pharaohs for over 500 years. These tombs were very large, some with entire rooms dedicated to holding treasures and valuable items. There

was also a special area for the mummy of the pharaoh. The mummy is the body of the pharaoh wrapped in cloth and was done to preserve the body forever, known as mummification. Ancient Egyptians believed that their souls, or Ka, never died and that they needed valuable things in the afterlife. Pharaoh Akhenaten named their new capital city Amarna in honor of the sun god, Aten. The Amarna period of Akhenaten lasted for 16 years.

Pharaoh Ramesses III ruled Ancient Egypt for 31 years when there was a lot of trouble. Many foreigners tried to invade, which meant many battles had to be fought. Egypt was already doing very poorly because of a drought (no rain) and famine (very little food). There was also a lot of corruption in the government. Corruption is dishonest or illegal behavior. The battles, the famine, and the corruption led Egypt becoming weakened after Ramesses III. He ended his reign. Ramesses XI was the last pharaoh to rule in the New Kingdom. There were eleven pharaohs with the name Ramesses. The New Kingdom lasted the Nineteenth and Twentieth Dynasties.

The Third Intermediate Period followed the New Kingdom. During this time, foreigners continued to attack and invade Ancient Egypt.

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