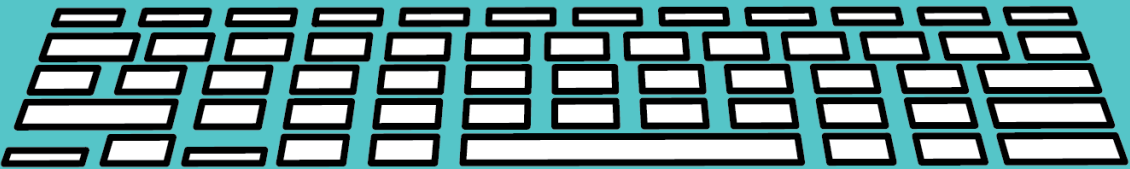
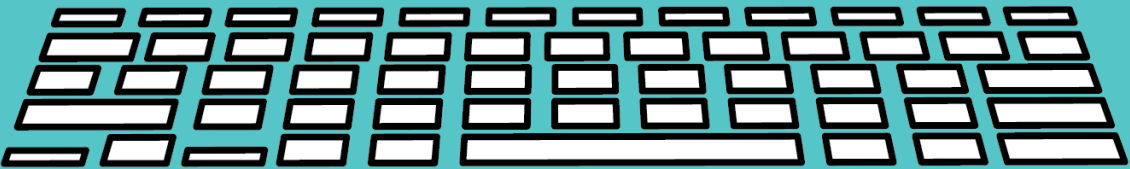


Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many dynasties did Ancient Egypt have?	
2. Who was King Tut's father?	
3. What age did King Tut become Pharaoh?	
4. Who was the first female pharaoh?	
5. What was the name of Akhenaten's wife?	
6. What was King Tut's full name?	
7. Who was the 9th pharaoh in the 18th dynasty?	
8. What is the name of the sun god?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. How many dynasties did Ancient Egypt have?		9. Amenhotep became pharaoh at the age of ____.	
2. Who was King Tut's father?		10. ____ was the last pharaoh as part of the Ptolemy dynasty.	
3. What age did King Tut become Pharaoh?		11. The Queen was also called the Great ____.	
4. Who was the first female pharaoh?		12. Egypt had ____, similar to kings or emperors.	
5. What was the name of Akhenaten's wife?		13. ____ is widely considered to be the greatest pharaoh.	
6. What was King Tut's full name?		14. ____ III was the "Napoleon of Ancient Egypt."	
7. Who was the 9th pharaoh in the 18th dynasty?		15. King Tut's tomb had ____ chambers with 3 sarcophaguses.	
8. What is the name of the sun god?		16. Pharaoh means "great ____".	



ANCIENT EGYPT

Ancient Egypt lasted over 3000 years with 31 dynasties (when one family has power and the power passes to an heir) and over 170 pharaohs. Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt were leaders similar to kings or emperors. Pharaoh means "great house" and describes a palace or kingdom. They ruled in politics and religion. The pharaoh's wife was a queen of Egypt (pharaoh's wife) was also a goddess called the Great Royal Wife.

Akhenaten: Akhenaten was around 1350 BC and ruled during the Eighteenth Dynasty of Ancient Egypt. He was a pharaoh who, with his wife, Nefertiti, moved the capital of Egypt to Amarna. He is known for his art, architecture, and respect of his wife, known for her work and good looks.

Akhenaten was known for changing things. He changed his name during his 5th year as pharaoh. He was most known for claiming that only one god, the sun god Aten. He convinced the Egyptians to switch from believing in many gods to believing in just one. Because of his belief, he closed other temples while building a temple to Aten. He even changed the location of the capital of Egypt.

Akhenaten, King Tut's father, was also involved in changing Egyptian art. Previously, it lacked realism with heads drawn the wrong way, for example. Akhenaten wanted perfect faces and bodies.

Amenhotep III: Amenhotep III ruled Egypt from 1391-1353 BC as the pharaoh in the Eighteenth Dynasty. He became pharaoh at the age of 12 after his father died. Amenhotep III helped establish Egypt as a dominant economic power due to his skills as a politician and negotiator. He traded with previously hostile nations and even married the daughters of foreign kings. He weakened the priesthood and focused on Ra, the sun god.

Amenhotep III helped Egypt prosper. He built over 250 statues and monuments including The Temple of Luxor in Thebes. His legacy was peace and prosperity.

Hatshepsut: Hatshepsut was the first female pharaoh during a time when all pharaohs were supposed to be men. She was the queen of King Thutmose II. After he died, Hatshepsut became regent to her nephew Thutmose III who was only a baby, but the next in line to rule. As a regent, she became guardian to Thutmose III and she made the decisions. Some time after, she began wearing male pharaoh clothing and the "beard" to become a true pharaoh.

Hatshepsut expanded the economy and negotiated peace deals. She restored old monuments and built new ones including temple Djoser-djeseru with 2 red granite obelisks (for the god Amon). Pharaohs built their tombs while

They were still alive. Hatshepsut built hers to look like it was built into the mountainside. Upon her death, her nephew Thutmose III destroyed all her images and inscriptions in the kingdom – probably to affirm that he was ruler now.

Thutmose III: Thutmose III ruled from 1479-1425 BC as the 6th pharaoh of the Eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty. He was the "Napoleon" of Egypt and one of the greatest pharaohs. He is most known for his military successes, great army, and strategy.

Thutmose III learned about war fare and how to be a good commander in the army. After Hatshepsut died, several kings from the east rebelled against Egypt. Thutmose III led the charge at the Battle of Megiddo where he surprised the enemy through a narrow mountain pass. He was involved in at least 17 military campaigns, often fighting on the front lines and leading the army into battle. Thutmose III expanded the borders of Egypt to include Nubia, Canaan, and southern Syria with his conquests of cities. Like many pharaohs, he built over 50 temples including the Temple of Karnak at Thebes. Some of his obelisks have been re-built in New York, London, and Paris and nicknamed "Cleopatra's Needle".

Ramses II: Ramses II ruled from 1279-1213 BC as the 3rd pharaoh of the 19th Egyptian Dynasty. He is widely considered the greatest pharaoh. He was known for his military and wartime success. His most famous fight was the Battle of Kadesh between Egypt and Hittites of Anatolia (now Turkey). Ramses II invaded Syria and Hittite territory, but the Hittites won. In 1258 BC, the Hittites and Egyptians signed the first peace treaty.

Tutankhamun: King Tut was one of the most famous Egyptian pharaohs, ruled from the age of 10 after his father's death. He was called the "boy pharaoh" because his father died when he was 9. Tutankhamun was unpopular with the people and priests because he wanted to worship a new god, the sun god Aten. He moved the capital of Egypt back to Thebes and built some temples for the new god. He tried to fix his relationship with his father, Akhenaten.

King Tut is most famous for his tomb that he had everything still inside and undisturbed. Ancient Egyptians believed you take everything with you to an afterlife, so they were buried with everything beds, chairs, games, art, walking sticks, weapons, and more. His tomb had 4 chambers with 3 sarcophagi (burial box), one of which was made of gold.

Cleopatra: Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of the Ptolemy part of the Ptolemy dynasty established by Alexander the Great. She was the youngest of her father died when she was 18 years old. Eventually, Julius Caesar and Ptolemy XIII forced Cleopatra from the palace and took over as pharaoh. She snuck back into the palace hidden in a carpet to meet up with Julius Caesar in 48 BC. Caesar had defeated Ptolemy XIII's army and Ptolemy XIII drowned while escaping. Cleopatra came back into power and fell in love with Julius Caesar.



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