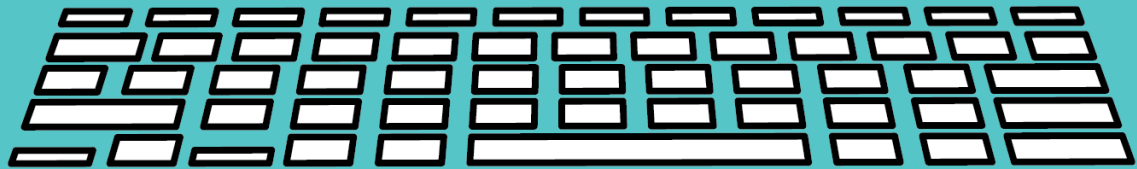
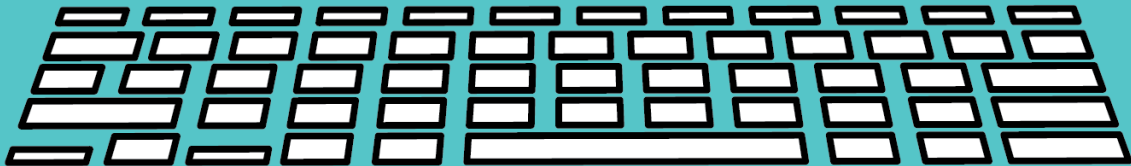


ANSWERS WERE
CONSIDERED
SACRED IN
ANCIENT
EGYPT

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. Egypt was established along what river?	
2. Who did Akhenaten marry?	
3. By what name is Tutankhamun also known?	
4. How many dynasties were there in Ancient Egypt?	
5. Who did Cleopatra VII fall in love with?	
6. Who created the Great Pyramid at Giza?	
7. How old was King Tut when he became king?	
8. How many female pharaohs were there?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. Egypt was established during what?		9. How many pharaohs ruled at a time?	
2. Who did Akhenaten marry?		10. Old Kingdom pharaohs considered themselves living ____.	
3. By what name is Tutankhamun also known?		11. Pharaohs wore a crown with an image of the ____ goddess.	
4. How many dynasties were there in Ancient Egypt?		12. Amenhotep III was called the ____ King.	
5. Who did Cleopatra VII fall in love with?		13. ____ VII was the last pharaoh of Ancient Egypt.	
6. Who created the Great Pyramid at Giza?		14. The word "great" means "great ____".	
7. How old was King Tut when he became king?		15. Cleopatra's back was wrapped in a ____.	
8. How many female pharaohs were there?		16. Djoser's major contribution was the step ____.	



EGYPTIAN PHAROAHS

Egypt was a civilization along the Nile River in northeast Africa. Pharaoh means "great house" and ruled a kingdom. In Ancient Egypt, a pharaoh was a ruler and some leaders were a king and emperor. They were called "Lord of the Two Lands" or "High Priest of Egypt." They were also considered gods. Pharaohs ruled Egypt for about 3000 years. Most pharaohs were men, though some were women. There were only four female pharaohs. Hatshepsut was the first known female. The wife of a pharaoh was the Queen of Egypt, called "Great Wife."

Historians believe there were about 170 pharaohs over 3000 years of Ancient Egyptian history. A pharaoh ruled at a time. There were at least 170 pharaohs in total. The pharaohs were the leaders of government and religion. Old Kingdom pharaohs were more powerful but they considered themselves to be living gods. Middle Kingdom pharaohs only represented the gods. Either way, the people of Ancient Egypt didn't worship pharaohs. Instead, they obeyed them. One of the first pharaohs was Narmer of the First Dynasty. He brought the upper and lower Egypt together and made Memphis the capital. Herodotus claimed that he was founded the First Dynasty. Evidence supports the idea that Narmer was the first pharaoh ever.

Djoser was a pharaoh from the 3rd Dynasty. His major contribution was the Step Pyramid.

Khufu ruled during the Old Kingdom. He is known for creating the Great Pyramid at Giza, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Building the 480-foot tall pyramid took 20 years. Nevertheless, it held the record as the tallest man-made structure in the world for almost 4000 years. Khufu thought the Great Pyramid was a stairway to heaven.

Amenhotep III ruled for about 39 years. He was called the Sun King. His reign was called the "Golden Age" - a time when Egypt became powerful. He built temples, expanded cities, and established peace. Amenhotep III was a hunter and leader. His first ten years as king were spent hunting, while the remaining 29 years were luxurious. He promoted the arts. He was responsible for more than 250 statues during his reign, more than any other pharaoh. This included the construction of the colonnade at the Luxor Temple. Amenhotep's son was Amenhotep IV, who later changed his name to Akhenaten.

Amenhotep's grandson was King Tut.

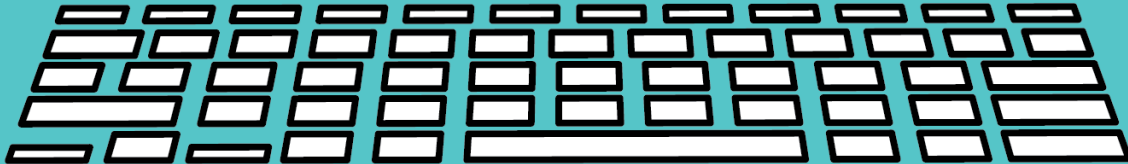
Akhenaten ruled during the 18th dynasty in Ancient Egypt. He was one of the most controversial pharaohs. Also called Amenhotep IV, Akhenaten was the pharaoh known for a religious revolution. He outlawed worshipping old gods. Akhenaten was the first pharaoh to believe in one god only - the sun god, Aten. Likewise, he closed other temples celebrating other gods. In addition to reforming religion, Akhenaten changed the architecture and art styles. Akhenaten married Nefertiti. He was the father of King Tut, the boy pharaoh.

King Tut, or Tutankhamun, only served as king for ten years. He became king at age 9 and died when he was 19 years old. Evidence shows that he had a cleft palate, clubbed left foot, malaria, Koehler's disease, curved spine, broken right leg, and weak immune system. He was a sick person who walked with a cane. Some experts think that he fell off his horse. This caused blood poisoning from a wound on his left thigh, which led to his death. Others believe he died of a disease or was murdered. King Tut is most famous for his intact tomb filled with treasures. Howard Carter discovered the tomb in 1922 on an expedition in Egypt. The rumors of a curse associated with King Tut's tomb. About 22 people involved in opening the tomb have died. Many pharaohs were buried in tombs at the Valley of the Kings.

Cleopatra VII was the last pharaoh of Ancient Egypt. Her family ruled Egypt for 300 years as the Ptolemy dynasty. When Cleopatra's father died, she and her brother Ptolemy XIII ruled together. She was ten years older than Ptolemy. She took control of the palace. Cleopatra wanted more power. Her brother forced her to leave the palace. Cleopatra met and fell in love with Julius Caesar. Cleopatra went back into the palace wrapped in a rug. She met Caesar, and they had a son. At the Battle of the Nile, Ptolemy drowned. Cleopatra ruled again alongside another brother, Ptolemy XIV. She is known for many alliances with the Romans, including Julius Caesar and Mark Anthony. After Mark died, Egypt became part of Rome, ending the reign of pharaohs. Ramses II was Ramses the Great. He ruled Egypt for 66 years. He built more statues than any other pharaoh.

Pharaohs wore a crown with an asp on the forehead. The asp was a cobra on it. Only the pharaoh was allowed to wear the crown. They believed the cobra goddess would spit flames at their enemies and protect the pharaohs.

Today, we know the names of many of the Egyptian pharaohs from the Hieroglyphic writing found in steles, tombs, temples, and statues.





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