Egypt: Engineering an Empire

1. 5000 years ago, in an age when __________ & __________ were but a distant dream one civilization conceived the impossible and built the unimaginable.

2. Egypt's engineers boldly redefined limits of architectural possibility but their road to eternal glory was riddled with ______________, ______________, and outright ______________.

3. Downhill these streams combine to form the __________ Nile, which accelerates for 850 miles before slamming into its sister river, the __________ Nile in Sudan.

4. In Egypt, ______________ is an annual event.

5. What did Menes do to protect the city of Memphis?
   - Built a drainage basin
   - Built a 49 foot dam
   - Moved the city to high ground

6. When we think of moving a 10 ton block of stone, we use a crane. In Egypt, how would a similar stone be moved?

7. When Menes finally united all of the people of Egypt under one flag (one civilization) around ______________ BC, the empire of Egypt was born.

8. What was the equivalent to an interstate highway system?

9. Initially the tombs of Egypt's pharaohs were simply mud brick structures called?
   - Pyramids
   - Pueblos
   - Mastabas

10. In all told, the ancient Egyptians build more than 100 pyramids, ______________ still stand today.

11. 2667 BC, in Egypt a new king is crowned. His name is ______________. The second ruler of Egypt's old kingdom period.

12. How would Djoser's tomb differ from his predecessor's tombs?

13. Recruits would be compensated with food, beer, clothing, and ______ ________. They were organized into divisions of about ______ men a piece. In all, 500 of these divisions, numbering some ______ men were recruited to build Djoser's burial complex.

14. Once the stones are extracted, they have to be hauled over uneven desert terrain from the quarry to the construction site using nothing more than __________, sleds, muscle, and ________.

15. The groundbreaking form would eventually be known as a __________ ________.

16. 2613 BC, 35 years after the death of Djoser, a pharaoh named ______________ asends to the throne and founds Egypt's 4th dynasty or ruling family.

17. Snefru and his architects changed the angle of his second pyramid which is now known as the __________ pyramid.
18. What are the three theories on what kind of ramp was used on Snefru’s Red pyramid?

19. Snefru's son and successor ______________, would build the pyramids at Giza.

20. 1864 BC a warrior pharaoh is blazing through Nubia on a devastating campaign of conquest. The era is Egypt's ______________ ______________ period, a time remembered by later generations as the empire's golden age.

21. The pharaoh is ______________ III. His objective is threefold: to secure Egypt's southern border, to take control of trade routes in Nubia, and to plunder as much Nubian gold as his troops could carry.

22. Why are the Middle Kingdom's super forts hard to research today?

23. Who attacked Egypt from the north?
   Assyrians  Nubians  Hyksos  Liberians

24. 1479 BC, the death of Thutmose II leaves a power vacuum. In his place, the widow queen, ______________ takes power.

25. What does she call herself?

26. What is an obelisk?

27. Thutmose III took over after Hatshepsut. What did he do to her legacy?

28. In 1352 BC, ______________ IV is poised to become the most powerful man on earth.

29. What classic struggle began under his reign? ______________ & ______________

30. The pharaoh moved the capital from Luxor to what is known today as ______________

31. Destroying the image of a dead person is a horrible act in Egyptian thinking because it kills the possibility of the ________ returning to its eternal home.

32. Tutankhamun also known as ______________ _______ moved the capital back to __________

33. The world’s most famous cemetery is known as The V____________ ____ _____ K______________

34. When ______________ came to power in 1294 BC, he inherited a fragile empire. For the previous six decades, Egypt had faltered in the wake of Akhenaten's chaotic reign.

35. His strategy would rely on two time tested tactics: c_________________ & c_______________

36. What is the most impressive part of Seti’s tomb? (your opinion)

37. Abu Simbel is the site of two great temples built for R_______________. Why were the temples taken apart and moved?
38. How many sons did Ramesses II have? Daughters?

39. What is the significance of the Queen’s statues?

40. Within a few centuries of the death of Ramesses II in 1212 BC the new kingdom had fallen victim to the same circumstances that had destroyed the previous ones: increasingly weak ___________________ & economic ___________________.