

Ancient Egyptian Culture

# **SECTION 4**

# The Lives of the Egyptians

- Social Classes
  - \_\_\_\_\_ helps us learn about Egyptian society
  - Most people were busy and hard-working, still had a sense of fun and beauty
  - Social classes like a pyramid
    - 1. \_\_\_\_\_
    - 2. Small upper class- priests, nobles, members of court
    - 3. middle class- merchants, artisans
    - 4. peasants- \_\_\_\_\_ - farmers, builders, etc
  - You could rise classes (or lower classes)

# The Lives of the Egyptians

- Slavery

- \_\_\_\_\_

- Separate class, not large

- Slaves had rights- could own personal items, inherit land from masters, and be

- \_\_\_\_\_

# The Lives of the Egyptians

- Lives of the Peasants
  - Could own land, but usually  

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  - During flood season, worked on roads, temples, etc
  - When floods passed, \_\_\_\_\_ began quickly
  - Harvest was very busy
  - Sunrise to sunset- men women and children
  - When harvest was complete, time to feast to the gods

# The Lives of the Egyptians

- Women of Egypt

- Looked as living models of \_\_\_\_\_

- Pretty much \_\_\_\_\_ to men

- Noble women were very important

- In charge of temples

- Influenced the pharaoh

- Were often regents

# Writing in Ancient Egypt

- A New System of Writing

- \_\_\_\_\_ - picture-like symbols

- Some pictures represent things or ideas (2 legs = go)
    - Others represent sounds (owl = “m”)

- Hieroglyphics began in order to track

- \_\_\_\_\_
  - As the empire grew, so did the # of hieroglyphs

# Writing in Ancient Egypt

- Writing Materials
  - At 1<sup>st</sup>- wrote on clay
  - Then developed \_\_\_\_\_  
(an early form of paper made from a reed found in the marshy areas of the Nile delta)- plant is also called papyrus

# Writing in Ancient Egypt

- Unlocking a Mystery
  - After 400s AD- hieroglyphic meaning lost
  - 1799- soldier digging fort near Nile- found large black stone w/ 3 writings- hieroglyphics, demotic (a later Egyptian script), Greek
    - \_\_\_\_\_
  - All three writings had the same meaning- tried to break the code
  - 1820s- Francois Champollion figured it out



# Science and Medicine

- Keeping Track of Time
  - Time important for \_\_\_\_\_
  - Nile flooded when they saw Sirius- dog star- before sunrise
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (scientists who study the stars and other objects)
  - Figured time between star sightings- 365 days- became their year

# Science and Medicine

- Mathematics

- They could add, subtract, multiply, and divide

- Simple \_\_\_\_\_

- Measured stones to be cut for pyramids

- \_\_\_\_\_ to measure area for property tax

# Science and Medicine

- Medicine

- Religion and medicine related- priests tried to

\_\_\_\_\_

- Could perform \_\_\_\_\_, set

\_\_\_\_\_ , etc

- \_\_\_\_\_ - making medicine from plants

- For stomach aches, headaches, fevers, etc

- Written on papyrus, used later by Greeks and Romans