

The Magnificent Parthenon

Fill in the circle by the correct answer. Then answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

1. Which of these is a pair of antonyms?
 A massive, mammoth
 B structure, monument
 C devotees, worshipers
 D flatten, reconstruct
 2. After serving as a Christian church, the Parthenon _____.
 A served as a Greek temple
 B served as a Muslim mosque
 C was built in honor of Athena
 D was devastated by Turkish invaders
 3. How did the Oath of Plataea affect the Parthenon's history?
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-

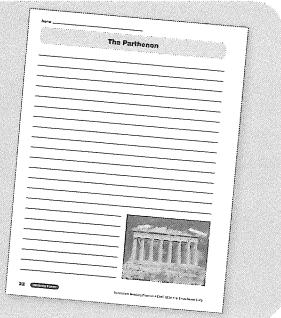
4. Why do you think the way the Parthenon was used kept changing?
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5. What are "renowned edifices" (paragraph 5)? Which clues tell you so?
-
-

Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

If you were leading a tour of the Parthenon, what would you tell tourists about how and why it was built?



Queen Hatshepsut

Level 1 ■

Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

Name _____

Queen Hatshepsut, Woman Pharaoh

Hatshepsut had the longest reign for 30 pharaohs yet. There are no records of her reign, and your people will stay here. Even though she almost always sat on your throne—your wife and stepson, Thutmose III.

Queen Hatshepsut was the greatest ruler in Egypt for more than 2,500 years ago. She was not the first woman to rule Egypt, but she was the first to have the power of a man.

Growth
It was not easy for Hatshepsut to become Egypt's pharaoh. Even though her father was a king, he was not a pharaoh. He had two sons. One son died at an early age, so his half-brother Thutmose II became king. When his older son died, he had to choose another Egyptian royal to rule after him. Thutmose III and Hatshepsut ruled together.

Sure, you think, Thutmose III died, and his son Thutmose IV was next in line to be the new pharaoh. But the different vote was not this boy's merit. Thutmose IV was the son of both his mother and his stepmother. Thutmose III was not the only child of his stepmother.

Hatshepsut built a great temple in Deir el-Bahri, the even more famous than the Valley of the Kings. Her statue, carved from solid rock, guarded the entrance to her temple there.

A Peaceful Reign
Hatshepsut was a great success. One of her major goals was to build monuments to her achievements. She did this by building temples and pyramids. This was during the time of her reign. This was a kingdom brought back to life again. She also built many temples and monuments to honor the gods of Egypt. These included temples, pyramids, and obelisks. Some included statues of her, her husband, and their two sons.

Both the gods and some Egyptian temples, as Hatshepsut's own, were built to honor them. She sent letters to other pharaohs around the world asking them to do the same. She even asked the king of Lydia to copy 20 years of peace under her reign.

Thutmose III Takes the Throne
Queen Hatshepsut died about 1458 BC. Her nephew and son-in-law, Thutmose III, became the new pharaoh. Instead of trying to rule alone, he joined forces with his stepmother. They ruled together until about 1458 BC.

Then, he offered the people to determine which one would get credit for writing about her. Some believe he wanted to take credit for everything the accomplishments.

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Level 2 ■ ■

Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

Name _____

Queen Hatshepsut's Peaceful Reign

Queen Hatshepsut was the first woman to hold a census, was capable of testing on advanced civilization, and had a temple built for her 30-year-old son, Thutmose III. During Hatshepsut's rule, Egypt enjoyed tranquility and prosperity.

Few Rights for Women
Women had few rights in most countries during that era. In Greece, for instance, women were considered mere extensions of their husbands and families, but they did not have the rights of men. Egypt's culture was different, but Hatshepsut did not permit women to have the same rights as men.

Hatshepsut's Great Power
This queen would have been as popular for Hatshepsut, daughter of Thutmose I. She obtained her power by marrying her half-brother, Thutmose II. She became the second pharaoh of Egypt when Thutmose II died. Thutmose III had been born before Thutmose II died, but he was still very young when his brother died.

This was not the only reason that Hatshepsut's reign was successful. She had a good husband in Thutmose III. He was a good ruler, and he respected his wife. This was not the only reason that Hatshepsut's reign was successful. She had a good husband in Thutmose III. He was a good ruler, and he respected his wife.

Hatshepsut's Successful Reign
The word "reign" means to be a successful leader. The queen focused on improving life in Egypt rather than building pyramids in her honor. She did this during many other pharaohs' reigns. Hatshepsut's reign is considered one of the best in Egyptian history. She built monuments to the gods and to herself. She traveled to the Land of Punt to bring back incense and gold to her kingdom. After that, she traveled to the Land of Punt to bring back incense and gold to her kingdom. After that, she traveled to the Land of Punt to bring back incense and gold to her kingdom. After that, she traveled to the Land of Punt to bring back incense and gold to her kingdom. After that, she traveled to the Land of Punt to bring back incense and gold to her kingdom. After that, she traveled to the Land of Punt to bring back incense and gold to her kingdom. After that, she traveled to the Land of Punt to bring back incense and gold to her kingdom. After that, she traveled to the Land of Punt to bring back incense and gold to her kingdom. After that, she traveled to the Land of Punt to bring back incense and gold to her kingdom.

Thutmose III Takes the Throne
When Queen Hatshepsut died, Thutmose III took control. He destroyed most images of his stepmother. By removing all obvious references to Hatshepsut, Thutmose III was able to take credit for her reign into his own.

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Level 3 ■ ■ ■

Words to Know list, Reading Selection, and Reading Comprehension questions

Name _____

Queen Hatshepsut, an Extraordinary Pharaoh

A Woman Pharaoh Power
Hatshepsut did not acquire power easily. Even though she was a pharaoh's daughter, Thutmose I, her father, arranged for Hatshepsut to marry his son, Thutmose II, his half-brother. The two of them became co-regents after their father's death. After Thutmose II died, Thutmose III, his son, became pharaoh. Hatshepsut ruled regally for 20 years.

Hatshepsut always believed that she was the true pharaoh. She decided that her son, Thutmose III, was her son, but he was her son's son. That's why she claimed to be the true pharaoh. She believed that she should be the true pharaoh because her son was the true pharaoh.

Hatshepsut's Great Visual Pharaoh
Hatshepsut's reign was filled with her art and architecture. She decided to restore her mother's temple at Deir el-Bahri. She also restored her husband's temple at Deir el-Bahri. She even allowed her husband to build a larger temple to himself. Two famous monuments that she built are the Mortuary Temple of Queen Hatshepsut and the Obelisk of Queen Hatshepsut.

Hatshepsut's Glorious Rule
Hatshepsut's rule was unlike most others of that era. As Thutmose III's reign progressed, he was increasingly given attention to the gods. This did not happen during Hatshepsut's reign. She believed that her son, Thutmose III, deserved more respect and reverence than Hatshepsut. After her son's reign, the community was finally identified in 2007, largely due to the fact that he had never been given credit for his reign. This is the first time that he has ever been given credit for his reign.

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Assemble the Unit

Reproduce and distribute one copy for each student:

- Visual Literacy page: Queen Hatshepsut, 1507–1458 BC, page 41
- Level 1, 2, or 3 Reading Selection and Reading Comprehension page and the corresponding Words to Know list
- Graphic Organizer of your choosing, provided on pages 180–186
- Writing Form: A Woman Pharaoh, page 42

Introduce the Topic

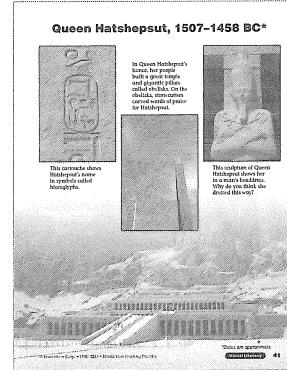
Read aloud and discuss the captions and photos on the Visual Literacy page titled “Queen Hatshepsut, 1507–1458 BC.” Explain that in ancient Egypt, most people believed that their pharaoh was as close to godlike as a human being could be.

Read and Respond

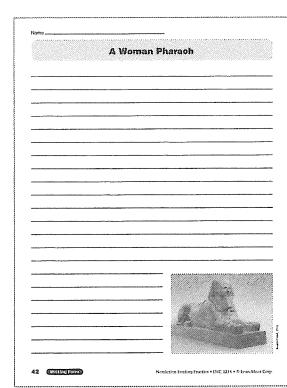
Form leveled groups and review the Words to Know lists with each group of students. Instruct each group to read their selection individually, in pairs, or as a group. Have students complete the Reading Comprehension page for their selection.

Write About the Topic

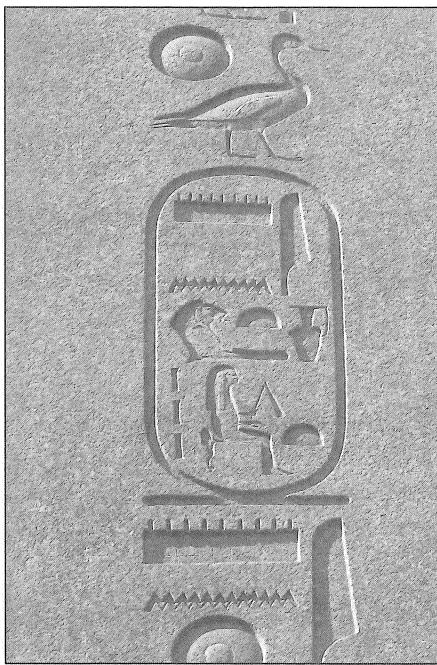
Read aloud the leveled writing prompt for each group. Tell students to use the Graphic Organizer to plan their writing. Direct students to use their Writing Form to respond to their prompt.



Visual Literacy

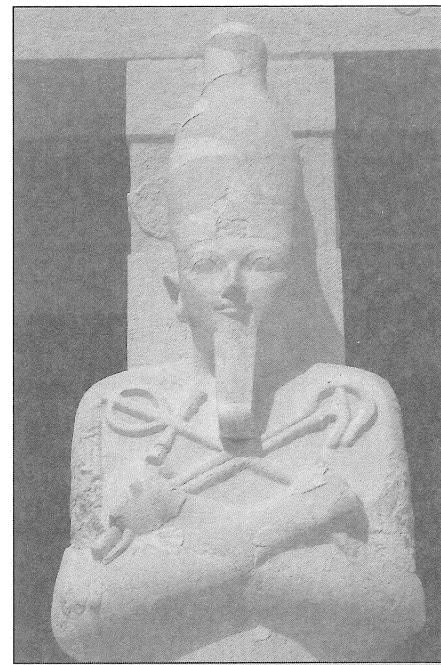
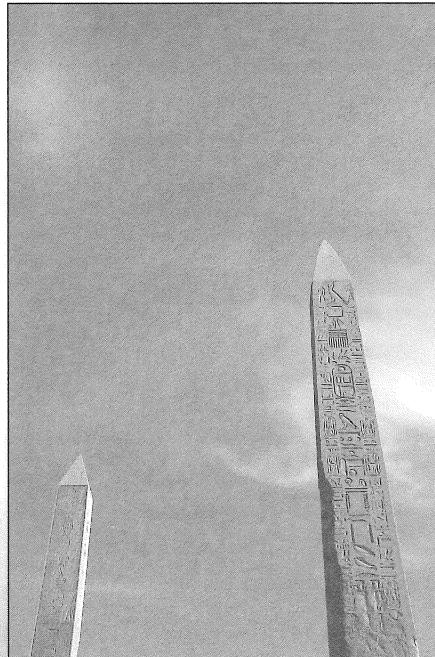


Queen Hatshepsut, 1507–1458 BC*

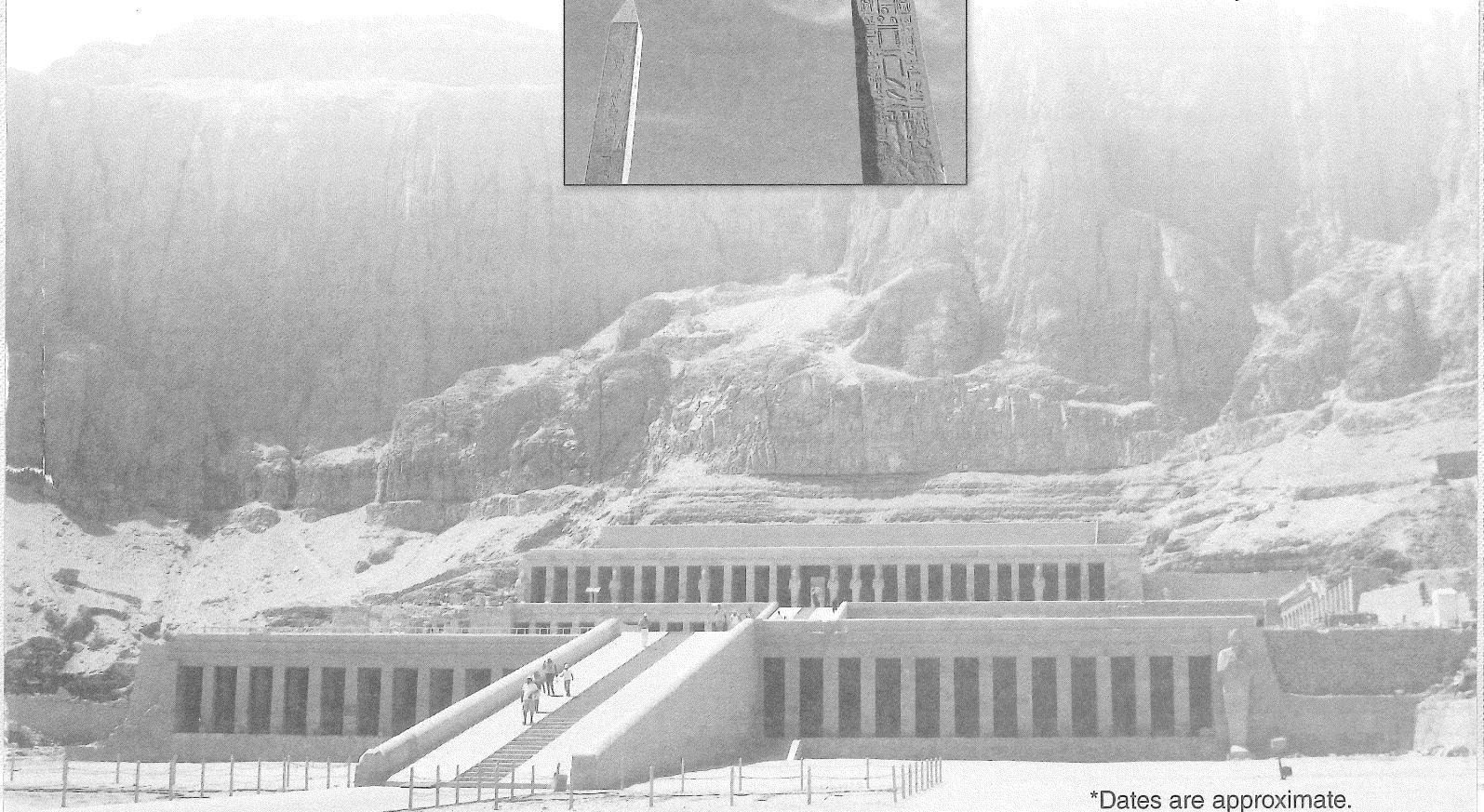


This cartouche shows Hatshepsut's name in symbols called hieroglyphs.

In Queen Hatshepsut's honor, her people built a great temple and gigantic pillars called obelisks. On the obelisks, stonecutters carved words of praise for Hatshepsut.



This sculpture of Queen Hatshepsut shows her in a man's headdress. Why do you think she dressed this way?



*Dates are approximate.

Name _____

A Woman Pharaoh



Rogers Fund, 1931

Words to Know

Queen Hatshepsut, Woman Pharaoh

Hatshepsut

pharaoh

reign

Thutmose I, II, III

obelisks

adorned

feats

expedition

ores

concentrated

credit

accomplished

Words to Know

Queen Hatshepsut's Peaceful Reign

Hatshepsut

pharaoh

tranquility

prosperity

obstacle

Thutmose I, II, III

regent

sponsored

exquisite

artisans

Egyptologist

incorporate

Words to Know

Queen Hatshepsut, an Extraordinary Pharaoh

Hatshepsut

extraordinary

pharaoh

quest

regent

divine

behalf

obelisks

ores

Egyptologists

speculated

Queen Hatshepsut ■

Queen Hatshepsut ■ ■

Queen Hatshepsut ■ ■ ■



Queen Hatshepsut, Woman Pharaoh

Imagine yourself ruling a country for 20 peaceful years. There are no wars during your reign, and your people love and obey you. Even though all former rulers—including your father—have been men, you are a woman!

Queen Hatshepsut was one of the greatest rulers in Egyptian history. She ruled about 3,500 years ago, during a time when women had few rights in most parts of the world.

Gaining Power

It was not easy for Hatshepsut to become Egypt's ruler, even though her father, Thutmose I, was the pharaoh. He told her to marry his oldest son, her half-brother Thutmose II. (Ancient Egyptian royals often married close family members.) After their father died, Thutmose II and Hatshepsut ruled together.

Seven years later, Thutmose II died, and his son, Thutmose III, was next in line for the throne. Hatshepsut was not this boy's mother. His mother was a different wife of Thutmose II's. Hatshepsut was both his aunt and his stepmother. Thutmose III was still a young child, so Hatshepsut declared herself pharaoh.

To show that she was in charge, Hatshepsut dressed like a man. She even wore a false beard! She ordered her people to build a great temple in her honor. Two large granite pillars, called obelisks, marked the entrance to the temple. Hand-carved praises to the queen adorned the pillars.

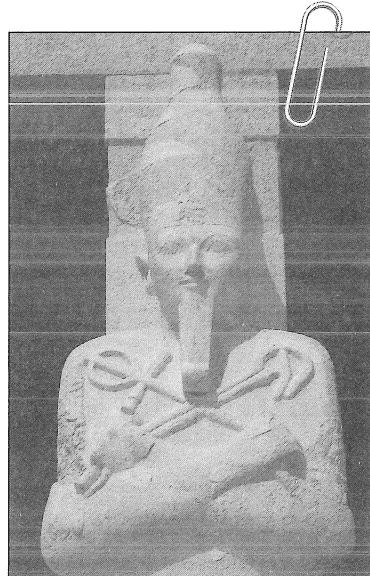
A Peaceful Reign

As a ruler, Hatshepsut was a great success. One of her major feats was a trade expedition that she sent to the Land of Punt. This was a kingdom thought to be on the northeast coast of Africa. The Egyptian traders returned home with many riches. These included spices, gold, perfumes, leopard skins, and ostrich feathers.

Battles had damaged some Egyptian temples, so Hatshepsut ordered her people to repair them. She sent miners to dig for metal ores in Egypt's deserts. Instead of trying to conquer other lands, Hatshepsut concentrated on improving her people's lives. Egypt enjoyed 20 years of peace under her reign.

Thutmose III Takes Over

Hatshepsut died in about 1458 BC. Her nephew and stepson, Thutmose III, took the throne. He ordered his people to destroy statues of Hatshepsut and writings about her rule. Some historians think he wanted to take credit for everything she accomplished.



Osirian statue of Queen Hatshepsut at her mortuary temple

Queen Hatshepsut, Woman Pharaoh

Fill in the circle by the correct answer. Then answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

1. Which phrase BEST shows that Hatshepsut's people accepted her as pharaoh?
 - (A) "love and obey you" (paragraph 1)
 - (B) "married close family members" (paragraph 3)
 - (C) "declared herself pharaoh" (paragraph 4)
 - (D) "everything she accomplished" (paragraph 8)

 2. Which of these is a synonym for the word "adorned" in paragraph 5?
 - (A) widened
 - (B) praised
 - (C) honored
 - (D) decorated

 3. How did dressing like a man help Hatshepsut to rule her people?
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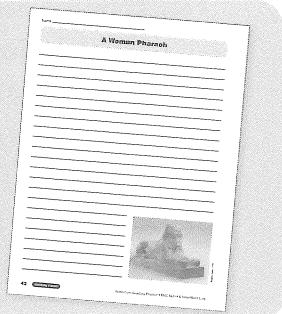
4. Why did Hatshepsut send people to the Land of Punt?
-
-

5. Was it right for Hatshepsut to take the throne when she did? Why or why not?
-
-

Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

Give three reasons why Hatshepsut was a good ruler for ancient Egypt. Provide important details to support your reasons.



Queen Hatshepsut's Peaceful Reign

Queen Hatshepsut proved that a woman was capable of leading an advanced civilization; she was Egypt's pharaoh about 3,500 years ago. During Hatshepsut's rule, Egypt enjoyed tranquility and prosperity.

Few Rights for Women

Women had few rights in most countries during that era. In Greece, for instance, women were required to take care of their homes and families; they did not share the public rights of men. Egypt's culture was more advanced, but Egyptian law did not permit a woman to inherit the pharaoh's throne.

Hatshepsut's Road to Power

This law could have been an obstacle for Hatshepsut, daughter of Pharaoh Thutmose I. She obtained power, however, by marrying her half-brother, Thutmose II. (In ancient Egyptian culture, this was a common practice.) When their father died, Thutmose II and Hatshepsut ruled together. But when Thutmose II died, Hatshepsut's power vanished because Thutmose III was next in line for the throne.

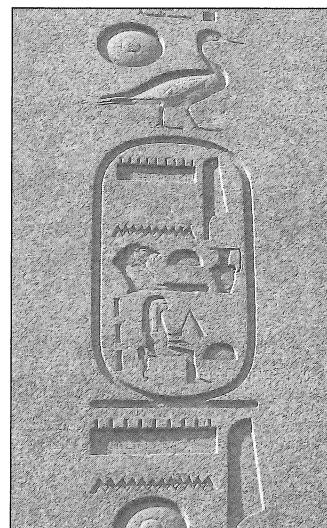
Thutmose III was Hatshepsut's nephew and stepson (her husband's son by another wife). Although he was only a child, Thutmose III was required to become pharaoh. For a few years, Hatshepsut ruled Egypt as the boy's regent. Finally, she declared that she, Hatshepsut, was the true pharaoh and renamed herself "King of Upper and Lower Egypt." She even dressed like a man to "look the part."

Hatshepsut's Successful Reign

The woman pharaoh proved to be a successful leader. She concentrated on improving life in Egypt rather than expanding its borders. Egyptians built more monuments during Hatshepsut's reign than during any other pharaoh's rule. Also, throughout her time in power, Egypt was at peace. Hatshepsut sponsored a grand trade expedition to the Land of Punt, a kingdom in northeast Africa that produced many rare and exquisite goods. Artisans depicted this journey on the walls of a great temple that Hatshepsut had built in her own honor.

Thutmose III's Revenge

When Hatshepsut died, Thutmose III took control. He destroyed most images and references to Hatshepsut. In 2011, Egyptologist Joyce Tyldesley wrote: "By removing all obvious references to [Hatshepsut, Thutmose III] could incorporate her reign into his own. He would then become Egypt's greatest pharaoh."



A cartouche with
Hatshepsut's name
in hieroglyphs

Queen Hatshepsut's Peaceful Reign

Fill in the circle by the correct answer. Then answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

1. How did Queen Hatshepsut finally become Egypt's pharaoh?
 - (A) She inherited her throne from Thutmose I, her father.
 - (B) She married her half-brother Thutmose II, the son of Thutmose I.
 - (C) She took the throne from Thutmose III by declaring herself pharaoh.
 - (D) She did not really become pharaoh—women could not inherit the throne.

 2. It was legal for Hatshepsut and her half-brother to marry because _____.
 - (A) they were not related by blood
 - (B) this was customary in their culture
 - (C) they shared only one parent, not two
 - (D) their father passed a law that made this legal

 3. Do you think Hatshepsut was right to become pharaoh? Why or why not?
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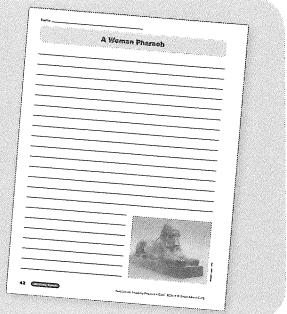
4. What does the phrase "look the part" mean in paragraph 4? Explain how you know.
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5. What does the word "regent" mean in paragraph 4? Explain why you think so.
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Write About the Topic

Use the Writing Form to write about what you read.

Explain why you think Hatshepsut became pharaoh instead of letting Thutmose III take the throne when he was old enough.



Queen Hatshepsut, an Extraordinary Pharaoh

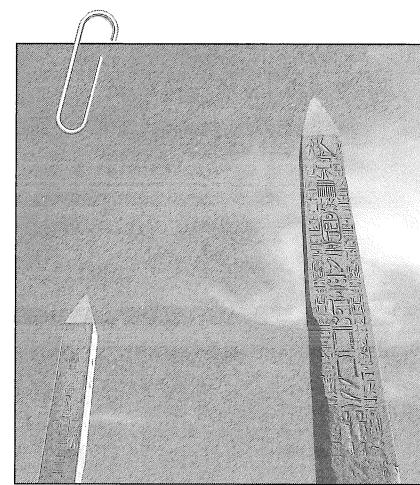
A Woman's Quest for Power

Hatshepsut did not acquire power easily, even though she was a pharaoh's daughter. Thutmose I, her father, arranged for Hatshepsut to marry his son Thutmose II, Hatshepsut's half-brother. The two of them ruled together after their father's death. After Thutmose II died, his son, Thutmose III, became pharaoh. He was Hatshepsut's stepson and nephew. Because the boy was too young to rule, Hatshepsut reigned as his regent.

Hatshepsut always felt, however, that she was the true pharaoh. She decided to prove she was worthy of the title by claiming to be divine. She told Egyptians that her father, Thutmose I, was the Egyptian god Amon in human form. She also claimed that, because she was her father's favorite, Thutmose I had always intended that she should become his heir.

Hatshepsut Declares Herself Pharaoh

Hatshepsut disliked having to rule on behalf of Thutmose III. In about 1479 BC, she declared herself to be the real pharaoh. In order to appear more pharaoh-like, Hatshepsut acted and dressed like a man. She wore a pharaoh's traditional royal clothing, including a fake beard. She also renamed herself "King of Upper and Lower Egypt." Hatshepsut ordered Egyptians to build a great temple in her honor. Two enormous pillars, called obelisks, stood at the temple's entrance. Stonecutters carved words of praise for Hatshepsut into the obelisks.



Obelisks for Queen Hatshepsut

Hatshepsut's Glorious Reign

Hatshepsut proved to be a gloriously successful leader. She ordered workers to restore temples that had been damaged in battles. Hatshepsut sent a trade expedition to the Land of Punt to bring back gold, ivory, leopard skins, and other precious items for Egypt. She sent miners into Egyptian deserts to obtain rich metal ores. Her greatest success, however, was the 20 years of peace that Egypt enjoyed.

Thutmose III Regains His Throne

Hatshepsut's rule was under constant threat of revolt. As Thutmose III grew older, his resentment against his aunt/stepmother grew stronger. When Hatshepsut died, Thutmose III declared that he—not she—was and always had been Egypt's rightful pharaoh. He destroyed images and references to Hatshepsut. After the queen's mummy was finally identified in 2007, Egyptologists speculated that someone had moved it from Hatshepsut's beautiful tomb to a less magnificent one, that of her old nurse.