

MAIN IDEAS

- 1 **Economics** Queen Hatshepsut ruled as pharaoh and expanded trade during the New Kingdom.
- 2 **Belief Systems** Akhenaton tried to change Egyptian religion by replacing the old gods with one god called Aton.
- 3 **Government** Ramses II ruled Egypt for decades and created a stable empire.

TAKING NOTES

Reading Skill:

Explaining Chronological Order and Sequence

Placing events in sequence means putting them in order based on the time they happened. As you read Lesson 4, note things that happened in the reigns of the pharaohs discussed. Create a time line like the one below to put events in order.



 Skillbuilder Handbook, page R15



▲ **King Tut** British archaeologist Howard Carter found the tomb of New Kingdom pharaoh Tutankhamen in 1922. The mummy was protected by this gold mask.

Words to Know

Understanding the following words will help you read this lesson:

reign the time when a ruler is in power (page 173)
*Usually a ruler's **reign** lasted as long as he or she lived.*

reserve to keep for a special use (page 173)
*Egyptians **reserved** a headdress for the pharaoh as a symbol of the ruler's power.*

status a position, rank, or standing given to someone or something (page 175)
*As the **status** of the god increased, more people worshiped it.*

The New Kingdom

TERMS & NAMES

Hatshepsut
obelisk
Ramses II

Build on What You Know You read a little about the dazzling reign of Ramses II in *Starting with a Story*. He was a powerful pharaoh of the New Kingdom.

A Woman Pharaoh

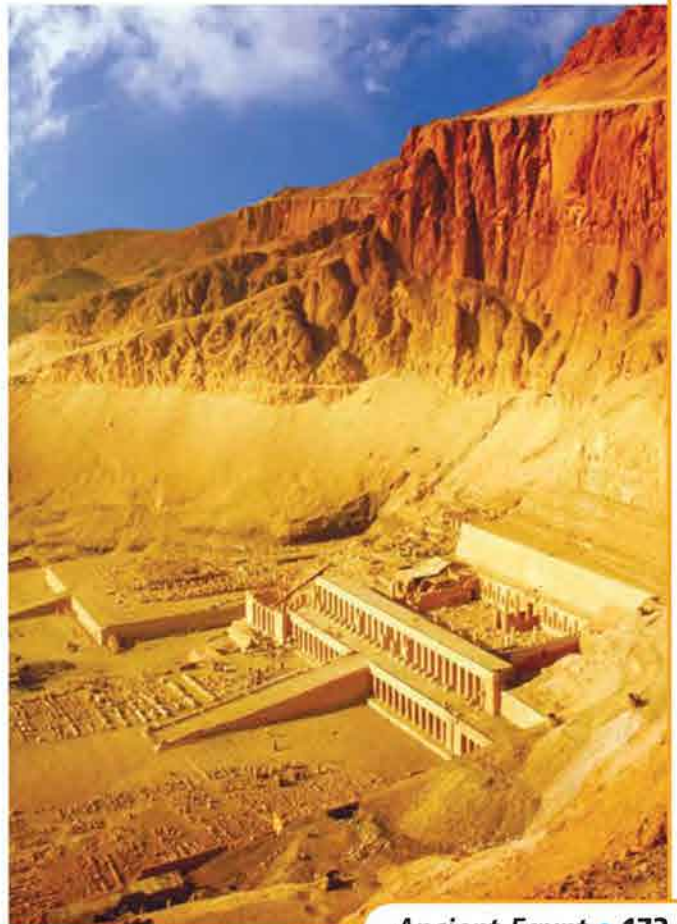
- 1 ESSENTIAL QUESTION** What was the significance of Queen Hatshepsut's rule?

The New Kingdom included some of Egypt's most powerful rulers. These pharaohs set up a new capital city of Thebes, 450 miles south of the old capital at Memphis. They strengthened Egypt by expanding the empire.

Taking Power Queen **Hatshepsut** (hat•SHEHP•SOOT) was the first woman to rule as pharaoh. She was the wife of a pharaoh who died soon after he took power. Hatshepsut then ruled with her stepson, Thutmose III (thoot•MOH•suh). In 1472 B.C., she declared herself the only ruler. She wore a false beard reserved for pharaohs alone.

Trade Grows Unlike other New Kingdom pharaohs, Hatshepsut did not only expand Egypt by waging war. She also wanted to make Egypt richer through trade. Her biggest trading expedition crossed the eastern desert to the Red Sea. Large ships sailed south to an African land called Punt (poont). Traders brought back rare herbs, spices, scented woods, live monkeys, and potted trees for making incense.

Hatshepsut's Temple
Queen Hatshepsut had this temple constructed to honor herself. It was cut into a mountain. ▼



Hatshepsut's Monuments Like other pharaohs, Hatshepsut was eager to proclaim her glory. One type of monument she erected was the obelisk (AHB•uh•lihsk). An **obelisk** is a four-sided shaft with a pyramid-shaped top. (See page 155.) Hatshepsut had tall obelisks carved from blocks of red granite. On them, artisans used hieroglyphs to record her great deeds.

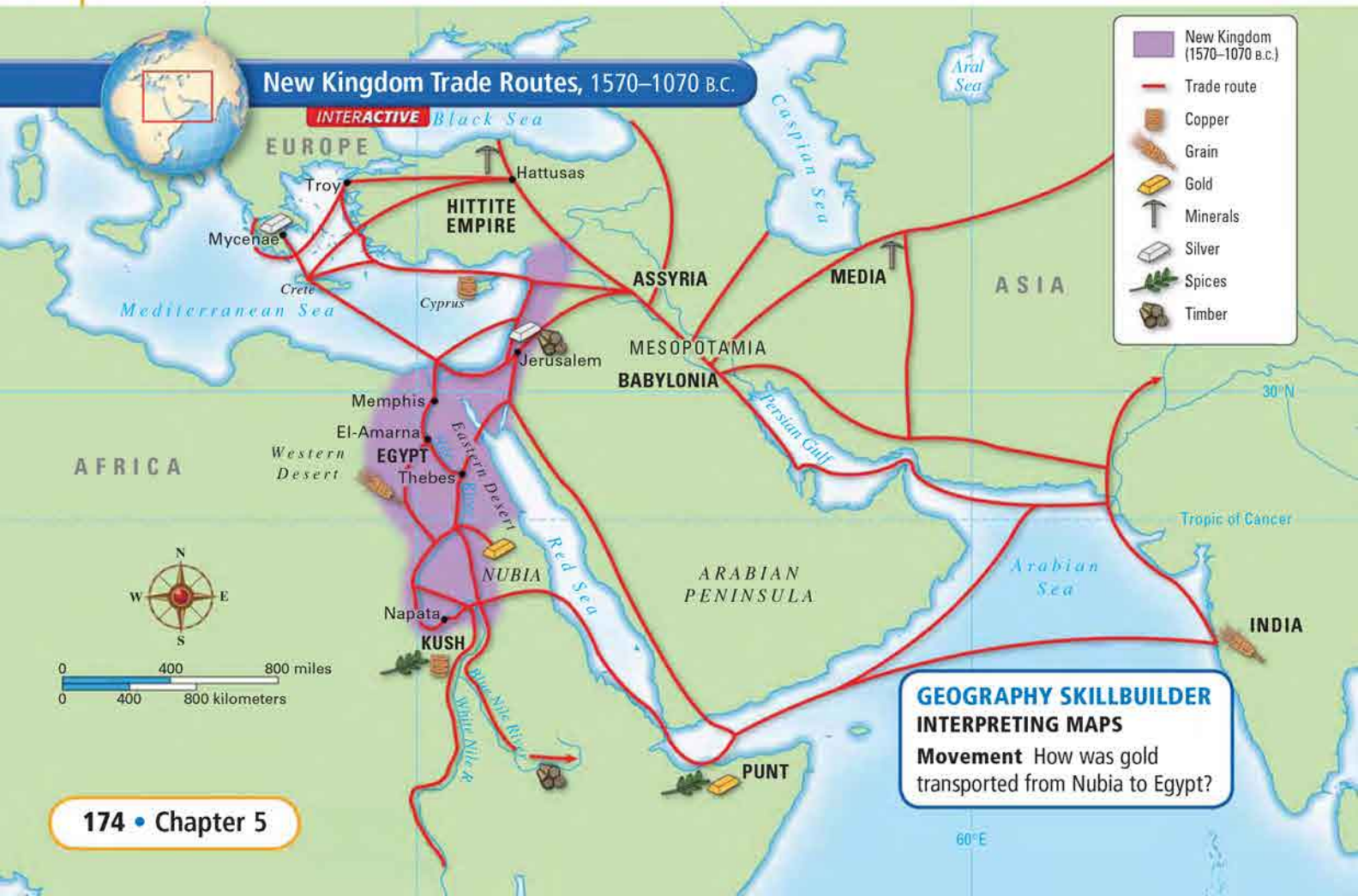
Mysterious End After ruling 15 years, Hatshepsut disappeared. She may have died peacefully, or Thutmose III may have killed her. After her death, Thutmose became pharaoh and tried to destroy all records of Hatshepsut's reign. We know about her because archaeologists restored her damaged temple and tomb.

REVIEW How did Hatshepsut try to make Egypt richer?

A Reforming Pharaoh

2 ESSENTIAL QUESTION How did Akhenaton try to change Egyptian religion?

As you read earlier, the Egyptians believed that angry gods caused suffering. In spite of this, one pharaoh dared to defy the gods.



A New Belief When Akhenaton (AH•kuh•NAHT•n) became pharaoh in 1353 B.C., he lifted a sun god called Aton to the highest status. He then closed the temples of other gods. In this way, he promoted the worship of one god for the first time in Egyptian history.

Priests who served the other gods suddenly lost power. They became furious. They also feared that the pharaoh's actions had angered the old gods. To avoid conflict with those priests, Akhenaton moved about 200 miles away from them to a new capital city called Akhetaton (AH•kuh•TAHT•n).

Realistic Art Akhenaton's new ways of thinking affected art. As Lesson 3 explained, Egyptian artwork usually tried to show perfect beauty. Under Akhenaton, that changed. For the first time, a pharaoh was shown realistically. For example, carvings of Akhenaton show his large stomach.

Reform Ends Akhenaton's new religion did not last long. Three years after his death, a young relative named Tutankhamen (TOOT•ahng•KAH•muhn) became pharaoh in 1333 B.C. This boy relied on advisers to help him rule Egypt. They convinced Tutankhamen to reject the new religion and worship the old gods.



▲ Nefertiti Historians consider this bust to be a realistic image of Akhenaton's wife, Nefertiti (NEHF•uhr•TEE•tee).

REVIEW What reforms did Akhenaton make?

A Powerful Pharaoh

3 ESSENTIAL QUESTION How did Ramses II expand Egypt?

In 1279 B.C., 44 years after Tutankhamen died, **Ramses II** (RAM•SEEZ) took the throne. His 66-year reign was among the longest in history. He expanded the Egyptian empire.

Empire Builder Unlike Hatshepsut, Ramses II—also called Ramses the Great—wanted to make Egypt powerful through war. Under Ramses' rule, Egypt extended its territory south into the African kingdom of Nubia. The empire also stretched to the eastern rim of the Mediterranean Sea. There it bordered the empire of a people called the Hittites.



▲ Abu Simbel Four giant statues of Ramses guarded his temple at Abu Simbel, which was near the Nile. Each statue was as tall as a six-story building.

Military Leader The Egyptians and Hittites had long been enemies. Soon after he became pharaoh, Ramses led an army into battle against the Hittites. Nobody really won the battle, but Ramses claimed victory. His real success came after the battle. The treaty he negotiated with the Hittites was the first known peace treaty in world history.

Ramses' Reign Ramses was bold in honoring himself. He built a city called the House of Ramses. Four 66-foot statues of himself guarded his temple. The statues' ears were three feet long! Unlike Akhenaton, Ramses did not want his statues to show how he really looked. He wanted to appear godlike.

Ramses II reigned until 1213 B.C., when he was more than 90 years old. Having one ruler for 66 years made the Egyptian government *stable*. His reign was also a time of peace. After the treaty with the Hittites, no enemy threatened Egypt while Ramses ruled.

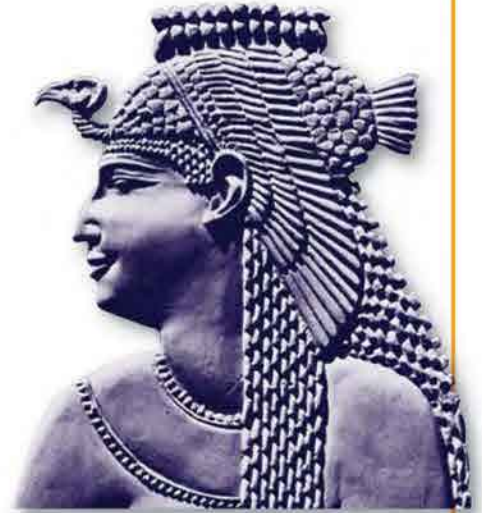
Life was calm and happy in other ways too. The Nile flooding was even more reliable than usual during Ramses' reign. Egyptian crops were more plentiful than ever.

Egypt's Decline Egypt was never quite the same after Ramses died. Gradually, the central government weakened. After about 1070 B.C., a series of foreign powers ruled Egypt.

Vocabulary Strategy

Stable is a **multiple-meaning** word. Here it means "not likely to change."

One of those rulers was Alexander the Great, the king of Macedonia who conquered Egypt. (You will read about Alexander in Chapter 12.) After his death, Macedonians continued to rule Egypt. The last Macedonian ruler was the famous queen Cleopatra. Eventually the powerful Roman Empire would conquer Egypt.



REVIEW What were Ramses II's accomplishments?

Lesson Summary

- Hatshepsut was the first woman to rule as pharaoh. She expanded Egypt's trade with other lands.
- Akhenaton tried to change Egypt's religion to a belief in one god, but his religion did not last after his death.
- Ramses II built an extensive empire and ruled for 66 years. His reign was a time of peace and prosperity.

▲ Cleopatra After Rome conquered Egypt, Cleopatra killed herself. She feared she would be taken to Rome as a prisoner.

Why It Matters Now . . .

The ancient Egyptians rejected Akhenaton's idea of one supreme god, but that idea later became widespread. Today many people believe in religions based on a single god.

4 Lesson Review

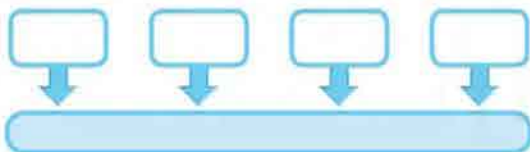
Terms & Names

1. Explain the importance of
Hatshepsut obelisk Ramses II

Using Your Notes

Explaining Sequence Use your completed time line to answer the following question:

2. Which pharaoh reigned the longest?



Homework Helper
ClassZone.com

Main Ideas

3. What was unusual about the reign of Hatshepsut?
4. How did Akhenaton try to change the way the Egyptians worshiped?
5. Why was the government of Egypt stable under Ramses II?

Critical Thinking

6. **Forming and Supporting Opinions** Why do you think Thutmose tried to erase all records of Hatshepsut's reign?
7. **Comparing and Contrasting** In what ways were the reigns of Akhenaton and Ramses II different?

Activity

Internet Activity Use the Internet to research one of the pharaohs in this lesson. Then make a sketch for the pharaoh's Web page.

INTERNET KEYWORD: *pharaoh's name*

Hatshepsut's EXPEDITION to PUNT

Background: In about 1472 B.C., a queen named Hatshepsut (hat•SHEHP•soot) took the title of pharaoh of Egypt. She wanted to make her country powerful and rich. Hatshepsut decided that trade would bring wealth to Egypt.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Narrator

Hatshepsut: woman pharaoh of Egypt

Senmut: (SEHN•muht) Hatshepsut's most trusted adviser

Thutmose III: (thoot•MOH•suh) Hatshepsut's nephew and co-ruler

Nehesy: (neh•HEH•see) commander of the expedition to Punt

Sailor

Chief: ruler of Punt

Chief's Wife

Court Official

First Treasure Bearer

Second Treasure Bearer

Third Treasure Bearer

Fourth Treasure Bearer



▲ Sailors rowing Although Hatshepsut's ships had sails, the sailors had to row if the wind died.

Narrator: When King Thutmose II died, his son Thutmose III became pharaoh. Because the boy was so young, his stepmother, Queen Hatshepsut, ruled in his place. Within a few years, the queen proclaimed herself to be pharaoh. Hatshepsut also had big plans for Egypt. She discussed her plans with Senmut.

Hatshepsut: I want to make Egypt great again. I want to repair the old temples and build new ones.

Senmut: Great Pharaoh, such a plan will please the gods. But where will Egypt gain the fine building materials to carry out such projects?

Hatshepsut: The god Amon-Re (AH•muhn•RAY) has told me to trade with the land of Punt, which is rich in valuable goods. We will send a trading expedition there.

Thutmose III: (*angry whisper*) This is terrible news. If Hatshepsut succeeds in her plan, she will earn great glory. I will never get rid of her and be able to rule by myself.

Narrator: After hearing of Hatshepsut's plan for the expedition to Punt, Senmut sent for Nehesy. He was a skilled sea captain.

Nehesy: You sent for me, your highness?

Hatshepsut: Our ancient writings tell of a rich land called Punt. To reach it, you must sail the length of the Red Sea and then down the coast of the lands to the south. Do you think you can find this place?

Nehesy: Oh, yes. I'm sure I can find this land.

Hatshepsut: Good. I want you to take a fleet and sail to Punt. Take my trusted adviser Senmut with you. He will trade with the people of Punt and bring back materials to make our temples great again.

Narrator: Nehesy did as the pharaoh commanded. He gathered together five great ships. Each was about 80 feet long and had a single giant sail.

Senmut: Are you sure you can make this voyage, Nehesy? Our people are used to sailing on the Nile, not on the wide seas.



▲ Hatshepsut The royalty of Egypt wore colorful jewelry, as shown on this figure of Hatshepsut.

(continued)



Nehesy: When the wind is behind the sail, it will push us forward. When the wind dies or blows the wrong way, my 30 oarsmen will row the ship.

Senmut: That sounds like a good plan, but are you sure we will be safe?

Nehesy: We are perfectly safe. I have given orders that we must always stay within sight of the coast, so we cannot get lost.

Senmut: All right, Nehesy. I believe the voyage is in good hands under your leadership.

Narrator: After many months, the fleet came to a land with huge trees. The Egyptians could see a village with round huts that had cone-shaped thatch roofs.

Sailor: Look over there! I think that's the land of Punt! We made it!

Narrator: The ruler of the country and his wife came to meet the ships and learned they were from Egypt.

Chief: How did you come here? We thought this land was unknown to Egypt.

Chief's Wife: Did you come down the roads of the heavens? You must have followed the sun's path.

Senmut: We sailed down the Red Sea and then along the coast of this land. O Great Chief, I bring you greetings from Pharaoh Hatshepsut. I have brought many gifts to honor you. I also have trade goods to exchange for the goods of your country.

Chief: Come to my house. My servants will prepare a meal for us, and you and I can bargain.

Narrator: Senmut showed the Chief of Punt the trade items he had brought.

Senmut: My people are good metal workers. I have brought you bronze daggers and axes, and also beautiful necklaces. We also brought wheat bread, dried fruits, and honeycakes.

Narrator: The chief and Senmut agreed to a trade. Then the Egyptians loaded their ships and returned home. When they reached the coast of Egypt, they traveled over land to the capital at Thebes.



Trade goods The Egyptians took bronze knives and jewelry to Punt. They traded them for wood, ivory, fragrant-smelling incense, leopard skins, and live monkeys.

Court Official: O Great Hatshepsut, your expedition to Punt has returned. Senmut has arrived with a caravan of goods from the ships.

Hatshepsut: Show him in.

Senmut: Your highness, the chief of Punt greeted us with friendliness, and our trade mission was successful. We have gained many great treasures for Egypt. I will have them brought before you.

First Treasure Bearer: Great Pharaoh, I bring you chests of gold.

Hatshepsut: Good. I will use this to adorn my obelisks and other monuments.

Second Treasure Bearer: Highness, I bring logs of dark ebony wood and great tusks of ivory. Our artisans can use these materials to make beautiful things.

Third Treasure Bearer: Mighty Pharaoh, I bring baboons and monkeys for your amusement. And leopards for their exotic spotted skins.

Fourth Treasure Bearer: Your highness, I bring great quantities of incense.

Hatshepsut: This will please the priests, who burn incense in the temples.

Senmut: Great Pharaoh, we have saved the best treasure for last. The Chief of Punt sold us 31 myrrh trees, which his people carefully planted in tubs for the journey. I will plant the trees in the

courtyard of your great temple. With the sap of these trees, our priests can make their own incense.

Hatshepsut: Senmut, you have done well. And Nehesy, I am pleased with you too.

Nehesy: Thank you, your highness.

Thutmose III: (*angry whisper*) I was certain this trade mission would fail. But it has succeeded more than Hatshepsut dared to hope. She is right that the priests will be happy. Now they will love Hatshepsut and support her rule. I must wait for a better time to seize the throne.

Narrator: Years later, Thutmose III did become the sole pharaoh of Egypt. No one knows what happened to Hatshepsut. Maybe Thutmose killed her or maybe she died of old age. We do know that Thutmose tried to erase her name from history. He failed, and the record of Hatshepsut's deeds still amazes the world.

Activities

- 1. TALK ABOUT IT** What qualities of a good ruler did Hatshepsut have?
- 2. WRITE ABOUT IT** Write a new scene in which Senmut and the chief bargain over the exchange of goods. Show how each person tried to get the most he could from the exchange.



Chapter 5 Review

VISUAL SUMMARY

Ancient Egypt



Geography

- Nile provided silt and water, transportation.
- Desert acted as a natural barrier.



Economy

- Traded with parts of Africa, Arabia, and Mediterranean countries
- A prosperous land with many specialized jobs



Belief Systems

- Many gods; pharaoh was one
- Believed in a happy afterlife



Science & Technology

- Developed calendar, astronomy, medicine
- Developed written language—hieroglyphs



Government

- Upper and Lower Egypt united as one country
- Pharaohs and dynasties kept control; priests served as officials

TERMS & NAMES

Explain why the words in each set below are linked with each other.

1. **delta** and **silt**
2. **scribe** and **hieroglyph**
3. **dynasty** and **pharaoh**
4. **Hatshepsut** and **Ramses II**

MAIN IDEAS

Gift of the Nile (pages 146–153)

5. Why was the Nile so valuable for trade and transportation?
6. How did Egyptian farmers use the Nile to expand their farmland?

Life in Ancient Egypt (pages 154–163)

7. What are the characteristics of the hieroglyphic system?
8. Why did the Egyptians embalm bodies?

The Pyramid Builders (pages 164–171)

9. Why did the Egyptians have such great respect for the pharaohs?
10. What items were found inside pyramids?

The New Kingdom (pages 172–181)

11. What were the important accomplishments of Queen Hatshepsut?
12. Why was the reign of Ramses II so successful?

CRITICAL THINKING Big Ideas: Geography

13. **DRAWING CONCLUSIONS** How did the geography of Egypt help civilization develop there?
14. **UNDERSTANDING CAUSE AND EFFECT** How did the geography of ancient Egypt affect the building of pyramids and other structures?
15. **EXPLAINING HISTORICAL PATTERNS** Why do you think successful agriculture encourages the development of civilizations?

ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. **WRITING ACTIVITY** Write a descriptive paragraph about an artifact in the chapter. Identify the object and the page on which it is found.
2. **INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY—SCIENCE** Research to learn about the Egyptian calendar. Make a poster explaining the calendar.
3. **STARTING WITH A STORY**



Review the narrative you wrote about the new pharaoh. Draw a picture that illustrates the scene.

Technology Activity

4. CREATING A MULTIMEDIA PRESENTATION

Use the Internet or the library to research and compare Egyptian pyramids with those of Meso-America. Work with a partner to make a multimedia presentation.

- Include maps that show where pyramids are located in Egypt and Meso-America.
- Show slides of pyramids from Egypt and Meso-America.
- Supply text for each slide.
- Provide documentation of your sources.



Reading Charts Use the chart below to answer the questions.

Pyramids Around the World

PYRAMID	LOCATION & APPROX. DATE	HEIGHT (meters)	NOTES
Djoser step pyramid	Saqqara, Egypt 2630 B.C.	60	First step pyramid
Bent pyramid	Dahshur, Egypt 2600 B.C.	105	First attempt at a true pyramid
Khufu's Great Pyramid	Giza, Egypt 2550 B.C.	147	True pyramid
Pyramid of the Sun	Teotihuacán, Mexico 100 B.C.	65	Step pyramid
Temple of the Giant Jaguar	Tikal, Guatemala A.D. 700	45	Step pyramid

Sources: Encyclopedia Britannica; World Book

1. Which of the following pyramids is not in Egypt?

- A. Djoser step pyramid
- B. Bent pyramid
- C. Khufu's Great Pyramid
- D. Temple of the Giant Jaguar

2. Which of the following is tallest?

- A. Djoser step pyramid
- B. Bent pyramid
- C. Pyramid of the Sun
- D. Temple of the Giant Jaguar



Additional Test Practice, pp. S1–S33