

Chapter 3: Early Africa and Egypt: 3-5b Key Terms
Book Title: World Civilizations
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Chapter Review

3-5b Key Terms

Afro-Asiatic speakers (People who speak a language that is a member of the Afro-Asiatic language family.)

Akhnaton ((ahk-NAH-tun) Name of a 14th-century B.C.E. Egyptian ruler who attempted to introduce monotheistic religious practice.)

Amun-Ra ((AH-mun-RAH) Originally the Egyptian god of air and life; later he came to represent the sun and creation.)

Bantu speakers (People who speak one of the member languages of the Bantu language family (see Bantu).)

Hathor (An ancient Egyptian fertility goddess who protected women during pregnancy and childbirth.)

hieroglyphics ((high-roh-GLIH-fiks) Egyptian pictographs, beginning as far back as 3000 B.C.E., that could convey either an idea or a phonetic sound.)

historical linguists (Scholars who reconstruct the relative chronology, as well as the changes in grammar, sounds, and methods of expressing ideas, in languages and families of languages.)

Horus ((HOH-ruhs) The falcon-headed god whose earthly, visible form was the reigning pharaoh in ancient Egypt.)

Hyksos ((HICK-sohs) A people who invaded the Nile Delta in Egypt and ruled it during the Second Intermediate Period (c. 1650–1570 B.C.E.).)

ka ((kah) The immortal soul in the religion of ancient Egypt.)

Kerma (One of the earliest capitals of ancient Nubia, or Kush; located in northern Sudan.)

Khoisan ((koy-SAHN) One of the four language families of Africa. At one time Khoisan speakers were found throughout much of subequatorial Africa, but they now are confined to the deserts of southwestern Africa.)

Kush ((kuhsh) Kingdom in northeast Africa that had close relations with Egypt for several centuries in the pre-Christian epoch.)

Maat ((MAHT) Egyptian goddess of universal order and balance.)

Meroe ((MEHR-oh-way) Last capital of the ancient African kingdom of Kush; was the location of extensive iron smelting c. 500 B.C.E.)

Middle Kingdom (The period in Egyptian history from 2100 to 1650 B.C.E.; followed the First Intermediate Period.)

monotheism (A religion having only one god.)

New Kingdom (The period from c. 1550 to 770 B.C.E. in Egyptian history; followed the Second Intermediate Period. The period from 1550 to c. 1200 B.C.E. was the Empire.)

Niger-Congo speakers (People who speak one of the member languages of the Niger-Congo language family.)

Nilo-Saharan speakers (People who speak one of the languages that are members of the Nilo-Saharan language family.)

nomes ((NOH-mays) Administrative districts in ancient Egypt.)

Nubia (Region of Africa south of Egypt, located roughly in today's Sudan. It was where the ancient African kingdoms of Kush and Meroe were found.)

Old Kingdom (The period of Egyptian history from 3100 to 2200 B.C.E.)

pharaoh ((FAYR-oh) The title of the god-king of ancient Egypt.)

Punt (To ancient Egyptians, the lands that probably included southwest Arabia and the Horn of Africa.)

Tutankhamen ((too-TAHNK-ah-men) A boy pharaoh who ruled Egypt, 1347–1339 B.C.E.)

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