

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 _____ ascends 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 Libyans
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 Valley of the Kings _____.
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 Ramesses II. 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 _____.