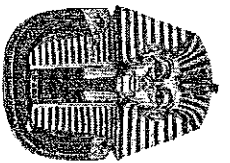


THE MANY PHARAOHS OF EGYPT



DIRECTIONS:

- 1.) USING YOUR PHARAOH INFORMATION RESOURCE, COMPLETE THE TIMELINE ON THE OTHER PAGE
- 2.) BE CAREFUL AS YOU TRY TO FIND WHICH PHARAOH GOES IN EACH EACH BOX! YOU HAVE TO CLOSELY FOLLOW THE REIGN OF EACH PHARAOH AND DETERMINE WHERE THAT WOULD FIT ON THE TIMELINE. WHENEVER YOU SEE AN ELLIPSES ON A TIMELINE (...) IT MEANS THERE ARE MANY YEARS THAT ARE BEING SKIPPED. IT IS VERY COMMON FOR TIMELINES, CHARTS, OR GRAPHS TO HAVE THIS.
- 3.) IN EACH PHARAOH'S BOX, YOU NEED TO INCLUDE AT LEAST TWO ESSENTIAL DETAILS THAT HIGHLIGHT THE PHARAOH'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

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TUTANKHAMUN (REIGNED 1334-1325 BCE)

Known as "King Tut," he was the youngest pharaoh in the history of Egypt. Tut became pharaoh at the very young age of only nine years old. In fact, his young age is the only thing that makes him memorable since he accomplished very little during his lifetime. King Tut died at the age of 18 and his death is shrouded with mystery; some say he was murdered while others believe he had a crippling bone disease. His tomb was discovered in 1922 CE by English archeologist Howard Carter and the world became instantly amazed by the fabulous treasures held within.

extended Egypt's reach into Nubia (modern-day Sudan). As he aged, Amenhotep founded a village for the workers who labored in the royal cemeteries called Dayr al-Madinah. When he died, the village turned forever worshipped him. Upon his death, he shocked the people of Egypt when he had his tomb constructed away from the temple.

AMENHOTEP I (REIGNED 1525-1504 BCE)

Amenhotep I was the second pharaoh of the 18th dynasty of Egypt and he inherited the throne upon the death of his father and two older brothers. Little is known about Amenhotep's reign, but we do know that he continued to maintain tight control over Egypt's territory. He even

extended Egypt's reach into Nubia (modern-day Sudan). As he aged, Amenhotep founded a village for the workers who labored in the royal cemeteries called Dayr al-Madinah. When he died, the village turned forever worshipped him. Upon his death, he shocked the people of Egypt when he had his tomb constructed away from the temple.

RAMSES II (REIGNED 1279-1212 BCE)

He was the third Egyptian pharaoh of the 19th dynasty and is often regarded as the greatest and most powerful pharaoh of the Egyptian empire. He built many temples and defeated the Hittites at the battle of Kadesh in 1274

BCE to secure Egyptian land. Ramses was married to a beautiful woman named Nefertari, and carvings of this beautiful queen can be seen on Ramses' temple at Abu Simbel. He lived a long life, and died at an age of 92. His successors often referred him as "Ramses the Great" due to the great wealth he brought the empire.

KHAFRA (REIGNED 2559-2532 BCE)

Khafra was the pharaoh of Egypt in the fourth dynasty. Like many of Egypt's early pharaohs, he is remembered for his great construction achievements:

- Khafra was famous for building the Second Pyramid at Giza and the Great Sphinx
- Many believe the Sphinx was built with Khafra's features in mind.

HATSHEPSUT (REIGNED 1479-1458 BCE)

She was an Egyptian queen and took charge upon the death of her husband, Thutmose II, because their son, Thutmose III, was too young to rule. In her joint rule with her son, she named herself pharaoh and went on to be one of Egypt's most successful. She reigned longer than any other women of the Egyptian dynasty and the walls of her temple show how she led trading expeditions throughout the world. She is often remembered for her unusual clothing - she dressed like a male so others would take a female pharaoh more seriously.

KHUFU (REIGNED 2589-2566 BCE)

Khufu was the second pharaoh of the fourth dynasty, and like his successor Khafra, is best remembered for building the Great Stop Pyramid, as known as the Great Pyramid of Giza. This has drawn such amazement that it has been labeled as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Kufu's ability to build this structure stands as his proof to command and lead people.

AKHENATEN (REIGNED 1371-1332 BCE)

He was the pharaoh of the 18th dynasty, and was famous for ushering in a religious revolution to Egypt. When Akhenaten became pharaoh, Egyptians believed in many gods, but when Akhenaten came into power he introduced the worship of just one god, the Sun God Aten. He built many massive buildings and temples in honor of the Sun God Aten and was responsible for moving the capital from Thebes to Akhetaten. Unfortunately for the pharaoh, his push toward monotheism failed as the people returned their gods upon his death. The empire began to disintegrate during his reign.

MENES (REIGNED CIRCA 3000 BCE)

The length of Menes's rule in Egypt is highly debated because so little is known of him. Most agree, though, that the year 3000 BCE marks at least some point of his rule. Historians treat Menes rule as the dawn of Egyptian civilization and they even refer to him as the first pharaoh, since it is believed he and Pharaoh Narmer are the same person. He is remembered as the conqueror who first united the Upper and Lower Kingdom's of Egypt and established the famous capital of Memphis, the seat of Egypt's unparalleled cultural achievements during the time of the Pharaohs.

THUTMOSE III (REIGNED 1473-1425 BCE)

Thutmose III became the sixth pharaoh of the 18th dynasty when his father died. Due to his young age, he ruled Egypt along with his step mother, Hatshepsut, for the first twenty-two years of his reign, when she died. Thutmose III gained complete control as pharaoh. He is best remembered as the warrior pharaoh because of his bravery in battle and his unwillingness to stop expanding Egypt. The Egypt empire was the largest it ever was under Thutmose's reign!

Name _____

Period _____

PHARAOH: _____

PHARAOH: _____

PHARAOH: _____

PHARAOH: _____

PHARAOH: _____

PHARAOH: _____

PHARAOH: _____

PHARAOH: _____

PHARAOH: _____

