**Worksheet Lesson 2: 1.4 & 1.5 Egypt – a change in society**

Anwser the following questions by looking at the clip about Egypt.

**Question 1: Irrigation**

1. What were direct consequences of the irrigation the Egyptians used?

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| *The direct consequences of irrigation are that water would travel further inland and this cause more land to be fertile. This caused and increase in harvest.* |

1. Use your book, page 18, and the clip: What were the indirect consequences of the irrigation the Egyptians used? (name 2)

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| *Clip: An administration arises to govern the water and make sure it is distributed fairly. / A pharao is appointed.* |
| *Book: Thanks to the surpluses people could have different occupations, such as craftsmen and civil servents. / cities arise* |

**Question 2: Agriculture**

Name 3 crops the Egyptians planted:

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| *grain, melons, legume, onions (peulvruchten)* |

**Question 3: Pharao’s**

1. How did the Pharao come to power according to the clip?

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| *He was the head of the water administration, because the Gods made the water flood, the Pharao had to be a God / was worshipped like a god.* |

1. Use your book (page 20): How did the Pharao came to power?

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| *To manage the water, local administrations were appointed. In the beginning it was the job of the village chiefs, later you had Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt ruled by kings, one managed to gain control of both.* |

1. Use your historical thinking: Can you combine the two reasons and make your own?

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| *Own anwser, somehwere in the lines of : The head of the water administration was considered a God, because the gods made the water flood. After a while instead of being a village chief he became a chief of a region and at one point upper and lower Egypt. Then he took over both Egypts and made one.* |
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1. Use your book (page 20): How did the Pharao govern the land?

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| *He used civil servants like taks collecters, judges, soldiers, writers and administrators* |
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**Question 4: Religion**

1. Can you name 2 Egyptian gods?

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| *Re (god of life/light), Horus (god of the sky), Osiris (god of the afterlife)* |

1. What was the believe of Egyptians about life and death?

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| *They believed life on earth was temporary, in life they prepared themselve sfort heir lives after death.* |
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1. In what building did the Egyptians pray?

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| *Temples* |

1. Can you name such a building where people now pray? (name 2)

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| *Churches / Mosques* |

**Question 5: Taxes**

1. Use the clip: Who collected the taxes in ancient Egypt?

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| Civil servents / tax collectors |

1. Use the book, page 20: How did Egyptians pay taxes?

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| *Egyptians payed taxes by giving a portion of the harvest* |
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**Question 6: Writing**

1. Use the clip: What is the Egyptian writing called?

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| *Hyroglifics* |

1. Use the clip and the book, page 18: Why did Egyptians (and Mesopotamians) need writing?

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| *They needed writing so they could record details of supplies and ownership of land and cattle* |
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**Question 7: Trade and Cities**

Explain in your own words how trade and cities arose in ancient Egypt.

Use the terms: irrigation, surpluses, occupations and craftsmen

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| *Own anwser, somehwere in the lines of: Thanks to irrigation surpluses of food became available. Thanks to these surpluses not everyone had to be a farmer and other occupations, like craftsmen and civil servants, arose. These craftsmen together with civil servants lived in cities. Craftsmen and Farmers traded their goods on markets in cities. Thats how trade and cities arose in Egypt.* |
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