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## Old kingdom egypt important pharaohs

Pharaohs The word Pharaoh comes from the Bible. It was first used by Joseph and Moses in the Second Book of Kings (ch.17). Although this word is used indiscriminately, it is an anachronism when referring to Egyptian kings before the eighteenth dynasty. Pharaohs began to rule egypt .C 3,000 B-years, when Upper and Lower Egypt merged. During the Old Kingdom (2575-2134 B.C.), they believed that they were living gods who ruled with absolute power. They built pyramids as a testimony to their greatness, but left no official records of their achievements. In the Middle Kingdom, the pharaohs no longer considered themselves living gods, but as representatives of the gods on earth. They left their notes, but these were nothing more than a series of titles and adjectives of praise. To strengthen their image as strong divine rulers, the pharaohs represented themselves on the walls of the temple in writings and carved reliefs. They often portrayed themselves as warriors who single-handedly killed scores of enemies and slaughtered an entire lion pride. Similar depictions were repeated by one pharaoh after another, which calls into question the validity of the scenes. For example, exact copies of the war pictures of Ramss III in Karnak were designed in part for propaganda purposes. They strengthened the king's position as head of state, not reflected historical reality. In the fourth century B.C., the high priest and clerk of the holy shrines of Egypt named Manetho compiled the first comprehensive list of pharaohs. He divided their reign into dynastic divisions, which are still accurate today. Dynastic groups are grouped into several epochs, beginning with the early period (3000-2575 B.C. and the Graeco-Roman period (332 B.C.- AD 395). The first dynasty began with the legendary King Menes (who is believed to have been King Narmer), and the last ended in 343 B.C. when Egypt fell to the Persians. Nectanebo II was the last Egyptian-born pharaoh to rule the country. Not all pharaohs were men, and they weren't all Egyptians. Before the Graeco-Roman era, at least three women were ascended to the throne, the most important six-sepsis queen. Over time, Egypt was ruled by foreign powers who appointed a king from their own line. Exactly how successive pharaohs were chosen is not entirely clear. Sometimes the pharaoh's son, or a mighty vizier (high priest) or feudal lord, took the lead, or a whole new pharaoh's line arose following the collapse of the former monarchy. Main menu | civilisation | Government of Egypt is one of the oldest countries in the world. Mesopotamia was a region divided into independent city states. Mesopotamy was united only by war as an empire. The people of Egypt united and accepted the rule of a man, the so-called pharaoh. Pharaoh is a Greek word, You're in a very good place. Herodotus, an ancient Greek historian, visited Egypt and called it a gift from the Nile. Without the Nile and the annual flooding on the banks of the river, Egypt would be nothing more than a desert unable to sustain a civilization. The archaic period (3100-2649 BC) in Upper and Lower Egypt. In egypt's earliest history, the so-called archaic period, Egypt was chosen for two regions: Upper and Lower Egypt, each with its own king. This can be confusing when you look at the map, because Lower Egypt is at the top of the map, while Upper Egypt is at the bottom. This is because the Nile River flows from the high land south of the low land to the north. The Nile is one of the few rivers that flows north, and the other that comes to mind is our Genesee River. We have very few records from the archaic era, but an account is of the king of Upper Egypt, Menes. Menes sent an army down the Nile and defeated the king of Lower Egypt in battle. In this way, Menes united the two kingdoms. Unification means the joining of two separate parts, in this case the two kingdoms. Menes, also known as Narmer, became the first pharaoh. He created the new capital of united Egypt in the lower Egyptian city of Memphis. The city of Memphis, Tennessee, is named after Memphis, Egypt. During the archaic period, the Egyptians developed a writing system called hieroglyphics. Hieroglyphics come from Greek words, which are sacred scriptures. The Old Kingdom (2649-2150 BC) - The time pyramid building kingdom periods of ancient Egyptian history were when people of lower and upper Egypt united under the rule of a single pharaoh. The kingdoms were also times when Egypt reached the peak of results. During the kingdoms, it was not uncommon for a family to rule for many years. The rule was passed from father to son and then grandson, called dynasty. The dynasty is a series of rulers from the same family. Dynastic 3-6 are made up of the rulers of the Old Kingdom. The ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses, they also believed in life after death. The Egyptians believed that when they died, their souls should recognize their bodies in the afterlife. Most Egyptians were buried in desert sand, so the body was naturally dried and mummified. At pit funerals, the body would be recognized by the spirit. Mudbrick mastaba acts as a marker, burial chambers are underground. Important Egyptians are buried in a more maszab. Mastaba is an Arabic word, which means pad mud. The Mastaba is a bench-like structure made of mud bricks, marking the tomb site, under a crypt, to keep the body and materials needed in the afterlife. The bodies buried in the crypts were cut off from the dry desert air. These bodies needed artificial mummification. The Egyptians worked out a way to dry and preserve bodies before the funeral, otherwise test lebomlana lebomlana the crypt.

One of the pharaohs of the Old Kingdom was Pharaoh Djoser. Djoser ruled about 2630-2611 BC. Djoser belonged to the family that ruled Dynasty III (Three), in other words, the third family to rule pharaohs. Djoser wanted his tomb to be the largest ever built in Egypt. Djoser wanted something other than the funeral of the former pharaohs. Djoser's architect, Imhotep, came up with a great idea. Imhotep decided to put one mastaba on the other, and each subsequent story of the tomb is slightly smaller than the previous one. Unlike mastabas of the past, Imhotep used stone in his construction. This structure became egypt's first pyramid, the so-called Step-Pyramid (sakkarai, see map above), because of its shape. It resembles a Mesopotamian ziggurat, and some people think Imhotep got his idea for sumerians, but unlike Sumerian ziggurats, Imhotep's structure is made of stone. Imhotep created Djoser's tomb beneath the land of the Stairs Pyramid. Imhotep shows Pharaoh Djoser's designs for the Step-Pyramid, a stone structure that is stacked with one mastaba at the top of the other. The Old Kingdom was the time when the Egyptians built most of the pyramids. The pharaohs commissioned the construction of these great monuments to be ready for the pharaoh's afterlife. Pyramid comes from a Greek word that means wheat cakes. When Alexander the Great, a Greek speaker, arrived in Egypt with his army, his soldiers were aamen at the sight of the pyramids. They were called piramidia because they were the same shape as the piramies, a pointed-topped wheat cake baked in their home country. After Djoser, Pharaoh Snefru (reign: 2575-2551) was born in The IV. Snefru ordered the construction of not one pyramid, but three pyramids. The first is called the Maidum pyramid, it is the name of its location in Egypt. Snefru left this pyramid after the outer casing fell off the pyramid. The Maidum Pyramid was the first to have an above-ground burial chamber. Snefru then built the Bent Pyramid. The Curved Pyramid is named after its shape. The pyramid began at a steep angle and was built about halfway to the top at a less severe angle, giving it a bent shape. Snefru must have been very happy with this pyramid because it's good for him to build another one. Snefru's last try was his best effort. Many believe that the Red Pyramid (Shining Pyramid), built by Snefru, is a perfect pyramid. Not Egypt's biggest, but certainly very pleasant to the eye. The last pyramid builder from the Old Kingdom we will learn is Pharaoh Khufu. Khufu (reign of 2551-2528) of dynasty IV (Four), also known as Cheops, created the largest pyramid in Egypt, called the Great Pyramid. The Great Pyramid, along with the pyramids of Khufu's son and grandson, still stands in Giza, just outside the modern Egyptian city of Cairo. After all their efforts, the pharaohs realized that the pyramids were too expensive and To build, they also gave grave robbers the exact location of the pharaohs' burial along with their treasures. These pyramids have been robbed over time. In the background, farmers harvest grain fields as pyramids. In the next chapter, we learn about the first intermediate period and the Middle Kingdom. Kingdom.

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