2. Agriculture: A form of food production in which fields are in permanent cultivation using plows, animals, and techniques of soil and water control.
3. Annual Flooding: Predictable flooding that provided the Egyptians with fertile soil by dumping silt from the bottom of the river along the river's banks.
5. Delta: A triangle-shaped area of land made of soil deposited by a river.
6. Dynasty: A series of rulers from the same family.
7. Embalming: A process of chemically treating the dead human body to reduce the presence and growth of microorganisms, to retard organic decomposition, and to restore to an acceptable physical appearance.
8. Engineering: The application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes.
9. Exports: Items sold to other countries.
10. Hieroglyphics: An ancient Egyptian writing system in which pictures were used to represent ideas and sounds.
11. Hyksos: A foreign people that invaded Egypt and ended the Middle Kingdom.
12. Imports: Are items that are brought from other countries.
13. Irrigation: A way of supplying water to an area of land.
14. Khufu: Egyptian pharaoh, he ruled during Egypt's Old Kingdom and is known for the many monuments built to honor him.
15. Kush: A Nubian kingdom that developed along the upper reaches of the Nile c. 100 B.C.E.; conquered Egypt and ruled it for several centuries.
16. Location on map: Latitude first, then longitude.
17. Menes: King of Upper Egypt in 3100 B.C.E. also known as Narmer, united the two kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt.
19. Meroe: Center of the Kush dynasty from about 250 B.C. to A.D. 150; known for its manufacture of iron weapons and tools.
20. Middle Kingdom: A period of order and stability that lasted until about 1750 B.C.E.
21. Mummification: A process of embalming and drying corpses to prevent them from decaying; practiced by the Egyptians who preserved the bodies in tombs for the afterlife.
22. New Kingdom: The period during which Egypt reached the height of its power and glory.
23. Nile River: The world's longest river, which flows northward through East Africa into the Mediterranean Sea.
25. Nubia: A civilization to the south of Egypt in the Nile Valley, noted for development of an alphabetic writing system and a major iron working industry by 500 BCE.
26. Obelisk: A tall, four-sided pillar that is pointed on top.
27. Old Kingdom: A period in Egyptian history that lasted from about 2700 B.C.E. to 2200 B.C.E.
29. Pharaoh: The title used by the rulers of Egypt.
30. Polytheism: Belief in or worship of more than one god.
31. Pyramids: Huge stone tombs with four triangle-shaped walls that met in a point on top.
32. Queen Hatshepsut: Egyptian queen, she worked to increase trade with places outside of Egypt and ordered many impressive monuments and temples built during her reign.
33. Ramses the Great: Pharaoh of Egypt; he led an army against Hittite invaders of Egypt. He ruled Egypt with extravagance and built more temples and monuments than any other Egyptian Pharaoh.
34. River Valley Civilization: The first civilizations which sprang up alongside the banks of major rivers in order to irrigate their agricultural fields.
35. Rosetta Stone: A stone slab inscribed with hieroglyphics, A huge stone slab inscribed with hieroglyphics, Greek, and a later form of Egyptian that allowed historians to understand Egyptian writing.
37. Shadoof: A simple machine developed by the Egyptians to lift water from the Nile or basins into irrigation canals.
38. Social Classes: 1. Pharaoh
2. Government officials, nobles and priests
3. Soldiers
4. Scribes
5. Merchants
6. Artisans / craftsmen,
7. Farmers
8. Slaves and servants
39. Sphinxes: Imaginary creatures with the bodies of lions and the heads of other animals or humans.
40. Textile: A fabric made by weaving, used in making clothing.
41. Trade: Exchange of goods and services.
42. Tutankhamen: King of Egypt best known as the "boy kind". His tomb was filled with treasures, including jewelry, robes, a burial mask, and ivory statues. King Tut's treasures have taught us much about Egyptian burial practices and beliefs.