

**GLOBAL HISTORY I
HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS
DUE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 2008**

I. Hymn to the Nile

Greetings, Oh Nile,...who comes in
peace to give Egypt life; hidden god
who guides the darkness,...irrigator
of the meadows...to give all animals
life; you feed the earth;...friend
of bread and fruitfulness, benefactor
of the grain,...

Lord of the fish, when the flood
comes no bird invades useful belongings;
you make the corn....If your level
falls...the gods fall on their faces,
men waste away.

....When you shine, the world
is filled with joy, all bodies are happy,
every creature has been fed, every
tooth can chew.

...(the flood) makes the grass
grow for the cattle;...it takes hold of
North and South, filling the warehouses,
choking the barn, enriching the miserable....
During the flood, the people shows its
joy; every heart is happy....

Oh flood of the Nile, offerings are made
to you, oxen sacrificed, birds immolated (burned)....

....Rise and make yourself heard, Oh Nile!
Rise and make yourself heard, Oh Nile!

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of loose-leaf paper using the hymn above.

1. Why did the Egyptians consider the Nile a god?
2. What does this tell us about religious beliefs in ancient Egypt?
3. How did the Nile River benefit the people of ancient Egypt?
6. Which do you think was the greatest benefit of the Nile described in the hymn?
4. How did the people of Egypt express their appreciation to the Nile?
5. What do you think the last two lines of the hymn mean?

II. Egyptian Weapons Graphic Organizer

Copy and complete the graphic organizer below using the reading that follows on a separate sheet of loose-leaf paper.



OLD KINGDOM (c. B.C.E.)	MIDDLE KINGDOM (c. B.C.E.)	NEW KINGDOM (c. B.C.E.)

During the period of the Old Kingdom (2700-2200 B.C.) the Egyptians were not very advanced in the arts of warfare. Their main weapons consisted of battle axes, lances, bows and arrows, and wooden clubs used to throw at the enemy (throwsticks).

Although their weapons improved by the period of the Middle Kingdom (2200-1800), the Egyptian army was not well-equipped for warfare. They fought almost nude, carrying with them heavy, oversized shields made of stretched skin over a wooden frame. At this time, soldiers depended upon spears and broad daggers in combat.

At the end of the Middle Kingdom, Egypt was invaded by a war-like people from western Asia called the Hyksos. The Hyksos easily conquered the Egyptians using horse-drawn chariots and weapons made of bronze which were superior to the earlier weapons made of copper. They also used weapons that had been developed in Asia, such as the scimitar, body armor, and powerful bows made of wood and horn.

After being ruled by the Hyksos for 100 years, the Egyptians adopted the weapons of their conquerors and were able to defeat the Hyksos and drive them out. During the New Kingdom (1570-1085) the Egyptians used these new weapons to conquer an empire that included Palestine, Phoenicia, and Syria, up to the Euphrates River.

