

HASS Year 7	
Term 2 Week 1	
Lesson	Content
1	Public Holiday
2	<p>It is important to familiarise yourself with Ancient Egypt vocabulary to help you in this topic. Read through the words and try to understand what they mean. If you have the internet, look at the images to help with your understanding.</p> <p>Task: Read each word and definition on the vocabulary sheet. Next, write the word and definition on the 'Rephrase It' sheet. Once you have done that, rephrase the definition in your own words. The first one has been done for you. Pick 4 words and draw in spaces provided.</p>
3	<p>The Pharaohs played a vital role in Ancient Egypt's society. They not only were the rulers but Egyptians saw them as the 'Living Gods. Symbolism was important to the Egyptians. The pharaohs used various ornaments to symbolise their power over the people.</p> <p>Task Read about the various symbols worn by pharaohs and what do they mean. Complete the work sheet provided. Can you think about any symbols/ornaments worn by rulers today? Browse the internet to see if you can find any examples. Have a discussion with an adult at home, maybe they can help you. Write your finding on the sheet provided.</p>
4	<p>Ramesses II also known as Ramesses the Great was a famous pharaoh that ruled ancient Egypt from 1279-1213 BCE. During his reign ancient Egypt was a thriving civilization.</p> <p>Task Watch YouTube https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=ramesses+ii Write down main points. For those who do not have the internet read the information on the sheet provided.</p> <p>You Decide: Read through the facts listed on the sheet and decide which achievements were great or not so great. Tick the box next to it. Go on to the next sheet. Complete all four boxes and remember to use a portion of an expert that will support your opinion.</p>

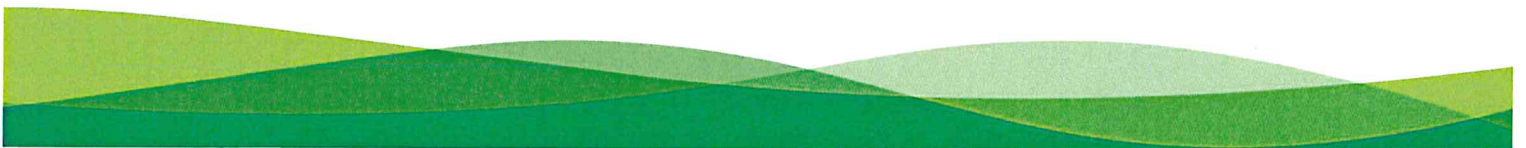


5

What does it mean to be great?

Assessment Task

Write a persuasive text on 'Why do you think Ramesses II was also called Ramesses the Great?'. Use the key points from the various sources you obtained to assist you. Your text can be either handwritten or typed and should be at least 500 words (1 page). You may use pictures to enhance your work. Use The 'Persuasive Texts Checklist' to guide you.



ANCIENT EGYPT VOCABULARY

WORDS	DEFINITIONS
1. papyrus	a plant that grows in the Nile and is used to make paper
2. hieroglyphics	Egyptian form of writing that used small pictures to represent an alphabet
3. Osiris	Egyptian god of the afterlife
4. afterlife	belief that the souls of the deceased live on after death
5. Ramses the Great	leader during the New Kingdom who is known for erecting many monuments and is often regarded as the greatest, most powerful pharaoh
6. The Old Kingdom	a period of political stability and prosperity in Egypt
7. The New Kingdom	a period of reunification following Hyksos rule in southern Egypt
8. The Middle Kingdom	a period when Egypt was reunited and conquered Nubia
9. Hyksos	group of people that conquered and ruled southern Egypt for a century
10. mummification	Egyptian practice of preserving a body so its soul can go on to the afterlife
11. Pharaoh	the ruler of the Egyptians
12. scribes	Egyptians who kept written records using papyrus and hieroglyphics
13. Nile River	longest river in Africa, its flooding waters provided rich soil for crops each year
14. Rosetta Stone	A key stone which allowed scientists to learn hieroglyphics
15. pyramids	tombs for the Pharaohs
16. King Tut	famous Egyptian Pharaoh who took the throne as a child and died as a teenager



REPHRASE IT!

Directions: Copy the definition then, rephrase it in your own words.

WORD	DEFINITION
1 Papyrus	Plant that grows in the river Nile and used to make paper.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

1 Papyrus is a plant that grows in the Nile. It is used to make paper.

2

3

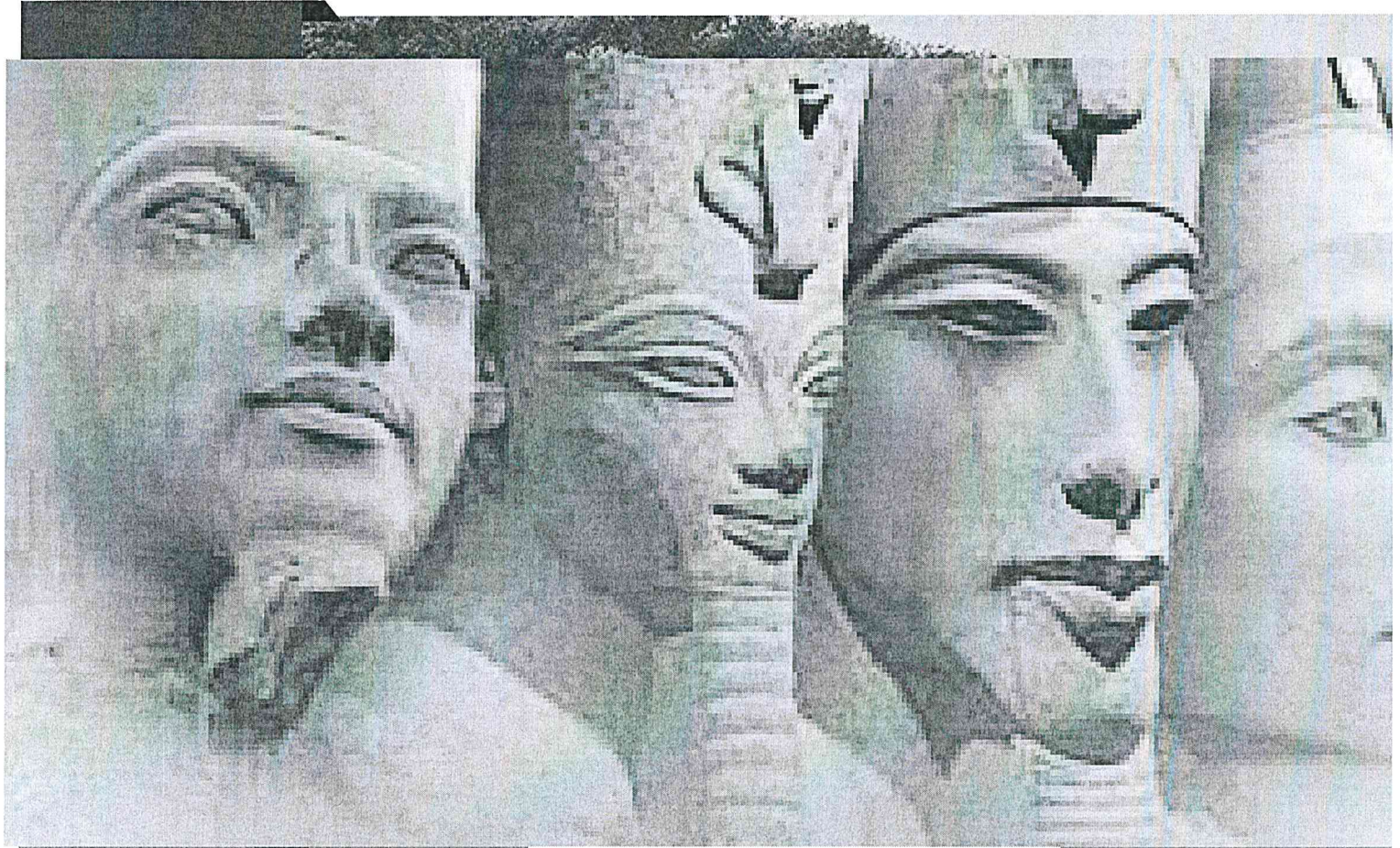
4

5

6

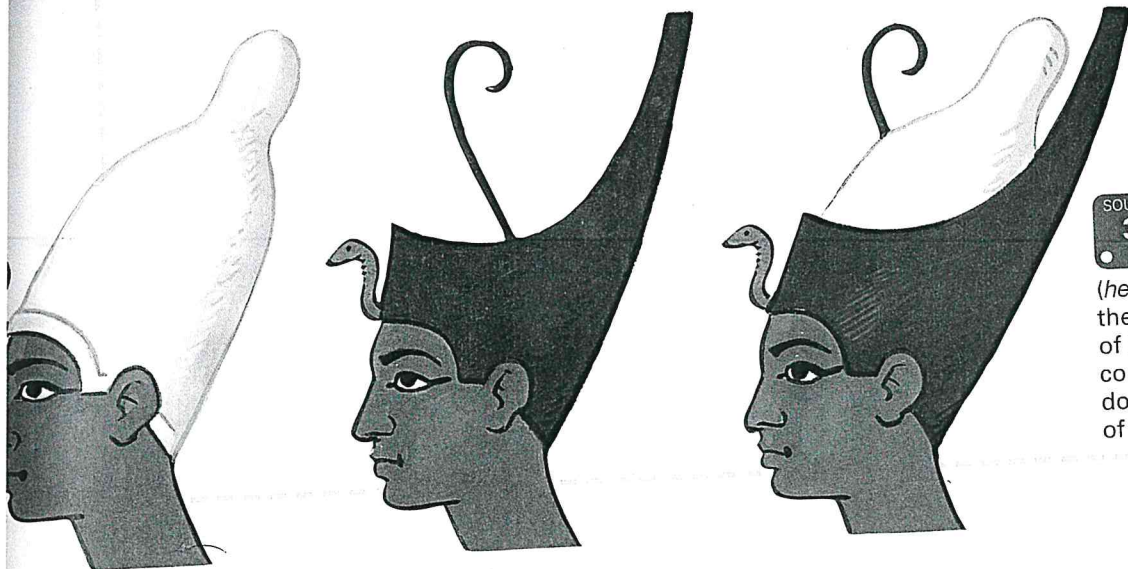
7

8



The Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt.

Egypt's kings, called pharaohs were all powerful. The supremacy and wealth of the pharaohs is illustrated by the huge treasure of gold and jewellery buried with them on their death and later found in their tombs. There were many great pharaohs who ruled over ancient Egypt. Ramesses The Great, Khufu The Pyramid Builder, Hatshepsut The Female Pharaoh are some examples. The ancient Egyptians believed that there had to be a pharaoh to act as a link between gods and humans and to ensure the good running of the country and its government. The pharaohs were also very wealthy. In theory, they owned everything in Egypt, but they directly owned huge lands that were worked by many thousands of peasants. The taxes that people owed to the pharaohs were paid in the form of produce and labour. This enabled the royal families to live in great luxury in magnificent palaces with many servants to wait on them.



SOURCE 3.3 Formal royal headdresses: the white crown (*hedjet*) of Upper Egypt, the red crown (*deshret*) of Lower Egypt and the combined red and white double crown (*pschent*) of united Egypt

THE POWER OF THE PHARAOH

The pharaoh had ultimate power over his people, over all of Egypt and over the rise and fall of the Nile. This was shown by what he wore. The symbols of his power were:

- a false beard made of goat's hair to show his manly power, which came from the god Osiris
- a shepherd's crook called a *heka*, meaning 'ruler', which he held in one hand and which symbolised magic and the pharaoh's guardianship of his people
- a whip called a *nekhata*, which he held in the other hand and which symbolised his absolute power over his subjects
- an apron called a *shemset*, which had a bull's tail hanging from the back of the belt as a representation of the pharaoh's strength.
- a crown. The pharaoh could wear a number of crowns, depending upon the ceremony, such as:
 - the *pschent* or double crown shown in Source 3.3, which showed his rule over Upper and Lower Egypt
 - the *nemes* crown, shown in Source 3.6, which was more like a headdress than a crown
 - the *khepresh*, the blue crown or war crown shown in Source 3.4. Worn from the eighteenth dynasty in the sixteenth century BCE, it was a tall headdress made of blue cloth or leather decorated with gold discs. It was often worn in battle and at certain ceremonies.

THAT EVEN LONG-DEAD PHARAOHS NEED A PASSPORT?

DID YOU KNOW

In 1974, Egyptologists at the Cairo Museum discovered that the mummy of Ramses II (ruled 1279–1213 BCE) was deteriorating due to a fungal infection. They flew the mummy to Paris so that a team of experts could work on it. In order for Ramses II's mummy to leave Egypt legally, it was issued with a passport. His occupation was listed as 'King (deceased) Egypt'.

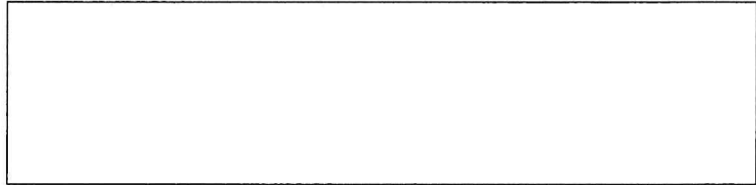


SOURCE 3.4 Ramses II wearing the *khepresh*, known as the blue crown or war crown, from the temple of Osiris in Abydos

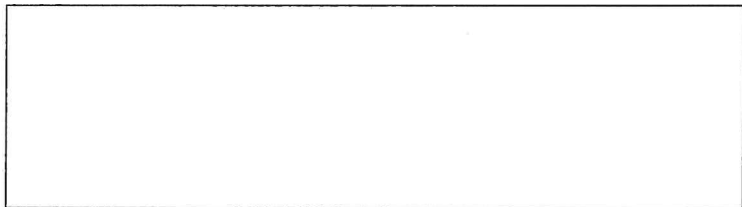
The Power of the Pharaoh.

In the spaces provided, write down what each symbol or ornament represents and what is it called.

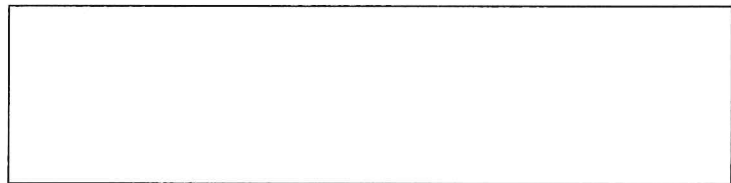
False Beard



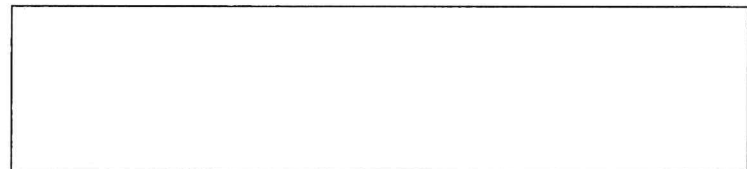
Shepard's crook



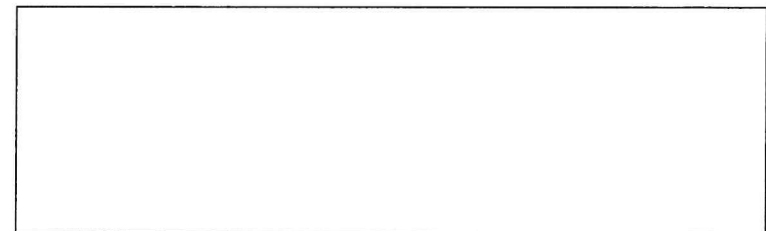
Whip



Apron

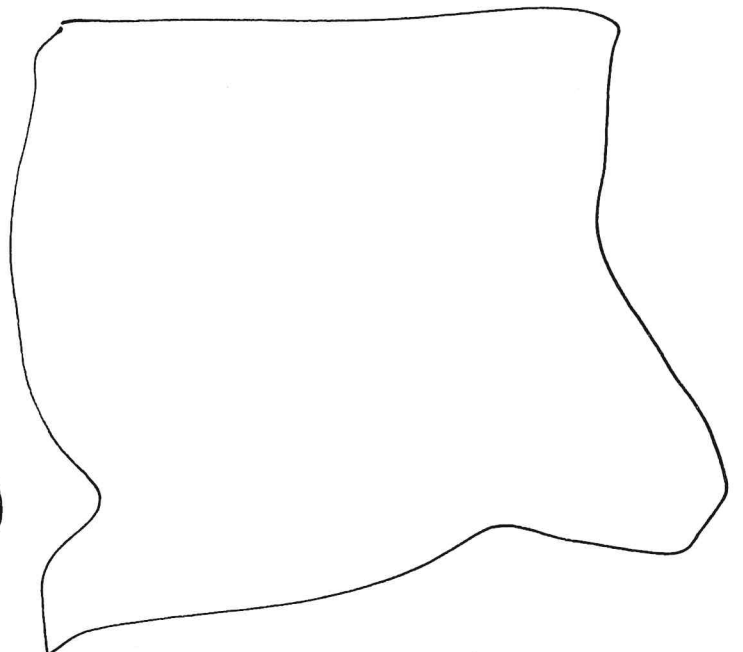
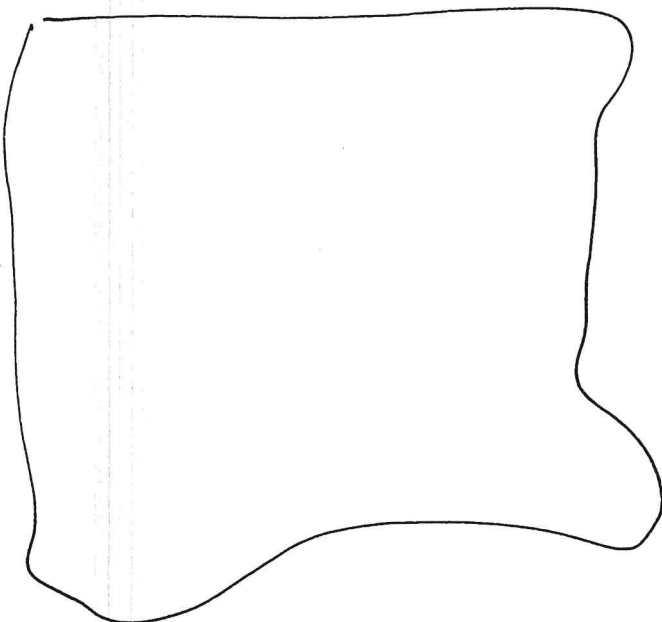
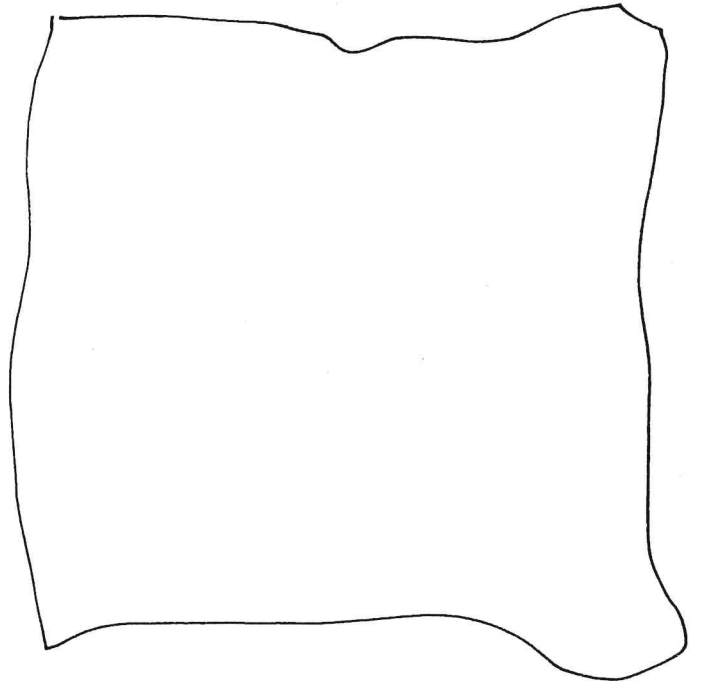
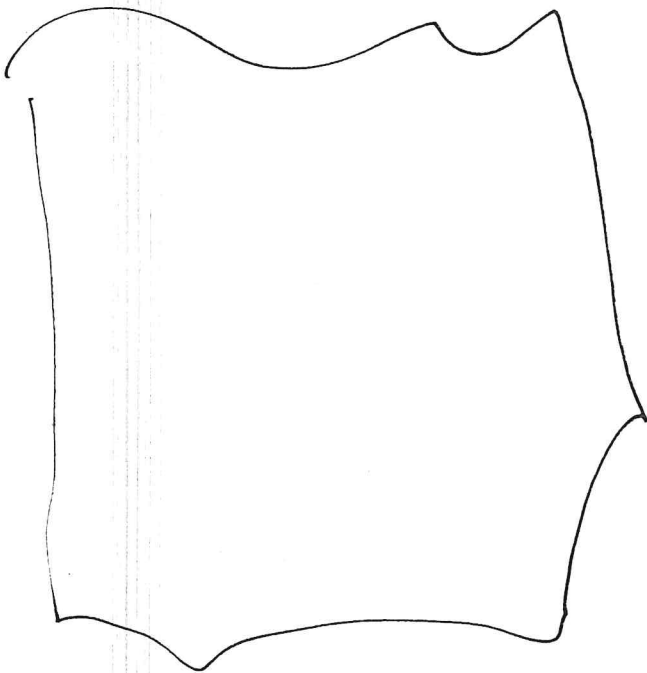


Crown



The Power of the Pharaoh

Draw 4 symbols from the list in the previous page. If possible, use the internet to help you.



RAMESSES THE GREAT?

Throughout history many leaders either have referred to themselves, or have been given by others, the distinctive title of "the Great" to be placed after their name. In this assignment you will decide if Ramesses the Great proved worthy of his title by evaluating his words and accomplishments.



Background: Ramesses II reigned 1279 BCE–1213 BCE. He ruled as the third Egyptian pharaoh of the nineteenth dynasty. Referred to as Ramesses the Great, he is often regarded as the greatest, most celebrated, and most powerful pharaoh of the Egyptian Empire. His successors and later Egyptians called him the "Great Ancestor".

Diodorus Siculus (an Ancient Greek Historian) recorded an inscription on the base of one of Ramesses's statues as saying, "I am Osymandias, King of Kings. If anyone would know how great I am, [...] let him surpass one of my works." (Osymandias was another name for Ramesses II.) Is this deserving? You decide.

The following are some of Ramesses's recorded achievements. Place a check mark in the "great" or "not so great" box next to the law.

GREAT

YOU DECIDE!

NOT SO GREAT

☐

1. During Ramesses II's reign, the Egyptian army is estimated to have totaled about 100,000 men; a formidable (powerful) force that he used to strengthen Egyptian influence .

☐
☐

2. In his second year, Ramesses II decisively defeated the Sherden Sea pirates who were thieving along Egypt's Mediterranean coast by attacking cargo-laden vessels travelling the sea routes to Egypt.

☐
☐

3. The primary source pictograph right is of Ramesses leading troops to storm the Hittite fortress (in modern Syria). Although the Egyptians were defeated, Ramesses inscribed these heroic words on the Luxor building, *"His majesty slaughtered the armed forces of the Hittites in their entirety, their great rulers and all their brothers ... their infantry and chariot troops fell prostrate, one on top of the other. His majesty killed them ... and they lay stretched out in front of their horses. But his majesty was alone, nobody accompanied him..."*


☐
☐

4. Ramesses fought a Canaanite prince who was mortally wounded by an Egyptian archer. Ramesses carried off all of the princes of Canaan as live prisoners to Egypt.

☐
☐

5. After years of battle and hostility Ramesses decided to conclude an agreement with the Hittite king, Hattusili III, at the end of a conflict in Kadesh. This document is the earliest known peace treaty in world history.

☐
☐

6. He lived to be 96 years old, had over 200 wives and concubines, 96 sons, and 60 daughters. When he died, there was widespread panic that the world would end with the death of their long-lived king. There is virtually no ancient site in Egypt which does not make mention of Ramesses the Great.

☐

RAMESSES THE GREAT? YOU DECIDE!

Use excerpts and primary source documents as evidence to support your evaluation of his greatness.

Do you think Ramesses the Great is worthy of his title? Write a topic sentence below that details your opinion.

SUPPORTING FACT #1

Write a portion of an excerpt that supports your opinion or topic sentence below. Remember you can use ellipses (...) to replace text that is unnecessary to support your answer.

" _____

_____."

Translation in your words: _____

This quote demonstrates that Ramesses was _____
because _____

SUPPORTING FACT #2

Write a portion of an excerpt that supports your opinion or topic sentence below. Remember you can use ellipses (...) to replace text that is unnecessary to support your answer.

" _____

_____."

Translation in your words: _____

This quote proves that Ramesses was _____
because _____

SUPPORTING FACT #3

Write a portion of an excerpt that supports your opinion or topic sentence below. Remember you can use ellipses (...) to replace text that is unnecessary to support your answer.

" _____

_____."

Translation in your words: _____

This quote demonstrates that Ramesses was _____
because _____

CONCLUSION:

Write a two-sentence conclusion below that best summarizes your opinion about what you have learned about Ramesses the Great. Remember, your conclusion should reflect your topic sentence/opinion, but have more detail.

Ancient Egypt

Ramses II

[History](#) >> [Biography](#)



Ramses II Colossus by Than217

- **Occupation:** Pharaoh of Egypt
- **Born:** 1303 BC
- **Died:** 1213 BC
- **Reign:** 1279 BC to 1213 BC (66 years)
- **Best known for:** The greatest pharaoh of Ancient Egypt

Biography:

Early Life

Ramses II was born around 1303 BC in Ancient Egypt. His father was the Pharaoh Sethi I and his mother Queen Tuya. He was named after his grandfather Ramses I.

Ramses grew up in the royal court of Egypt. He was educated and brought up to be a leader in Egypt. His father became Pharaoh when Ramses was around 5 years old. At that time, Ramses had an older brother who was prince of Egypt and in line to become the next Pharaoh. However, his older brother died when Ramses was around 14 years old. Now Ramses II was in line to become Pharaoh of Egypt.

Prince of Egypt

At the age of fifteen, Ramses was the Prince of Egypt. He also got married to his two main wives, Nefertari and Isetnofret. Nefertari would rule along side Ramses and would become powerful in her own right.

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As prince, Ramses joined his father in his military campaigns. By the age of 22 he was leading battles by himself.

Becoming Pharaoh

When Ramses was 25 years old his father died. Ramses II was crowned the pharaoh of Egypt in 1279 BC. He was the third pharaoh of the Nineteenth dynasty.

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Military Leader

During his reign as pharaoh, Ramses II led the Egyptian army against several enemies including the Hittites, Syrians, Libyans, and Nubians. He expanded the Egyptian empire and secured its borders against attackers.

Perhaps the most famous battle during Ramses' rule was the Battle of Kadesh. This battle is the oldest recorded battle in history. In the battle Ramses fought the Hittites near the city of Kadesh. Ramses led his smaller force of 20,000 men against the larger Hittite army of 50,000 men. Although the battle was indecisive (no one really won), Ramses returned home a military hero.

Later, Ramses would establish one of the first major peace treaties in history with the Hittites. This helped to establish a peaceful northern border throughout the rest of Ramses' rule.

Building

Ramses II is also known as a great builder. He rebuilt many of the existing temples in Egypt and built many new structures of his own. Some of his most famous building achievements are described below.

- Ramesseum - The Ramesseum is a large temple complex that was located on the west bank of the Nile near the city of Thebes. It was the Mortuary Temple of Ramses II. The temple is famous for its giant statue of Ramses.
- Abu Simbel - Ramses had the temples of Abu Simbel built in the Nubian region of southern Egypt. At the entrance to the larger temple there are four huge statues of Ramses sitting down. They are each about 66 feet tall!
- Pi-Ramesses - Ramses also built a new capital city of Egypt called Pi-Ramesses. It became a large and powerful city under Ramses rule, but was later abandoned.



Abu Simbel Temple by Than217

Death and Tomb

Ramses II died around the age of 90. He was buried in the Valley of the Kings, but his mummy was later moved to keep it hidden from thieves. Today the mummy is in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

Interesting Facts about Ramses II

- Other names for Ramses include Ramesses II, Ramesses the Great, and Ozymandias.
- It is estimated that around 5,000 chariots were used in the Battle of Kadesh.
- Some historians think that Ramses was the pharaoh from the Bible who Moses demanded that he free the Israelites.
- It is thought that he had nearly 200 children during his long life.
- His son Merneptah became pharaoh after he died. Merneptah was his thirteenth son and was around 60 years old when he took the throne.



Date _____

Ramesses The Great

Date _____

Ramesses The Great

Main Idea/Title:

Introduction

Remember evidence!

- Reasons for

- Reasons against

- Ask questions to get
the reader thinking

Firstly...
Secondly...
In my opinion...
Some believe that...
I feel that...
I am sure that...
It is certain...
Therefore...
Moreover...
For this reason...

Conclusion

Argument 1

Point 1

Point 2

Point 3

Argument 2

Point 1

Point 2

Point 3

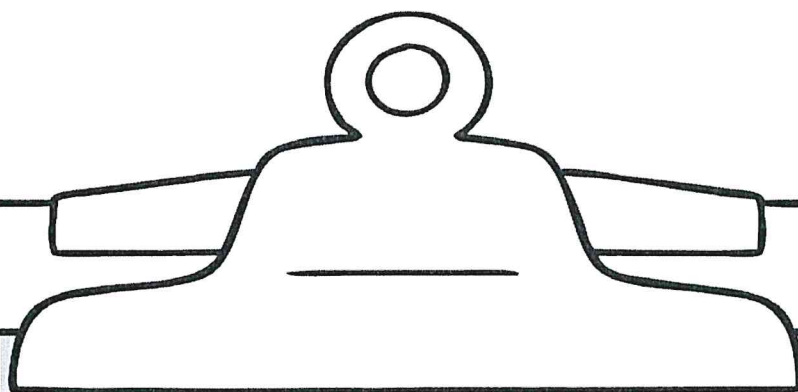
Argument 3

Point 1

Point 2

Point 3

Persuasive Texts Checklist



Check and complete the list

Title implies a point of view	
Reasons to support the viewpoint	
Facts and evidence to support reasons	
Connectives to link ideas (e.g. however, therefore, furthermore)	
Persuasive devices: Agreement (e.g. obviously, without doubt)	
Powerful adjectives	
Rhetorical questions	
Conclusion to summarise and state opinion	