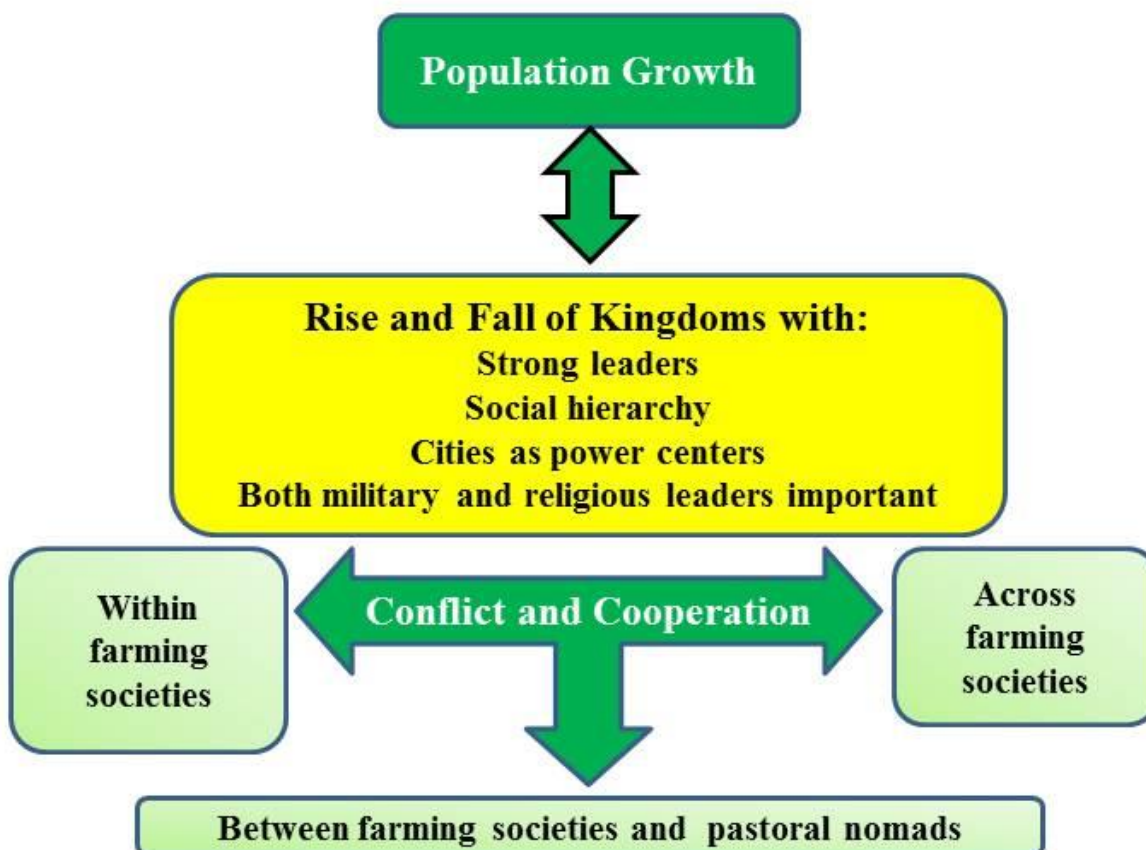


Graphic Organizer



Interaction in Afroeurasia during Era 2		
	Conflict	Cooperation
Within farming societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tensions and disputes Slavery Enforced social hierarchy Crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialization Following the rules and norms
Across farming societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> War Conquest Tribute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiation Trade Technology sharing Cultural diffusion
Between farming and nomadic societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tensions and disputes Raiding and theft Invasion and conquest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiation Trade Technology sharing Cultural diffusion

Big Idea Card

Big Ideas of Lesson 7, Unit 3

- Era 2 was characterized by the rise and fall of kingdoms with strong monarchs, powerful militaries, rigid social hierarchies, and growing cities.
- Era 2 was also characterized by steady growth in population.
- Finally, Era 2 was also a time of increasing interaction at different levels. This interaction occurred as both cooperation and conflict within farming societies, across farming societies, and also between farming societies and pastoral nomads.
- Across farming societies, and between farming societies and nomads, conflict tended to involve war, conquest, and competition for land and resources, whereas cooperation focused on trade.

Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- **civilization** – Word Card #1 from Lesson 1
- **specialization** - Word Card #2 from Lesson 1
- **social hierarchy** - Word Card #3 from Lesson 1
- **intensification** - Word Card #7 from Lesson 2
- **historical account** – Word Card #13 from Lesson 3
- **evidence** - Word Card #14 from Lesson 3
- **elite** - Word Card #18 from Lesson 3
- **centralized authority** - Word Card #21 from Lesson 4
- **cultural diffusion** - Word Card #29 from Lesson 6
- **technology** Word Card #32 from Lesson 6

36 kingdom

A country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen or other monarch



Example: The kingdom of Assyria was powerful for a time.

(SS070307)

37 dynasty

a series of rulers in a particular place considered members of the same family

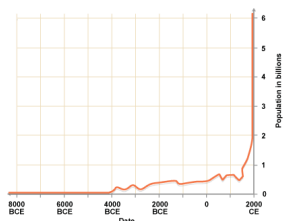


Example: The Shang Dynasty ruled China for many years.

(SS070307)

38 population growth

increase in the number of people in a particular place



Example: During periods of population growth, there is a need for more food and resources.

(SS070307)

39 conquest

taking control of a people or place through military force



Example: The Egyptians gained control of different areas through conquest.

(SS070307)

40
tribute

a gift or payment to
one who has power
over another to
show respect and obedience

Example: The pharaohs of Egypt received
tribute from many other societies.

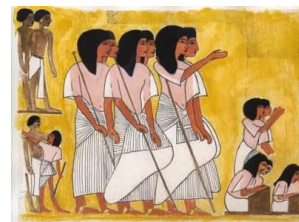


(SS070307)

41
nobles

a group of people
with high rank and
privilege,
generally gained through birth or
connection to a ruler

Example: The Pharaoh's brothers and
sisters were part of the nobility of Egypt.



(SS070307)

STATION 1

EGYPTIAN LAW & ORDER

The Cops

At the head of the police during the New Kingdom was the Chief of the Medjay who had one or more deputies.

Regional and municipal forces were commanded by captains. Most of these high officers were native Egyptians, as were by this time most of the constables. Little is known about the structure of the ancient Egyptian police force otherwise, but whatever its actual organization, significant numbers of police officers could be assembled to guard strategic places in times of need or accompany expeditions: A mining party more than nine thousand men strong under Ramses IV was accompanied by a unit of fifty policemen, and when there was somewhat of a security situation in Upper Egypt during the late New Kingdom, the authorities ordered police from the region to assemble in order to protect the Theban necropolis:



Anubis weighing the heart of the deceased. Egyptians believed they would be judged and punished in the afterlife as well.

Who are they working for, anyway?

The police were paid by the treasury, but apparently they had at times a supplementary income, being hired by local elites to protect their interests and property (as still happens today, occasionally).

Community policing may have focused more on keeping elites happy, rather than serving the interests of the general population. This meant that regular people had to be cautious in how they treated their local police officer!



...They plundered everything and burned its people, so they say. Now the high priest of Amen said to us, Bring the police of Per-nebyt together with those who are in the South and those of the Necropolis and let them stand there guarding the Necropolis...

A. G. McDowell, 1999, p.228

Primary document analysis

Befriend the herald (i.e. policeman) of your quarter;
Do not make him angry with you.
Give him food from your house.
Do not slight his requests;
Say to him: "Welcome, welcome here."
No blame accrues to him who does it.

The Instruction of the scribe Any, New Kingdom



STATION 1, CONTINUED

Crime and Punishment in Ancient Egypt



by Mark Andrews

... there are any number of other documented legal proceedings. From these, we know of the punishment in criminal proceedings. For example, from court documents at Deir el-Medina, we know that punishment for stolen or embezzled goods might be as simple as the return of the goods with a fine of twice their value.

Simple corporal punishment could involve a hundred strokes of the cane and in more serious cases, 5 bleeding cuts added, or brands as a sign of permanent dishonor. Depending on the severity of the case, being exiled to Nubia or the Western Oasis, or sent

quarries was not uncommon. Some crimes were punished with mutilation consisting of cutting off a hand, tongue, nose or ears. In extreme cases, capital punishment was inflicted by implement on a stake, burning alive, drowning or decapitation.

Because the guilty had violated Ma'at, it was also assumed the individual would suffer failure, poverty, sickness, blindness or deafness, with the final settlement awaiting in the Court of the Dead.

1. fines
2. 100 strokes of the cane
3. 5 bleeding cuts
4. branded by a hot iron
5. exile
6. mutilation
7. burned alive
8. drowned
9. decapitation
10. cutting off hand, tongue, nose or ears

FROM THE EDITOR

So, these punishments probably seem severe. However, you should know that in Egypt they also did support some basic rights. For instance, even slaves had some basic rights.

Shm Tanchat

IT'S GOOD TO BE PHARAOH

The Pharaoh himself might very well decide the most important criminal cases, or at other times he might appoint a special commission with full authority to pass judgment.

BURIED ALIVE FOR ROBBING GRAVES!

Supposedly the mummy of a 25th dynasty grave robber, who was possibly buried alive



STATION 2

EGYPTIAN ECONOMY

Trade

Egypt's economy depended on the distribution of raw materials and produce, including both imported goods and locally produced commodities such as barley, emmer, cattle, wine and linen.

These goods were redirected by the royal storehouses as wages and salaries to artisans, officials, artists, priests and those not directly involved in food production. The Egyptians were careful accountants and inflicted severe penalties, including physical punishment, for tax evasion. Tomb scenes often depict the assessment of produce and collection of taxes by scribes; sometimes we see farmers being beaten for tax evasion.

In addition to grain and livestock, the Egyptians also produced a wide variety of fruit and vegetables for both domestic consumption and local trade. Domestic trade centered on the Nile, the main highway linking villages and towns. Evidence indicates that markets for small traders were set up at the quays and landing places where trading boats docked.



Ancient Egyptian Jobs

What types of jobs were available to the Ancient Egyptians? It was not just building work relating to the construction of pyramids and monuments. The golden age of the Ancient Egyptians spanned over 3000 years during which the Ancient Egyptians lived in a well ordered society which was administered by people with jobs relating to the government of the country, law enforcement, judges and courts. All

classes of society paid taxes which in turn paid for the government and army - more Ancient Egyptian jobs. The jobs undertaken by Ancient Egyptian scribes revolved around work relating to the government of Egypt they were the civil servants of Ancient Egypt! The Ancient Egyptian religion also required various types of people undertaking the jobs related to religion and running the temples.



Slaves were used in ancient Egypt to build the pyramids



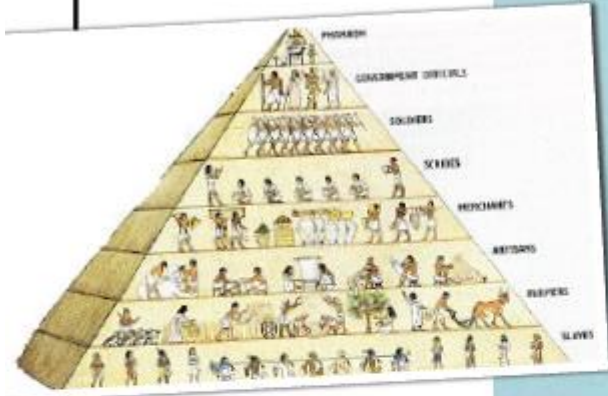
A sample of grain that was used as a form of payment and wages



Painting of workers making bricks from the tomb of Rekmire. Thebes, Egypt

STATION 2, CONTINUED

The Pyramid of Power



The Ancient Egyptian Pyramid of power provides an overview of the jobs undertaken in Ancient Egypt and the status that was associated with them.

These jobs could be divided into state employment and the protection and government of the country, private employment and jobs relating to working on estates, jobs relating to the religion and the temples, the doctors, the artists, the craftsmen and finally the laborers.

The pyramid of power didn't just determine the type of job you had—it also determined whether or not and how you would be mummified after your death. Initially, only pharaohs were mummified, but over time the practice was available to elites and eventually some peasants. However,

peasants had access to the cheapest version of mummification—basically, immersion in a chemical bath.

EMBALMERS

There are no Egyptian texts that describe the embalming technique (but over time we have figured out how they did it). The embalmers were trained in both the technical process of embalming and the religious rituals that went along with it. The embalmers were in the priest class.



Before there were embalmers, the earliest ancient Egyptians buried their dead in the small pits in the desert where the heat and dryness would create "natural" mummies.

SATIRE OF THE TRADES

These excerpts come from an Ancient Egyptian text also called The Instruction of Dua-Kheti. It exaggerates the negative aspects of varying professions and upholds the profession of the scribe. This is thought to be satire—making fun of the way the elite scribes saw the professions beneath them on the social structure.

I do not see a stoneworker on an important errand or a goldsmith in a place to which he has been sent, but I have seen a coppersmith at his work at the door of his furnace. His fingers were like the claws of the crocodile, and he stank more than fish excrement.

The barber shaves until the end of the evening. But he must be up early, crying out, his bowl upon his arm. He takes himself from street to street to seek out someone to shave. He wears out his arms to fill his belly, like bees who eat (only) according to their work.

See, there is no office free from supervisors, except the scribe's. He is the supervisor!



STATION 3

WAR & PEACE

The Loot

The resources that flowed into Egypt during the New Kingdom came as a result of both warfare and peaceful trading activity. During the establishment of the empire, Egypt collected valuable booty from conquered towns and cities in the aftermath of successful military campaigns. This might be in the form of animals, especially horses, which were not known in Egypt before the New Kingdom; other livestock; grain and oils. Such plunder also included prisoners of war, who would often be given as rewards for bravery to successful soldiers.



Syrians paying tribute to Egypt during the New Kingdom

The Tribute

After a rebellious town had been conquered and the booty collected to be taken back to Egypt, the Egyptians required the town to pay an annual tribute or tax in the future, which represented a portion of their annual produce that might be raw materials or manufactured goods. Because Egypt did not possess quality timber for ship building, housing or

furniture, the most valuable tribute from Palestine was the cedar and fir of Lebanon. Copper and lead, in the form of ingots, came from Syria-Palestine. Booty plundered from conquered territories and tribute collected from vassal kingdoms, along with peaceful trade, increased Egypt's wealth.

The Neighbors



Apart from Nubia in the south, Egypt's most important neighbors were Syria and Palestine to the north-east, and the powerful kingdoms of the Hittites and the Babylonians. Relations with these countries differed ... and were based on a number of factors including conquest, diplomacy and trade. The most significant development in this period was the great peace treaty between Egypt and the Hittites during the reign of Ramses II.

STATION 3, CONTINUED

War and Peace in Ancient Egypt--Primary Documents

1479-1425 BCE

The tribute of the princes of Retenu Thutmose III exacted in his 31st year included 40 blocks of native copper and lead and in his 38th year he received 276 blocks of crude copper. Tribute of the chief of Isy [1] in [this year]: 108 blocks of pure copper or 2,040 deben [2]; 5(+x) blocks of lead; 1,200 [pigs] of lead; lapis lazuli, 110 deben; ivory, 1 tusk; 2 staves of ... wood.

Thutmose III: Annals of the 10th campaign James Henry Breasted, Ancient Records of Egypt, Part Two, § 493

1290-1279 BCE

I turn my face to the north, I work a wonder [for thee]. snaring the rebels in their nests by the power of thy might. I bring to the countries that know not Egypt, with their tribute borne, consisting of silver, gold, lapis lazuli, every splendid costly stone of God's Land.

Seti I, Karnak reliefs J. H. Breasted, Ancient Records of Egypt, Part Three, § 116

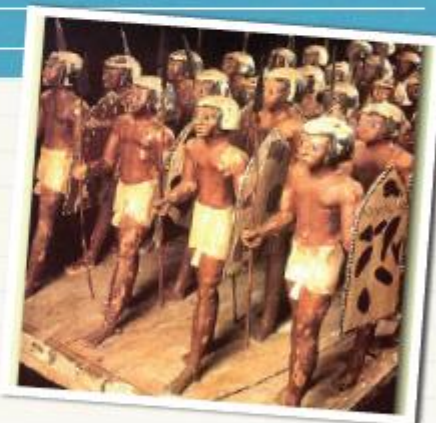
1186-1155 BCE

I sent forth my messengers to the country of Atika, to the great copper mines which are in this place. Their galleys carried them; others on the land-journey were upon their asses. It has not been heard before, since kings reign. Their mines were found abounding in copper; it was loaded by ten-thousands into their galleys. They were sent forward to Egypt, and arrived safely. It was carried and made into a heap under the balcony, in many bars of copper, being of the color of gold of three times.

Ramses III James Henry Breasted, Ancient Records of Egypt, Part Four, § 408



Victims of civil war, bound with ropes and with their heads cut off and placed between their legs, from the Narmer palette, about 3000 BCE



Because it is surrounded by deserts, Egypt is pretty hard to invade. So a lot of the time Egypt was at peace. But not all the time. The Egyptians fought between themselves over who would be in charge of their country, and over whether the country would be united.

The Egyptians also sometimes fought off invasions from the Libyans to their west, or from the Nubians to their south (and sometimes they lost to these invaders too). Around 1700 BCE, there was a big invasion of Hyksos from the north...more on that later.

Also, the Egyptians sometimes invaded their neighbors. They sometimes invaded the Levant (modern Israel) to their north and sometimes they invaded Nubia (modern Ethiopia and Sudan) to their south.

STATION 4

SHIPWRECK!

Uluburun

There is a shipwreck off the coast of Turkey known as the Uluburun shipwreck. This ship likely sank in 1316 BCE, and archaeologists have found and studied much of its cargo to learn about life and trade in the Bronze Age.

The ship is important for studying trade in the Late Bronze Age Mediterranean because it carried items from at least eight ancient civilizations: Mycenaean, Eastern European, Cypriot, Canaanite, Kassite, Assyrian, Egyptian, and Nubian. Its cargo, which may have been a royal one, was mainly composed of raw materials, although manufactured goods were also present.



The cargo

The cargo was mostly raw materials: copper, tin, ceramics, bronze, glass, wood, and terebinth resin (a type of amber).

There was over ten tons of Cypriot copper; 500 individual copper ingots of four different styles. These ingots were a form of transporting the raw copper. The tin ingots fell into similar forms and constituted the largest source of tin from the Bronze

Age, more than all other Bronze Age finds put together. Chemical analyses of the copper and tin were conducted in order to determine the origin. The conclusion of the lead-Isotope tests on the copper pointed to Cyprus. The tests on the tin, however, showed only the exclusion of an eastern European, Cornish or Spanish origin.



Recreation of the ship that sunk



It took more than 20,000 dives to finish the excavation

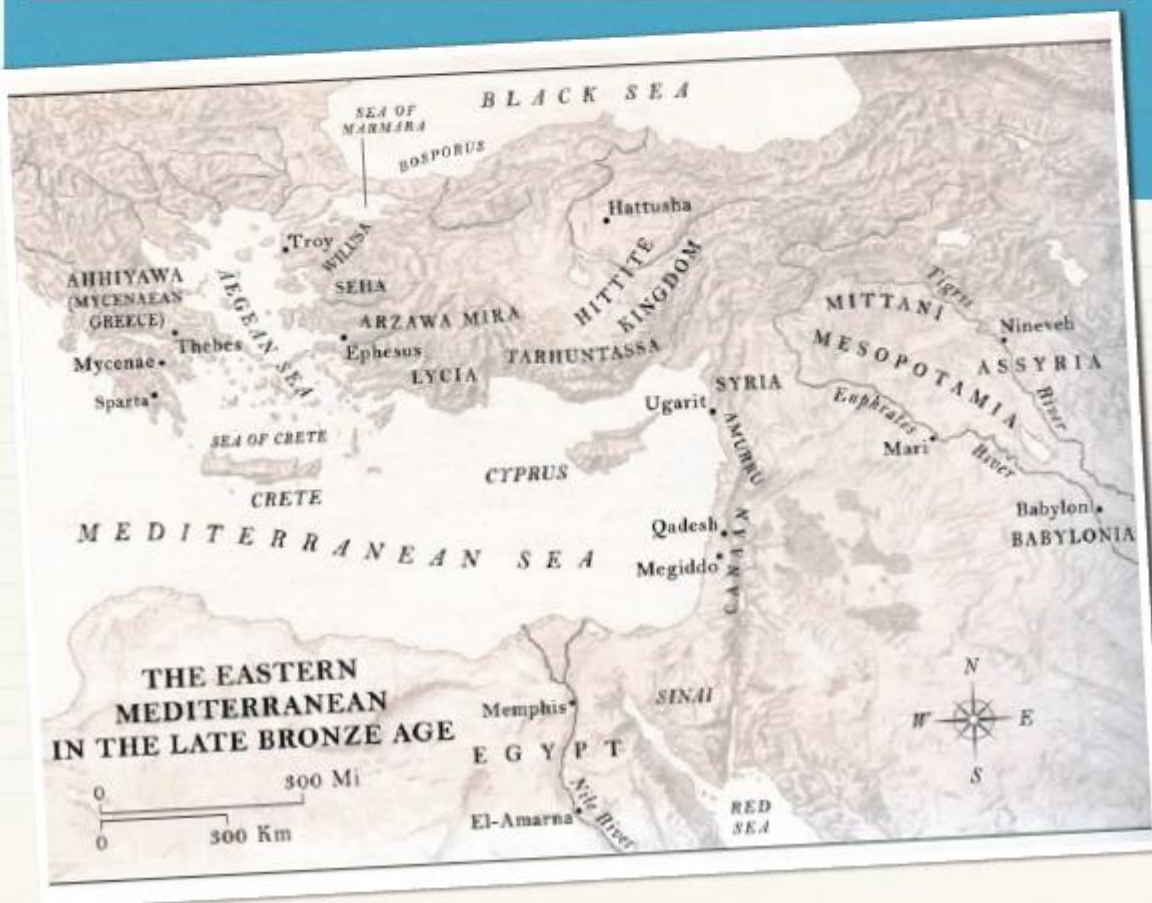


An archaeologist investigating the over 3000 year old shipwreck

STATION 4, CONTINUED





Things carried by the ship

1. glass beads
2. gold Canaanite jewelry
3. Ebony
4. Elephant tusks
5. hippo teeth
6. Food & Spices! almonds, pine nuts, figs, grapes, cumlin, sumac, corlander, safflower, pomegranate, wheat, barley
7. Tools like drills, chisels, fish spears and weapons
8. 150 Canaanite jars



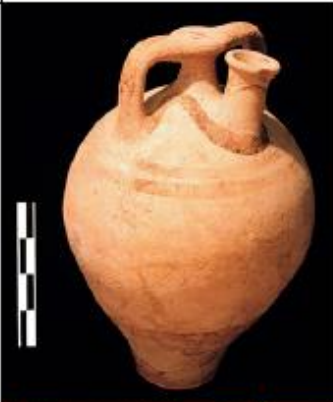


STATION 4, CONTINUED

Uluburun artifacts: evidence of trade

Item #	Type of artifact	Artifact Image	Description	Origin
1	Ox-hide copper ingots	 <p>An ingot is metal that has been molded into a particular shape. It is speculated that the copper ingots on this ship were molded with four handles so they could be easily carried. They are called ox-hide ingots because they looked like the hide of an ox with four legs. The two handled variety was not as popular because it would be more difficult to carry. The ingots on this ship weighed about 60 lbs. each.</p>	<p>Three hundred and fifty-four copper ox-hide ingots (four-handled and two-handled types) were found.</p> <p>The ten tons of raw copper on the ship comprised the main cargo. This raw material would have been mixed with tin when the ship reached its destination to make bronze for weapons, tools etc. The hold carried enough copper and tin to make three hundred bronze helmets and breast plates.</p>	Cyprus
2	Hippopotamus ivory		The picture shows pairs of hippopotamus incisors (left) and canines (right) of a total of thirteen found on the shipwreck.	Southern Egypt, Sudan (Africa)
3	Ceremonial Scepter		This is a ceremonial scepter - made of volcanic stone. The closest parallels to this artifact are found in Romania and Bulgaria.	Balkans (Romania, Bulgaria)
4	African blackwood (ebony)		Ebony (<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>) logs found near KW 761. Divers excavated cedar and African blackwood logs, the largest being one yard long. African blackwood is not ebony (found in India), although the ancient Egyptians called it ebony. The trees are found in Sudan and as far south as Mozambique and Angola.	Sudan

STATION 4, CONTINUED

Uluburun artifacts: evidence of trade, continued

Item #	Type of artifact	Artifact Image	Description	Origin
5	Coarse-ware stirrup jars		These vessels contained almost every type of seed recovered from the wreck. Some of the seeds recovered from the wreck were pomegranate, grape, olive, coriander, sumac, various grass and weed seeds, and pulses (the edible seeds of peas, beans, lentils etc.).	Crete
6	Bronze chisels and sword		A chisel is a tool with a beveled edge for shaping wood, stone, or metal. There are three bronze deep chisels of Mycenaean type on the left of the picture and two bronze necked adzes of southern Canaanite type on the right of the picture.	Mycenae, Canaan
7	Nefertiti gold scarab		This is a unique gold scarab naming Nefertiti. Nefertiti was the beautiful wife of the heretic Eighteenth Dynasty Egyptian Pharaoh Akhenaten. It is the only known scarab of this queen. The scarab was worn and seemed to have been in use, probably as jewelry, for some time.	Egypt

STATION 5

THE HYKSOS

A CASE STUDY IN CONFLICT BETWEEN PASTORAL NOMADS AND AGRARIAN COMMUNITIES

meet the Hyksos

We generally know very little about the Hyksos. But here is what we do know:

- their name translates from Greek to mean "foreign rulers"
- they were horse-riding nomads from southwest Asia
- they used horse-drawn chariots and bronze weapons
- they learned to use bronze from the Hittites and Mesopotamians
- they captured Memphis and claimed authority over Egypt in 1674 BCE

SAID GOODBYE TO THE HYKSOS

There is evidence that the Hyksos were 'nice' rulers in that they didn't force the locals to change their customs. In fact, the Hyksos even adopted some Egyptian customs as their own, including worshipping some Egyptian gods. However, the Egyptian elites were not happy to be ruled by outsiders, so they adopted the advanced technology of the Hyksos and used it against them. The Egyptian elites were in charge of Egypt by 1550 BCE.



A slow take over?

We know that the Hyksos controlled much of Egypt by 1674 BCE. However, we aren't sure how they did it. It's possible that the Hyksos didn't actually force their way in—they may have come in as traders, merchants, wine makers, sailors, craft workers, doctors, and artisans and just stayed. The Egyptian art of the Middle

Kingdom shows them as having beards and wearing different clothes. They have a colored cloth with lots of fancy designs. The art work shows them bringing trade goods and tribute.



CULTURAL DIFFUSION: These are scarabs from three different Hyksos rulers. They borrowed this tradition from the Egyptians, with one exception—there is no writing on theirs, just designs.



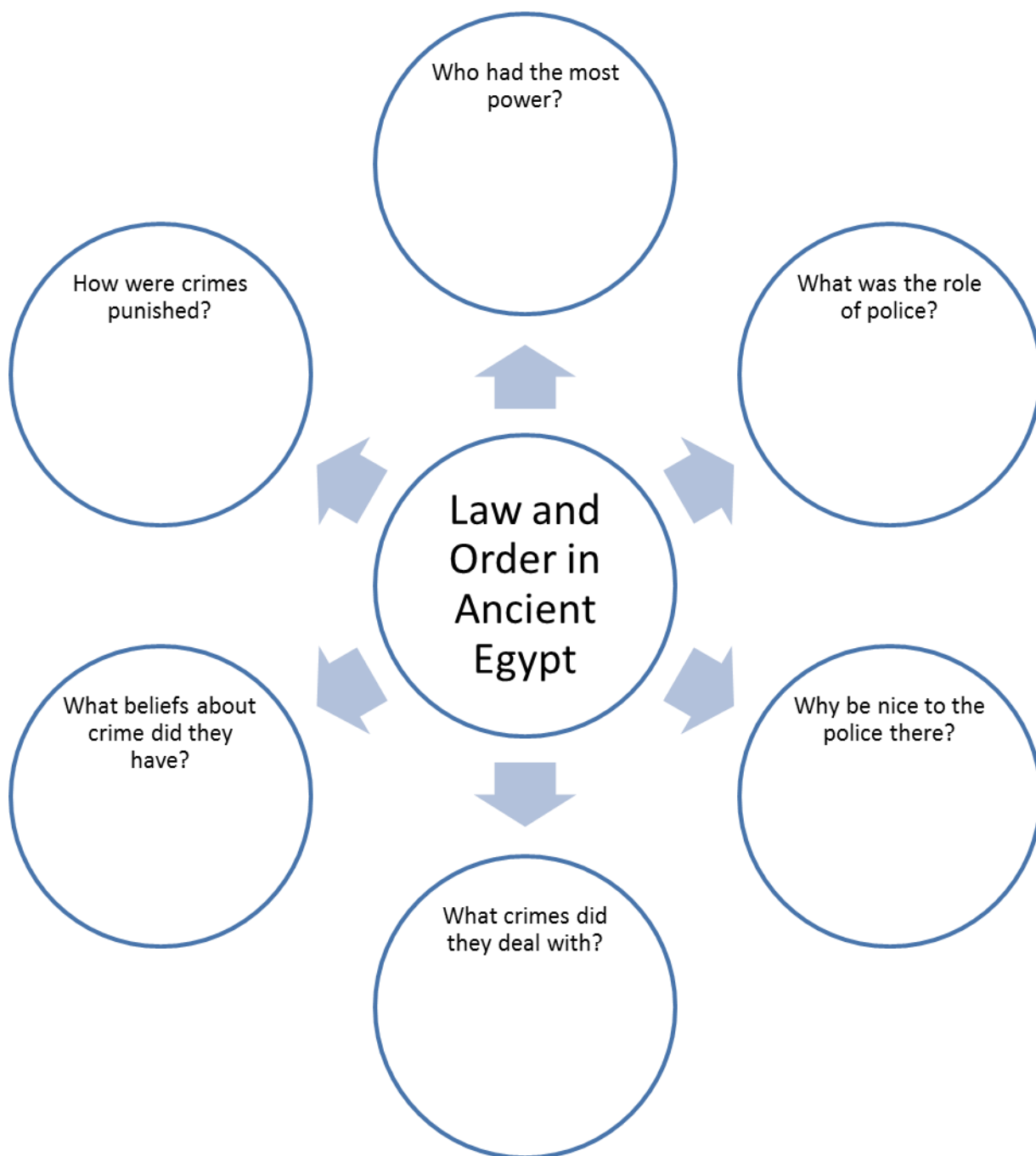
HYKSOS' KINGDOM: The Hyksos controlled the area in blue during their reign.



KICKED OUT: The Hyksos were eventually pushed out of Egypt by a group of angry, armed nobles who organized a revolt. This marks the beginning of the New Kingdom in 1550 BCE.

Student Handout #1 -- Conflict and Cooperation Station Activities

Station 1- Egyptian Law and Order: Note Taking Organizer



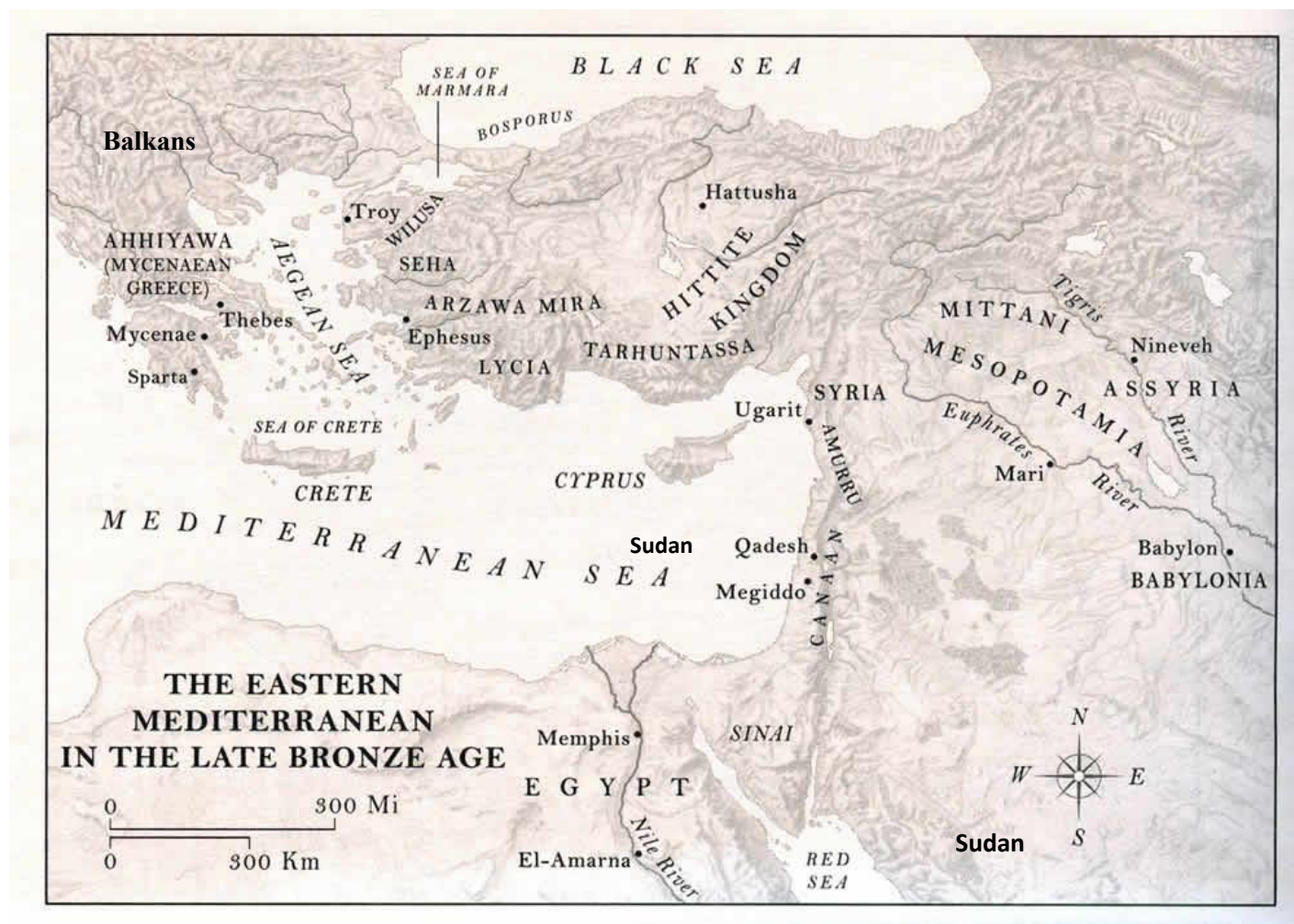
- 1) What things were produced in Ancient Egypt?
- 2) How were people paid for work?
- 3) Where and how did people trade within Egypt?
- 4) What were some of the different types of jobs in Ancient Egypt?
- 5) How did a person's job and position in society affect their life?
- 6) What was the attitude of the scribe who wrote the "Satire of the Trades" towards people with "lower" jobs than his?
- 7) Why do you think some jobs were seen as worse than others?

Station 3- War and Peace: Guided Reading Notes

<i>War and Peace in Ancient Egypt</i>		
	War (loot and tribute)	Peace (trade)
Who was involved? (Egypt and who else?)		
What did Egypt get out of it? (provide specific examples)		
Why did it happen? (provide specific examples)		
What was tribute and why did other kingdoms pay tribute to Egypt?		
What types of products did Egypt seem to need from other places? Why do you think they couldn't provide these goods for themselves?		

Station 4- Shipwreck: Thinking with Maps

To help you analyze trade as cooperation between different societies, use the map below to plot out where the artifacts in the Uluburun shipwreck were from using the Station 4 materials. Place the number for each artifact item on the map in the region from which it came. For example, Artifact #1 is from Cyprus. Find Cyprus on the map and then place a #1 in this area. When you have placed each number on the map, draw a circle around the area that appeared to be connected by trade, and answer the questions below.



Source: http://peternulton.com/images/eastern_mediterranean_late_bronze_age.jpg

What does this map tell you about cooperation through trade?

Station 4 continued...

Now, choose three different types of artifacts. Knowing what these artifacts were and where they came from, what generalizations can you make about life and trade during this period? What inferences (best guesses) can you make? For example, what do you think it means that there were several swords found on the ship? Use the graphic organizer to complete this task.

Item # and name	Description of Item	What can this artifact tell me about life and trade in this period?
What generalizations can I make about life and trade in this era from all three of these objects?		

Station 5 – The Hyksos: Graphic Organizer

Complete the dialogue using ideas from the Station 5 handout.

Ancient Egyptians



Listen up, you Hyksos... you may be in charge for now because

but we still want you out because...

You Egyptians... always complaining about something!

Don't forget that we...

Besides, we deserve to be in charge because...



Hyksos

The Hyksos were nomads who moved into the area of the Egyptian kingdom. What do you think they might have been looking for in Egypt? Why do you think this? Stop and Jot your thoughts below:

Small Group Analysis Chart

Working in a small group, compare your work from the stations. Talk about what you learned at each station and complete the chart below. Analyze WHO was involved for each station, and then provide evidence that there was conflict, cooperation, or both.

Station	Who was involved?						Conflict, cooperation, or both?	
	Within farming societies?		Across farm societies?		Farmers and nomads?		What is the evidence that there was conflict?	What is the evidence that there was cooperation?
	Yes/ No	Reason	Yes/ No	Reason	Yes/ No	Reason		
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

Teacher Reference Sheet: Working in a small group, compare your work from the stations. Talk about what you learned at each station and complete the chart below. Analyze WHO was involved for each station, and then provide evidence that there was conflict, cooperation, or both.

Station	Who was involved?						Conflict, cooperation, or both?	
	Within farming societies?		Across farm societies?		Farmers and nomads?		What is the evidence that there was conflict?	What is the evidence that there was cooperation?
	Yes/ No	Reason	Yes/ No	Reason	Yes/ No	Reason		
1	Yes	It is about law and order within Ancient Egypt.	No	It only has examples from Egypt.	No	It is only about Egypt.	There are examples of punishments for crimes, such as people being beaten or even decapitated. Conflict!	There were people who worked like police, trying to keep law and order. People had the same beliefs about the afterlife and probably followed the rules.
2	Yes	This station discussed trade and business within Egypt.	Yes	There is a mention of goods being imported from other places.	No	This station is about farming and trade; no mention of nomads.	There is a mention of people trying to avoid paying taxes (tax evasion). There was a hierarchy, so some people had more power than others.	People cooperated by paying taxes to maintain the military and other services. People traded with each other to meet their needs. People probably “knew their place” in society.
3	No	This station is mostly about Egypt conquering other kingdoms, but mentions internal conflict in Egypt.	Yes	Egypt conquered other kingdoms.	No	No clear references to nomads in this station.	There are examples of Egypt conquering other kingdoms by force and getting tribute from them. For example, Egypt conquered Nubia.	Tribute can be seen as a form of forced cooperation where places like Nubia agreed to pay tribute to Egypt. There was also trade and diplomacy between kingdoms, like the treaty between Egypt and the Hittites.
4	No	This station is mostly about goods from all over the central part of Afroeurasia.	Yes	There were goods being traded and shipped across kingdoms.	No?	There is no mention of nomads, but it could be possible that some goods came from nomads.	There is no clear evidence of conflict, although the presence of weapons in the artifacts suggests that conflict was possible.	The artifacts in the shipwreck show that people from several different kingdoms in the region where trading and traveling.

5	No	It is about Egypt and the Hyksos, a nomadic people.	No	It is about Egypt and the Hyksos, a nomadic people.	Yes	This is about the Hyksos, a nomadic people, and the Egyptians.	The Hyksos took power in some way. The Egyptian elite resented this and eventually kicked them out by force.	The Hyksos took over, but they allowed Egyptian society to continue to work as it had before. People still traded and did the same kind of work. The Egyptians learned from the Hyksos and gained technology like the chariot.
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