

Ancient egypt assignment

[History](#)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

The Ancient Egyptians were very religious and believed in a countless number of gods and goddesses. There are some answers to those questions in this report. Maybe you will even learn about something you didn't have a question about. Please enjoy this educational report. Hung Hung was the fifth king of the third dynasty, and also the last. He ruled from 2637-2613 B.C. (24 years). He was preceded by Kasbah. His Hords name may be Gathered, but it is not known with any confidence. The name Hung can be translated to "The Smite". Some other ways Hung is read are In-Suite, NIST-Huh, and Huh-en-NIST. Very little is known about his family relationship, but is believed to be the father of Hetaeras, the Queen of Sneers, his successor. Hung led the way for pyramid builders of the fourth dynasty with his great substantial construction projects and his possible restoring of regional administration. He built pyramids at Gateway el Meeting in Middle Egypt, South Abodes, Tuck close to Unequal, and many other places. He also is credited for commanding the construction of a fortress called Schemes Horror, which he made to secure the southern border of Egypt at the First Cataract.

His most famous pyramid was a small step pyramid, and was the first geometrically 'true' pyramid. The pyramid was on the island Elephant, it was seven levels high (92 meters), and its base was 144 meters square. The pyramid was regarded to be the last step in the making of the step-pyramid. It had an inscription that read 'SD Win, which means Diadem of Hung. Most people used to believe that it was made by Snuffer. Hung died somewhere in the process of the pyramid, so Snuffer finished it by putting a layer of Turn

limestone on the pyramid. That made it look like he had done the whole thing; construction and all.

There was also graffiti near the site of the pyramid that had to do with Snuffer. But the credit truly goes to Hung. The pyramid collapsed within 1,200 years of it being completed. Only the stepped core was remaining, and piles of debris were left around the base of the pyramid. The purpose of the pyramid has not been decided. Hung's vizier, who was named Gemini, helped his reign be a successful one. He was highly respected and remembered. The achievements of his reign were impressive and people long remembered him. His cult was listed on the Palermo Stone 150 years after his death.

Hung was the first pharaoh to have his name written in a crouched instead of standing position. It is unknown where Hung's burial place is, but there are many theories. One theory is that he was buried in an unidentified mastaba number seventeen, on the northeastern side of the pyramid at Meidum. That pyramid is also one of the most famous one of Hung's. There is a typical Old Kingdom, granite sarcophagus, with no inscriptions. Gods and Goddesses Egyptians worshipped over 2,000 gods and goddesses and built temples to honor them. They prayed to the temple gods for whatever that they needed.

If their request was denied, they would whack the temple's statue with a reed to let the gods know how they felt. Most symbolize something having to do with weather, planets, food, or water, et cetera. Egyptians were not afraid of their gods at all for the most part. The oldest Egyptian god is Hap (sometimes spelled Happy). The name 'Hap' is an evolution of the word

hope which is another word for the Nile. He was believed have come out of the middle of a mountain. His symbol is running water. Hap is a male with breasts and a round belly, those symbolize nourishment and fertility.

Hap was shown wearing papyrus plants if he was representing Lower Egypt and was shown wearing lotus plants when he was representing Upper Egypt. The god Souris is shown as a green person with a beard and is mummified wearing an Taft crown. He is often shown holding a flail and crook in his hands. He was an earth and vegetation god, and also the king of the dead, and the underworld. He decided if a soul was pure or not. Egyptians believed that he was dead then resurrected. Souris' parents were Nut and Gibe, his sisters were Isis and Nepenthe, and his brother was Seth.

He was the father Of Hours by Isis, with Nepenthe he had Anabas. When he ruled as pharaoh, he was benevolent and kind king. He taught people how to farm, what to eat, and gave laws and religion. Souris was murdered by his brother, Seth, and 72 other conspirators. The co-conspirators threw his coffin into the Nile River. The god, Akers, was believed to be an earth god and guarded the gates of dawn and sunset. Egyptians placed statues of him on the doors of palaces and tombs to keep evil spirits away. Symbols for the goddess Isis, Souris' daughter, are a throne, scorpion, sisters, and tie.

Hatchets Hatchets reigned for about twenty years in the Eighteenth Dynasty, but there is no certain time of her reign. She was a strong ruler and came from a line of powerful women. She was a powerful warrior that led her troops into Attlee. Hatchets was also known as Hatchets, Hatchets, Whatsoever, Queen Hatchets, pharaoh Hatchets, and Matter. She was born

around 1503 B. C. As the daughter of Outmost and his royal wife Memos. At her young age of twelve her dad died. Hatchet's nephew and stepson Outmost III, was next in line to become pharaoh but she decided that he was too young to become pharaoh.

She took the throne after Outmost II died and dressed like a male during the ceremonies to keep the custom. She also did it because she wanted to be treated as if she was a male pharaoh. She wanted the public to approve of her taking throne, so she lied that her father wanted her to be the heir. There were other female pharaohs in history but, Hatchets was the only one to receive all the titles of pharaoh. She called herself " King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Mantra, the Daughter of Re, and proclaimed that she was the wife of the god Amman. " Hatchets was the mother of Enforcer, whom she gave the title " God's Wife".

She trusted Segment, Enforcer's tutor, greatly. She also gave Enforcer a wet nurse named Sister, whom was trusted so much that Hatchets made a statue of her at Direr-ii-Bahrain. Hatchets, Segment, and Sister were heartbroken when Enforcer died young. Hatchet's first works were two obelisks. Sadly, they were vandalized after Outmost III became ruler. At Kara she repaired the temples, trying to get favors of the priests. She built three more obelisks to celebrate her sixteenth year as pharaoh. One of them is still standing today, and is the second tallest obelisk in the world.

At Direr-el-Bahrain Hatchets built her famous Mortuary Temple. She died at 50 years old. Hatchets was not super healthy during her reign. She was obese, had arthritis, had root inflammation and pockets, diabetes,

metastases bone cancer, and likely skin disease. The most likely cause of her death is the metastases bone cancer. Another possibility is that she was murdered. Her mummy was found in 2007, in the Valley of Kings. After Hatcher's death and Tutankhamun took reign, he ordered to remove all existence of her. Her name and pictures of her were chiseled away from monuments.

Statues of her and inscriptions were smashed. Warfare In the Old Kingdom, Egypt had a very small army. The Egyptians always fought very hard to defend their land, but their invaders were too strong to hold back. Around the Sixth Dynasty and forward, men from Nubia came to northern Egypt to become part of the army. During the New Kingdom, Egypt was at war regularly and their army was feared greatly, and new weapons were introduced. The bow was the main weapon in the Ancient Egyptian army. The second largest group was archers. The spear material evolution went from stone, to obsidian, to copper, and finally to iron.

Spears kept the enemies from getting too close. Their battle axes were made in the Old Kingdom sometime around 2686 B.C. And out of bronze. They were good for cutting through leather armor and shields that the enemy had on them, or if the enemy was unarmed, they would kill them well. They could also be used for throwing. Some of the kinds of swords that the Egyptians wielded were the Sickle Sword and the Shoppe's Sword. Throwing Sticks were mainly for distracting the enemy, while another man gets close enough to kill the enemy. They were also good for hunting and keeping their army fed. Chariots were war winning weapons.

They had short compound bows as their primary weapons, and carried spears as their secondary weapons. Assyrian entered Egypt and took away sacred treasures and a lot of Egypt grain was taken to Rome. After Egypt last ruler, Cleopatra, was defeated Egypt became a Roman province. Alexander the Great drove the Persians out of Egypt and Became ruler. Cleopatra III Cleopatra III was the third of seven queens named Cleopatra. She was queen of the Ptolemaic Empire from 116-101. She was born in Alexandria in 161 B. C. Of Ptolemy VI Philosopher and Cleopatra II. Her husband was Ptolemy VIII Physics.

Her sons were Ptolemy IX and Ptolemy X Alexander. Her daughters were Cleopatra IV, Cleopatra V Selene, and Threaten. In July of 145 Cleopatra father was killed in action, she was only sixteen. August that year, Ptolemy VIII Physics became the new ruler and married Cleopatra II, only to have Cleopatra Oil's brother, Ptolemy Pupated, killed at the feast of the deeding. In 141-140 Ptolemy VIII married Cleopatra III, who was his niece and stepdaughter. In 139, Ptolemy IX Shooter was born and Cleopatra III and Cleopatra II fought. An influential courtier, named Galilees, attempted to take thrown unsuccessfully.

To strengthen their rule, Ptolemy VIII and Cleopatra III, looked for support from the native population. In 135 Cleopatra V Selene and Threaten were born. In November of 132 outbreak of civil war between Ptolemy VIII and Cleopatra II, Cleopatra III stayed on Cyprus. In autumn of 131 Cleopatra III gained control of Alexandria and Ptolemy was on Cyprus. In bring of 1 30 Ptolemy returned to Egypt and defeated his enemies and Cleopatra III

returned three years after him. In 124 BCE, Ptolemy VIII got married to Antioch VIII Grypos. In June 126, Ptolemy VIII died and Cleopatra III took power.

She wanted to rule with Ptolemy X Alexander, but the Alexandrians made her accept Ptolemy IX Soter, who was 14, as the co-ruler. Cleopatra III tried to get support from the native population and presented herself as the goddess Isis and the goddess Metis. In October of 126–February 129, Ptolemy X shortly replaced Ptolemy IX as co-ruler. He tried again to replace Ptolemy IX in March of 128 and it was unsuccessful as it was the previous attempt. At the same time that Ptolemy X was replacing Ptolemy IX, Cleopatra III's stepson Ptolemy Apion became the ruler of Cyrenaica.

In October of 127 Ptolemy IX fled to Cyprus and Ptolemy X Alexander became king. In October of 127, Ptolemy Alexander was sick of his mother's planning and had her assassinated, continuing as sole ruler. She was 60 years old when she died in Alexandria, the same place she was born.

Conclusion Were your questions answered? Did you learn anything new? If you didn't, then go, don't be afraid; see for yourself what wasn't answered. Who knows, maybe someone will find where Ptolemy was buried, or how Ptolemy actually died. There are many facts missing from Ancient Egypt.