

Chapter 3 – Ancient Egypt & Nubia

Section 4 – Ancient Egyptian Culture Notes

Everyday Life	Achievements
<p>Egyptian society had social classes—pharaoh, upper class (priests, pharaoh’s court, nobles with large estates), middle class (merchants, skilled workers), and peasants (large group of farm laborers, and builders)</p> <p>Captured prisoners became slaves—slaves had some rights in Egyptian society; they could own personal items and inherit land from their masters</p> <p>Most peasants worked the land of wealthier people; during flood season, they worked on roads, temples, and other buildings; when waters went down, they planted and harvested crops; most peasants helped with the harvest</p> <p>Women had most of the rights men had— they could own property, run businesses, enter into legal contracts, and travel freely</p> <p>Women held various positions— supervisor of farm workers or hunters, priestess, dancer, supervisor of temples and religious sites, and regent</p>	<p>Used a writing system of hieroglyphs. In this script, some symbols stood for ideas and others for sounds</p> <p>Made papyrus—an early form of paper— from reeds found in the Nile delta</p> <p>Determined the length of a year (365 days) based on astronomical observations</p> <p>Used basic math—addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions—to find solutions to everyday problems</p> <p>Had a standard unit of measurement</p> <p>Performed surgery, set broken bones, and treated injuries</p> <p>Created medicines from plants</p>