

Alison- **Social Structure** : Textbook, *World History and Geography*, pg 76-77 - teaches about the social pyramid, social classes, appearances and roles. The highest social class, the upper class, wore white linen clothing with jewelry, eye makeup, and lived in 2-3 story houses with gardens and pools. They were mostly government officials, nobles, knights, priests. The middle class also wore white linen clothing but did not wear extravagant clothing like the upper class. They lived in 1-2 story houses. They were mostly merchants and artisans.. The lower class wore rougher linen clothing with thicker fibers and mostly consisted of slaves and servants.

Life In Ancient Egypt, social pyramid, role of women, role of children, appearances. Egyptian pharaohs and their families were considered the most supreme beings of the Egyptian social classes because the pharaoh was considered the divine intermediary between the gods and Egyptians.

The people of Ancient Egypt have believed that their social status reflected upon their appearance, recognition, and wealth. This is true because the pharaoh, who was also referred to as the king, had the power to rule all of Egypt and had control of it. This meant that every person under him in ancient Egypt had to follow through with his orders.

Aleen- Daily Life

Madison- Culture

It was believed by Ancient Egyptians that each deity influenced every aspect of human activity. Some of the main gods they worshiped were Re, Isis, Osiris, and Horus. Every city and town had a different god they worshiped with the major ones as well. Deities were pictured with the body of a human and the head of an animal. Temples did not have regular service so people would pray at home, Each temple was either the home of a deity or was dedicated to one. The temple that was built in honor of Amen-Re was the country's largest temple. It rose about 80 feet with elegant and colorful paintings that decorated the halls Egyptians believed that life could be enjoyed after death.

This led to Egyptians preparing for death and burial. The result was more pyramids and tombs were built. They believed the bodies needed to be preserved for the next life which led to the mummification process. Some Egyptians would even mummify pets like cats or monkeys. Egyptians tombs would be filled with items that they would use in the afterlife. The items would include clothing, jewelry, and even food too. The tombs of the wealthy would have statues posted up representing their servants in the afterlife.

Bibliography

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