



Trade and Conflict in Ancient Egypt

Suggested Responses

Comprehension Questions

1. grain, wheat, emmer, barley, corn
2. stone, precious metals, gemstones, papyrus, lotus flowers
3. linen, glass, jewellery, trinkets, wooden items, boats, chariots, furniture
4. To barter means to exchange one type of goods for another in a trading system.
5. giraffe tails
6. The Mitanni and the Hitites
7. The Mitanni from Mesopotamia in the northeast and the Hittites from Palestine and Syria.
8. Thutmose III (or Thutmosis III)
9. Vassal states were states or territories under the political control of Egypt.
10. Vassal states commonly grew tired of submitting to Egypt's authority, and sometimes tried to unite to mount a revolt.
- 11.

axes and hatchets	Soldiers used bronze and wooden axes and hatchets. They were used for close-up hand-to-hand combat to chop away at enemies. Their limitations were their heavy weight, bluntness and effectiveness only at close-range.
spears	Soldiers used spears that could be thrown from some distance. They were designed like javelins and made from wood with bronze heads. Their limitations were difficulty of accurately hitting a target and difficulty retrieving a thrown spear from among the enemy hordes.
bows and arrows	Soldiers used flexible wooden bows and arrows with bronze heads in combat. Some charioteers could fire arrows accurately from a moving chariot. Their limitations were that they could not penetrate metal armour easily and accuracy was essential.
shields	Shields, made of wood and ox hide, were used by soldiers to protect themselves against enemy arrows and blows from other weapons, including spears. Their limitations were the necessity of being large sized and heavy and difficult to carry.
chariots	Egyptian chariots were made of wood coated in metal. Charioteers had years of practice to ensure they could hit targets at high speeds. Their limitations were difficulty in manoeuvring into position in a battle, heavy reliance on horses that made easy targets for the enemy and difficulty aiming at the enemy at high speeds. They were also exceedingly dangerous to drive.

12.

slaves (forced to be soldiers)	Nubian slaves were forced to serve in the pharaoh's army. The Nubians were reputedly expert archers. The main difficulties with them related to their reluctance to fight for the pharaoh who had conquered them.
mercenaries (soldiers for hire)	Mercenaries – or soldiers for hire – from other countries were also used by the Egyptians. They were paid fighters who had spent their lives in military training, so they offered the advantage of being good on the battlefield. The downside was that they were fickle, rebellious and disloyal. They could not be threatened or punished by pharaoh, as they were workers for hire.





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Suggested Responses

The Battle of Megiddo

1. 12 000; desert; animals; dangerous; single-file; horsemen; watching; broke; gates; walls; garments; moat; vassal states; Egyptian; tribute; gods; Amun; Thutmose III

The Battle of Kadesh

Step 1 - 3. Answers will vary

Step 4.

a) On the walls of the temple of Karnak at Luxor

b) Ramesses' building program was Egypt's finest and he created some of the nation's best preserved architecture. He ruled Egypt until he died at the age of 90. During his reign, he fathered more than 150 children. Today, his incredibly well-preserved mummy is in the Egyptian museum in Cairo.

Ancient Egypt Terminology

Mesopotamia	The oldest and longest civilization in world history.
Punt	Present day Ethiopia
Nubia	Located in present day Sudan.
Amun	King of the gods.
Barter	To trade by exchange of commodities rather than by the use of money
Charioteer	A person who was trained to ride a chariot.
Scribe	A person who learned to read and write.
Treaty	A formal agreement between two or more states in reference to peace, alliance, commerce, or other international relations.
Vassal States	States or territories under the political control of a more powerful kingdom, in this case, Egypt.
Hittites	People who had been threatening to overrun Egypt for decades. They had settlements in Palestine and Syria.
Ransack	To go through (a place) stealing things and causing damage.
Papyrus	A plant that grows wild all over the Nile river valley. This is used to make a paper like material for writing.





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Suggested Responses

Mapping Ancient Egypt

1.



2. Answers could be assessed by teachers at their own discretion.

Transcript – For teacher and student use

