



Introduction (10 minutes)

Welcome to our exploration of Social Hierarchy and Occupational Roles in Ancient Egypt! This worksheet is designed to help you understand the complexities of Ancient Egyptian society and the various roles that individuals played within it.

Ancient Egyptian society was divided into a strict social hierarchy, with the pharaoh at the top and slaves at the bottom. The social classes included:

- Pharaohs
- Nobles
- Priests
- Artisans
- Farmers
- Slaves

Social Hierarchy (15 minutes)

Create a diagram of the social hierarchy of Ancient Egypt, including the different social classes and their occupational roles.

Some key points to consider:

- Pharaohs: rulers and gods
- Nobles: advisors and administrators
- Priests: religious leaders and interpreters
- Artisans: craftsmen and traders
- Farmers: agricultural workers
- Slaves: laborers and servants

Occupational Roles (20 minutes)

Write a short essay on the daily life of an individual in one of the social classes (e.g. a farmer or an artisan).

Some points to consider:

- What were the main responsibilities of the individual?
- How did their occupation contribute to the functioning of Ancient Egyptian society?
- What challenges did they face in their daily life?

Activities (25 minutes)

Role-play a scenario where you are a member of a particular social class, interacting with individuals from other classes.

Some possible scenarios:

- A noble interacting with a priest
- A farmer interacting with an artisan
- A slave interacting with a pharaoh

Questions (15 minutes)

Answer the following questions:

1. What was the role of the pharaoh in Ancient Egyptian society?

2. How did the social hierarchy of Ancient Egypt influence daily life?

3. What were the main responsibilities of the priests in Ancient Egypt?

4. How did the artisans contribute to the economy of Ancient Egypt?

5. What was the significance of the Nile River to Ancient Egyptian society?

Case Study (20 minutes)

Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow:

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"Ani was a farmer in Ancient Egypt. He worked on a small plot of land, growing crops such as barley and emmer wheat. Ani's family had been farmers for generations, and he took great pride in his work. However, Ani's life was not easy. He had to work long hours in the hot sun, and the Nile River's annual flooding often threatened his crops."

1. What social class did Ani belong to?

2. What were Ani's main responsibilities as a farmer?

3. How did the Nile River's flooding affect Ani's life?

Conclusion (10 minutes)

In conclusion, Ancient Egyptian society was complex and multifaceted, with a strict social hierarchy and various occupational roles. By understanding these roles and how they interacted, we can gain a deeper appreciation for the culture and history of Ancient Egypt.

Individual Reflection:

1. What was the most surprising thing you learned about Ancient Egyptian society?

2. How will this learning change your actions in the future?

3. What questions do you still have about Ancient Egyptian society?

Glossary (10 minutes)

Define the following terms:

- Pharaoh:

- Noble:

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- Priest:

- Artisan:

- Farmer:

- Slave:

References (10 minutes)

Read the following references and answer the questions that follow:

"The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt" by Ian Shaw

"The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Egypt" by Kathryn A. Bard

1. What were the main points discussed in the references?

2. How did the references support or challenge your understanding of Ancient Egyptian society?

Answer Key (10 minutes)

Check your answers with the following answer key:

1. The pharaoh was the ruler and god of Ancient Egypt.

2. The social hierarchy of Ancient Egypt influenced daily life by determining an individual's occupation, social status, and access to resources.

3. The priests were responsible for performing religious rituals and interpreting the will of the gods.

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4. The artisans contributed to the economy of Ancient Egypt by producing goods such as pottery, textiles, and jewelry.

5. The Nile River was significant to Ancient Egyptian society because it provided fertile soil and water for agriculture, and its annual flooding brought nutrient-rich silt that made the land suitable for

farming.

