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## Colonial rule in southeast asia worksheet answers

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The book of the dead is a series of written spells that the ancient Egyptians believed to help them in life after death. It is not a giant book , but it is more a lot of individual chapters. Where were the written spells? The spells of the book of the dead were written in Fol Papyrus or on the walls of the tune. Scribes used hierakfists to write the spells. They also illustrated the history of the book of dead with colorful photos. How many chapters were there? There were at least 190 different chapters from the book of the dead. Previous chapters and spells did not have structure. They were just a lot of individual spells. Later, the chapters began to be more organized. The first 16 chapters described the dead person entering the tomb and after the underworld. The next Section explained how the gods could help the person in life after death. This was followed by chapters describing the person's trips on the underworld. The final section described how the person could become powerful during life after death. How old is the book of the dead? Book of the chapters and dead spells were first written in the papyrus around 1600 BC. However, it is probably that some of the spells were much older than that. Everyone have a book from the dead in your tomb? Not every book of the dead was the same. The rich could hire a scribe to make a special book from the dead for them with specific spells they thought they would need in life after death. The poorest people could buy premium versions-written in which the scribe would type their name in the blanks. Anyway, it was a big expense to have a book from the dead and not everyone could pay one. Why did the Egyptians wanted this in his tune? Preparing for life after death was a large part of the Egyptian religion. They spent a lot of time and money in preparing their tombs and ensuring that they would have all the things you need in life after death. They felt the spells contained in the book of the dead would help protect them from demons, give them forces to travel on the underworld, and even earn a place in the sky. Examples of Chapter Chapters of the Dead Chapter 1 - Used on Burial Day for Funeral Procession. CHAPTER 5 - A Formula that prevented the person from having to work in life after death. Chapter 30 - a spell that prevented the heart from a man from being taken from him in life after death. Chapter 33 - A spell who helped fighting the snakes. Chapter 63 - A spell who helped the person drinking water on the underworld. Chapter 88 - a spell that would transform the person in the form of a crocodile. Chapter 125 - Perhaps the most famous chapter, the chapter 125 describes the judgment of the soul of a person by God Osauris. The hearts of the person was placed on a scale and heavy against Maat's penalty, which represented the truth. Chapter 185 - A Hymn to God Osauris. Facts About the book of the dead Some versions of the book of the dead were more than 100 feet in length. The name Egyptium for the book of the dead is translated as "the spells of Forth by Day. "The text was usually written in black ink with the tubules written in red. The book describes creatures that guard the underworld with scary names such as "one who lives in snakes "and" the one who dances in the blood. " One of the most famous examples of the book of the dead is the Ani Papyrus that you can see at the British Museum in London. Activities take a test of ten questions about this page. Listen to a registered reading of this page Your browser does not support the audio element. More information on the civilization of ancient Egypt: works cited back to ancient Egypt for children back to the history of Back to the history for the children Ancient China was one of the oldest and oldest civilizations of the world's history. The historia of ancient China can be traced more than 4,000 years. Located in the eastern part of the continent of SIA, Today China is the most populous country in the world. Great Wall of China by Mark G Rant Dynasties for most of China's history. ruled by powerful families called dynasties. The first dynasty was Shang and the last one was Qing. Ancient Empire China also has the long lasting histery imposition. He began with the Qin dynasty and the first Qin emperor who joined all China under a rule at 221 BC. Emperors would continue to rule China for over 2000 years. Government in the early days, lands were governed by the feudal system where lords have lands and farmers tended to fields. In the last years, the impaired was administered by civil service employees who held cities, charged taxes and applied the laws. Men had to pass the exams to become official. Art, culture and religion, culture and religion were often tied. There were three major religions or philosophies, including tahamus, confucionism and Buddhism. These ideas, called "Three ways" had a great impact on the way people lived as well as their art. Art focused on "the three perfections": Painting, poetry and calligraphy. Mongols The great enemy of the Chinese was the monks who lived to the north. They even built a wall thousands of kilometers in length to try to prevent the monks from invading. The Mongs won China for a while, however, and established his own dynasty called The Yuan Dynasty. Hilarious facts about China Ancient the last emperor of China. Puyi, became ruler when he was only 3 years old. The Chinese used chopsticks to eat for over 4,000 years. After inventing the press, the most popular type of booklet was proven Buddhist and prayers. The art of war is a famous book on the battle strategy written by military strategist Zu during spring and autumn. Even if it has more than 2500 years, it is often quoted today. Two large rivers played a role in Old China: the Yellow River and the Yangtze River. Yangtze is the third longest river in the world and yellow in the sixth. In China, the dragon is a symbol of good luck, power and force. The dragon was often the emperor's symbol. Academics that served as employees were the most respected class of the Earth. Soon after them were peasant farmers who were respected because they provided the country with food. The ancient Chinese were the first people to drink tea. At the beginning, it was mainly used for medicine. Although many people speak different types of Chinese, the written language was the same reading and writing very important for the impact. The biggest festival of the year was the celebration of the New Year. Everyone had time off and celebrated during this time. According to the legend, the silk was discovered in the Emperor's garden in 2700 BC for Hsi-Ling-shi, the wife of Emperor Huang-Ti. Make a quiz of ten questions about this page. For more information: Go here to test your knowledge with a Crossword break from China or word research. Recommended Books and References: Old Civilizations: The Guide Illustrated for Crença, Mythology and Art. Edited by Professor Greg Wolf. 2005. Ancient. Ancient. by C.P. Fitzgerald. 2006. The Silent Emperor's Exchange: Ancient China Terracotta Warriors by Jane O'Connor. 2002. China: land of dragons and emperors by Adeline Yen Mah. 2009. The Dynasties of China: a story by Bamber Gascoigne. 2003 Ancient China by Dale Anderson. 2005. Treasures of China: the glories of the Kingdom of the Dragon by John D. Chinnery. 2008. You are in the old China by Ivan Minnis. 2005. Exploring the ancient China by Elaine Landau. 2005. Books of Witness: China Old by Arthur Cotterell. 2005. Back to History for Kids History >> Renaissance for Children >> Impécio Illico The Impécio Ottoman ruled a large part of Eastern East and Eastern Europe for over 600 years. He graduated for the first time in 1299 and finally dissolved in 1923, becoming the PaA of Turkey. Impécious Ascension Ottoman Impécious Ottoman was founded by Osman I, Turkish tribes leader in Anatólia in 1299. Osman I expanded his kingdom, joining many of the independent States of Anatólia under a rule. Osman established a formal government and allowed religious tolerance on the people he has conquered. Map of Impécio Ottoman in 1566 by Esemono (Click for broad vision) Capturing Constantinople in the next 150 years, Ottoman imposition continued to expand. The most powerful landpiece of the land on it is the Byzantine imposition (Eastern Roman Empire). In 1453, Mehmet II the conqueror led the Ottoman imposition in capturing Constantinople, the capital of the BYZANTIUM imposition. He turned Constantinople to the capital of the Ottoman imposition and renamed Istanbul. In the next hundred years, the Ottoman imposition would be one of the largest and most powerful impetus in the world. When Constantinople fell to the Ottoman imposition, a large number of scholars and artists fled to italy. This helped to trigger European Renaissance. It also made the European nations begin to look for new commercial routes to the Far East, starting the age of exploitation. Suleiman The magnificent Impécious Ottoman hit his peak during the reign of Suleiman the magnificent. He ruled from 1520 to 1566. During this period, the imposition expanded and included a large part of Eastern Europe, including Greece and Hungary. Suleiman The magnificent by the unknown declension, the Ottoman imposition began to decline in the late 1600s. He stopped expanding and began to face the economic competition of India and Europe. The internal corruption and leadership led to a constant declension until the imposition was abolished and the country of Turkey was declared a republic in 1923. Timeline 1299 - Osman founded the imposition Ottoman . 1389 - The Ottomans conquer most of the Sévia. 1453 - Mehmed II Capture Constantinople by putting an end to the Byzantine imposition. 1517 - Ottomans conquer Egypt, bringing Egypt in the imposition. 1520 - Suleiman The magnificent becomes ruler of the Ottoman imposition. 1529 - The siege of Vienna. 1533 - The Ottomans conquer Iraq. 1551 - The Ottomans conquer the lubia. 1566 - Suleiman dies. 1569 - Istanbul Granma burns in a great inception. 1683 - The Ottomans are defeated in the battle of Vienna. This signals the beginning of the impetus declining. 1699 - Ottomans give up control of Hungary to Utria. 1718 - Initiate tulip's period. 1821 - The Greek war of independence begins. 1914 - Ottomans participate on the side of the central powers in World War I. 1923 - The Ottoman imposition is dissolved and the Republic of Turkey becomes a country. Reliant religion played an important role in the Ottoman imposition. The Ottoman owns were Muslims, however, they did not force the people they checked to convert. They allowed Christians and Jews adore without pursuit. This kept people who conquered rebelling and allowed us to govern for so many years. The SultÁ £ o Ottoman Impécio Leader was called sultÁ £ o. The title of the sultÁ £ was inherited by the eldest son. When a new It took power, he would put all his brothers in prison. Once he had a suit for The throne, he would have his brothers executed. Interesting facts about the Ottoman imposition the sultÁ £ o and its many wives lived in the topkapi palace in Istanbul. The sultan would move to a different room at the palace every night because he was afraid to be murdered. Suleiman The magnificent was considered the terrestrial leader of all the Muslims. He was called "the legislator" by the Ottomans. The Republic of Turkey was founded by the Revolutionary Kemal Ataturk. Sultan's elite battle troops were called janissaries. These soldiers were selected from Christian families at a young age. They were considered slaves, but they were treated well and paid a regular salary. The tulip's period was a time of peace when the arts flourished in the impetus Ottoman. The tulips were considered a symbol of perfection and beauty. Activities take a quiz of ten questions about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element. Learn more about the Renaissance: Cited Works History >> Renaissance for Children >> Impéci © Icelandic Impéci © River

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