Ancient Egyptian society was shaped somewhat like a pyramid. The pharaoh was at the top, then came the vizier or chief minister who organized taxation, supervised agriculture and irrigation systems, and represented the pharaoh in the law courts. There were other powerful members of government who often belonged to the royal family and nomarchs who were in charge of a region or nome. Women could own property, but they did not take part in government business. All scribes and officials were respected because they could read and write. Temple priests were also honored citizens. Craftspeople occupied a lower place in society. Peasants, who grew food and worked as laborers on the royal buildings, formed a large group at the bottom of the social pyramid. Slaves, captured in war, had no rights at all. People thought that the gods gave them their positions in society.
As we read, fill in details about the social structure of Egypt.

**Egyptian Social Structure**

- **Pharaoh** - ultimate leader
  - **Vizier** - treasurer
  - **Government officials** - army general
  - **Priests** - High priests/priestesses, temple priests
- **Scribes** - 12 yrs to learn hieroglyphs, kept records like census, grain
- **Artisans** - depended on their bosses for food
- **Peasants** - did the farming, built the pyramids, their schedule depended on the Nile
  - October - planting season began
  - March - harvest
  - Had to pay taxes & crops

Men had more power but women had more rights in Egyptian society than other civilizations. Children & life were cherished. Order & stability born into position.