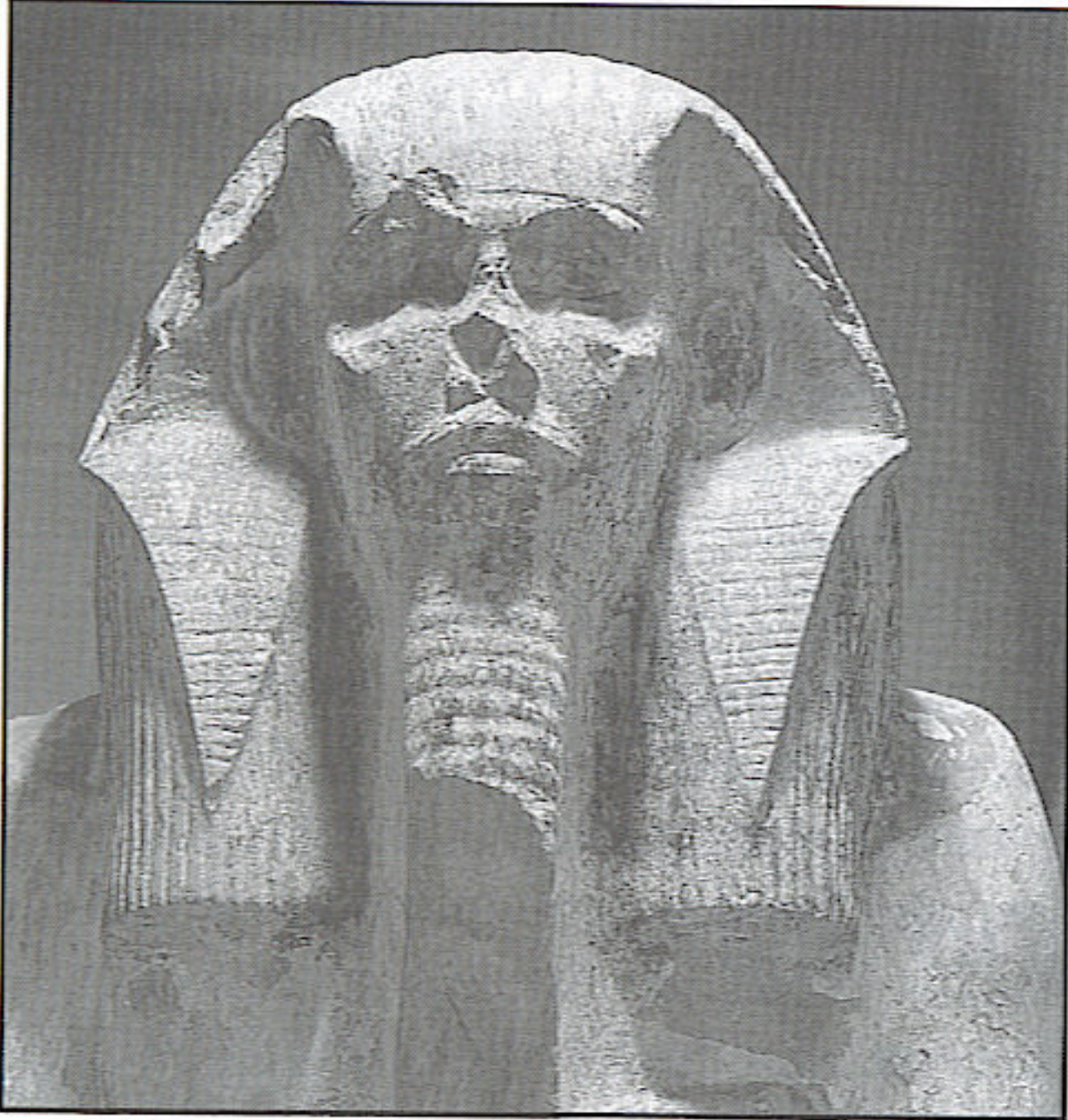


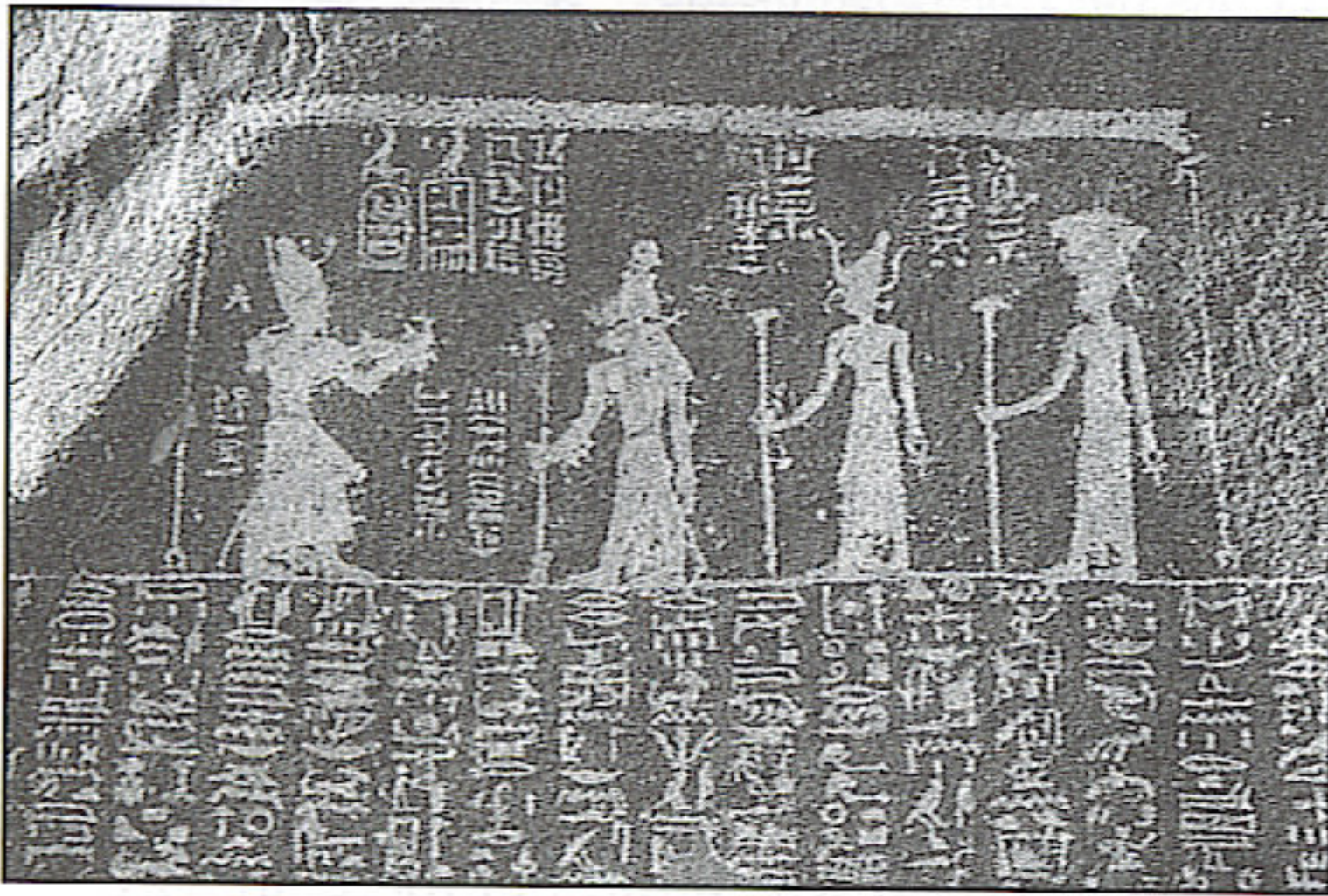
Stop 2: Saqqara

Information on Djoser



Statue of Djoser with eyes missing

Djoser (pronounced JO-zer), a pharaoh of the Old Kingdom from 2630 to 2611 B.C.E., led ancient Egypt through a period of great advancements and expansion. During his reign there were new developments in agriculture, an increase in trade, and the development of cities. Djoser fought foreign invaders on Egypt's eastern and western borders, and he expanded Egypt's territory as far south as Aswan, at the First Cataract of the Nile River. In addition, Djoser was responsible for the construction of many buildings, including his greatest legacy: the world's first complete stone building, the Step Pyramid at Saqqara (pronounced suh-KAHR-uh).



Scene on the Famine Stela

Djoser is remembered for another accomplishment—bringing a “miraculous end” to a severe food shortage, or *famine*, that had devastated his empire. After a famine in Egypt had lasted for seven years, Djoser decided he must do something to save his people. According to legend, Djoser met with his chief architect Imhotep (pronounced im-HOH-tep) and other advisors. They told Djoser to sail to Sehel Island in the south where people worshipped a

God called Khnum (pronounced kuh-NOOM). Egyptians believed this God controlled the annual flow of the Nile River. The legend says that Khnum appeared to Djoser in a dream and the God complained about the condition of the shrine made in his honor. Djoser then constructed a new temple to honor Khnum, and this brought about a miraculous end to the famine. More than 2,000 years later, a large rock monument with a written inscription, called the Famine Stela, was erected on Sehel Island to mark Djoser's achievement.

Prompt: Create a simple drawing of Djoser's Famine Stela with an inscription explaining why the pharaoh traveled to Sehel Island.