

The background of the slide is a photograph of an ancient Egyptian stone wall. The wall is covered in intricate hieroglyphs and large carved figures. A prominent figure on the left is a seated woman, likely a queen, wearing a tall, textured headdress. To her right, another large figure is partially visible, also seated. The stone is light-colored and shows signs of weathering. The sky is a clear, bright blue in the upper left corner.

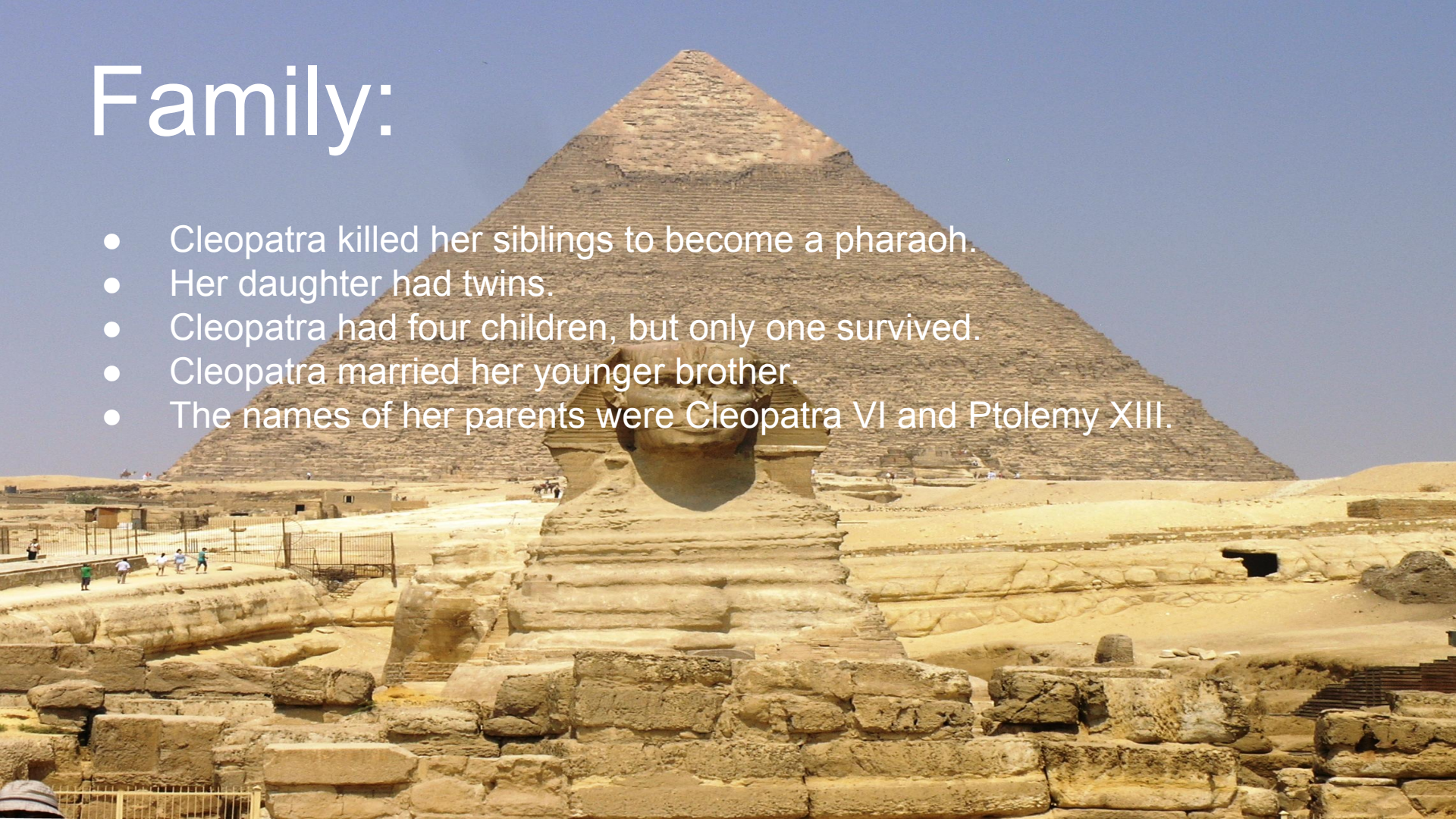
51 BCE---12 BCE

Queen Cleopatra

The Last Pharaoh of Egypt
By: Jonah, Josh, and Marissa

Family:

- Cleopatra killed her siblings to become a pharaoh.
- Her daughter had twins.
- Cleopatra had four children, but only one survived.
- Cleopatra married her younger brother.
- The names of her parents were Cleopatra VI and Ptolemy XIII.



Domestic Policies



- She mandated food and fresh water.
- Her goal was to secure her country.
- Cleopatra wanted her people to survive to help with wars.
- She had many marriages to have peace with their civilizations.

Foreign Policies

- She wanted to rule the world.
- She joined with Caesar the Roman.
- She took the time to learn the Egyptian policies.
- Her father had a promise to the Romans.
- She realized Rome had much more power than Egypt.



Famous For:

- Cleopatra was the last queen of Egypt.
- Cleopatra was a queen at 17 years old.
- There were 6 other Cleopatras before her.
- Cleopatra was a writer, and she wrote a medical book.
- Cleopatra was most likely a Roman citizen.
- Cleopatra married her younger brother Ptolemy XIII.
- When Ptolemy died, she married the other younger brother Ptolemy XIV.
- Later on she married Mark Antony, who was a Roman.
- Her family ruled Egypt for 300 years.
- Cleopatra was Greek but learned the Egyptian language and Gods.

Thanks For Watching

