ANCIENT EGYPT

REMINDER

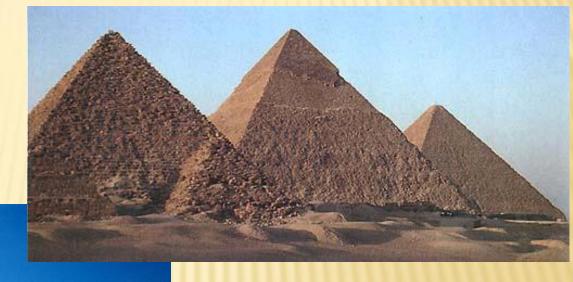
- Game choice due today; taken:
 - + Scrabble
 - + Snakes & Ladders
 - + Tripoley
 - + Go
 - + Monopoly
- * For ideas email me, otherwise will assign game by end of the week

ANCIENT EGYPT, AGAIN

ANCIENT EGYPT?

What comes to mind?

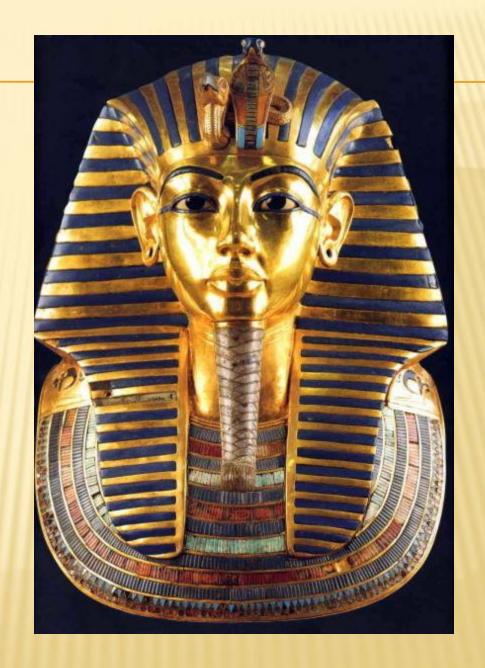
PLACES





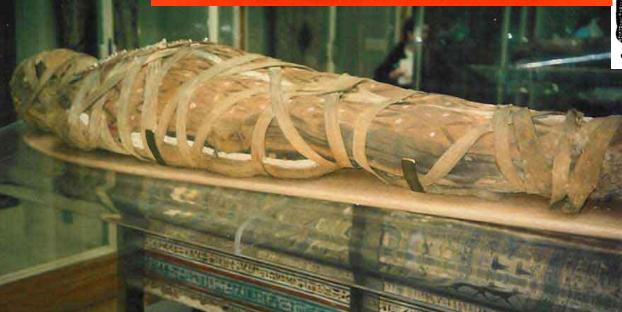
NAMES

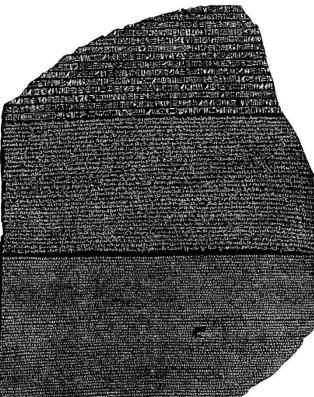
- × Nefertiti,
- × Cleopatra,
- × Ramses,
- * Tutankhamun,
- * Akhenaten



THINGS







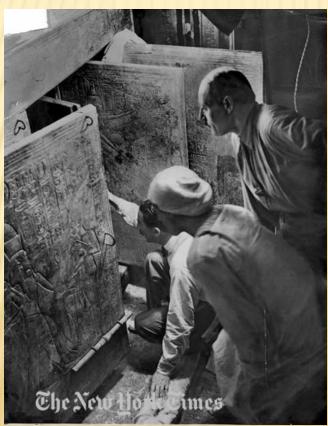
THE MUMMY

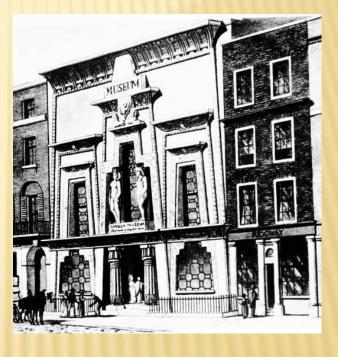


EGYPTOMANIA

- × Napoleon's Egyptian Campaign (1798-1801)
- Howard Carter (1922)

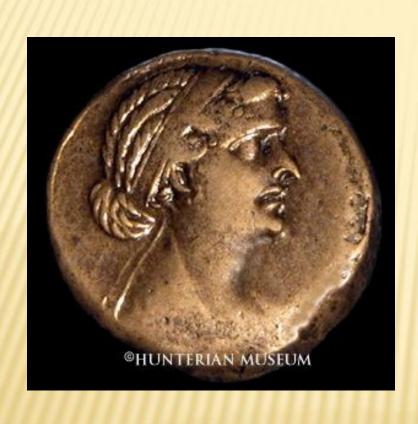


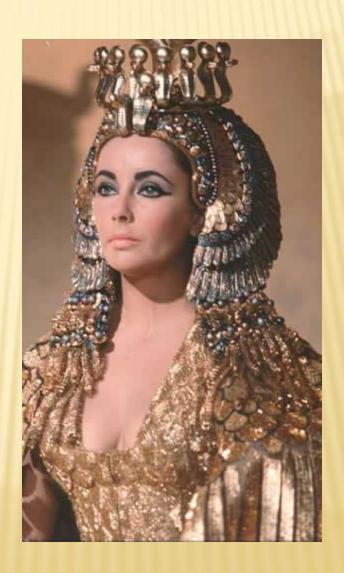






MODERN EYES





PYRAMIDOLOGY, VON DANIKEN, ETC.



TELL IT HOW IT REALLY WAS

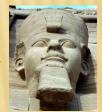
EGYPTIAN HISTORY, ROUGH OUTLINE

- Prehistory (700,000-3,000 BC)
- Pharaonic/Dynastic Perod
 - + Early dynastic Period (3000-2686)
 - + Old Kingdom (2686-2181)
 - + First Intermediate Period (2181-2055)
 - + Middle Kingdom (2055-1650)
 - + Second Intermediate Period (1650-1550)
 - + New Kingdom (1550-1069)
 - + Third Intermediate Period (1069-664)
 - + Late Period (664-332)
- Ptolemaic (330-30BC)
- Roman (30BC-311AD)





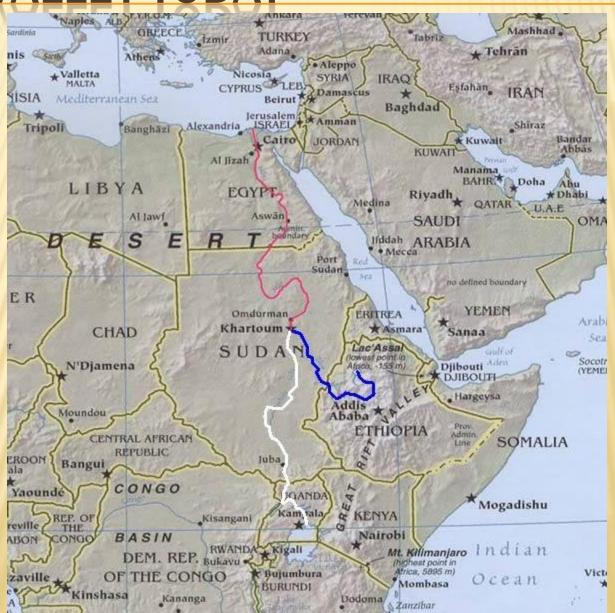






PREHISTORY

NILE VALLEY-TODAY



EGYPT

- "The gift of the Nile"
 - + Herodotus
- What was this gift?
 - + water
 - + silt
- The other gift of geography
 - + isolation

NILE VALLEY-THEN



STABILITY

- Maintained cultural and political continuity (more or less) from 3100 BCE to 525 BCE
 - + the same religion
 - + the same art
 - + the same language
- Think about this!
 - + Let's go back 2600 years from today
 - + more or less the age of Pericles
- Unique in this extremely long period of relative stability

CIVILIZATION RULE #1

- × You must grow more food than you can eat
- Surplus means
 - + artisans
 - + commerce
 - + taxes
 - + full-time armies

CIVILIZATION RULE #2

- Surplus requires infrastructure
- In Egypt
 - + irrigation
 - + granaries
 - + land reclamation
 - + port facilities

CIVILIZATION RULE #3

- Infrastructure requires organization
 - + the state
- × In Egypt
 - + theocracy
 - + the ruler (pharoah) was a god
 - × coronation was ascension to godhood
 - + Semi-Matrilineal succession
 - x Great Royal Wife (relative)

GEOGRAPHY

- × East
 - + Arabian desert
- × West
 - + Sahara desert
- * North
 - + "great green"
- * South
 - + mountains
 - + cataracts of the Nile
- Nile was a natural "highway"
 - + excellent internal mobility
- Result: Egypt was difficult to invade

NARMER PALETTE





Beginning of dynastic/pharaonic period

DYNASTIC PERIODS

- ★ Early Dynastic (1st, 2nd)
 - + 3100-2686
 - + Upper and lower suddenly (or gradually?) became united
- × Old Kingdom (3rd-6th)
 - + 2686-2181
 - + Pyramids are built
- Middle Kingdom (11th-14th)
 - + 1991-1786
 - + Advances in technology and crafts
- × New Kingdom (18th-20th)
 - + 1567-1085
 - + Colonial expansion and then collapse

ISOLATION ENDS

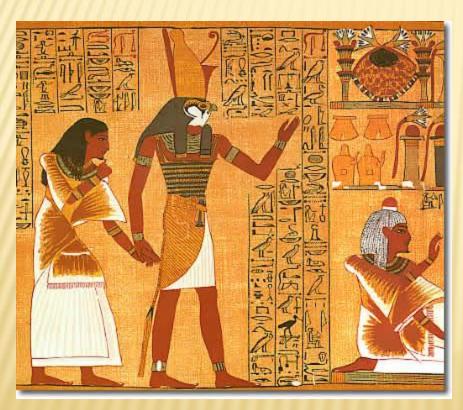
- + Nubians
 - × 8th century BCE
- + Assyrians
 - × 7th century BCE
- + Persians
 - × Darius
 - × 6th century BCE
- + Greeks
 - × Alexander the Great
 - × Library of Alexandria
 - × 4th century BCE
- + Romans
 - × Antony and Cleopatra
 - × 30 BCE
- + Persians
 - × 616 CE
- + Arabs
 - × 639 CE

DYNASTIES

- King-lists
 - + Problems: only survive in fragments, inconsistent with other sources, dynasty 0, dating artifacts
- dynastic separation introduced by Manetho (3rd century BC)

SOURCES

- Many written sources
 - + papyrus scrolls
 - × relatively well preserved





FORMS OF WRITING

- Hieroglyphic
 - + "sacred pictures"
- * Hieratic

+ shorthand for hieroglyphic

+ easier to write fast



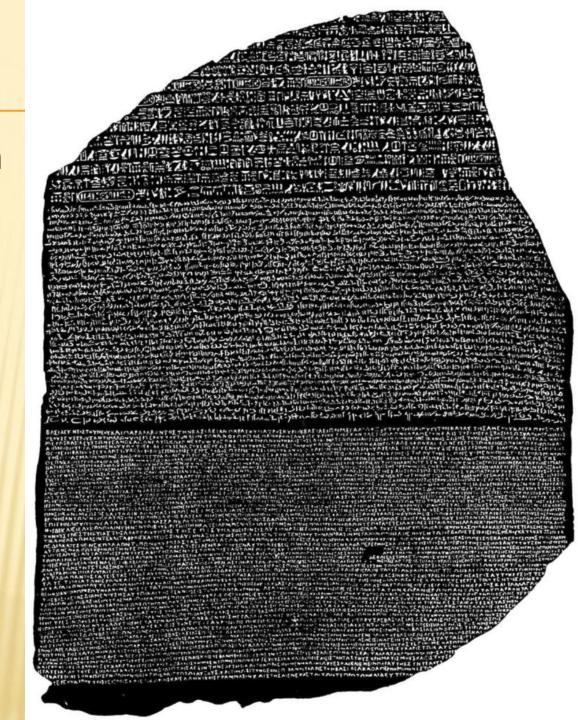
DEMOTIC

Evolved to replace hieratic

+ except in religious texts

ROSETTA STONE

- + same inscription in
 - × hieroglyphic
 - × demotic
 - × Greek
- + deciphered byJean FrancoisChampollion in1822



WHAT DO THEY SAY

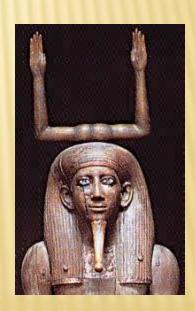
- * Political
 - + Lists of kings
 - × establishing legitimate succession
 - + Laws
 - + Accounts of battles
- Commercial
 - + tax records
 - + land records
 - + contracts
- Religious
 - + prayers
 - + instructions for rituals

EXAMPLE: THE NEGATIVE CONFESSION

I have not blasphemed a god, I have not robbed the poor. I have not done what the god abhors, I have not maligned a slave to his master. I have not caused pain, I have not caused tears. I have not killed, I have not ordered to kill, I have not made anyone suffer. I have not damaged the offerings in the temples, I have not depleted the loaves of the gods, I have not stolen the cakes of the dead. I have not copulated nor defiled myself. I have not increased nor reduced the measure. I have not added to the weight of the balance, I have not falsified the plummet of the scales. I have not taken milk from the mouths of children, ...l am pure, I am pure, I am pure! From The Book of the Dead

DEATH AND MUMMIES

- Egyptians culture was obsessed with death
 - + probably the desert was one reason
 - + earliest, clearest articulation of an afterlife
- Afterlife = Continuation of Life
 - + in the land of the gods
 - + very materialistic
 - × you could take it with you
 - + Not reincarnation
 - × born again
 - + Resurrection
 - × Ka: the life-force



CASE IN POINT

- * Tutankhamen
 - + a totally minor king
 - + last of his dynasty
 - + out of favor because of his father Akhnaten
- And yet he is buried with a mound of loot



INCLUDING THIS

- × A board for the game of Senet
 - + actually 4 different Senet boards in the tomb



SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

× Court

- + royal family
 - × multiple wives / concubines
- + advisors / ministers

× Priesthood

- + mostly hereditary
- + secluded in temples and religious cities
- + embalmers

Commoners

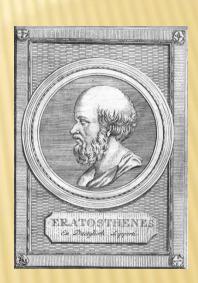
- + farmers
- + artisans

Slaves

- + usually foreigners captured in battle
- could hold important jobs

EGYPTIAN TECHNOLOGY

- Egyptians were great builders of stone and brick
 - + pyramids
 - + temples
 - + wood was rare and very precious
- Egyptians had very advanced medicine
 - + much admired and copied by the Greeks
- Egyptians developed mathematics
 - + especially geometry and surveying
 - + Eratosthenes (276-194 BCE) measured the circumferences of the earth
 - off by only 16%



EGYPTIAN RELIGION

- * Religion was very concrete
 - + Images of the gods were the gods
 - + They had to be fed, robed, sung to, praised, and otherwise cared for
 - + Gods expected perfection
- Religion was not particularly public
 - + There were regular public rituals
 - + Temples were built to exclude common people
 - × especially from the innermost holy places
 - + Many of the rituals were secret knowledge
 - × severe penalties for disclosure

GODS

× Amun-Ra

- + national god of Egypt
- + identified with the pharaoh
- + sun god
- + bringer of life, creator

Osiris

- + order and virtue
- killed by Seth and resurrected
- + god of the dead

× Isis

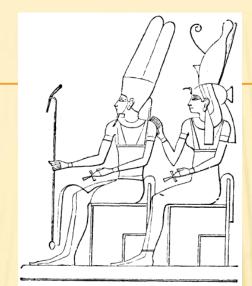
+ wife and sister (!) of Osiris

× Horus

- + son of Osiris after his rebirth
- + represented as a falcon

× Seth

+ god of evil and disorder







AFTERLIFE

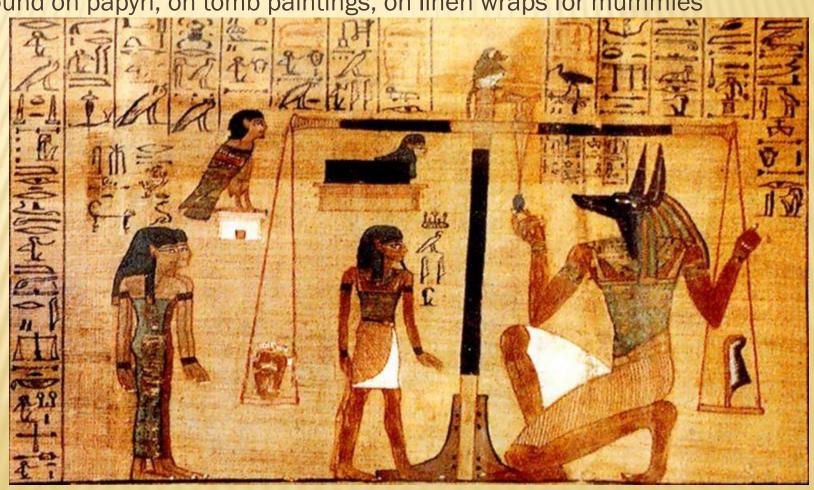
- Egyptian beliefs very influential
 - + some argue Christian views derive from them
- * After death
 - + join with the Amun-Ra when setting
 - + travel through the underworld
 - + soul would be judged
 - "weighing of the heart"
 - + passing through 12 "houses"
 - + reward
 - × eternal life
 - * rising with the sun god
 - * "fields of peace"
 - + otherwise
 - × soul is consumed by Am-Mit



BOOK OF THE DEAD

Long text describing the passage to the Afterlife

Found on papyri, on tomb paintings, on linen wraps for mummies



NEW KINGDOM

- × 1570-1075 BCE
 - + 18th, 19th and 20th dynasties
- Begins with the expulsion of the Hyksos
 - + invaders from the east
 - × Asia, Syria, no one is really sure
 - × chariots, better bows
 - x conquered lower (northern) Egypt
 - + eventually forced out

18TH DYNASTY

- × Famous pharoahs
 - + Hatshepsut
 - × actually a woman
 - + Thutmoses III
 - × most aggressive general
 - + Amenhotep III
 - × huge building projects esp. Luxor and Karnak Temples

18TH DYNASTY

- Aknaten (Amenhotep iV)
 - + denounces other gods
 - + worships only Aten
 - × the solar disc
 - + creates a new holy city
 - × Aketaten / Amarna
 - + enormous social upheaval
- Son Tutankamun
 - originally Tutankaten
 - + pharoah at age 8
 - × changes name
 - marries his sister
 - + regency
 - + dies at age 19
 - × murdered?
 - × latest evidence shows a broken leg leading to gangrene



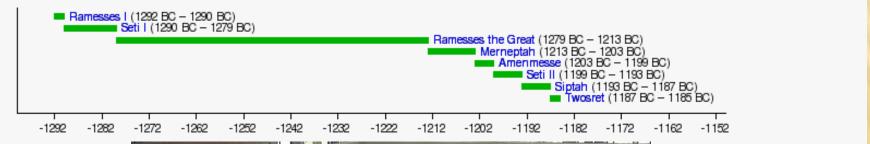
BUST OF NEFERTITI (18TH DYNASTY)



19TH DYNASTY

- Ramses I chosen by Horemheb as successor
 - + old military man, but he had a son (Seti I) and a grandson (Ramses II)
- During this dynasty
 - + all references to Aknaten removed
 - + Amarna temples abandoned

19TH DYNASTY TIMELINE





RAMSES II



RAMSES II (THE GREAT)

- Re-established Egyptian empire
 - + over parts of Lebanon and Syria
- Conquered parts of Nubia
- Enormous building campaign
 - + a capital near present day Cairo
 - + many palaces and temples
- Possibly the pharoah of Exodus

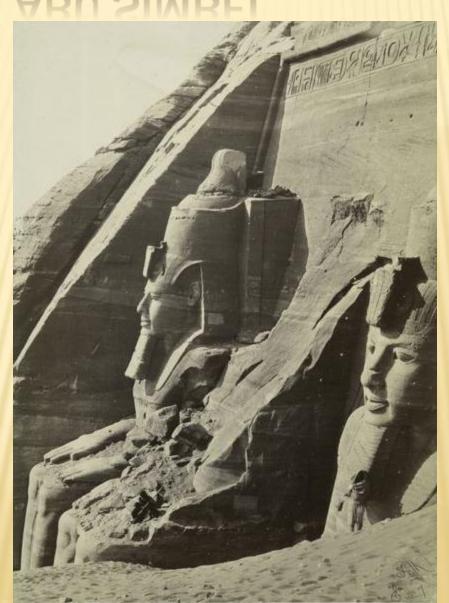
RAMSES THE GREAT

- Ramses II ruled for a long time
 - + 66 years
 - + dies at age 90 or so
 - + teeth completely worn away
- Lost much of his territorial ambition
 - + after his victory/defeat/stalemate at Qadesh vs the Hittites
 - + after the death of Nefertari?
 - + (after the events of Exodus?)
- x Legacy
 - + defeat of Mediterranen pirates
 - + extension of Egyptian influence as far as
 - × Syria (Hittite empire)
 - × Nubia
 - + as many as 100 children by various wives

TREATY BETWEEN RAMSES II AND HITTITE KING HATTUSHILI III



TEMPLE AT ABU SIMBEL



19TH DYNASTY

- Sees a rebirth of religion
- Akhnaten had completely broken with the old religion
 - + no doubt extremely stressful on the whole society
- * Tutankhamun reverses this decision
 - + victories of Ramses possibly seen as vindication

CONCLUSION

- Egypt was very unusual
 - + long cultural continuity
 - + relative isolation
- The New Kingdom sees radical social upheaval
 - + monotheism and back
- × Ramses II
 - + long reign
 - + revival of military power

WEDNESDAY

- * Race Games
- * Reading: Parlett, Ch. 4