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ANCIENT EGYPT



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Long Beach City College



Table of Contents

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION	1
SECTION 2: RECREATING ANCIENT EGYPT	3
SECTION 3: ANCIENT EGYPTIAN LANGUAGE	4
SECTION 4: A CHRONOLOGY OF ANCIENT EGYPTIAN HISTORY	8
SECTION 5: ANCIENT EGYPTIAN RELIGION	9
SECTION 6: THE ENNEAD OF HELIOPOLIS	11
SECTION 7: THE CONCEPT OF LIFE AND DEATH IN ANCIENT EGYPT	13
SECTION 8: OLD KINGDOM & THE PYRAMIDS AGE	16
SECTION 9: THE PYRAMIDS AGE	17
SECTION 10: THE STEP PYRAMID, KING ZOSER (DJOSER) AND IMHOTEP	18
SECTION 11: GIZA PYRAMIDS	20
SECTION 12: THE MIDDLE KINGDOM	22
SECTION 13: SECOND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD 1650-1550BC	24
SECTION 14: THE NEW KINGDOM (1550 – 1070 B.C.E.)	25
SECTION 15: THE FEMALE PHARAOH, HATSHEPSUT	27
SECTION 16: AKHENATON, THE HERETIC	28
SECTION 17: TUT ANKH AMON	30
SECTION 18: NEW KINGDOM 19TH DYNASTY	32



SECTION 19: ANCIENT EGYPTIAN SOCIETY	36
SECTION 20: MEDICINE, DOCTORS AND HEALTH	42
SECTION 21: WOMEN IN ANCIENT EGYPT	44
SECTION 22: WOMEN HEALTH AND WELFARE	47
SECTION 23: THIRD INTERMEDIATE & LATE PERIOD (1070 – 30 B.C.)	50
SECTION 24: THE GRECO ROMAN PERIOD IN EGYPT	52
SECTION 25: THEBES, THE ETERNAL CITY	54
SECTION 26: THE TEMPLES OF ANCIENT EGYPT	56
SECTION 27: THEBES, WEST BANK, THE CITY OF THE DEAD	59
SECTION 28: KARNAK TEMPLE 2055 B.C. - 100 A.D.	60
SECTION 29: LUXOR TEMPLE 1392 BC	62
SECTION 30: THE TEMPLE OF HATSHEPSUT AT DEIR EL BAHRI	63
SECTION 31: EDFU TEMPLE, THE TEMPLE OF HORUS	66
SECTION 32: THE TEMPLE OF KOM OMBO	68
SECTION 33: THE TEMPLE OF PHILAE - TEMPLE OF ISIS	69
SECTION 34: ANCIENT EGYPTIAN SYMBOLS	70



Section 1: Introduction

What is Egyptology?

Egyptology is the science of ancient Egyptian civilization, and it is the study of Ancient Egyptian History, Archeology, and Culture (Religion, Mythology, and Language.)

Egypt is A Civilization of Firsts

1. Step Pyramid of Saqqara: Pharaoh Djoser – 4700 years ago
2. GIZA PYRAMIDS 4500 years ago
3. Giant Temples
4. Medical Instruments in Ancient Egypt
5. Mummification
6. Art in Ancient Egypt

The Geographical Location

- **Crossroads**
 1. Africa
 2. Asia
 3. Europe
 4. Middle East



The Geographical Features

- Egyptian Desert & Mountains
- Sandstone, Limestone, and Granite
- Natural Barriers

Climate

- Dry Summer (100 – 115 F)
- Winter (60 – 75 F)
- Rainfalls in the north 4-7 inches

The Black and the Red

- Egypt's name:
- KMT (Kemet)= Black Land=The Nile Valley & Deshret=red land=desert
- Greeks called it: Αἴγυπτος – "Egiptos"- Black Land





Nile River – Source of Life

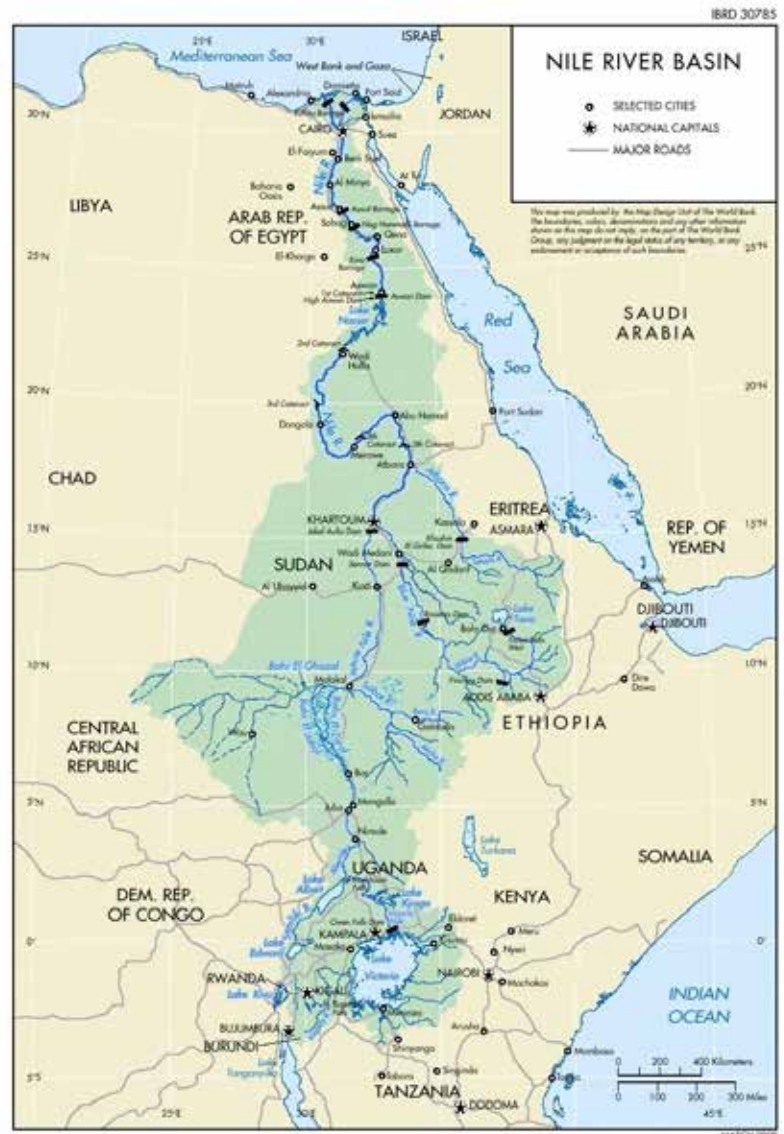
- The Nile River is the primary Source of life in ancient and modern times.
- The modern Nile was established about 10,000 years ago at the beginning of the Holocene era.
- It is the longest river in the World, 4,200 miles long. It passes ten countries: Uganda, Kenya, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Ethiopia, South Sudan, North Sudan, and Egypt.
- From Khartoum, Sudan, north to the Mediterranean Sea, the River Nile is 1,700 miles long. It passes all of Egypt from south to north. Its banks split Egypt, east to west.

Nile Valley

- A combination of favorable geographical features contributed to the success of ancient Egyptian culture, the most important of which was the rich fertile soil resulting from annual inundations of the Nile River.
- The ancient Egyptians were thus able to produce an abundance of food, allowing the population to devote more time and resources to cultural, technological, and artistic pursuits.

Agriculture

- Land management was crucial in ancient Egypt because taxes were assessed based on the amount of land a person owned.
- The flooding season lasted from June to September, depositing a layer of mineral-rich silt ideal for growing crops on the river's banks.
- After the flood waters had receded, the growing season lasted from October to February.
- Egyptians cultivated emmer and barley, and several other cereal grains, all of which were used to make the two main food staples of bread and beer. Flax plants to make linen fiber and make clothing.





Section 2: Recreating Ancient Egypt

- The most important information about ancient Egypt is the varied primary sources: landscape, monuments, artifacts, and papyri.
- The secondary sources were the reports of people who visited or lived in Egypt during the time of Pharaohs (e.g., Herodotus 5th c. B.C.E.)
- Travelers, Scholars and Adventurers: Plato, Solon, Josephus, Strabo, etc.



Some of the Primary Sources of Egyptian History

1. Wall of the Kings - Seti I Temple in Abydos
2. Manetho's History of Egypt
3. Palermo Stone
4. Turin Canon - Papyrus of Turin



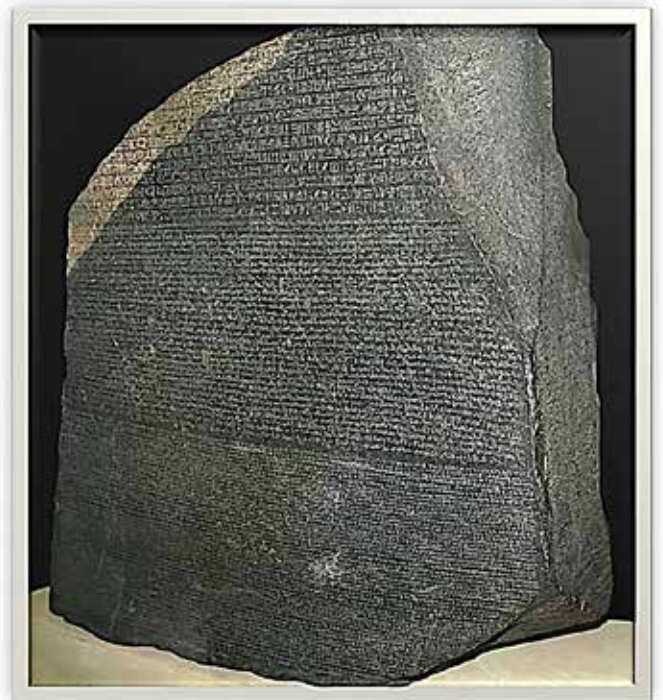
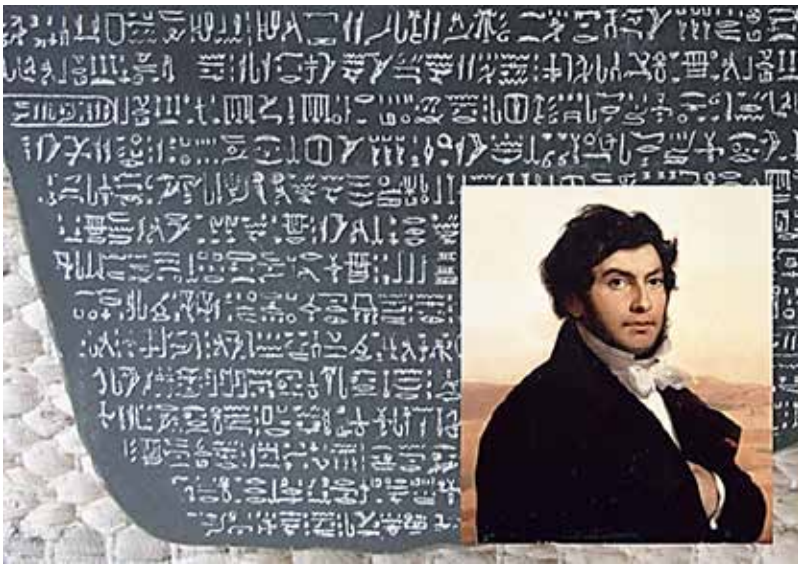
Wall of the Kings - Seti I Temple in Abydos



Section 3: Ancient Egyptian Language

- The ancient Egyptian language is a branch of the Afro-Asiatic language, also known as "Hamito-Semitic."
- Other branches of the Afro – Asiatic language family include Cushitic and Berber.
- Semitic languages spoken today are Hebrew, Aramaic, and Arabic.
- In 391 CE, the Byzantine Emperor, **Theodosius I**, closed all Egyptian temples throughout the empire. This action terminated a four-thousand-year-old tradition and the ancient Egyptian language was lost for 1500 years.
- It was not until the discovery of the Rosetta stone and the work of Jean-Francois Champollion (1790-1832) that the Egyptian language was deciphered and became used to interpret Hieroglyphics.

Rosetta Stone





What is the Rosetta Stone?

- The Rosetta Stone is a stone with writing on it in two languages (Egyptian and Greek), using three scripts (hieroglyphic, demotic and Greek)

Why is it in three different scripts?

- The Rosetta Stone is written in three scripts because when it was written, there were three scripts being used in Egypt.
- The first was hieroglyphic which was the script used for important or religious documents.

Why is it in three different scripts?

- The second was demotic which was the common script of Egypt.
- The third was Greek which was the language of the rulers of Egypt at that time.
- The Rosetta Stone was written in all three scripts so that the priests, government officials and rulers of Egypt could read what it said.

When was the Rosetta Stone made?

- The Rosetta Stone was carved in 196 B.C.

When was the Rosetta Stone found?

- The Rosetta Stone was found in 1799.

Where was the Rosetta Stone found?

- The Rosetta Stone was found in a small village in the Delta called Rosetta (Rashid).

Who found the Rosetta Stone?

- The Rosetta Stone was found by French soldiers who were rebuilding a fort in Egypt.

What does the Rosetta Stone say?

- The Rosetta Stone is a text written by a group of priests in Egypt to honor the Egyptian pharaoh.
- It lists all of the things that the pharaoh has done that are good for the priests and the people of Egypt.

Who deciphered hieroglyphs?

- After many years of studying the Rosetta Stone and other examples of ancient Egyptian writing, Jean-François Champollion deciphered hieroglyphs in 1822.

Four different Scripts:

Ancient Egypt had four different scripts that were used in different periods and for different purposes.

1. Hieroglyphs scripts 2. Hieratic script 3. Demotic script 4. Coptic script



1. Hieroglyphs Scripts

- The word hieroglyph comes from the Greek adjective ἱερογλυφικός (hieroglyphikos a compound of ἱερός (hierós' sacred') and γλύφω (glýphō) carve, engrave or script.

Reading Hieroglyphs

- We can read from right to left or from left to right or from up to down, but the letters must face the same direction.



Egyptian hieroglyphs fall into three basic categories:

1. Phonograms – sound signs

A. Single Sounds – Unilaterals



A



M

B. Syllabic signs represent a combination of two or three consonants. Bilateral and Trilateral



KA
SPIRIT



MRY
BELOVED

2. Ideograms, Logograms – sign stands for words

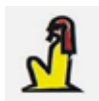


UR
BIRD

RA
SUN



3. Determinatives – labeling signs



God.



City

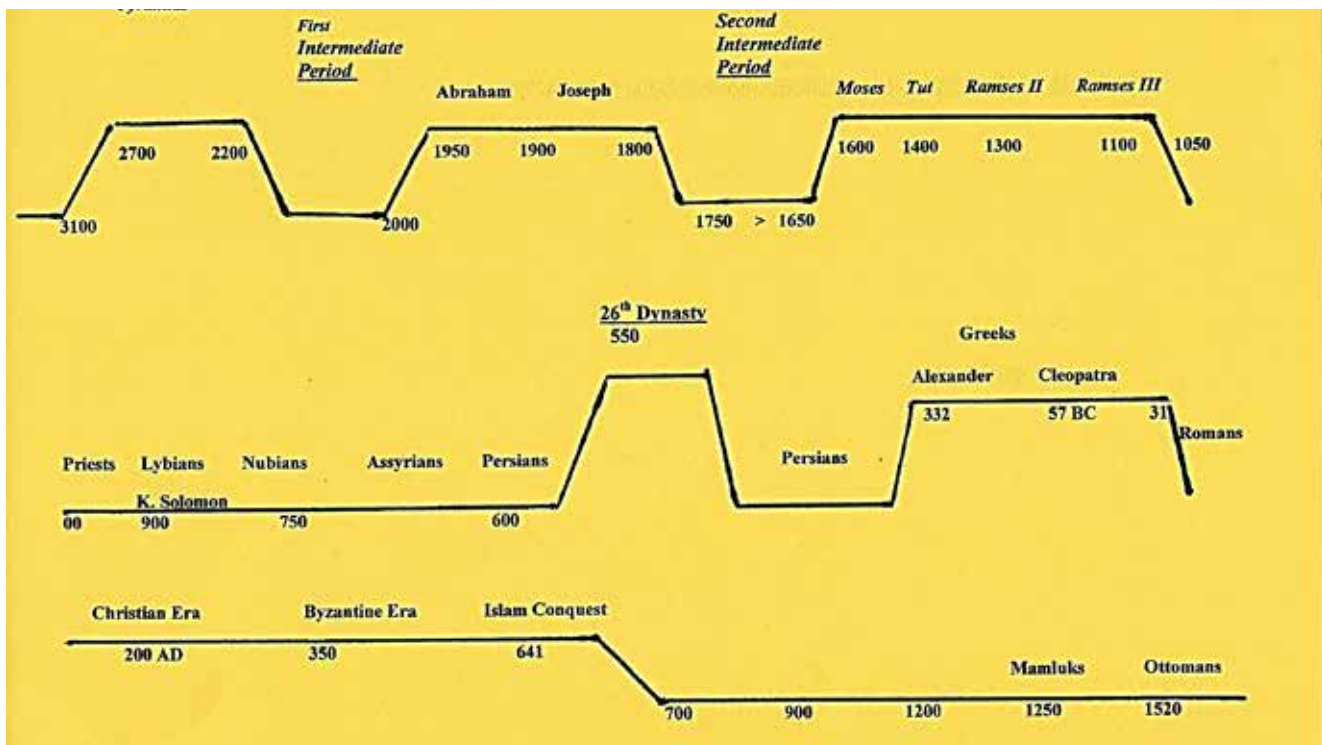


enemy



Section 4: A Chronology of Ancient Egyptian History

Date	Period	Significant Events
3100–2660 B.C.E	Archaic Period Dynasties 1 & 2	Unification of Egypt
2660–2180 B.C.E	Old Kingdom Dynasties 3–6	Construction of the Pyramids
2180–2080 B.C.E	1 st Intermediate Period Dynasties 7–10	Political disunity
2080–1640 B.C.E	Middle Kingdom Dynasties 11–13	Recovery and Political Stability
1640–1570 B.C.E	2 nd Intermediate Period Dynasties 14–17	Hyksos Invasion and Migration
1570–1070 B.C.E	New Kingdom Dynasties 18–20	Creation of Powerful Egyptian Empire
1070–332 B.C.E	3 rd Intermediate Period	Period of Foreign Conquests
332–31 B.C.E	Greek Rule Period	Ptolemaic Rule as Pharaohs





Section 5: Ancient Egyptian Religion

- Religion in ancient Egypt permeates every aspect of life.
- Religion played a political and economic role; Egyptians considered the head of their state to be a god.
- The state religion in Egypt can be defined as of the king who was the manifestation of a divinity earth and who acted as the physical link between the Egyptians and their gods.

But how did it all start?

The Dilemma!

- By observation and rational thinking, there were many critical and crucial questions that needed deep philosophical thoughts and analyses in order to answer them and to unveil the unknown, to search for the truth, overcome wonders and fear, and seek secure life.
- All civilizations, cultures and religions are searching for the truth. Struggling and arguing with each other trying to answer many critical questions.

Critical questions?

1. Is there a God? Who is God?
 2. Is there life after death? What will happen to us when we die?
 3. How did this Universe begin?
 4. Why is there evil in the World?
- They tried to answer those questions through Mythology, Philosophy & Religion.
 - Mythology tried to answer through symbolic stories.
 - Philosophy tries to answer through logics, definitions and proves.
 - Religion tried to answer it through history, archeology, and faith.

What is Religion?

In his book Religions of the World, Niels Nielsen presents 12 common characteristics found in most religions.

1. Most religions include belief in the supernatural (spirits, gods, God)
2. Religions distinguish between the sacred and profane (or ordinary) in terms of time, space, objects, and people.
3. Religions strongly encourage or require prescribed ritual activities for individuals and communities of faith.
4. Religions commonly promote a moral code or ethical principles to guide individuals and communities.
5. Religious life engages and incorporates common emotional and intuitive human feelings.
6. Religions both encourage communication and provide ways to communicate or connect with the divine.
7. Through sacred stories, the religions provide a coherent worldview.
8. Religions organize life for individuals—including dress codes, personal sacrifices, and appropriate occupations—in the context of their respective worldviews.



9. Religions require and promote social organization and institutional forms to carry out the necessary functions of worship and leadership, preserving orthodox teachings and practices.
10. Religions promise an inner peace and harmony despite the vicissitudes of life.
11. Religions typically offer a future hope through the coming of a new age or a better existence in the afterlife.
12. Religions must propagate themselves through the recruitment of new members and procreation within the community of faith.

However, Arnold W. Green defines religion as *“a system of beliefs and symbolic practices and objects, governed by faith rather than by knowledge, which relates man to an unseen supernatural realm beyond the known and beyond the controllable.”*

- **Nature of Religion:**

1. Belief in Supernatural Powers
2. Belief in the Holy
3. Ritual
4. Acts defined as Sinful
5. Some Method of Salvation

Mythology

What is mythology?

- Myth is a sacred narrative explaining how the World and humankind assumed their present form.
- Myth may arise as either truthful depictions or over elaborated account of historical events, as allegory or personification of natural phenomena, or as an explanation of ritual, but not to be taken literary.
- Creation myths generally take place in a primordial age, when the World had not yet achieved its current form and explain how the World gained its current form and how customs, institutions and taboos were established.

Creation Myth

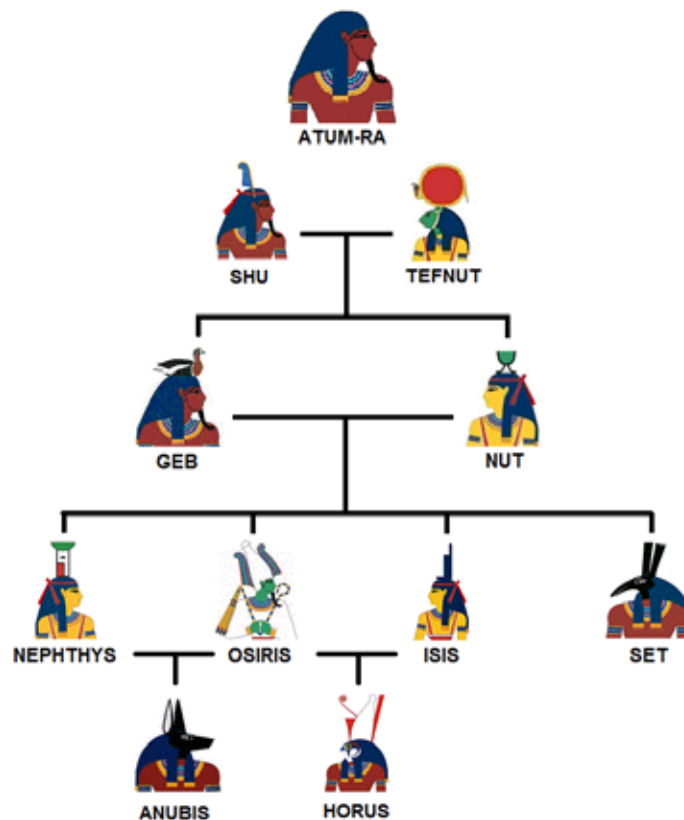
- Creation myths generally take place in a Primordial Age.
- When the world had not yet achieved its current form.
- It explains how the world gained its current form.
- It represents the Theogony – the origins of the gods.
- Also, how customs, institutions and taboos were established.
- The creation of the universe took place over a long time.
- When gods lived on earth and established kingdoms based on the Principles of Justice.
- When the gods left the earth to reside in the sky world, the pharaohs inherited the right to rule.



Section 6: The Ennead of Heliopolis

- *Ra/Atum = Sun god, the Creator*
- *Shu = god of Air*
- *Tephnut = goddess of moist/water*
- *Nut = goddess of the sky.*
- *Geb = god of earth*
- *Osiris = god of the underworld*
- *Isis = goddess of healing and magic, and mother of Horus*
- *Seth = god of chaos, the desert, storms, disorder, violence*
- *Nephthys = goddess of household and protector of the dead*
- *Horus = sky god/ successor of Ra and Osiris, protector of the ruler of Egypt.*
- *Anubis = Protector of the deceased, mummification, and guardian of the cemetery*

EGYPTIAN GODS FAMILY TREE





The Sun the Emblem of God

- The Creator was symbolized by the sun, they called him RA.
- Ra is the Ruler of the real world and the underworld.
- The sun, symbol of light and enlightenment, is probably the most enduring symbol found in ancient and modern religions.
- Living in a land of eternal sunshine, it is little wonder the ancient Egyptians chose the sun as the prime symbol for the creator of the universe.
- From a number of passages drawn from texts of all periods it is clear that the form in which God made himself manifest to man upon earth was the sun, which the Egyptians called Ra and that all other gods and goddesses were forms of him. The principal authorities for epithets applied to God and to His visible emblem the sun are the hymns and litanies.
- In a late copy of a work entitled the "Book of knowing the evolutions of Ra", the god Neb-er-tcher, the lord of the company of the gods, records the story of the creation and of the birth of the gods:--

"I am he who evolved himself under the form of the god Khepera, I, the evolver of the evolutions evolved myself, the evolver of all evolutions, after many evolutions and developments which came forth from my mouth.[12] No heaven existed, and no earth, and no animals or reptiles had come into being. I formed them out of the inert mass of watery matter, I found no place whereon to stand I was alone."

- ***When goddess Isis asking Ra about his name, He responses:***
 - ***I am the maker of heavens and earth.***
 - ***I am the establisher of the mountains.***
 - ***I am the creator of the waters,***
 - ***I am the maker of the secrets of the two horizons.***
 - ***I am the light, and I am the darkness,***
 - ***I am the makers of the hours, the creator of the days.***
 - ***I am the opener of the gates,***
 - ***I am the maker of the running streams,***
 - ***I am Khepri in the morning, Ra at the noontime and Atum in the evening.***



Section 7: The Concept of Life and Death in Ancient Egypt

Life:

- Conditional Continuity
- Duties and Responsibilities
- Morals
- Pleasing the gods

Death:

- Inevitable
- Passage to Afterlife
- Full of Difficulties
- Need Protections and Guards

Religion Books

1. Book of the Dead
2. Book of the underworld
3. Book of the Night
4. Book of Gates
5. Book of the Duat (12 hours of the night)
6. Book of Earth
7. Book of Nut
8. Book of the Caverns
9. Book of Litany of Ra

The Dead in the Tomb

- The Five Principal Elements of the Deceased:
 1. Name
 2. Body
 3. Heart
 4. Ka – Spirit
 5. Ba – Soul

What Happens during Death?

1. The Ka (Spirit) and the Ba (Soul)
2. Frequent Visits of the Relatives.
 - **In a New Kingdom Egyptian tomb inscription from 1400 BCE Regarding one's afterlife, reads:**
 - ***"May I walk every day unceasingly on the banks of my water, may my soul rest on the branches of the trees which I have planted, may I refresh myself in the shadow of my sycamore."***
 - To reach the eternal paradise of the Field of Reeds, however, one had to pass through the trial by Osiris, the judge of the dead, in the hall of truth.



The declaration of Innocence

- 42 spells declare the innocence of the person. See *W.K Simpson*
- The perfect Egypt is the one whose heart does not carry any sin and that his heart to be equal to Ma'at on the scale.

- **The Book of the dead Chapter 125**

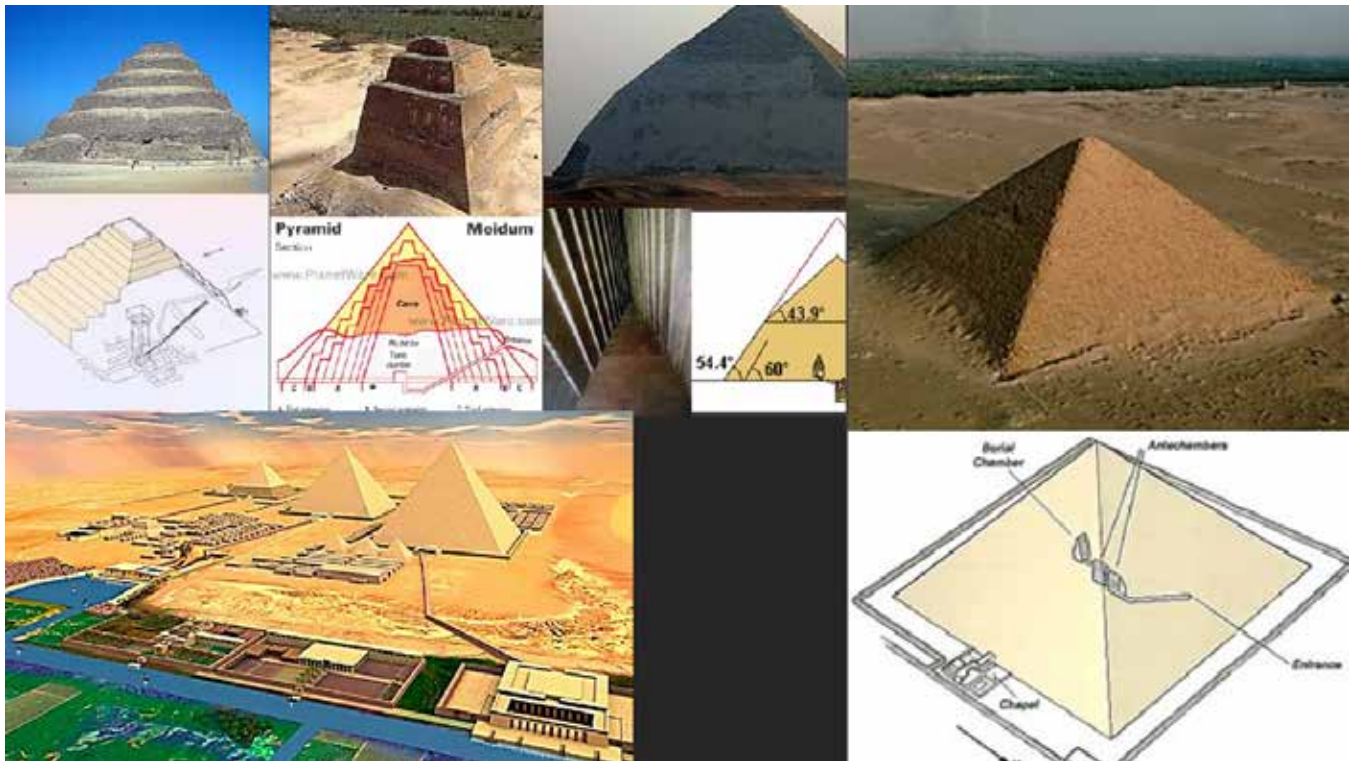
"Peace be upon you, O the greatest God, the God of truth. I have come to you, O my God, subject to witness your majesty, I have come to you, O my God, embracing the truth, abandoning falsehood. For money other than me, I was not a liar and I was not disobedient to you. I did not, O my God, cause the tears for a person, O my God, I did not cause the misery for an animal. I did not steal from the temples, I did not commit immorality, I did not desecrate anything sacred, I did not usurp forbidden money and did not violate the sanctity of the dead, I did not sell wheat at an exorbitant price and did not deceive anyone. I am pure, I am pure, I am pure."





Old Kingdom & Pyramids Age

Dynasties 3 – 6 ca.2660 – 2180 B.C.E

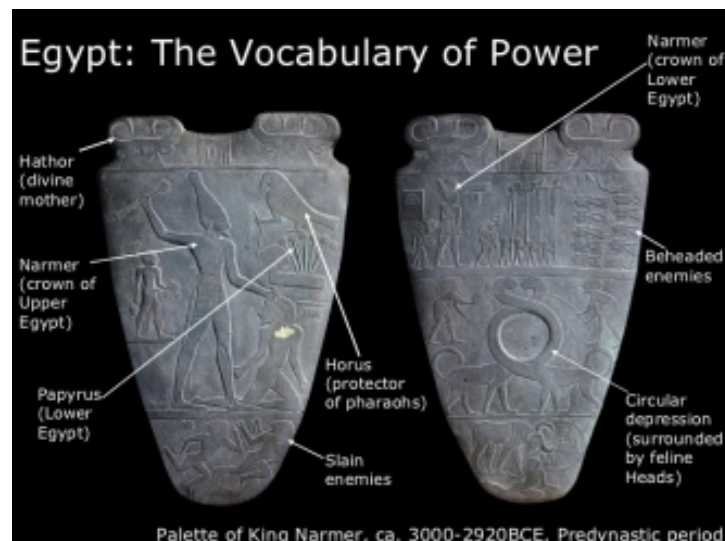




Section 8: Old Kingdom & The Pyramids Age

Dynasties 3 – 6 ca.2660 – 2180 B.C.E

- Egypt became united under king Menes (Narmer) who united the north and the south of Egypt under his leadership and founded the first kingdom in history by 3100 B.C.
- Memphis was founded as the capital of Egypt in 3100 B.C. Memphis = in hieroglyphs (**mn nfr**) means the beautiful / the perfect place.
- The Old Kingdom of Egypt (c. 2660-2180 BCE) is also known as the 'Age of the Pyramids' or 'Age of the Pyramid Builders' as it includes the great 4th Dynasty when King Sneferu perfected the art of pyramid building, and the pyramids of Giza were constructed under the kings Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure.
- The Old Kingdom of Ancient Egypt is the foundation upon which all of Egypt's long and storied history has been built. It was during this period from 2660 to 2180 BC when people living in the Nile Valley first began to produce the art and architecture that we still count among the most impressive ancient feats in history.
- Ancient Egypt consists of small regional chiefdoms with separate gods, rulers and government before the old kingdom establishment.
-
- The Old Kingdom was a period of political stability and economic prosperity, during which great tombs were built for Egyptian Kings in the form of pyramids.
- Early Egyptians built mastabas to mark the tombs of their deceased. The first king to launch a major pyramid building project was King Djoser, who built his famous "Step Pyramid" at Saqqara.
- The Pyramids of Giza are the greatest architectural achievement of the time and include three pyramid structures and the Great Sphinx monument.
- While we know that the stone for the pyramids was quarried, transported, and cut from the nearby Nile, we still cannot be sure just how the massive stones were then put into place.





Section 9: The Pyramids Age

How did the burial develop in ancient Egypt?

- 1- Pit in the sand
- 2- Mud brick room underground
1. 3-Shaft cut in the rock
- 3- Mastaba
- 4- Pyramid

What does the Pyramid represent?

- 1- Sun Rays from a Broken Cloud
- 2- Staircase for the K.A. (spirit)
- 3- Circle of the S.U.N.
- 4- Primordial Mound

The development of Pyramids:

- 1- Step Pyramid (ZOSER)
- 2- Meidum Pyramid (HUNI - SNEFRU)
- 3- Bent Pyramid (SNEFRU)
- 4- Reddish Pyramid (SNEFRU)
- 5- Giza Pyramids (KHUFU – KAFRA– MENKAURA)
- 6- Pyramid Texts

What does a pyramid mean?

Egyptians called it Pr-Ntr

- *PR = HOUSE NTR = GOD*
- *Greeks called it: PYRAMID*
-

Pyramid Complex

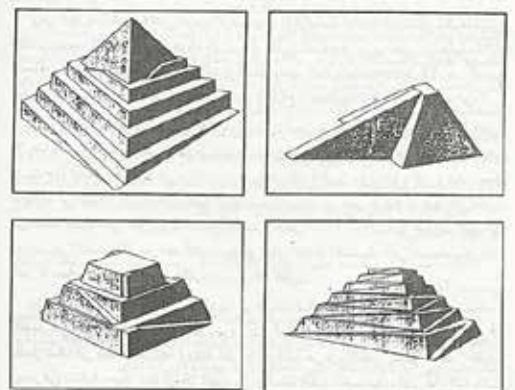
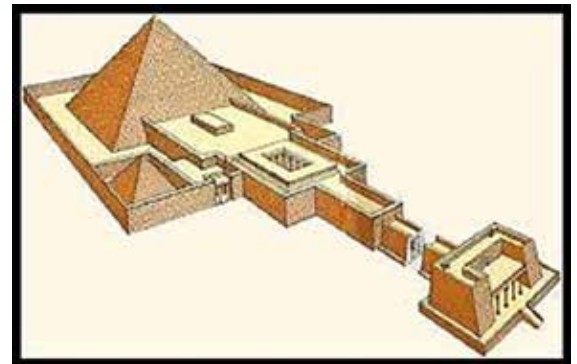
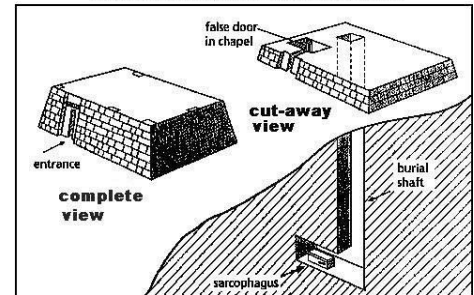
Every pyramid complex consists of the following:

- 1- The Pyramid – the Eternal House – House of God.
- 2- Mortuary Temple.
- 3- Causeway – Ramp.
- 4- Valley Temple.
- 5- Queens Pyramids.
- 6- Enclosure Wall.

How were the pyramids built?

- Pyramids were built using dirt and sand ramps with wooden sledges.
- Pyramids were cased by a smooth shiny white limestone after they were constructed.

A typical Old Kingdom simple mastaba tomb





Section 10: The Step pyramid, King Zoser (Djoser) and Imhotep

King Zoser:

- The founder of the 3rd dynasty
- The first Pharaoh to be deified
- The first king to have a stone structure of that size, 200 feet high.
- The first king to have a pyramid shaped tomb.
- The first to use Cartouche!
- The only statue to be found inside a pyramid.



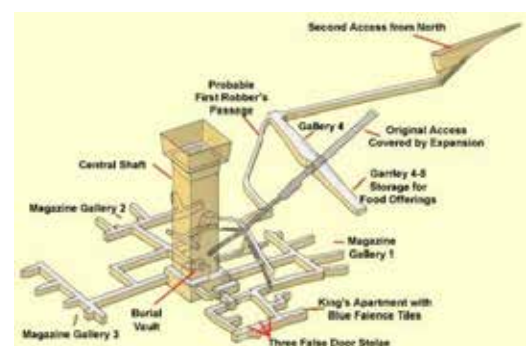
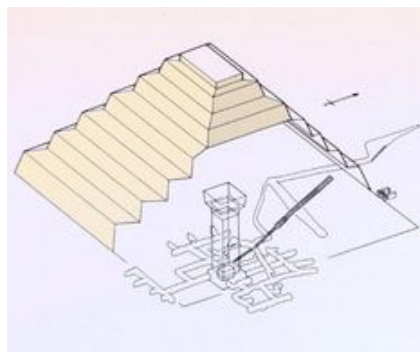
King Zoser

Imhotep:

- Imhotep was a man of great importance to Pharaoh Djoser and ancient Egyptians in general.
- Little is known of Imhotep day to day life, while he is credited for writing medical texts.
- Imhotep set out to create something that would immortalize his King.
- Ancient Egyptians had worshiped him in the Late Period as the god of medicine.
- He is also associated with the Greek god of medicine, Asclepius.

The Step Pyramid

- The Step Pyramid was made from stone blocks instead of mudbrick.
- It was the first built monument of that height, 200 feet.
- 11 wells were dug each went to a depth of 100 feet and connected with a horizontal gallery extending for about 75 feet.
- One of the tunnels of the Pyramid contained 40,000 stone vessels.
- The burial chamber of Djoser is located at the bottom of a 100 feet deep central shaft.
- At the foot of the chamber are many tunnels going in all directions; this maze of tunnels, galleries and chambers stretches over 3 miles.





Giza Pyramids





Section 11: Giza Pyramids



- Giza Pyramids were built in the 4th. dynasty, 2550 BCE.
- The name Giza is the name of the mountain plateau, where the pyramids were built.
- There were built in 100 years, first Khufu, then Ka-F-Ra and Men-Ka-Ra.
- Tombs of the royal family and the high officials have been discovered around the pyramids.
- The three pyramids have a planetary alignment with the Orion belt (Mercury, Venus, Saturn).

The Great Pyramid of Khufu:

- One of the ancient Seven World Wonders, and the only surviving one.
- Its original height was 481 feet, but lost 31 feet of its height, and now is 450 feet.
- It consists of 2.3 million blocks with weight 3 – 15 tons.
- The Pyramid base size is 13 acres, approximately 10 football fields!
- The pyramid oriented toward the four cardinal points, and the true north.
- In the burial chamber, there are two shafts, one points south and the other points north.
- The south shaft points toward Orion belt, which represents Osiris, while the north shaft points to Pole Polaris, which was Thuban in the constellation Draco/Dragon 5000 years ago.
- Thuban was exactly pinpointed the position of the north celestial pole in the year 2700 B.C.
- To the Egyptians, Thuban was where their dead Pharaoh entered the heavenly realm and joined his compatriot gods.
- They saw Draco as a hippopotamus or crocodile. The Pharaoh Khufu expected that when he died, he would join with the Sun and Thuban as well.
- In the so-called queen chamber has a shaft connected with Sirius in the constellation of Canis Major, which represents “the star of Isis”. Sirius’ appearance before dawn during summer solstice forecasted the annual rise of the Nile flood.



Khufu Pyramid: Interesting estimated calculation

- 30 years of work:
- BLOCKS (3 to 12 tons)
- 30 years x 365 days = 7300 days.
- $2.300.000 / 10950 \text{ days} = 210 \text{ Blocks / Day}$
- $210 \text{ blocks / 24 hrs} = 9 \text{ Block/HR}$
- Almost a block every 7 minutes!!!???

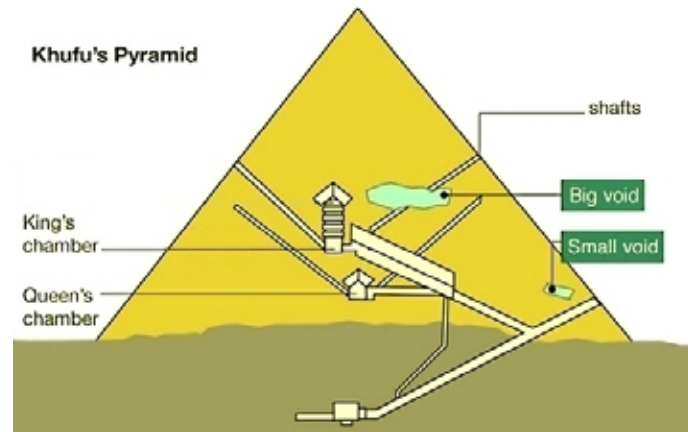
A Mystery Fact

- When we divide the pyramid base circumference by the pyramid height = π 3.14
- When we divide the circumference of the king's chamber by its height = π 3.14
- When we divide the circumference of the king's Sarcophagus by its height = π 3.14



Khufu's architect, Hemiunu, 2570 BCE

- Hemiunu was a high-ranking official who lived during the reign of Pharaoh Khufu (Cheops in Greek).
- He was the son of Prince Neferma'at and Princess Atet, the grandson of Pharaoh Snefru, and the nephew of Pharaoh Khufu.
- Hemiunu served as vizier and royal seal bearer to Khufu and was responsible for building Khufu's pyramid at Giza – the Great Pyramid.
- Hemiunu's titles included: Member of the Elite, Vizier, King's Seal-Bearer, Priest of Bastet, High Priest of Thoth, Overseer of All Construction Projects of the King, and many others.
- He was buried in a large mastaba which was given to him by king Khufu in return of his great work.



The Sphinx SŠP (SESHEP) – ANKH = LIVING IMAGE

- According to archaeologists & Egyptologist it dates back 4500 years ago.
- Its Purpose is believed to be a guardian of the Pharaoh's tomb.
- 220 ft long, 66 ft high, 15 ft face width.
- It represents Hor-em-akht – Hours in the Horizon, and as Ra-horakhty *Ra of Two Horizons*.



King Ka F Ra - Chephrin



Section 12: The Middle Kingdom

- The Middle Kingdom (2040-1780 BCE) from the 11th. To 13th. Dynasties.
- The Middle Kingdom is considered ancient Egypt's Classical Age during which it produced some of its greatest works of art and literature.
- Mentuhotep II was the first pharaoh of the Middle Kingdom, restoring stability after a period of pharaonic weakness and civil war.
- Senusret III is considered to be perhaps the most powerful Egyptian ruler of the dynasty and led the kingdom to an era of peace and prosperity.
- Egypt was reunited, but things had changed.
- Pyramids were smaller and there was less wealth in the hands of the rulers. However, the middle class gained access to consumer items such as jewelry and books (in scroll form).

Reasons behind Old Kingdom Collapse

1. Severe Famine.
2. Long reign of Pepi II, 94 years.
3. Decentralization and the rise of the governors' power .
4. Building massive pyramids had exhausted the country's resources.
5. The decline of the divine kingship by the time of Pepi II.

Montuhotep II, Nebhepetre

- The struggle ended by Montuhotep II, who ascended the Theban throne in 2050 – 2010 B.C.E.
- Montuhotep II had **reunified** the country and regained control over all of Egypt and became the founder of the 11th. dynasty and the Middle Kingdom.
- During his time the cult of **god Montu** achieved the rank of state god, he was god of war.

12 Dynasty characteristics

- New capital in Lisht - Fayum
- Pharaohs gave more rights to the common people.
- Lower class gained the right to be mummified
- Canals construction, development of agriculture
- Period of great trade and contact with outsiders, Middle East and Crete.





Amenemhet I

- The founder of the 12 Dynasty, the gold time of the M.K.
- Amenemhet I was not of royal lineage, he was the vizier of his predecessor Mentuhotep IV.
- Moved the capital from Thebes to Lisht.
- The rise of the cult of Amun.

Senusret III

- **Senusret III** (1880 – 1840 B.C.E.), is probably the best King of the Middle Kingdom. He ruled the country for perhaps as long as 37 years as the 5th pharaoh of Egypt's 12th Dynasty.
- He split Egypt into three divisions, Upper and Lower and Nubia.
- Sesostri III brought the 12th Dynasty to its political, economic and cultural climax.
- He directed campaigns against Nubia, advancing the Southern border to the second cataract or beyond, where he would later be venerated as a god.
- Senusret III (1880 – 1840 B.C.E.), waged the first military campaign against Syria-Palestine, most likely to punish some nomad raiders who had tried to enter the country.
- During his reign, irrigation systems were developed, dykes, canals were dug and constructed and Egypt became a rich source of agricultural wealth.
- Dug a canal to connect the Red sea with the Mediterranean Sea via the Nile river.

Amenemhet III

- Amenemhet III, 12th dynasty, (1860 -1814 BCE), son of Senusret III.
- He built his first pyramid at Hawara Fayoum (the so-called "Black Pyramid"), because it was built of mud brick.
- During his long rule Amenemhat continued the work probably started by his father who dug a canal to link the Fayum depression with the Nile. It is 16 km and 1.5 km wide, now known as **Bahr Youssef**.



Senusret III



Section 13: Second Intermediate Period 1650-1550BC

- The great 12th. dynasty was succeeded by a weaker Thirteenth Dynasty, which experienced a splintering of power.
- The Hyksos made their first appearance during the reign of Sobekhotep IV and overran Egypt at the end of the Fourteenth Dynasty.
- They ruled through the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Dynasties.
- This era Egypt was divided, the Hyksos holding power in the north, Egyptian rule at Thebes in the center of the country, and Nubians ruling in the south.

Hyksos & Hebrews in Egypt

Heka-Khasut:

- Foreign Rulers / Shepherd Rulers
- Originated in Palestine and Syria.
- Invaded Egypt from the Near East.
- The Hyksos controlled all the Nile Delta and Northern Egypt.
- They set their own Dynasties (from the 14th till the end of the 16th Dynasty with its capital Avaris.
- They used horses and chariots and double bow sharp axes.
- They successfully took over Egypt and a succession of six kings took power, known as "the Great Hyksos Pharaohs."
- Hyksos adopted various aspects of Egyptian royal culture, meanwhile, they retained their own traditions, they merged their gods with the Egyptian such as Baal with Seth.
- Their burial was a mixture of Egyptian and Near Eastern traditions, mostly mud brick tombs.
- They aligned with the Kushites, the Nubian rulers of Kerma.



Ahmose Expel the Hyksos

- Egyptian king Ahmose I from Thebes attacked him and in year 11 of his reign (the 18th of Ahmose's).

Could the Hyksos be the Israelites??

1. They were Semites and shepherds.
2. They came to Egypt by the end of M.K.
3. They came from the same area.
4. Plus, Why were the Hyksos not mentioned in the Bible?

Were the Israelites oppressed and enslaved?

- Reading the history of the Hebrews in Genesis 39 -50
- They were given the best land of Egypt, Goshen.
- The first family were among the elites. So, what happened???



Section 14: The New Kingdom (1550 – 1070 B.C.E.)

T



Tutmosis III



The New Kingdom (1550 – 1070 B.C.E.)

- The New Kingdom is composed of the Eighteenth to the Twentieth Dynasties, following the expulsion of the Hyksos and the reunification of the country by Ahmose.
- The New Kingdom was a time of great prosperity in Egypt.
- The massive building projects at Thebes, the religious center and sometime capital of the period, demonstrate the power and wealth of the kings of the New Kingdom.
- Kings of the Great House – Per-Aa, Pher-ao, Pharaoh!
- During the New Kingdom, 32 Egyptian Kings took the title of Pharaoh.
- The Egyptian Empire reached its greatest size.
- Pharaohs expanded trade, conquered new lands and built great temples.

Egyptian Hegemony

- It was during the New Kingdom that the Egyptian Empire conquered the most lands.
- Pharaohs launched wide ranging expeditions taking over lands to the south (Kush, Nubia) and lands to the east (Israel, Lebanon, Syria).
- At the same time, Egypt expanded trade with many external nations and kings.
- They used gold mines in Nubia to gain great wealth and to import luxury goods from around the world.
- The pharaohs of the New Kingdom used their wealth to build massive temples to the gods.
- The city of **Thebes** continued to be the cultural and religious center of the empire.
- **The Temple of Luxor** was built at **Thebes** and grand additions were made to the **Temple of Karnak**.
- Pharaohs also built monumental Mortuary Temples to honor themselves as gods.
- These included Abu Simbel (built for Ramses II) and the Temple of Hatshepsut.

Valley of the Kings

- One of the most famous archeological sites from the New Kingdom is the Valley of the Kings.
- Starting with the Pharaoh Thutmose I, the New Kingdom pharaohs were buried in the Valley of the Kings for 500 years.
- The most famous tomb in the Valley of the Kings is the tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamun which was discovered largely intact. It was filled with treasure, art, and King Tut's mummy.

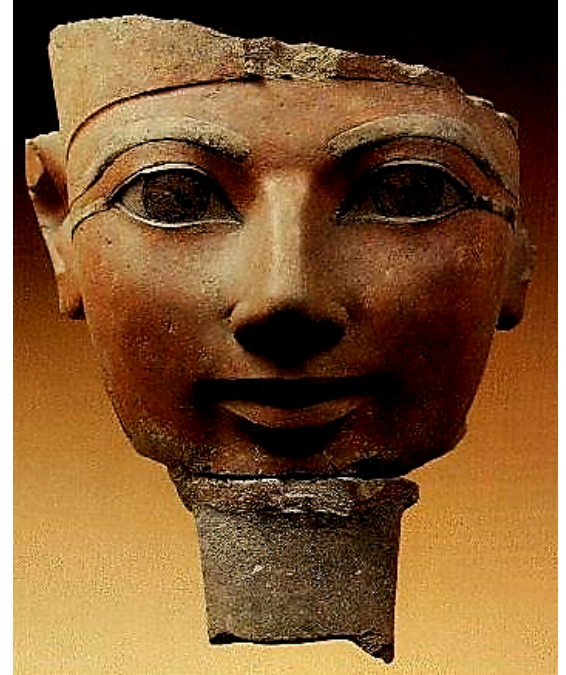
The Theban Triad

- **Amun, Mut and Khonsu**
- **Amun**; "The Hidden One."
 - His great temple, at Karnak to north of Thebes, was the most important temple of Egypt right until the end of antiquity.
 - **The Rise of Amun as the chief god**
 - **Amun** → **Amun Ra**



Section 15: The Female Pharaoh, Hatshepsut

1. How a Female Pharaoh came to power?
 2. Changing Image of Hatshepsut
 3. Trade & Monument Building
 4. Expedition to Punt
 5. Obelisks & Temples at Karnak
 6. Funerary Temple
- She was the only child for her father Tutmoses I from the Great Wife “the Queen”.
 - She became the High Priestess of God Amon.
 - She married her half-brother Tutmoses II, became the queen.
 - He dies after a few years, and she becomes the regent ruler.
 - Then she ruled as the first queen/king Pharaoh for 21 yrs.
 - Hatshepsut took power from her stepson, Thutmose III.
 - Hatshepsut used heavy propaganda, including having herself depicted as a man.
 - Hatshepsut encouraged trade instead of engaging in warfare.
 - She sent the army on a trading expedition, from which they brought back goods such as ivory, leopard skin, and incense.
- Queen Hatshepsut: 1490-1456 BCE
 - Thutmose I – Her Father
 - Thutmose II – Her Husband & Brother
 - Thutmose III – Her Stepson
- He led 17 campaigns and created the biggest empire ever conquered and ruled by one king Egyptologist had given him the name "Napoleon Bonaparte" of Egypt!
 - Thutmose III successfully organized 20000 soldiers to defeat the foreign princes who had been in Megiddo and the Asiatic lands.
 - His exploits in war made Thebes one of the wealthiest cities in the Ancient World.
 - Hatshepsut names and figures were erased by Tutmosis III.
 - Kept records of their journeys.
 - He built many temples and a huge tomb in the Valley of the Kings.





Section 16: Akhenaton, The Heretic

Akhenaten, the Manifestation of Aten

- Akhenaten was known as Amenhotep IV (or Amenophis IV).
- He was the son of Amenhotep III and his wife Tiye, husband of Queen Nefertiti, and father of both Tutankhamun (by one of his sisters from Amenhotep III) and Tutankhamun's wife Ankhsenamun (by Nefertiti). He had 6 daughters. His reign is known as the Amarna period, after the modern name of his capital city- Tell el-Amarna.
- During his 17 years reign he followed the cult of Aten and abolished the cult of Amon and closed down all Amon's temples throughout Egypt.
- The Aten was not new to the rule of Akhenaten and, prior to his conversion, was simply another cult among the many in ancient Egypt.
- During Akhenaten's reign other gods besides Aten continued to be revered but getting to a lesser degree than they had been before the Aten achieved the status of supreme god.
- Atenism, however, was a very exclusive religion confined to the royal family, with the king the only mediator between man and god.
- He moved the capital to a new site, a virgin soil, no-god land in Middle Egypt, and named it Akhet Aten "the Horizon of the Aten".
- 15 large boundary stelae delineated the new capital.
- Most of Akhenaten's attention was focused on religious affairs, rather than on matters of state.
- Meanwhile, Thebes lost its religious and civil authority, although Memphis maintained its administrative status.



Neglecting Egypt's Allies

- One of the many unfortunate results of Akhenaten's religious reforms was a neglect of foreign policy.
- From documents and letters of the time it is known that other nations, formerly allies, wrote numerous times asking Egypt for help in various affairs and that most of these requests were ignored by the deified King Akhenaten who chose simply to ignore what happened beyond the borders of Egypt and, it seems, most things outside of his palace at Akhenaten.



Queen Nefertiti

- Nefertiti, Akhenaten's wife was a remarkable figure, she ruled side by side with him, she had an equal power as he did, she was her husband's co-ruler under the name "Nefer Neferu aten" "the beautiful of the beautifuls of Aten. Her most famous image is in a museum in Berlin in German.

The Characteristics of Akhenaten Era

Religious Revolution

1. Elevating god Aten to a supreme god.
2. Abolishing the cult of Amon and destroying his temples.
3. Decreasing the importance of the other deities without banning their cult.
4. Moving the capital to a new site Akhet Aten – Tell el-Amarna.
5. Thebes lost its importance as a religious center.
6. Burial on the East.
7. No records of the afterlife.
8. No texts from the book of the dead found in the tombs.
9. Tombs scenes represented life activities including all the royal family members.



Art Revolution

- **Characteristics of Amarna Period Art**
 1. Creativity,
 2. Intimacy and Emotions (Family)
 3. Realistic
 4. Optimistic
 5. Weird
 - Large Belly
 - Elongated necks and arms
 - Elongated head
 - Big Lips
 - Big Hips





The Great Hymn to the Aten

Translated by John A. Wilson

Praise of Re Har-akhti, Rejoicing on the Horizon, in His Name as Shu
Who Is in the Aton-disc, living forever and ever; the living great Aton
who is in jubilee, lord of all that the Aton encircles, lord of heaven, lord of
earth, lord of the House of Aton in Akhet-Aton; (and praise of) the King
of Upper and Lower Egypt, who lives on truth, the Lord of the Two
Lands: Nefer-kheperu-Re Wa-en-Re; the Son of Re, who lives on truth,
the Lord of Diadems: Akh-en-Aton, long in his lifetime; (and praise of)
the Chief Wife of the King, his beloved, the Lady of the Two Lands:
Nefer-neferu-Aton Nefert-iti, living, healthy, and youthful forever and
ever; (by) the Fan-Bearer on the Right Hand of the King ... Eye.

He says:

*Thou appearest beautifully on the horizon of heaven,
Thou living Aton, the beginning of life!
When thou art risen on the eastern horizon,
Thou hast filled every land with thy beauty.
Thou art gracious, great, glistening, and high over every land;
Thy rays encompass the lands to the limit of all that thou hast made:
As thou art Re, thou reachest to the end of them;
(Thou) subduest them (for) thy beloved son.
Though thou art far away, thy rays are on earth;
Though thou art in their faces, no one knows thy going.*

*When thou settest in the western horizon,
The land is in darkness, in the manner of death.
They sleep in a room, with heads wrapped up,
Nor sees one eye the other.
All their goods which are under their heads might be stolen,
(But) they would not perceive (it).
Every lion is come forth from his den;
All creeping things, they sting.
Darkness is a shroud, and the earth is in stillness,
For he who made them rests in his horizon.*

*At daybreak, when thou arisest on the horizon,
When thou shinest as the Aton by day,
Thou drivest away the darkness and givest thy rays.
The Two Lands are in festivity every day,
Awake and standing upon (their) feet,
For thou hast raised them up.*



*Washing their bodies, taking (their) clothing,
Their arms are (raised) in praise at thy appearance.
All the world, they do their work.*

*All beasts are content with their pasturage;
Trees and plants are flourishing.
The birds which fly from their nests,
Their wings are (stretched out) in praise to thy ka.
All beasts spring upon (their) feeet.
Whatever flies and alights,
They live when thou hast risen (for) them.
The ships are sailing north and south as well,
For every way is open at thy appearance.
The fish in the river dart before thy face;
Thy rays are in the midst of the great green sea.*

*Creator of seed in women,
Thou who makest fluid into man,
Who maintainest the son in the womb of his mother,
Who sootheest him with that which stills his weeping,
Thou nurse (even) in the womb,
Who givest breath to sustain all that he has made!
When he descends from the womb to breathe
On the day when he is born,
Thou openest his mouth completely,
Thou suppliest his necessities.
When the chick in the egg speaks within the shell,
Thou givest him breath within it to maintain him.
When thou hast made him his fulfillment within the egg, to break it,
He comes forth from the egg to speak at his completed (time);
He walks upon his legs when he comes forth from it.*

*How manifold it is, what thou hast made!
They are hidden from the face (of man).
O sole god, like whom there is no other!
Thou didst create the world according to thy desire,
Whilst thou wert alone: All men, cattle, and wild beasts,
Whatever is on earth, going upon (its) feet,
And what is on high, flying with its wings.*

*The countries of Syria and Nubia, the land of Egypt,
Thou settest every man in his place,
Thou suppliest their necessities:
Everyone has his food, and his time of life is reckoned.
Their tongues are separate in speech,
And their natures as well;*



*Their skins are distinguished,
As thou distinguishest the foreign peoples.
Thou makest a Nile in the underworld,
Thou bringest forth as thou desirest
To maintain the people (of Egypt)
According as thou madest them for thyself,
The lord of all of them, wearying (himself) with them,
The lord of every land, rising for them,
The Aton of the day, great of majesty.*

*All distant foreign countries, thou makest their life (also),
For thou hast set a Nile in heaven,
That it may descend for them and make waves upon the mountains,
Like the great green sea,
To water their fields in their towns.
How effective they are, thy plans, O lord of eternity!
The Nile in heaven, it is for the foreign peoples
And for the beasts of every desert that go upon (their) feet;
(While the true) Nile comes from the underworld for Egypt.*

*Thy rays suckle every meadow.
When thou risest, they live, they grow for thee.
Thou makest the seasons in order to rear all that thou hast made,
The winter to cool them,
And the heat that they may taste thee.
Thou hast made the distant sky in order to rise therein,
In order to see all that thou dost make.
Whilst thou wert alone,
Rising in thy form as the living Aton,
Appearing, shining, withdrawing or approaching,
Thou madest millions of forms of thyself alone.
Cities, towns, fields, road, and river --
Every eye beholds thee over against them,
For thou art the Aton of the day over the earth....*

Source: Pritchard, James B., ed., *The Ancient Near East - Volume 1: An Anthology of Texts and Pictures*, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1958, pp. 227-230.



Section 17: TUT ANKH AMON

Who was he?

- Born circa 1341 B.C.E., King Tut was the 12th king of the 18th Egyptian dynasty, in power from approximately 1332 to 1323 B.C.E.
- Used to be called Tutankhaten (the Living Image of Aten) during his father's time Akhenaten, then became called Tutankhamon.
- He Ruled after the death of Akhenaten, he was 9 years old and died at age 19.
- His mother has recently been established by genetic evidence as one of Akhenaten's sisters, a daughter of Amenhotep III.
- Married his half-sister "Ankhesenpaaten" later became "Ankhesenamon" who most probably was older than him by a few years.



What did he do?

- Restored the cult of Amon.
- Rebuilt Amon temple in Karnak.
- Reopened all the closed temples.

We can notice the following

- Art was very much the same as Amarna style.
- The Aten with the rays.
- The big stomach.
- The wide eyes.
- The intimacy.



King Tut's Wife, Queen Ankhesenamon

- Ankhesenpaaten, later was called Ankhesenamon "Her Life Is of Amon"; (1348 – after 1322 BC)
- She was the third of six known daughters of the Egyptian Pharaoh Akhenaten and his Great Royal Wife Nefertiti and became the Great Royal Wife of her half-brother Tutankhamun.
- She had two miscarriages.

Queen Ankhesenamon, SOS Letter

- A document was found in the ancient Hittite capital of Hattusa which dates to the Amarna period.

The letter reads:

"My husband has died and I have no son. They say about you that you have many sons. You might give me one of your sons to become my husband. I would not wish to take one of my subjects as a husband... I am afraid."



We can notice the following:

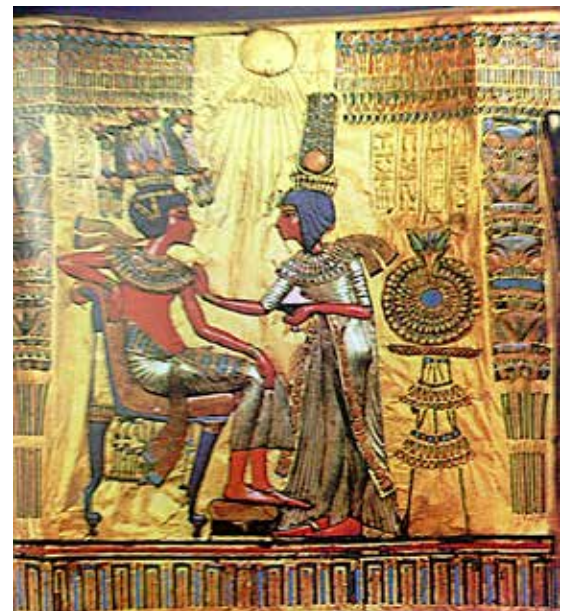
1. The phrase regarding marriage to 'one of my subjects' (translated by some as 'servants') is most likely a reference to the Grand Vizier Ay who was pressuring the young widow to marry him and legitimize his claim to the throne of Egypt (which she eventually did).
2. This also might explain why she describes herself as 'afraid', especially considering the popular (but not widely accepted) theory that Ay had a hand in her husband's death.
3. D.N.A. Testing announced in February 2010 has speculated that her mummy is one of two 18th Dynasty queens recovered from KV21 in the Valley of the Kings.
4. The two fetuses found buried with Tutankhamun have been proven to be his children, and the current theory is Ankhesenamun is their mother.
5. Not enough D.N.A. was able to be retrieved from the mummies in KV21 to make positive identities of the queens. Enough D.N.A. was pulled to show that the mummy known as KV21a fits as the mother of the two fetuses in Tutankhamun's tomb.
6. The assumption that she is Ankhesenamun fits with her being the only known wife of Tutankhamun in the historical record.

King Tut's Tomb Discovery November 4, 1922

1. **Lord Carnarvon**, who was the chief financial backer on many of Howard Carter's Egyptian excavations.
2. **Howard CARTER**

Theories of the King's death

- a. Murdered – Vizier Ay
- b. Illness/ Weakness/ Accident





Section 18: New Kingdom 19th Dynasty

The decline of the 18th dynasty

- Three kings in a row *had no children, no successors.*
 - Tut Ankh Amon
 - Aye married King Tut's widow and reigned for 3 years.
 - Horemheb military general
- None had children, the end of the dynasty!
- Looking for a large family?



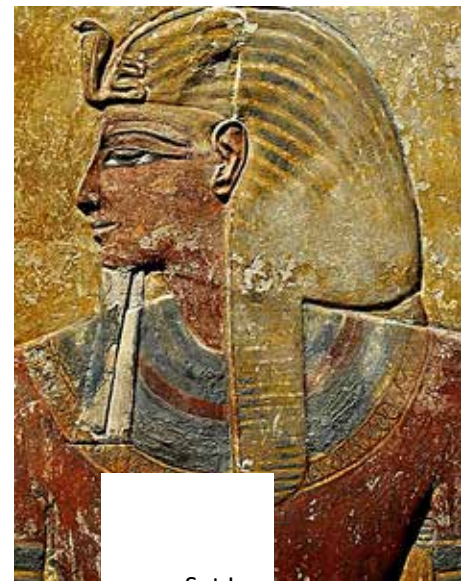
The Beginning of 19 Dynasty

Ramses I

- Ramses I ruled 1293 – 1291 BCE, he was born into a noble military family – vizier of Horemheb and his father was a general called Seti, also he served as a High priest of Amon during the restoration period after el Amarna heresy.
- He was Already an old man when he was crowned, Rameses appointed his son, the later pharaoh Seti I, to serve as the Crown Prince and chosen successor.
- Ramses I was chosen because he has a son and a grandson.
- Ramses I's wife was Sitre. She was the first to be buried in the valley of queens.
- The king had little time to build any major buildings in his reign.
- His mummy was stolen by grave robbers and brought to North America around 1860 It was then placed in the Niagara Museum in Ontario, Canada.
- In 1999, his mummy was sold with other mummies, to the Michael C. Carlos Museum at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia for U.S. \$2 million.
- His mummy was restored and returned to Egypt in 2003 with full official honors and is on display at the Cairo Museum.

Seti I

- Seti I, is the first great king of this dynasty who reigned 1291-1278 BCE He ruled Egypt for 13 years.
- His birth name is Seti Mery-en-ptah, meaning 'He of the god Seth, beloved of Ptah.
- His throne name was Men-maat-re, meaning 'Eternal is the Justice of Re'.
- Seti married into his own military caste. His first wife was Tuya,
- His first son died young, but his second son was Ramesses II.



Set I



Seti I' Achievements

- Was a great warrior and a great builder.
- He restored the lost land in east Egypt (Near East – Palestine, Syria and defeated the Hittites.)
- He began the construction of the great Hypostyle Hall in the Temple of Amun at Karnak, which his son Ramesses II later finished.
- He built a great **temple in Abydos**, the most beautiful temple in Egypt.
- He made the **Hall of the ancestors**, Seti is shown with his son before a long official list of the pharaohs beginning with the earliest times. However, the names of the **Amarna pharaohs are omitted**, as if they never existed, and the list jumps from **Amenhotep III directly to Horemheb**.
- At Abydos Temple He built 7 chapels for the gods.
- Re-Horakhty (Re and Horus of the Horizon).
- Amon – Re, Horus, Isis, Osiris, Ptah & Seti (for himself).
- Built a magnificent tomb of the Valley of the Kings; was discovered by Belzoni 1817 CE.

Ramses the Great (Ramses II)

- Son of Seti I and queen Tuya, Ruled 67 years.
- Birth name: Ramses Beloved of Amon – Ra M ses – the Child of Ra.
- Coronation name: User – Maat – Ra "the power and the Truth of Ra".
- Ramses II is one of the greatest if not the "Greatest Pharaoh in Egypt".
- Since he was 10 years old he used to go with his father to the battle field.
- When Seti I built the Hall of the ancestors at the temple of Abydos, showed his son Ramses in front of him and had Ramses' name on the wall of Kings' List.

Ramses II Achievements

- By the age of 18 Ramses already had two wives, one of them was Nefertari and had 5 sons and two daughters from them.
- He completed his father's temple at Abydos, he completed the Hypostyle Hall in Karnak.
- Ramses in his late twenties fought the Hittites for 16 years, the most famous battle in the ancient World; the battle of Kadesh. The King of the Hittites was called Muwatalli II.
- Ramses II and the Peace Treaty with the Hittites 1258 BCE.
- Ramses moved the administrative capital of Egypt from Memphis to the Delta, and he established Pi Ramses.





Luxor Temple:

- Built the main Pylon and in front of it there were 6 statues 2 (still there) sitting 28 feet, 4 standing 18 feet high (only 1 left) & 2 obelisks 92 feet high (only 1 left – the 2nd is in Paris. He also built Open courtyard with 20 statues 18 feet high all from granite, only 8 left.

Nubia - N.W.B. - the Land of Gold

- Nubia was the southern strategic extension of Egypt.
- It was the first defense line against any southern attack.
- It was the gateway to Africa.
- The Source of gold.
- Many Nubians held administrative positions in ancient Egypt including military positions.
- Intermarriage with Nubians: many Egyptians had married among the Nubians.
- Nubian women; were beautiful, with fine features with brown (bronze skin).

The Temples of Abu Simbel

The Temples' First Incredible!

- The temples were completely carved in the mountain.
- He built the miraculous temples in Abu Simbel, in the south of Egypt in Nubia.
- These temples were a big propaganda to Rameses and to his favorite wife Nefertari.
- These temples have three Incredibles.

The Temples' Second Incredible!

- The sun shines on the statues in the Holy of Holies twice a year on the 21st of February and October.

The Temples' Third Incredible!

- The Temples were relocated in 1964 A.D., the temples were cut into 4000 blocks 10- 20 tons and removed from the bottom cliff to the top of the mountain.
- UNESCO had done the relocation project in 4 years by 9 countries including the U.S.A.
- The sun shines now on Feb. & Oct. 22nd instead of 21st.





The Decline of 19th Dynasty

- Long reign and old age of Ramses II 1279 – 1212 (67 years) .
- Death of his wife, Nefertary, on the 20th year of his reign.
- Ramses II's eldest son died Amon hir Kepshef in the year 17 of his reign.
- His 13th son, Merneptah will rule after Ramses for 10 years.

? Merneptah -the beloved of Ptah 1212-1202 B.C.E.

- The 13th son of his long-lived father, Ramses II, Merneptah was nearing 60 years of age at his accession in 1213.
- Big decline starts to happen.
- Amenmesses ruled: 1202 – 1199 BCE
- He was a mystery king; he had no heir!
- Seti II ruled 1199 – 1193 BCE, he erased his brother's name from all the monuments. His wife Tawsret will rule Egypt.
- Siptah ruled: 1193 – 1187 BCE
- Queen Twosret: 1187 – 1185 BCE, she was Siptah's stepmother and became the ruler of Egypt, she had a small tomb at the Valley of kings.
- She was the last ruler of the 19th dynasty.

The 20th Dynasty; Ramesses III, Egypt's Last, Great Pharaoh

- One important king should know about him, Ramses III, the last Great pharaoh of Egypt, reigned for 31 years 1187–56 B.C.E.
- Son of Setnakht (reigned 1190–87 B.C.E.), founder of the 20th dynasty.
- During Ramses III' reign Egypt faced new invaders, the Libyans and the Sea People.

The Harem Conspiracy

The Harem conspiracy was a plot to murder the Egyptian pharaoh Ramesses III. The principal figure behind the plot was one of the pharaoh's secondary wives, Tiye, who hoped to put her son Pentawere on the throne instead of the heir Ramesses IV. The plan was organized by the court official Pebekkamen. The plot was apparently successful in causing the death of the pharaoh but failed in its main objective of establishing Pentawere on the throne. In the aftermath, the leading conspirators were convicted and executed.

Ramses III's achievements

- The Temple of Ramses III inside Karnak Temples.
- Habu Temple, the Memorial Temple of Ramses III.
- The Tomb of Ramses III at the Valley of Kings.
- The Pharaohs who Succeeded Ramses III



Ramses III

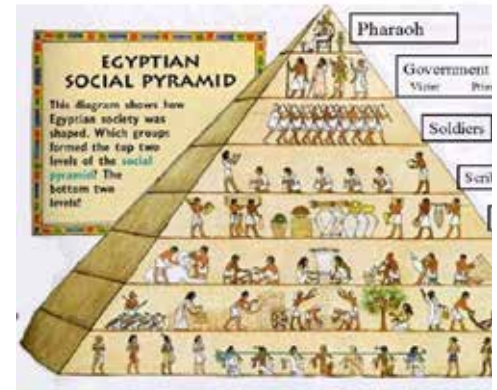


Section 19: Ancient Egyptian Society

- Egypt became **the first Kingdom** in history founded by King **Narmer 3100 BCE** who was the first king.
- The blessings of the **Nile River** gave rise to a civilization of **plenty**.
- Which created a wealthy **culture** and the **civilization** had **flourished**.

Egyptian Government

- Pharaonic Egypt, the top of Egyptian society, and indeed of religion, was the king.
- Below him were the layers of the educated bureaucracy which consisted of nobles, priests and civil servants, and under them were the great mass of common people, usually living very poor, agriculturally based lives.



Pharaoh

- The word "**Pharaoh**" comes from the **Greek** language and its use in the **Old Testament**.
- It originates in the Egyptian **Per-aa**, meaning "**Great House**".
- For most of the time, the word for king of Egypt was **NESU**.
- Kings were not only males, whether the ruler was male or female, **was always called a king**.
- Egypt had some very noteworthy female rulers such as **Hatshepsut** and others.

Divine Kingship

- The embodiment of **Horus** during his **lifetime**
- The embodiment of Osiris in the **Underworld**.
- The Pharaoh gets the title of the **NESWT BETI** (The King of Upper & Lower Egypt)
- Through his relations with the gods everything was orderly, and life was prosperous.
- All offerings were made in his name and the entire priesthood acted in his stead.
- But he was also responsible for making sufficient offerings and otherwise satisfying the gods so that they would bless Egypt with a bountiful Nile flood, and therefore a good enough harvest to feed his people.
- When he failed at these tasks, he could bear not only blame, but a weakening of the state and thus his power.
- In drastic cases, such as at the end of the Old Kingdom, this could actually lead to a complete collapse of the Egyptian state.
- These god-kings usually commanded tremendous resources.
- The Pharaoh was the head of the civil administration, the supreme warlord and the chief priest of every god in the kingdom.

Centralized Government

- Administrative districts – (42 Nomes / Counties) ruled by Nomarch/governor.
- Governors: Ran the Nome, collected taxes, maintained order, reported to the Vizier.



Egyptian Nobility

- At first all high officials were royal relatives, especially princes, sons of the king.
- Egyptian nobility had more privileges, served in government, had free time, & ate better than lower classes.
- A census of the country took place every other year, called the "**following of Horus**," wherein the king supervises gathering of tribute.

The position of Vizier (P.M)

- Viziers existed since the Old Kingdom. The office.
- His job was to carry out the orders and decisions of the pharaoh.
- He acted as a diplomat in the royal court.
- He oversaw tax collection and public works.
- It was therefore often filled by close relatives of the king.
- Viziers were civil servants.
- In theory everybody was equal before Maat which was expected to guide the administrators.

Egyptian Priestly Class

- Priests in ancient Egypt had a role different to the role of a priest in modern society.
- Though the Egyptians had close associations with their gods, they did not practice any form of organized religion, as modern times would define it.
- The priests **did not** preach, proselytize, or care for a congregation.
- They were not messengers of any "divinely revealed truth. "
- There was **no single Holy Book** on which the religious system of Egypt was based.
- The most common title for priest was **hem netjer**, meaning **servant of the god**.
- Priests were appointed to each temple, their numbers depending on the importance of the deity and the wealth of the temple.
- The King was the chief priest of every cult of Egypt, though to be practical he delegated his authority to his appointees.
- Though there was **no Sacred Holy Book of Scripture**, there were **ritual** and **religious texts**, applicable to temple practices, which the priests used.
- The surviving religious literature of the Old Kingdom suggests the existence of priestly colleges or centers of religious learning where the mythologies were developed.
- Priests had to learn writing and reading and learn certain religious manuals by heart to understand some theology.
- Priests were not allowed to wear wool or eat fish.
- They must do the following: shave the body, wash, and anoint.

District Governors

- District Governors controlled the local Nomes into which Egypt was divided into 42 Nomes.
- At the local level, Egypt's government was composed of a series of administrative districts called **sepat**, known by the Greek term, **Nome**.



Egyptian Scribes

- They were the managers who gave orders, checked results, took records, granted or withheld permission.
- The ordinary Egyptian turned to them for all kinds of help, from drawing up a will or a marriage contract to simply reading and writing letters.

Artisans

Types of Artisans

- Carpenters, sculptors, stonemasons, builders, gold- and silversmiths & other metal workers such as iron smiths and foundry workers, weavers, spinners, and dressmakers, Potters & basket makers, glassblowers, and scribes.
- To produce their artifacts, they had to **fashion tools** which became ever more sophisticated.

Ancient Egyptian Economy

- There was always abundance of food & Surpluses (cereals, textile, papyrus, dried fish, gold, copper, silver, and spices)

? Transportation

- Nile (south/north/south) – everyone owned a boat/ Felucca(sailboat)

? Temples Economy

- Owned huge estate
- Source of labor
- Social Supporting Source

Town Life and Country Life

Archaeological Difficulties

- Continuously inhabited
- Inhabitation
- Mud & Wet
- Hard to discover many things

But,

- Sources from papyrus texts
- Tombs scenes and inscriptions especially tombs of high officials and commoners

Types of Settlements

1. Hamlets
2. Village
3. Town
4. City
5. Special Settlements



1. Hamlets and Villages

- As the majority of Egyptians were farmers, so most Egyptians lived in a rural rather than an urban setting. So most of the common types of settlements were small hamlets or villages.
- The hamlets consisted of a few houses set (clustered) together, with agriculture being the main activity. In the case of villages, some crafts such as pottery and textile production would be presented as well.
- These settlements consisted entirely of mud-brick constructions with reeds or wood used as roofs, doors and window frames. Domestic shrines or chapels served religious needs.

2. Towns/ Cities

- Settlements with large populations and more buildings, temples, and administrative centers.
- Mainly the size of the town or the city as well as its population was relevant to the size of the town/city main temple and also the number of temples.
- The Harris Papyrus, British museum gives a record of 42 nomes (province) with their capitals each would have a main temple and 160 towns.
- The biggest cities were the capitals, such as Memphis, Thebes, Lisht, Tanis and Alexandria. They mainly had most of the administration and government as well as the court, also it held the residence palace of the royal family.

3. Special Settlements

- Special Settlements, constructed for specific groups.
- (Worker Villages) Pyramids Builders.
- Craftsmen for the New kingdom Royal tombs– Deir el Medina.
- Mining and Quarrying.
- Some town planning showed evidence of streets were laid on a grid with arrangements made for drainage and waste disposal.
- Within these planned settlements, areas for administrative and religious building were allocated.

4. Houses and Palaces

- Egyptian house per
- **House of the King per – nsw, or Great House per – aa**

5. Houses

- Egyptians regarded houses for the living as temporary structures since people were sure to die, thus they built their house out of perishable materials.
- It didn't matter if the resident was a king or a commoner, the basic building material used for palaces or more modest houses were the same.
- Mudbrick was the primary component in any construction, and mud plaster sometimes added white color from grinded white limestone.
- Mud brick was keeping houses cool in summer and warm in winter.
- Houses also were oriented for the best climate, such as facing north so it can catch the northern breeze which ran through the entire house.



Society, Maintaining Law and Order

The Judiciary and the Police

- Egyptian laws were regarded as divine laws and supremacy of Maat.
- Egyptian Laws were divided into three categories:
- Criminal: offences against the King the state.
- Sacral: offences against the king gods.
- Civil: related to matters between private citizens.

The Courts

- There was a Judge and a council acted as jury.
- The defendants could plead for themselves.
- The defendants could call witnesses to testify in their support.
- If the defendant was not satisfied with the court's decision it could be appealed again and again.
- Some Egyptians would turn to the gods for a decision in their cases, and oracular judgements were well respected.
- Known cases of trials from papyrus texts are:
 - The Harem Conspiracy "Criminal and Sacral offence".
 - The Tomb Robbers "Criminal and Sacral offence".
 - The Priest of Khnum temple of the Elephantine "Criminal and Sacral offence".
 - Other trial records cover cases such as adultery, drunken and disorderly behavior, theft and the non-payment of taxes ``civil offence".

The Punishments

- Punishments for different crimes varied.
- In civil cases, it was simply a fine or restoration of property.
- In criminal or sacral cases, the punishments depended on how severe the crime was; people were punished by whippings on the feet.
- Other punishments were harsher, like the Five Bleeding Cut, the nose, the ears and the lips.
- The ultimate punishments were impalement, enforced suicide and the destruction of the person's name.

The Police

- There were divided into four categories:
- 1. Enforcing justice and inflicting punishment.
- 2. Police administered punishments, including beatings.
- 3. Protecting and guarding; temples, palaces, cemeteries, desert roads, mines, and quarries.

Police Baboons

- Fierce animals were trained to chase after and seize wrongdoers.
- Baboons were used as guards in palaces.
- Also, dogs were trained and used.



The Military

- The Egyptian army consisted of an army and a navy, were divided into divisions, each of which consisted of 5000 soldiers and was named after a deity; Amon, Horus, Ptah, Ra, and Seth. A division
 - ❑ **Their duties other than fighting in battle:**
 - Guarding the frontiers, protect and escort merchants and travelers,
 - Went on foreign expeditions either military or peaceful
 - ❑ **Equipped with:**
 - Bows and arrows, spears, maces, swords, and knives. Horse and Chariots in N.K.

Egyptian Diet

- Texts suggest that all Egyptians ate three meals a day. They had a large meal in the morning, and a modest lunch and more generous dinner at sunset.
- The main diet for the entire population was bread and beer and supplemented by various other types of foods.
- Meat: poultry and fish,
- Vegetables: onion, garlic, lettuce, radish, celery, cucumber, and squash.
- Pulses: beans, fava beans, chickpeas, and lentils.
- Fruits: grapes, dates, pomegranates, figs and melons, dairy products, oils, butter, and honey.

Alcoholic drinks:

- Beer, date wine, pomegranate wine, and grape wine.



Section 20: Medicine, Doctors and Health

- The average lifespan in ancient Egypt was between **35 – 40**
- Women died young due to childbirth.
- **Elite** were healthier than peasants as they enjoyed a **better diet** and better living conditions and better **hygiene**.
- Medicine schools were attached to the temples and were called, *per-ankh* – "House of Life"
- Egyptian doctors had a good **reputation** for curing their patients.
- Records show Hittites, Syrian and Persian rulers (King Cyrus the Great) had **Egyptian physicians** at their courts.
- Circumcision was done for males for hygiene concepts.
- The eye of Horus Rx, symbol of health – "Wadjet"
- Most advice, though, was a mixture of ancient medicine and magic spells, scientific knowledge combined with superstition!
- They believed that every medical problem (not caused by an accident) was the result of demons or parasitic worms.

Medical Papyri

1. Edwin Smith Papyrus

- This was purchased by Smith in the 1860's and is now housed in the New York Academy of Sciences.
- New Kingdom 1550 BC and was taken from the tomb of a physician.
- This papyrus consists of 377 lines on the recto and 92 lines on the verso.
- It deals with broken bones, and bone surgeries in various parts of the body such as head, jaws, neck, spine, arms & legs.

2. Hearst Papyrus

- This is named after William Randolph Hearst, who funded much of the work carried out by the University of California in Egypt.
- It dates from the 18th Dynasty and the reign of Tuthmosis III and is kept in the University of California.
- It contains 18 pages (260 paragraphs) and concentrates on illness of the urinary system, blood, hair and cover wounds from animal attacks and cures from bites of different creatures.



3. Ebers Papyrus

- It gets its name from George Ebers who purchased it in 1872.
- It is now housed in the University Library in Leipzig, Germany.
- The papyrus is 110 pages and dates back to 1534 BC to the reign of Amenhotep I.
- deals with general medicine; it covers headaches, eye diseases, coughs, asthma, stomach trouble and even aids for hair loss.
- The final part deals with surgical procedures, ulcers and tumors.

4. Kahun Papyrus

- This is kept in University College London and was discovered by Flinders Petrie in 1889.
- It is dated to M.K. 1825 BC to the reign of Amenemhat III.
- It focused on gynecology which deals with contraception, way to detect cancer of the uterus and determine the sex of the unborn children.

5. The Brooklyn Papyrus

- This papyrus concentrates exclusively on snake bites and dates to the 30th. Dynasty.
- It is housed in the Brooklyn Museum.
- It speaks about remedies to drive out poison from snakes, scorpions and tarantulas (Spiders).

6. Chester Beatty Papyrus

- Owned by Sir Alfred Chester Beatty, found at Deir el-Medina (the workers village) in 1928 A.D.
- Found in the tomb of the scribe Qen-her-khepeshef in the 19th Dynasty 1250 BC.
- It deals with dental health.

7. Carlsberg Papyrus

- This papyrus dates from the 19th. Dynasty, 1250 BC.
- It is the property of the Carlsberg Foundation and is housed in the Egyptological Institute of the University of Copenhagen.
- It deals with eye diseases and pregnancy and there is some similarity between it and both the Kahun and Berlin papyri.



Mummification

- Mummification is a process of dehydration of the body by salinization where the body loses all its water and becomes very dry, like “jerky”.
- The Ancient Egyptians were resurrectionists and believed that the Ka and the Ba would be back and resurrect the dead.
- Three different categories according to social rank.
- Royals took 70 days, Nobles 40 days, Commoners, it varies.

? Mummification process

?

1. Washing
2. Removing the internal organs by a side opening in the abdominal.
3. Eyes and brain removal
4. Salinization
5. Oiling
6. covering with Resin
7. Wrapping

? 4 Canopic Jars:

Lungs, Stomach, Intestines, Liver

1. **The baboon** headed Hapy guarded the **lungs**.
2. **The human** headed Imsety was the guardian of the **liver**.
3. **Jackal**-headed Duamutef guarded the **stomach** and upper intestines.
4. **Falcon**-headed Qebehsenuef guarded the lower **intestines**.





Section 21: Women in Ancient Egypt

Social Status

1. Women as Elite

- Royal
 - Enjoyed luxury life, many servants, rare to do any work.

2. Women as Noble

- Depending on their husbands' job, they have some servants, oversees them.

3. Women as Priestess

- Temple duties, social duties

4. Women as Commoner

- Majority, various duties
 - a. Daughters
 - Follow the steps of their mother, learn how to be successful wives in future.
 - b. Wives
 - Carry a lot of responsibilities in the house and outside the house.
 - c. Widows
 - Become loyal to her deceased husband, may marry her brother-in-law.



Commoner Women's Responsibilities

- Husbands - Home (grinding grain, baking bread and brewing beer.)
- Raise Kids educate them (basic morals & religion.)
- Markets.
- Raise birds for trade
- Sell vegetables in the market.
- Spinning & Weaving
- Sell clothes that they made
- Servants for the elites
- Musicians & Dancers

Women's Rights

- **Inheritance**
 - Women had equal rights to inherit and to manage their estates.
- **Education**
 - Women could have some education, (mainly reading and writing) if they desired.
- **Court**
 - Women were entitled to sue in court and provide testimony as witnesses.



- An exception to most other ancient societies, Egyptian women achieved parity with Egyptian men.
- They enjoyed the same legal and economic rights, and this concept can be found in Egyptian art and manuscripts.
- Women could appear as a contracting partner in a marriage contract or a divorce contract.
- They could execute testaments.
- They could free slaves.
- Women could adopt.
- In the event of a divorce, her property had to be returned to her in addition to any divorce settlement that might be stipulated in the original marriage contract.

Marriage & Family in Ancient Egypt

- Family was very important to Ancient Egyptians.
- Many love poems have been found that are very similar to a modern idea of love.
- Marriages for the commoner were not arranged.
- A man made his intentions known by taking gifts to the girl's home, and then marriage arrangements followed. The average age for a girl to marry was thirteen.
- An agreement was drawn up at the start of a marriage, assigning a portion of the man's wealth to the wife and any children to provide for them should a divorce occur at a later time.
- The woman also brought items into the marriage, but they remained her property to be passed on her children.
- In addition, the wife and children were protected by a law that forbade transfer of a valuable object to another person without the wife's and the eldest son's consent.
- The wife kept her independence and kept **control** of her **own assets**.
- **The intimacy** of married life was very important to the Egyptians.
- They saw life as a cycle of **birth, death, and rebirth**.
- **Sexual intercourse** was a very important part of this cycle.
- Egyptians were not modest about sex; it is a daily relation.
- Egyptians were concerned about **potency** and **fertility**.
- **Pregnancy** was very **important** to ancient Egyptian women.
- **A fertile** woman was a **successful** woman.
- By becoming pregnant, women gained the **respect** of society.
- Men needed to prove their "**manliness**" by fathering as many children as they possibly could.

Marriage & Divorce in Ancient Egypt

Marriage contracts

- **Deir el-Medina**, or the New Kingdom, 1300 B.C., city of workers, we found many papyrus scrolls related to marriage.
- One of these marriage contracts, in which it is written that the wife will not work after marriage.



- A second marriage contract containing the gifts that he will give her after marriage, including accessories, jewelry, and perfumes.
- The literature of the day, known as “Wisdom Literature,” encouraged the man to treat his wife well.
- Egyptian marriages were monogamous, meaning the custom of being married to just one person at a time.
- A divorce was basically easy to attain, but it was costly.
- If a woman committed adultery, it was considered grounds for a divorce.
- For people of nobility and royalty, a different set of marriage customs applied.

a. Marriage, Arranged

- Same family
- Neighbors
- Monogamy

b. Divorce

- Means a separation, both men and women had the right.
- Common reasons for divorce
- Childlessness
- Adultery

c. Remarriage

- Was possible for both men and women



Section 22: Women Health and Welfare

- A number of papyri deal with the welfare of women and children.
- The modern study of the mummies shows general things about Egyptian women:
- She was relatively short with dark hair and eyes, and light brown skin.
- She lived to approximately forty years, if she survived past childhood and pregnancy.
- Tests were devised to determine whether a woman was fertile, and if she was pregnant.
- Women suffered from deadly diseases:
- such as smallpox, polio and many more.
- Even smaller problems, such as diarrhea and cuts, could still prove fatal!
- Almost everyone suffered from rheumatism and abscessed teeth (the desert sands got into most Egyptian foods.)
- Women often died in childbirth and many newborns did not survive.
- So, for protection, mothers were to carry or wear amulets.
- Bes- Lion headed god- protector of women at childbirth or a Bastet – Cat headed goddess.
- These amulets are inscribed with spells.
- All babies were born at home with the assistance of midwives.

1. Women Fertility Test

- A common way to measure a woman's ability to get pregnant involves placing a clove of garlic or an onion in her vagina. She was considered fertile if the smell could be detected on her breath the following morning.

2. Pregnancy Test

- It was certainly important to know if a woman could conceive, it was even more important to know if she was pregnant. The standard test involved keeping emmer wheat and barley seeds moistened with a woman's urine. If the seeds sprout, she is pregnant.

3. Pregnancy Gender Test

- They also believed, however, that if the barley sprouts first the child will be male; if the emmer grows first the child will be female. This part of the test worked only about half the time.

4. Birth Control

- Women usually breast-fed their children for three years.
- Medical papyri explain two other ways to eliminate unwanted pregnancy.
- One method was to put crocodile dung in the vagina. It is likely that this prescription refers to a hardened plug of dried dun inserted at the mouth of the uterus to block the entrance of sperm.
- A similar prescription: moistened with a mixture of acacia, carob, and dates ground into honey "should be placed at the mouth of the uterus".



Women's Beauty, Hygiene, and Fashion

- In Egypt, cosmetics was not a luxury, it was a way of life!
- Men and women followed the latest fashions in both hairstyles and make-up.
- Cosmetics, like kohl to rim the eyes, was (almost) equal to sunglasses today!
- Everyone, from the poor to the pharaohs, had make-up... the difference being the range and quality of the products used.
- As for hair, rich Egyptians shaved their heads and used wigs to keep up with the latest styles - these wigs were even made of human hair!
- Perfumed oils were used to rub into the scalp after shampooing (if they had their own hair), and perfumed fat was placed on top of the head (seen in many party scenes), to melt into the hair and give off a pleasing scent.
- Due to the climate, Egyptians were obsessed with cleanliness –They were showering on daily bases.
- The Egyptians even had deodorants!
- As for menstruation, there is very little written (men did not find this important enough to write about), but there is evidence that the Egyptian women used folded pieces of linen as sanitary towels that were laundered and reused.
- The term 'purification' and 'cleansing' were used to describe menstruation, and men tried to avoid contact with women at this time - it was seen as ritually unclean.
- Men and women shaved and plucked off all of their body hair.
- using tweezers, knives and razors, made of flint or metal (they used oil as shaving lotion.
- moisturizing oils were also rubbed into the skin as protection against the harsh, hot climate).
- To clean themselves while bathing, the Egyptians used natron (which was also used when mummifying the dead, followed by linen towels for drying.

Women and Religion

- Goddesses (Isis, Hathor, Mut, etc!)
- Priestess
- Temple musicians
- Festival dancers

Royal Women

- A pharaoh was married to a queen with a distinct title of the “Great Royal Wife.”
- He was also married to several minor wives that were quite often arranged for political reasons.
- Pharaohs had 3 different categories of women:
 - The Queen; **Hert Wert** (The Great Royal Wife)
 - Mistresses, secondary wives, and gifted women.
 - Concubines.



From the tomb of High priestess of Amun



- The male heir to the throne was often the son of the queen (the Great Royal Wife.).
- If the queen did not get the son, then a son of the king from a secondary wife would marry his half-sister (daughter of the queen) to be crowned as a king.
- The Egyptians believed that a male heir was the result of a major god mating with the "Great Royal Wife."
- Queen ship was a divine position as kingship, was mainly for the king and his principal wife.

Children

- Children were considered a blessing in Egypt.
- They were often called "the staff of old age".
- "Repay your mother for all her care. Give her as much bread as she needs, and carry her as she carried you, for you were a heavy burden to her. When you were finally born, she still carried you on her neck and for three years she suckled you and kept you clean."
- Extension of the family, parents loved having children to enjoy motherhood and fatherhood
- Parents liked to place their children under the sponsorship of some deity, and so there were children named Hori or Seti, and Ameni, that is, dedicated to Horus, to Set, and to Amun.





Section 23: Third Intermediate & Late Period (1070 – 30 B.C.)

- Third Intermediate & Late Period are periods of political weakness.
- Libyan Families from the west controlled Egypt for two centuries, 10th and 9th B.C.
- Attacks from Nubians in the south controlled Egypt 8th century B.C.
- Invasions by the Assyrians 7th c B.C.
- Invasion and long rule by the Persians in the 6th – 4th c. B.C.
- Alexander the Great took over Egypt in 332 B.C.
- Greek rules Egypt from 332 to 30 B.C.
- Romans took over Egypt from 30 B.C. till Arabs Muslims 642 C.E.

A. Third Intermediate Period

- At the death of Ramesses XI, the throne passed to Smendes, a northern relative of the High Priest of Amon, Heri Hor, precise origins remain a mystery, he is thought to have been a powerful governor in Lower Egypt during the Renaissance era of Ramesses XI and his base of power was Tanis.
- Smendes' reign (ca. 1070–1044 B.C.) initiated some 350 years of politically divided rule and diffused power, known as the Third Intermediate Period, which includes 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th dynasties.
- This period of Egyptian history can be divided into two general stages.
- During the first of these, Dynasty 21 (ca. 1070–945 B.C.), lasted (125 years); Egypt was governed by pharaohs ruling from Tanis in the eastern Delta and by the High Priests of Amon ruling from Thebes. Relations between the two centers of power were generally good.
- Tanis was a city in ancient Egypt and served as a parallel religious center to Thebes in the Third Intermediate Period
- The chief deities of Tanis were Amon, his consort, Mut, and their child Khonsu, forming the Tanite triad. This triad was, however, identical to that of Thebes, leading many scholars to call Tanis as the "northern Thebes".

B. Libyan Dynasties- ca. 945–712 B.C.

- The second stage began in 945 B.C., when the throne passed to a powerful family of Libyan descent, ruling in the eastern Delta. Egypt's western enemies now became its rulers for the next two centuries (Dynasties 22, 23, & 24 ca. 945–712 B.C.).
- The first of them, Sheshonq I (ca. 945–924 B.C.), is the most important. He appears in the Bible under the name Shishak, the Egyptian ruler who sacked Jerusalem in Year 5 of the reign of Solomon's son, Rehoboam.



C. Late Period (ca. 712–332 B.C.)

- About 760 B.C., an independent native dynasty began to rule Nubia, or Kush, from Napata in what is now the Sudan and extended its influence into southern Egypt, then controlling all Egypt, founding the 25th dynasty, and seventy-five years of Nubian rule in Egypt. they governed as Egyptian pharaohs

D. Dynasty 25, Nubian Pharaohs

- Nubian rule, which viewed itself as restoring the true traditions of Egypt, benefited Egypt economically and was accompanied by a revival in temple building and the **arts that continued throughout the Late Period.**

E. The Assyrians in Egypt

- A brutal Assyrian invasion in 663 B.C. finally ended Nubian control of the country.

F. Dynasty 26 (664–525 B.C.)

- After the Assyrians withdrew after their final invasion, the Saite king Psamtik I was able to reassert control over the southern area of the country dominated by Thebes.
- For the next 130 years, Egypt was able to enjoy the benefits of rule by a single strong, native family, Dynasty 26
- The dynasty's reign (664–525 BC) is also called the Saite Period after the city of Sais, where its pharaohs had their capital.

G. Persians in Egypt 525 – 332 BCE

- After the fall of Assyria in 612 B.C., the major foreign threat to Egypt came from the Babylonians.
- Babylonia had invaded Egypt in 568 B.C.
- The Persians conquered Babylon in 539 B.C. and Egypt in 525 B.C.
- This period of Egyptian history can be divided into two general stages.
- During the first of these, Dynasty 21 (ca. 1070–945 B.C.), lasted (125 years); Egypt was governed by pharaohs ruling from Tanis in the eastern Delta and by the High Priests of Amon ruling from Thebes. Relations between the two centers of power were generally good.
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Section 24: The Greco Roman Period in Egypt

A. Alexander the Great

- Crowned 336 B.C.
- His Conquests
- Persia: Darius III
- Sidetracked to Egypt

B. Why did Alexander go to Egypt?

1. To protect his back and defeat the Persian who were controlling Egypt.
2. To get the title pharaoh, the Great Man!
3. All the Greek World were fascinated with Egyptian civilization.
4. Great Men in History have to start from Egypt, "Napoleon Bonaparte."
 - Alexander establishing Alexandria
 - Alexander's journey to Siwa Oasis
 - Death of Alexander 323 BC



Alexander the great

C. Alexander's Political Legacy

📖 The Ptolemaic Kingdom

- Egypt
- Ptolemy: Cleopatra
 - Ptolemy I was Alexander's companion.
 - He insisted on taking Egypt.
 - Kidnaped Alexander's body to bury it in Alexandria.
 - The tomb of Alexander is undiscovered till now!
 - Ptolemy I, Soter and his son Ptolemy II, Philadelphos (367 – 283 - 246 BCE) were the best rulers till Cleopatra.
 - They finished the establishment of Alexandria; they built the Lighthouse one of the Seven ancient world wonders.
 - They built the famous Library & University of Alexandria.



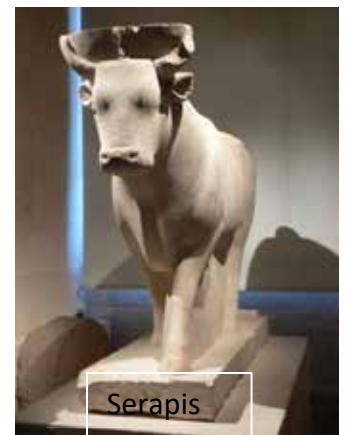
Ptolemy as Pharaoh of Egypt,
British Museum, London



Ptolemy I Soter

D. Hellenistic Egypt

- Greek Language and Citizenship.
- Spread of Greek Culture.
- Art & Mix Iconography.
- Religion- Alexandrian Triad - Isis – Serapis (Apis Bull) & Harpocratis.



Serapis



E. Cleopatra: Myth & Reality

- In 51 B.C., Ptolemy XII died, leaving the throne to 18-year-old Cleopatra and her brother, the 10-year-old Ptolemy XIII.
- The two siblings married, as was customary at the time.
- Complications arose between Cleopatra and Ptolemy XIII. Eventually Cleopatra fled to Syria, where she assembled an army to defeat her rival in order to declare the throne for herself.



📖 Cleopatra & Julius Caesar

- Caesar giving Cleopatra the Throne of Egypt
- Caesarian- "Little Caesar"

📖 Cleopatra & Marc Antony

- Antony Needs Egypt's grain, money and army.
 - Cleopatra Needs protection, avoids Roman Annexation, and Man!
 - They had three children.
 1. Alexander Helios
 2. Cleopatra Selene
 3. Ptolemy
- Antony abandoned Cleopatra for marrying Octavia.
- But, three years later, she retaliates!
- Antony married Cleopatra.
- Cleopatra gets Sinai, Judea, Cyprus and Arabia.
- Caesarian would be a pharaoh, king of kings.
- Alexander Helios is given to Armenia and Pontia.
- Cleopatra Selene gets Cyrenaica /Libya.
- Young Ptolemy gets Phoenicia and N. Syria.
- 1. Cleopatra is controlling Antony!**
- 2. Cleopatra became a big threat to Rome.**
- 3. MUST Get Rid of Her!**

F. Antony & Cleopatra v. Octavian

- Battle of Actium, 31 B.C.
- Octavian declared war on Cleopatra and Egypt.
- Cleopatra fled back to Egypt.
- Octavian marched on Alexandria, he wanted Cleopatra in Chains!
- Antony gets a message from Cleopatra, she is dead, so he kills himself with his Sword.
- Cleopatra commits suicide by an Asp bite in her chest!





Section 25: Thebes, the Eternal City

1. Importance

- Throughout most periods, Thebes/Waset was the most important city in Upper Egypt. In some periods, it was the capital of united Egypt.
- The construction of funerary architecture was begun here in the Middle Kingdom (c. 2000 B.C.) by Mentuhotep, who built his tomb next to the place where Queen Hatshepsut would build her temple.
- Thebes is most important during the New Kingdom period (c. 1550-1100 B.C.) when the rulers were crowned here and often lived here. At this time, much building was done on the temples, and the tombs in the Valley of the Kings were constructed. Note, however, that the administrative capital in the New Kingdom was usually Memphis (in the Cairo area).
- The pharaohs of the 21st Dynasty (and following) did not build their tombs here and the city declined.



2. Name:

- **Waset**, "city of the scepter"
- **Thebes**, in a later period, the Greeks called it Thebes. It was also known as "the city of the 100 gates"
- **Luxor** Arabic *Aksur* "the palaces," from the *pl.* of Kasr, palace.

The Theban Triad:

Amun, Mut and Khonsu

- Amon means; "The Hidden One."
- With the rise of Thebes as the foremost city of Egypt, the local god Amon rose in importance as well and became linked to the sun god Ra, thus creating the new 'King of the gods' Amun-Ra.
- His great temple, at Karnak just north of Thebes, was the most important temple of Egypt right until the end of antiquity.

3. Mut: Consort of Amun

- Mut in Egyptian means "mother", she is associated with waters from which everything was born through parthenogenesis.
- Her titles: the World's mother – the Queen of the goddesses – the Lady of Heaven – the mother of gods- the one who gave birth, but herself was not born of any.

4. Khonsu (Khons), the Triad son

- He was a god of the moon and time. He was also revered as a god of healing.



5. Festivals

- Two major annual religious festivals took place in ancient Thebes. These festivals would be a highlight of the year with much feasting, entertainment and revelry.
- The Feast of Opet occurred during the inundation season and lasted up to 24 days. The god Amon (that is, one of his statues) would be transported from his residence at the Karnak Temple to the Luxor Temple where he would celebrate his union with the goddess Nut.
- The Festival of the Valley took place during the drought season (another time when there is not much agricultural activity). The god Amon would be taken across the river to make a tour of the tombs of all the buried kings. The village people would use this festival as a time for remembering their departed family members.



The Hymn to Amun-Ra

HAIL to thee, Amun-Ra, Lord of the thrones of the earth, the oldest existence, ancient of heaven, support of all things;

Chief of the gods, lord of truth; father of the gods, maker of men and beasts and herbs; maker of all things above and below;

Deliverer of the sufferer and oppressed, judging the poor;

Lord of wisdom, lord of mercy; most loving, opener of every eye, source of joy, in whose goodness the gods rejoice, thou whose name is hidden.

Thou art the one, maker of all that is, the one; the only one; maker of gods and men; giving food to all.

Hail to thee, thou one with many heads; sleepless when all others sleep, adoration to thee.

Hail to thee from all creatures from every land, from the height of heaven, from the depth of the sea.

The spirits thou hast made extol thee, saying, welcome to thee, father of the fathers of the gods; we worship thy spirit which is in us.





Section 26: The Temples of Ancient Egypt



- Religion was a vital part of Egyptian Society and temples formed an important part of daily life. The people did not gather to worship in the temple.
- They brought offerings to the gods and participated in various festivals.
- Many private homes also had a small shrine where the homeowners could make offerings to specific gods.
- Temples possessed tremendous social and political power. They employed a variety of people, from priests to craftsmen.
- Temples also owned farmland, which provided them with food and goods. They received booty from every military campaign, including prisoners.
- Pharaohs often gifted a temple with more land or with other goods.

The classification of temples in Egypt usually refers to two main types

1. **Cult (religious):** temples dedicated to a main deity, most having other gods as well. These temples provided a 'residence' or shelter for the gods. Here, priests used to perform rituals and ceremonies, give offerings, pray and tend to the needs of the gods. Some festivals also took place in cultus temples, which allowed all other Egyptians to participate in rituals of worship.
2. **Mortuary:** for a pharaoh's funerary cult. The funerary cult offered food and clothing to the departed pharaoh to ensure s/he would continue helping the people of Egypt. Mortuary temples were only built for the pharaoh. At first, these temples were part of the tomb complex. Most pyramids had a mortuary temple beside them for the pharaoh buried in the pyramid. Later pharaohs wanted to hide their tombs, so they built their temples away from their tombs.



Temple Concept and Features:

- House of God
- Re-creation of the cosmos

Temple Orientation

- East/ West – Sun Cycle
- South/North – Nile Course

The Temple Structure Complex

1. Pylon – Gateway- entrance

- Akht – Horizon where the sun rises and sets, each day begins and ends – the pylons are massive structured inner stairs and few internal chambers – on the top of which the priest would summon the townspeople to make announcements or when the king appears before the people.

2. Obelisks

- In front of pylons, representing the sun's rays and symbols of the power of the sun god, capped with gold or electrum, stood together with a colossal statue of the king.

3. Open courtyard

- It is the open space behind the pylon where it was used as a reception and an open space to worship the sun.

4. Hypostyle – Colonnade Hall

- A wide courtyard, surrounded by huge columns with their capitals take the form of papyrus or lotus, which represent the north and the south of Egypt.
- It was roofed and there was a light shaft that would act as a light pillar.

5. Holy of Holies

- It is the highest point in the temple and the most sacred, it is the smallest, darkest and most secret of the chambers.
- Here rests the image of god in front of him there is an altar.
- Some temples had hollow spaces in their walls where priests could move unseen from room to room and sometimes act as the god's voice delivering oracles.

6. Sacred lake

- Most cult temples would have a sacred lake to represent the primordial ocean, also it was used for purification rituals.
- Also, the god's barque, (small boat was carried on the priests' shoulders) which held his wooden naos containing his statue could be taken to sail upon it.



The Decoration of the Cult Temples

- The main theme for the cult temples was the relationship between the King and the gods that ensured the survival of Maat and Egypt.
 - a. **The exterior**
 - The exterior walls were carved with the images of the King's achievements specially his heroic victories in the battles against the enemies of Egypt and of the gods.
 - As the pylon would depict the king smiting the enemies of Egypt.
 - In addition, temple doorways were marked with winged sun-disks, an image of strength and protection.
 - b. **The interior**
 - The interior walls carry scenes of the king offerings to the main gods of the temple as well as to other appropriate divinities.
 - In return, the gods were shown rewarding the king's long and stable reign, as well as ensuring the wellbeing of Egypt and its inhabitants.
 - The majority of the texts carved on temple walls are formulas and phrases of praise.
 - The ceilings were decorated with five pointed stars, evoking the sky goddess, Nut, and placing the temple within a divine landscape.



Temple Ritual and Prayers

1. **Daily service for the statue of the god**
 - A temple's god was treated as a living being and had to be awakened, have incense burned before the statue to "open" its nostrils, and be bathed, clothed, fed, and worshipped three times a day, at sunrise, noon, and sunset.
 - Officially the King did so at every temple which was practically impossible, so the high priest of every temple was commissioned to do so on behalf.
2. **Accessing to the gods and their temples**
 - Ancient Egyptian temples were not congregational places like many of contemporary religions, but it was very limited to a few numbers of people. Maybe during festivals only.
 - **Priests' role was to care for the needs of the god/goddess.**
 - **They have no role to oversee or care for the people of Egypt.**
 - **They did not try to educate people about religion or look after their morals.**
 - **They should do all the following purification & Cleansing**
 - **Washing, Shave heads, No wool, No sex.**



Section 27: Thebes, West Bank, the city of the Dead

Before New Kingdom

- As dynasties rose and collapsed, capitals and necropolises shifted, and tomb robbery increased, the tombs of Egyptian royal families underwent a complex evolution.
- As we can remember, in the Old Kingdom and Middle Kingdom the tombs were in the form of mastabas and pyramids for kings and sometimes for queens.
- By the New Kingdom, much had changed.
- Theban family had liberated the country and founded the 18th dynasty, 1550 BCE.
- Shifting the capital to upper Egypt for the next 5 centuries the west bank of Thebes became the principal burial site for Egypt's rulers.
- Beginning with Tutmosis 1 (1490 – 1480), his chief architect "Ineni", found a secret location for his tomb, a wadi (dry riverbed) behind the cliffs on the west bank of the Nile, so began the long history of the Valley of the Kings.
- Have the shape of the mountain as a pyramidal superstructure, the tombs were cut in the mother rock, containing staircases, corridors, storeroom, shafts and burial chambers
- The west bank of the Nile also included the tombs for Queens, Nobles & High officials, Artisans, and workers.



The Stages of Tomb Construction

1. Choosing the Site
2. Setting up a Plan
3. Start Work
4. Digging
5. Smoothing
6. Plastering
7. Making red square grid
8. Decorating
9. (Religious Text – Spells)
10. Carving and relief
11. Coloring
12. Furniture
13. Burial





Section 28: Karnak Temple 2055 B.C. - 100 A.D.

Cult temple dedicated to Amun, Mut and Khonsu. The largest religious building ever constructed. The temple of Karnak was known as Ipet-isu—or “most select of places”—by the ancient Egyptians. It is a city of temples built over 2,000 years and dedicated to the Theban triad of Amun, Mut, and Khonsu. This derelict place is still capable of overshadowing many wonders of the modern world and in its day must have been awe-inspiring.

For the largely uneducated ancient Egyptian population, this could only have been the place of the gods. It is the largest religious building ever made, covering about 200 acres (1.5 km by 0.8 km), and was a place of pilgrimage for nearly 2,000 years. The area of the sacred enclosure of Amun alone is sixty-one acres and could hold ten average European cathedrals. The great temple at the heart of Karnak is so big that St Peter’s, Milan, and Notre Dame Cathedrals would fit within its walls.

- The Hypostyle Hall, at 54,000 square feet (16,459 meters) and featuring 134 columns, is still the largest room of any religious building in the world. In addition to the main sanctuary there are several smaller temples and a vast sacred lake – 423 feet by 252 feet (129 by 77 meters). The sacred barges of the Theban Triad once floated on the lake during the annual Opet festival. The lake was surrounded by storerooms and living quarters for the priests, along with an aviary for aquatic birds.
- The Egyptians believed that towards the end of the annual agricultural cycle the gods and the earth became exhausted and required a fresh input of energy from the chaotic energy of the cosmos.
- To accomplish this magical regeneration the Opet festival was held yearly at Karnak and Luxor. It lasted for twenty-seven days and was also a celebration of the link between pharaoh and the god Amun. The procession began at Karnak and ended at Luxor Temple, one and a half miles (2.4 kilometers) to the south.
- The statue of the god Amun was bathed with holy water, dressed in fine linen, and adorned in gold and silver jewelry. The priests then placed the god in a shrine and onto the ceremonial barque supported by poles for carrying. Pharaoh emerged from the temple, his priests carrying the barque on their shoulders, and together they moved into the crowded streets. A troop of Nubian soldiers serving as guards beat their drums, and musicians accompanied the priests in song as incense filled the air.





- At Luxor, Pharaoh and his priests entered the temple and ceremonies were performed to regenerate Amun, recreate the cosmos and transfer Amun's power to Pharaoh. When he finally emerged from the temple sanctuary, the vast crowds cheered him and celebrated the guaranteed fertility of the earth and the expectation of abundant harvests.
- During the festival the people were given over 11000 loaves of bread and more than 385 jars of beer, and some were allowed into the temple to ask questions of the god. The priests spoke the answers through a concealed window high up in the wall, or from inside hollow statues.

KARNAK TEMPLE

- All temples were considered to be the residence of the god. The Karnak temple was for Amon-Re and his wife, Mut and their son Khonsu, the moon god.
- There are three basic elements to Egyptian temples: courtyard, hypostyle hall and sanctuary.
- These components always exist but they may be multiplied. If construction ceased, the temple "died," and for that reason construction continued the Karnak Temple for over two millennia.
- The temple was a closed compound, open only to the priests and the pharaoh. The common people could only enter the courtyard.



FEATURES

- There are ten pylons in the Karnak Temple. Six run along the axis from east to west and four were built along the north-south axis. Each pylon was built by a different pharaoh. The first pylon is the largest in all of Egypt. The second pylon is from Ramses II.
- On the back side of the first pylon is the only evidence we have for how they built the high walls: mudbrick ramps. Usually they removed these; we don't know why they didn't remove this one.
- In the first courtyard are five columns on the left and right sides each built by Tirhakah from the 25th Dynasty; one column is now standing. Pharaoh Shobaka sent his son Tirhaqa to fight the Assyrians in the days of Hezekiah. But for some reason before winning Tirhaqa returned home (2 Ki. 19:9; Is. 37:9).
- The Hypostyle Hall consists of 134 columns. It was started by Seti I, but the majority of work was done by Ramses II. The center columns are taller than others; windows here would allow light in. The hall was roofed.
- The central shrine is Greco-Roman and was built by the brother of Alexander the Great. The Greeks largely adopted the style of the Egyptians when ruling over this country; they put their names in hieroglyphics and cartouches, built temples in the same Egyptian style and followed the same gods.



Section 29: Luxor Temple 1392 BC

- The modern town of Luxor is the site of the famous city of Thebes (Waset, in ancient Egyptian), the City of a Hundred Gates. It was the capital of Egypt from the twelfth dynasty on (1991 BC) and reached its zenith during the New Kingdom.
- It was from here that Thutmose III planned his campaigns, Akhenaten first contemplated the nature of god, and Rameses II set out his ambitious building program. Only Memphis could compare in size and splendor but today there is nothing left of Memphis: It was pillaged for its masonry to build new cities, and little remains.
- Although the mud-brick houses and palaces of Thebes have disappeared, its stone temples have survived. The most beautiful of these is the temple of Luxor. It is close to the Nile and laid out parallel to the riverbank.
- The temple was built by Amenhotep III (1390-52 BC) but completed by Tutankhamun (1336-27 BC) and Horemheb (1323-1295 BC) and then added to by Rameses II (1279-13 BC). Toward the rear is a granite shrine dedicated to Alexander the Great (332-305 BC).
- The temple has been in almost continuous use as a place of worship right up to the present day. During the Christian era, the temple's hypostyle hall was converted into a Christian church, and the remains of another Coptic church can be seen to the west. Then for thousands of years, the temple was buried beneath the streets and houses of Luxor. Eventually the mosque of Sufi Shaykh Yusuf Abu al-Hajjaj was built over it. This mosque was carefully preserved when the temple was uncovered and forms an integral part of the site today.
- Before the building works by Rameses II the northern end of the court was originally the entrance to the temple. It was an enclosed colonnade of seven pairs of 52-foot (16m) high open-flower papyrus columns. It was begun by Amenhotep III and completed by Tutankhamun and still supports its huge architectural blocks.
- The Court leads into a Hypostyle Hall, which has thirty-two columns. At the rear of the hall are four small rooms and an antechamber leading to the birth room, the chapel of Alexander the Great, and the sanctuary.





Section 30: The Temple of Hatshepsut at Deir El Bahri

The Temple of Hatshepsut is not only a memorial temple that honors Queen Hatshepsut, it is also one of the greatest Egyptian architectural achievements. Designed by Senenmut (Hatshepsut's steward and architect), this mortuary temple closely resembles the classical Greek architecture of 1,000 years later.

Located on the west bank of the Nile, opposite the city of Luxor (ancient Thebes), Hatshepsut's temple is part of the Theban Necropolis. Built in a half circle of cliffs, this memorial temple marks the **entrance to the Valley of the Kings**.

Construction of Hatshepsut's Temple

- Hatshepsut constructed many monuments and buildings. She also had many statues of herself erected at the sites of these monuments and buildings to **impress** upon the ancient Egyptian people her standing as a great leader and Pharaoh. Hatshepsut's Temple at Deir El Bahri is her greatest achievement. It took 15 years to complete. The site was chosen because of its prime location. The ancient Egyptians considered this valley to be **sacred** for its connection to the funerary goddess Hathor.



© Charlie Phillips - The Temple of Hatshepsut

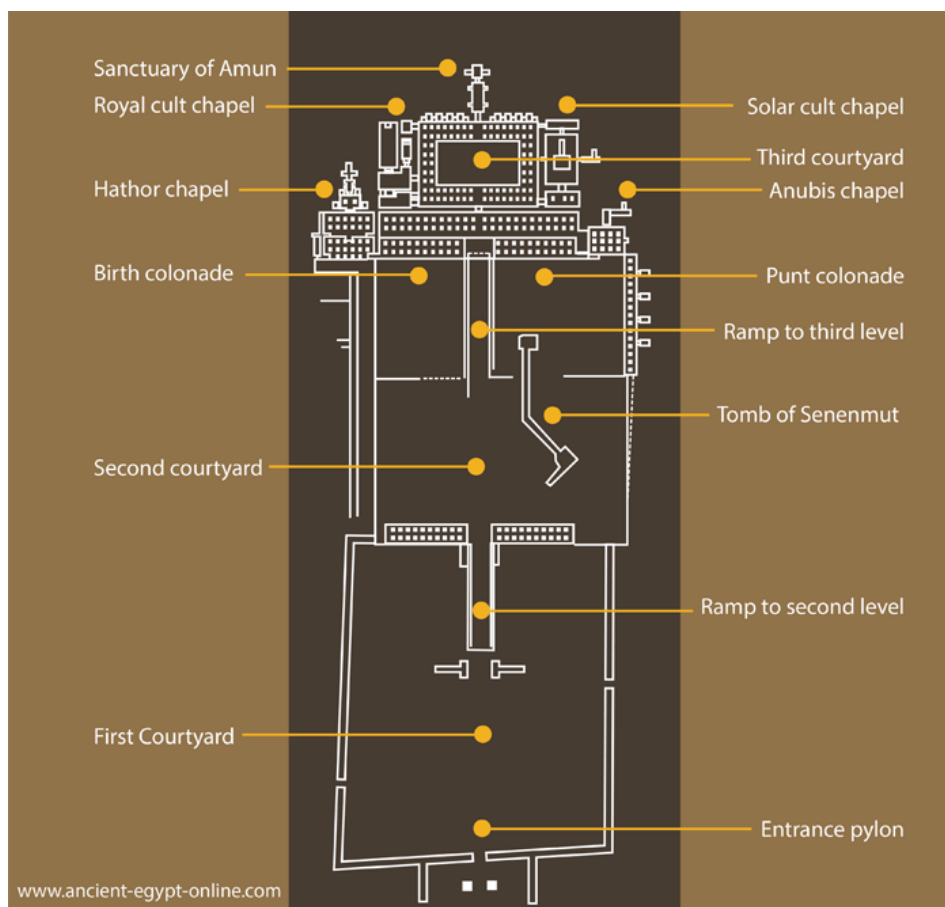
The First Level

- The Temple of Hatshepsut has **three levels**. Leading up to the temple is a 100-foot causeway that in ancient Egyptian times was probably lined with sphinxes. During that time, the first level boasted exotic trees and shrubbery like Frankincense from Hatshepsut's trading expeditions to the land of Punt (Punt is likely Ethiopia, Eritrea or northern Somalia today).
- A **colonnade** existed with square pillars that were home to many intricate and exquisite reliefs. Many of these reliefs depicted Hatshepsut on her many trips to Punt. Unfortunately, after her death, these were all **destroyed**. All that remains are reliefs depicting Thutmose III and scenes of the ancient Egyptians quarrying and then transporting two large obelisks down the Nile River.



The Second Level

- One of the significant aspects of the second level is that it contains one of the first ever **recorded pictorial documentations of a trade expedition**. Specifically, the relief retells Hatshepsut's high official, Pa-nahsy's journey to Punt which lasted from 1482 BC to 1479 BC.
- Here, there is a **shrine** for the Goddess Hathor. She is depicted with a woman's face and with cow's ears and is holding a musical instrument. Hatshepsut's birth is depicted on this level as well. It is sometimes called the Birth Colonnade. To validate her rule over Egypt even during Thutmose III's ascension into adulthood, she claimed to be the divine daughter of Amon Ra. In these reliefs, Amon Ra impregnates Queen Ahmose and discloses that Hatshepsut will rule over Egypt.
- The keeper of the Theban Necropolis, Anubis (the god of mummification and afterlife), has a **special chapel** dedicated to him on the northern end of the colonnade.



The Third Level

- Statues of Horus, in falcon form, flank the ramp that leads from the second courtyard to the third level. This third level houses a **portico with dual rows of columns** that face the front. Behind this is a courtyard and several chambers running off of it. Enormous statues of Hatshepsut made up the outlying columns, with octagonal shaped columns along the inside.



© Ray Euden - Osiris statues of Hatshepsut

Quick Facts About the Temple of Hatshepsut

- Reliefs abound in this temple. Some are of Hatshepsut's birth and her visit to Punt. Others exist of marine fauna with clear zigzag lines representing water. Still others exist of people reaching their tree houses by ladders.
- Both the leader of Punt's wife and Hatshepsut are obese in the reliefs. Corpulence in the days of ancient Egypt was quite rare.
- Thutmose III ordered Hatshepsut's name and image chiseled from the walls after her death. He built his own temple directly to the west of hers, across the Nile.
- Even though Thutmose III was responsible for much of the damage and desecration of Hatshepsut's likeness, even more damage was caused by Akhenaten, an 18th dynasty heretic who only allowed images of the Aten, the sun god.
- From the third level (which is off limits to the public) a doorway leads to two chapels, one dedicated to the Royal cult, and the other dedicated to the solar cult. Here, all images of Hatshepsut that were destroyed were replaced with images of Thutmose III.
- Pointing directly toward Hatshepsut's tomb, the Sanctuary of Amun lies behind the third level courtyard.



Section 31: Edfu Temple, the Temple of Horus

Built from 237 – 57 BC



- The Temple of Edfu was buried under centuries of sand and silt until the nineteenth century, when French Egyptologist Auguste Mariette rediscovered the site. The complex is one of the most well-preserved sites in Egypt today; its architecture is very much intact, and the building contains a wealth of legible inscriptions on its walls. It is dedicated to the falcon god, Horus.
- The temple was built on top of much older ruins dating back to Ramses III and was constructed over the course of 180 years under a variety of rulers during the Ptolemaic period in Egypt.
- This period represented a time of Greek rule; each king was descendent of Ptolemy. However, the temple embodies the traditional architecture of ancient Egypt and is largely free of Hellenistic influence.
- The construction work of Edfu temple began about 237 B.C during the reign of Ptolemy III and it was finished during the reign of Ptolemy IV in 57 B.C. It consists of the **Mamisi**, which is the house of divine birth.
- The temple itself is dedicated to the worship of the Egyptian god Horus, who was frequently merged with the Greek god Apollo. In fact, the city of Edfu was renamed Apollonopolis Magna during Greco-Roman rule in Egypt.
- Several of the inscriptions found at the temple of Edfu describe what is known as the “Sacred Drama.” The story describes the conflict between Horus, the deity of the fertile Egyptian lands near the Nile, and Seth, the deity of the surrounding Egyptian desert, as Horus seeks revenge for the murder of his father, Osiris. This story was ceremoniously reenacted by the ancient Egyptians each year at the temple complex.



The Architectural Elements of Edfu Temple



- **The Pylon:** It's consisting of two towers and each one of them has some rectangular niches. There are two statues representing the god Horus in front of the two towers.
- **The Great Gate:** It's the main entrance of the temple that was made of cedarwood.
- **The Large Courtyard:** It has two rows of columns on each side. Its length is 46 meters, and its width is 42 meters.
- **The Hall of the Great Columns:** It's consisting of 18 columns, which are arranged in rows and each row consists of 3 columns.
- **The Hall of the Small Columns:** It's a small area that consists of 12 columns and has magnificent carvings and decorations.
- **The First Waiting Room:** It was dedicated to presenting offerings to the gods.
- **The Second Waiting Room:** It was dedicated to worship the gods.
- **The Holy of Holies:** It was only entered by the king and the priest and is considered to be the most sacred place in Edfu Temple that is surrounded by 10 rooms.



Section 32: The Temple of Kom Ombo



- The Temple of Kom Ombo was constructed over a course of about 100 years. The main temple was constructed during the time of Ptolemy VI Philometor, who reigned during the 2nd. Cent. B.C.
- Most of the structure's decorations were completed during the time of Ptolemy XII Neos Dionysos, who reigned during the 1st. century BC.

The Name Kom Ombo

- The word "Kom" in Arabic means the small hill and the word "Ombo", in the Hieroglyphic ancient Egyptian language, means "the gold". Therefore, the word Kom Ombo means **the hill of gold**.

The Design of the Temple

- The most striking aspect of the Temple of Kom Ombo is the fact that it was dedicated to two Egyptian gods, Sobek the crocodile-headed god and Horus the falcon-headed god.
- To further complicate matters, the ancient Egyptians believed that Sobek and Set were allies during the latter conflict with Horus.
- After the defeat of Set, his allies changed into crocodiles in order to escape from Horus. In other words, Sobek and Horus were enemies. Nevertheless, both gods are honored at the Temple of Kom Ombo.



Section 33: The Temple of Philae - Temple of Isis

Built beginning ca. 280 BCE



- Built during the reign of Ptolemy II (Egypt's Greco-Roman Period), the Temple of Isis at Philae is dedicated to Isis, Osiris, and Horus. The temple walls contain scenes from Egyptian mythology of Isis bringing Osiris back to life, giving birth to Horus, and mummifying Osiris after his death.
- From early times the island was sacred to the goddess Isis. The complex of structures of the Temple of Isis was completed by Ptolemy II Philadelphus (reigned 285–246 BCE) and his successor, Ptolemy III Euergetes (reigned 246–221 BCE).
- Its decorations, dating from the period of the later Ptolemies and of the Roman emperors Augustus and Tiberius (27 BCE-37 CE) were never completed.
- The Roman emperor Hadrian (reigned 117-138 CE) added a gate west of the complex. Other small temples or shrines dedicated to Egyptian deities include a temple to Imhotep, one to Hathor, and chapels to Osiris, Horus, and Nephthys.
- The obelisks in front of the temple were removed in 1918 by British Consul Henry Salt and his assistant Giovanni Belzoni, and are now in a garden in Dorset, England.
- The temple was in danger of being submerged forever with the construction of the new Aswan dam (1960-1970), which flooded the area.
- Fortunately, the Egyptian government and UNESCO worked together to pump the area dry and relocate the entire temple, stone by stone (50,000 stones!), to a nearby island called Agilka, where it stands today.



Section 34: Ancient Egyptian Symbols

The Ankh

- One of the most famous and used symbols of ancient Egypt.
- It represents eternal life, the morning sun, and the union of opposites like earth and heaven and male and female (Isis and Osiris).
- The symbol can be seen in the hands of mostly all the ancient Egyptian deities and Pharaohs.



The Lotus

- The Lotus Flower is Symbol of Purity, cleanliness, Enlightenment, Rebirth, and Regeneration.
- This Ancient Egyptian Symbol of Love and Sex.
- The blue Egyptian lotus, blue water lily, and sacred blue lily.
- It's been used in traditional medicine for thousands of years as a natural aphrodisiac, sleep aid, and anxiety reliever.



Wadjet (The Eye of Horus)

- The Wadjet is a symbol for Protection, sacrifice, healing, Royalty, Knowledge, Love, good luck, and Power.





The Udjat Eye (The Eye of Ra)

- The Eye of Ra is Symbol of Protection, Love, Good Health, Royal Authority, and Power.
- The Eye of Ra represents the power of the sun to provide protection and destructive force.
- The Eye is believed to repel all negative energy and establish balance & Harmony and the power to see everything.



The Feather of Maat

- The Feather of Maat is Symbol of Justice, Truth, Order, Balance, and the Law.
- The symbol was seen as the motto of cosmic balance between the power of good and evil, life and death. T
- The Feather played a vital role in deciding the fate of each soul at the weighing of the heart in the hall of Truth in Duat.



The Ka

- The Ka Symbol is Symbol of Soul, Spirit, Life, Death, Rebirth, Afterlife, Youth, vigor, and Eternity.
- The Ka is simply the life force or soul given from the gods to mankind, but it remains independently from the person as the conscience that could lead a person to the path of righteousness.





The Ba

- Ba is Symbol of the soul, rebirth, Divinity, Death, Life, and Afterlife.
- It is the roaming Physical essence of the soul.
- In the Ancient Egyptian religion, the Ba was seen as a bird with a human head that would unite with the Ka and bring the mummy to life.



The Djed Pillar

- Known as “**The Backbone of Osiris** “, it represents strength and stability and is linked to Osiris god of the underworld and Ptah god of creation which makes it a symbol for resurrection and eternal life.
- Ancient Egyptians believed the Djed pillar was the combination of four pillars that held the four corners of the earth.



The Was Scepter

- **The Was Scepter is a symbol** of power and dominion of the god and the king in ancient Egyptian history and culture.
- The ancient Egyptians believed the sky was supported on four pillars in the shape of a Was specter.





The Scarab

- The Scarab is a symbol for life, good luck, growth, transformation, and creation.
- The Scarab was one of the most important amulets ever created in Egypt due to its power, influence, and importance by representing the ideal of immortality, and cycle of Life.



The Shen

- **The Shen** is the Symbol of **Royalty, Protection, eternity, and infinity.**
- The Shen-Ring is associated with the sky falcon god Horus and used to encircle the sun and stands as a symbol of the eternity of the entire universe, Symmetry, & completeness.



The Cartouche

- The Cartouche is Symbol of Good Luck, Protection from Evil in Life before and after death. That's why it can be found in tombs.
- The Symbol is believed to be an expanded version of the shen-ring.





The Tree of Life

- The tree of life “**The Sacred Tree of Life**” was a symbol for eternal life, regeneration, and knowledge of the Divine Plan or the equivalent to a map of destiny.
- The fruit of the life tree is able to provide eternal life and the knowledge of the cycles of time, destiny, and the divine plan of the gods.
- The fruit was only available for the pharaohs and not the common mortals.



Egyptian Winged Sun

- The Winged Sun is a symbol of Divinity, Royalty, Power, Protection, and Eternity.
- It is a symbol of the sun and the heavens and represents an aspect of Horus the protector of the kingship and the personification of the divine ruler of the whole of Egypt.





The End of the Course
Thank you & My Best Wishes.

Emad Faltas

