

Ancient Egypt

c. 3500 to 1200 BC

Historical Periods

- OUTLINE OF EGYPTIAN HISTORY
- Egypt lasted a long time, some 7,500 to 8,000 years. We divide her “history” into large periods
- a. **PRE-DYNASTIC**
- b. **PHARAONIC**
- c. **PTOLEMAIC**
- d. **ROMAN/BYZANTINE**
- e. **ISLAMIC**
- f. **MODERN REPUBLIC**

Pharaonic Egypt

- Divided into

Archaic Period	c. 3,200-2,700
Old Kingdom	2,700-2,200
Middle Kingdom	2,130-1,750
New Kingdom	1,558-1085
Late Period	1,085-332



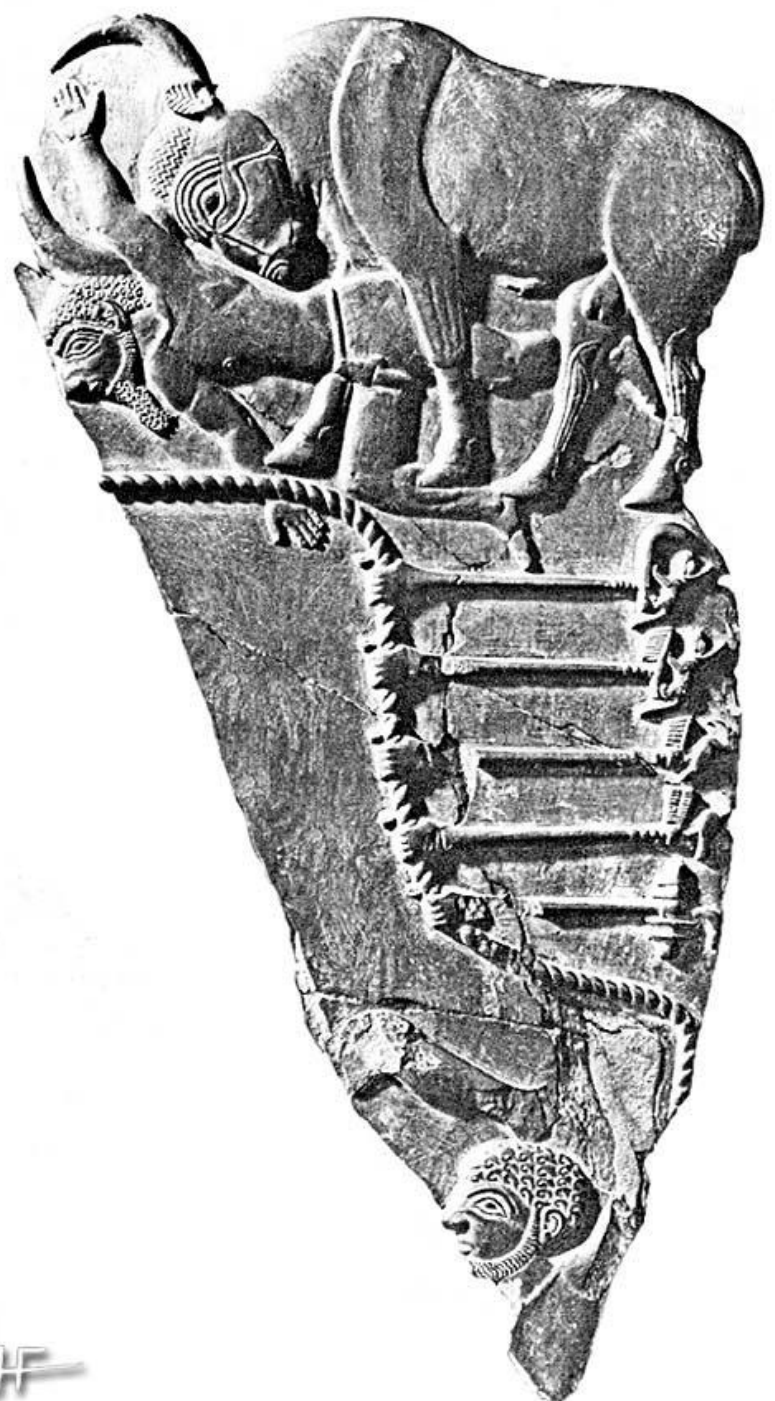








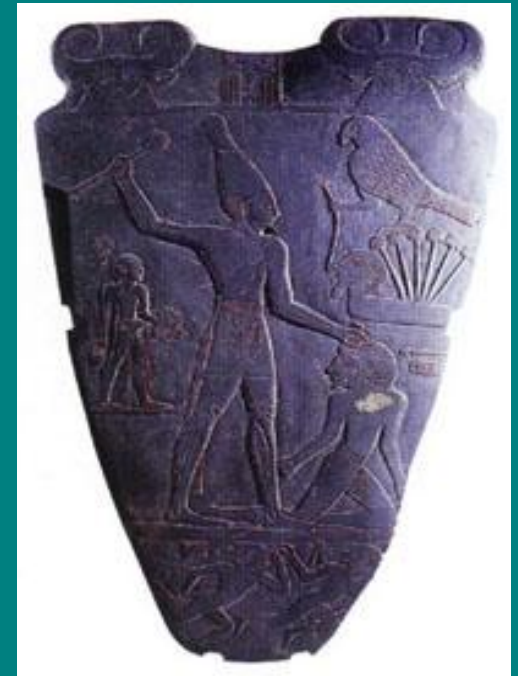
Note king as lion here and bull on next slide



FR4F

Pharaonic Egypt is divided into Kingdoms/Periods and 31 Dynasties

Dates	KINGDOMS or Periods	Dynasties
c.3,500-3,200	Predynastic Period developmental period, Egypt slowly unified Narmer palette	0
c. 3200-2,700	Archaic Period formative period/	1-2



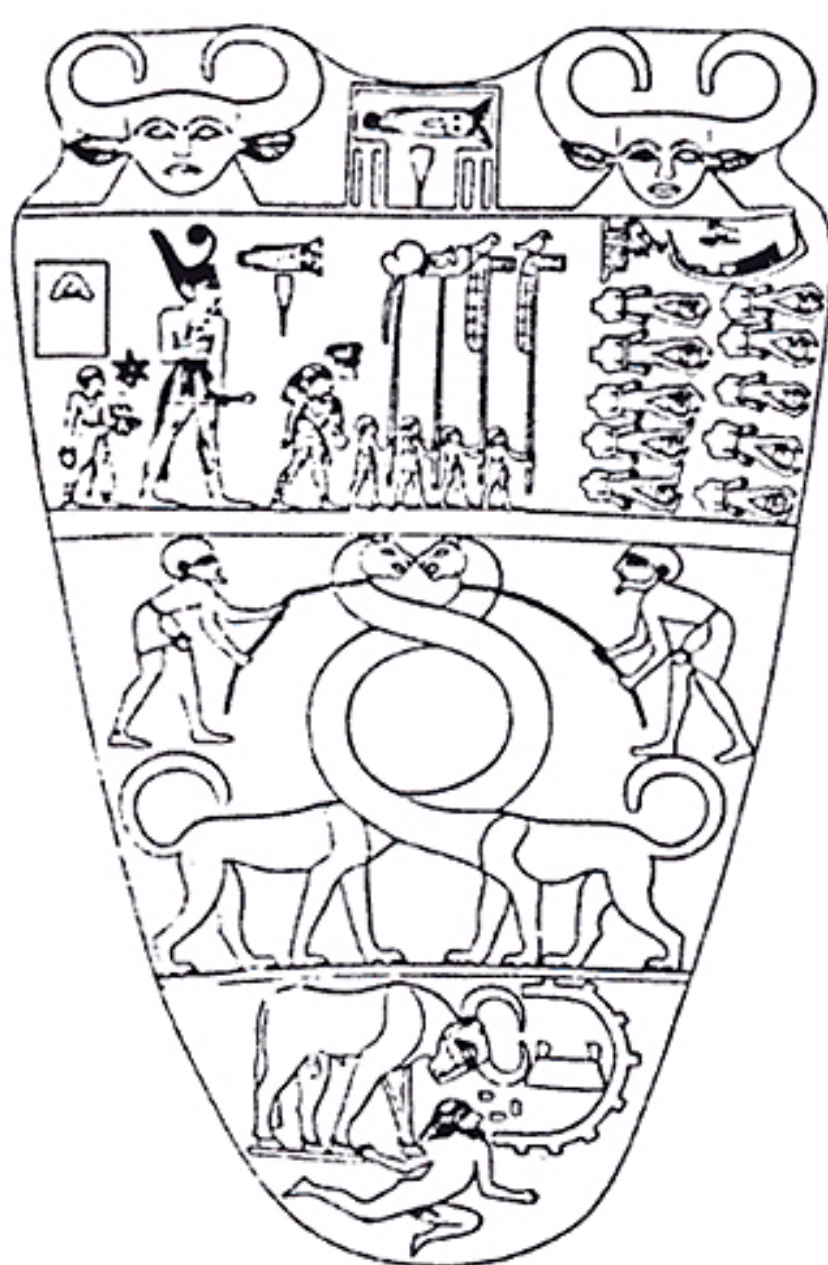
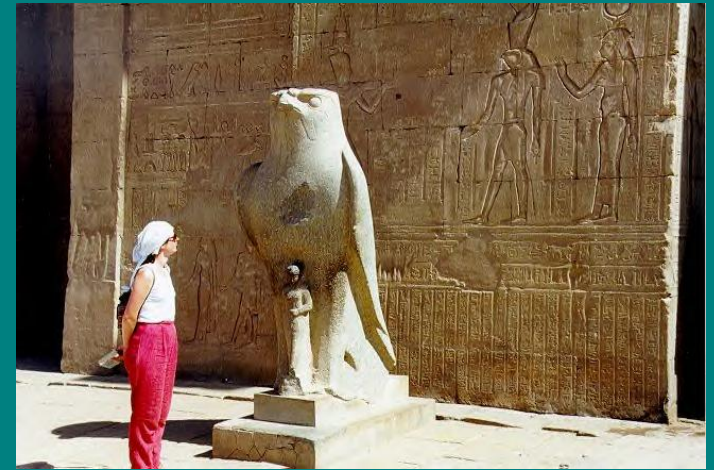


FIG. 33.—THE NARMER PALETTE

From J. E. Quibell in *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache*, xxxvi (1898), pls. xii f.

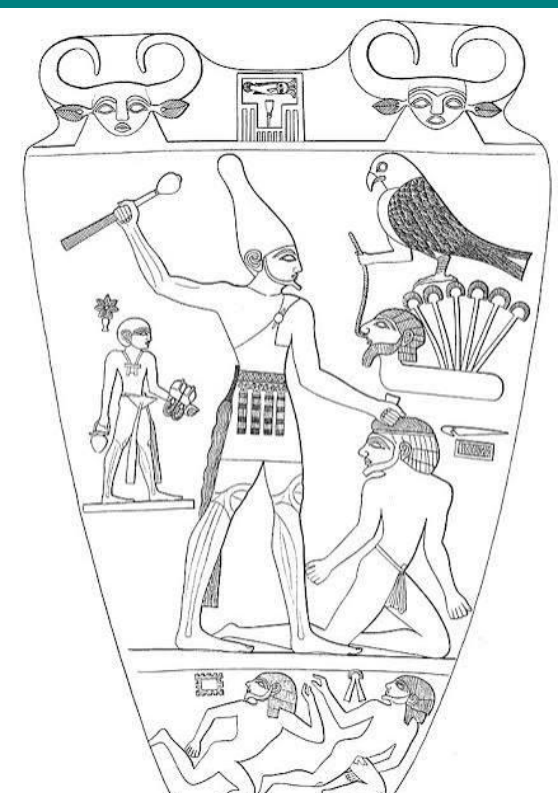






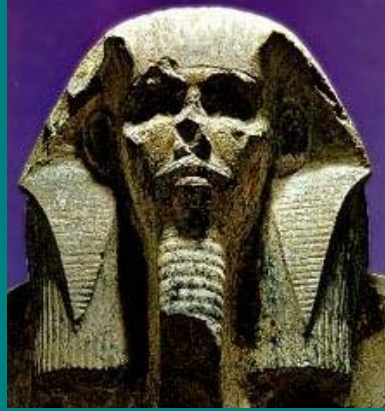
Triads:
Osiris-Isis-Horus



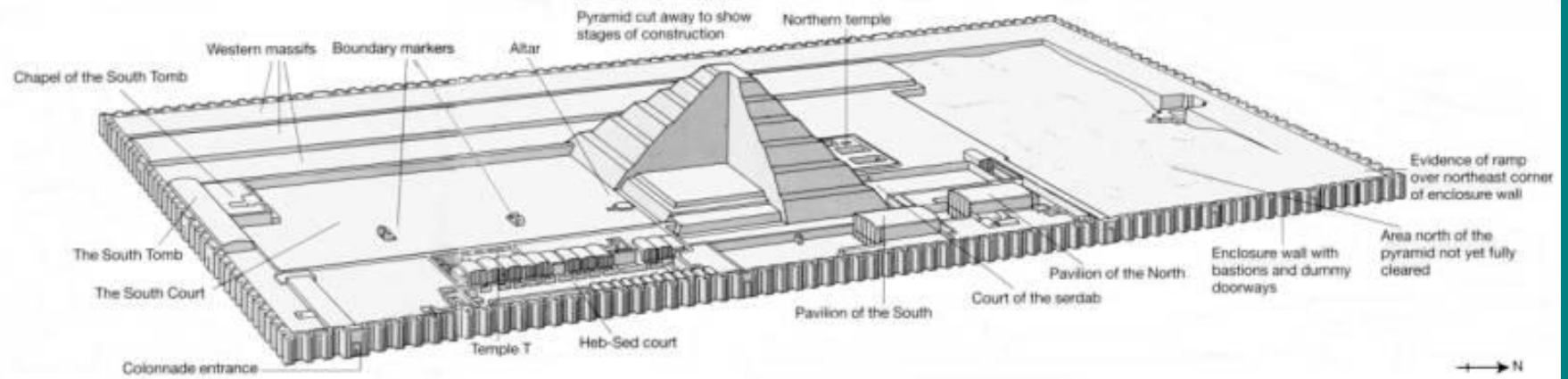
Dates	Kingdom	Dynasties
c. 2,700-2,200	Old Kingdom	3-6
c.2,700-2,200	The Pyramid Age Djoser's (Zoser) step pyramid at Sakkara Khufu (Cheops) & the Great Pyramids of Giza = height of absolute & divine kingship	
		
Why?		

Old Kingdom-Dynasty 3

Step Pyramid Djoser

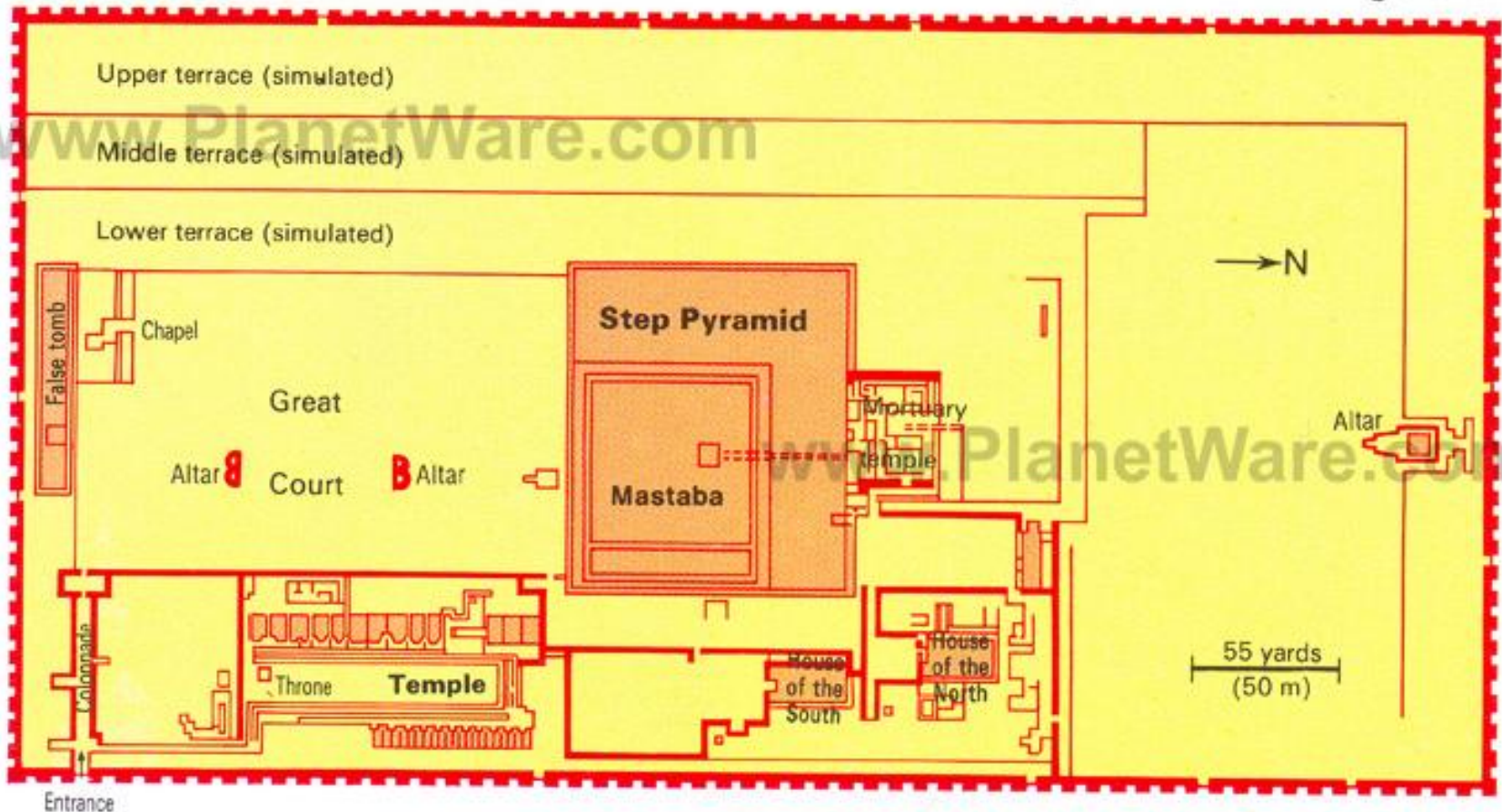


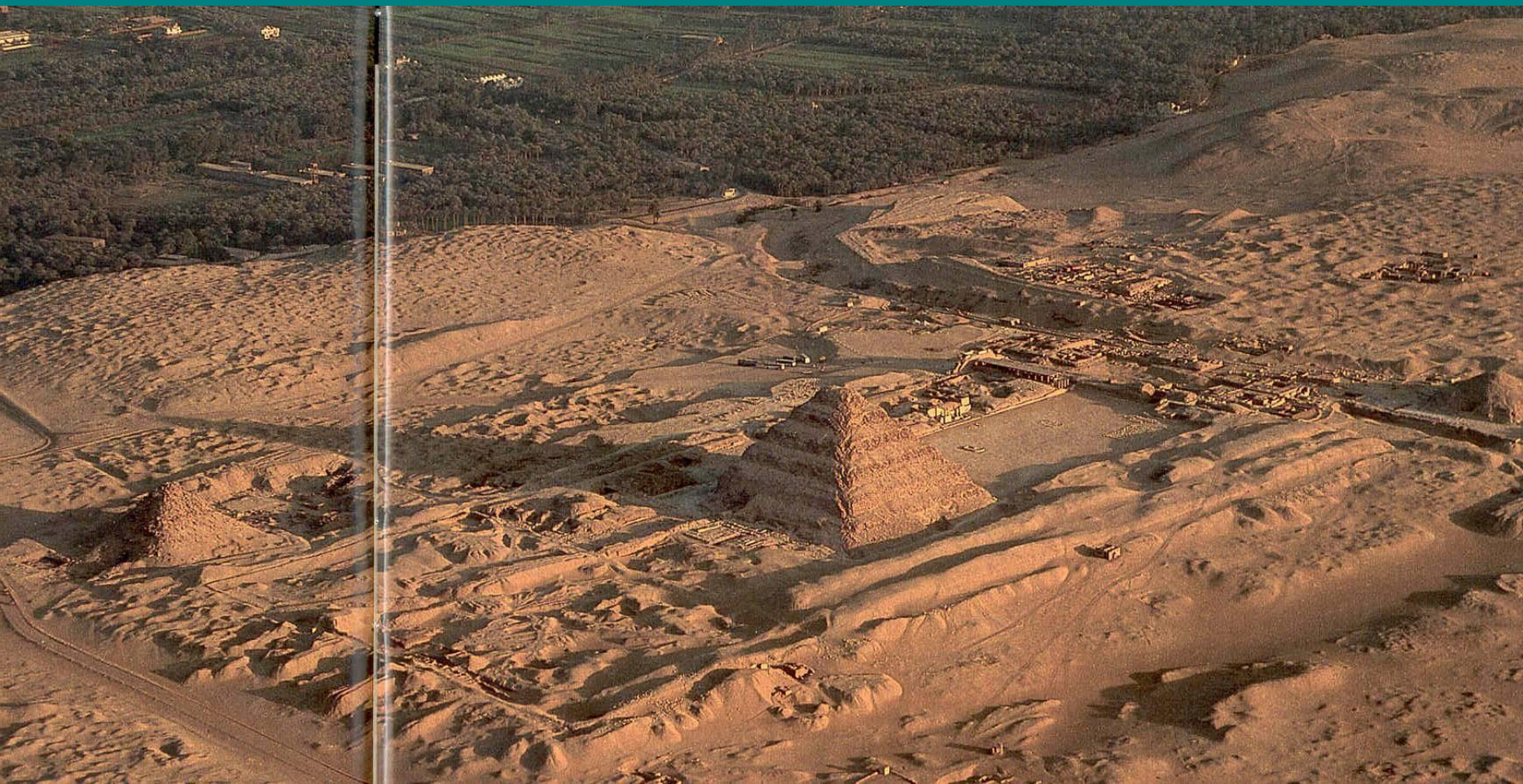


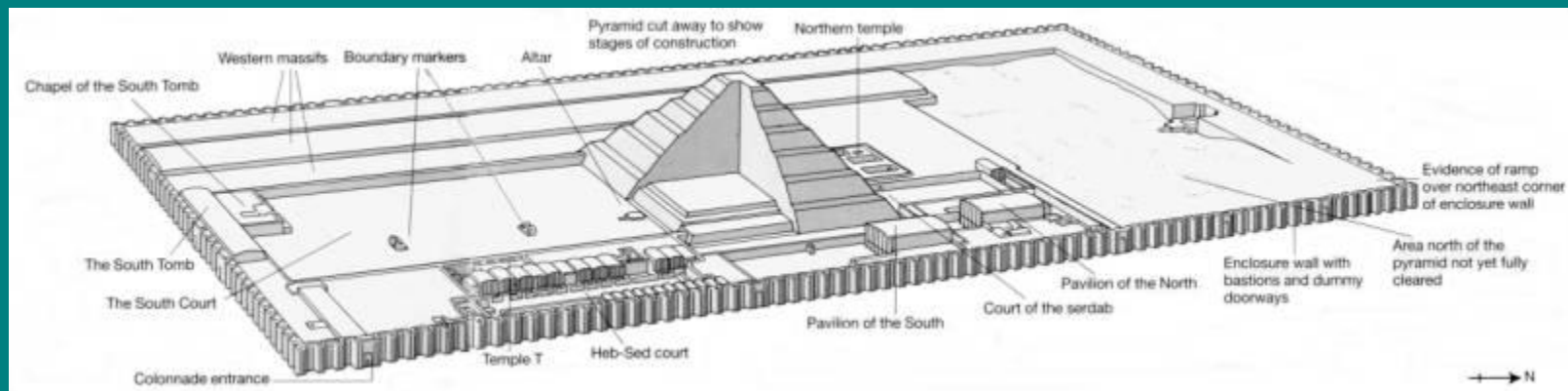


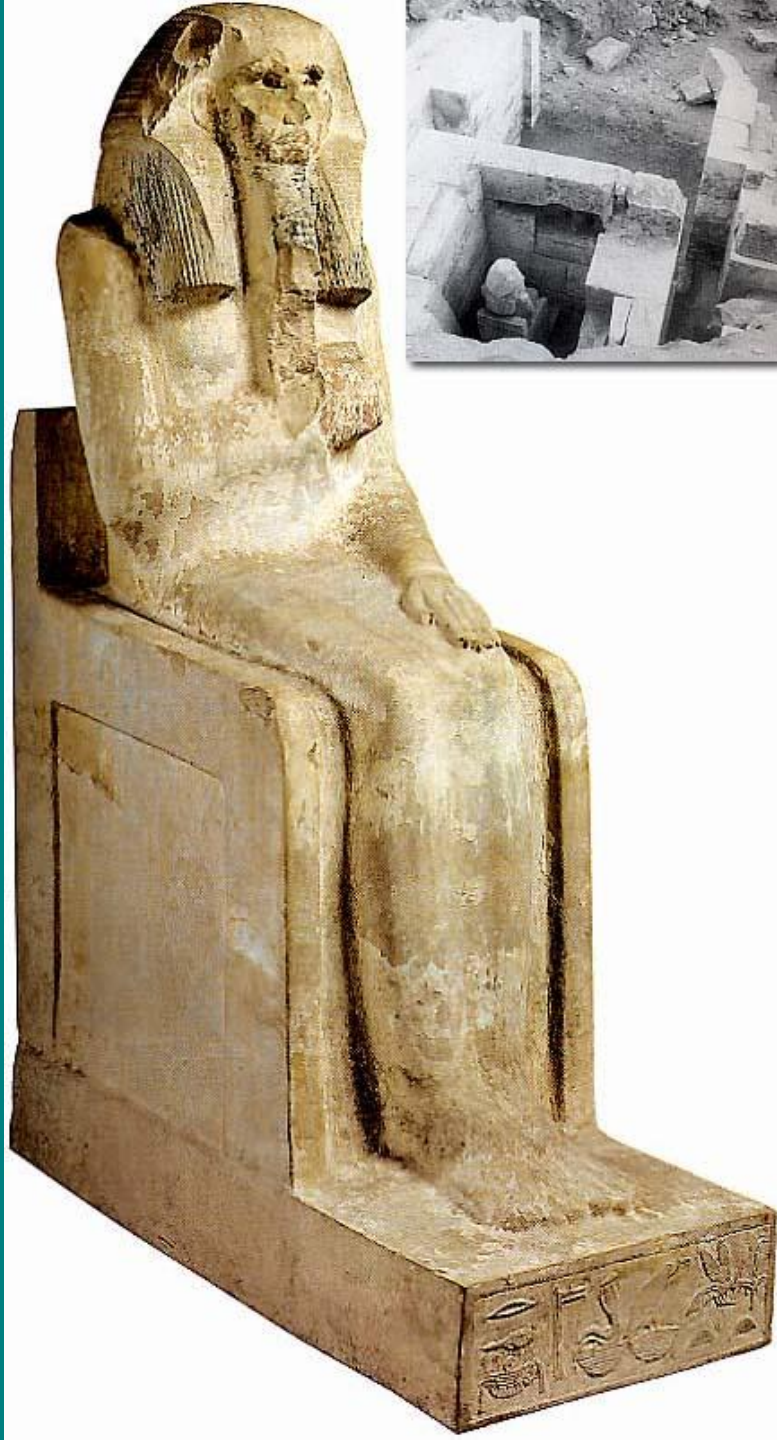
Saqqara

Pyramid of Djoser









Dynasty 4—Snefru and 1st Δ







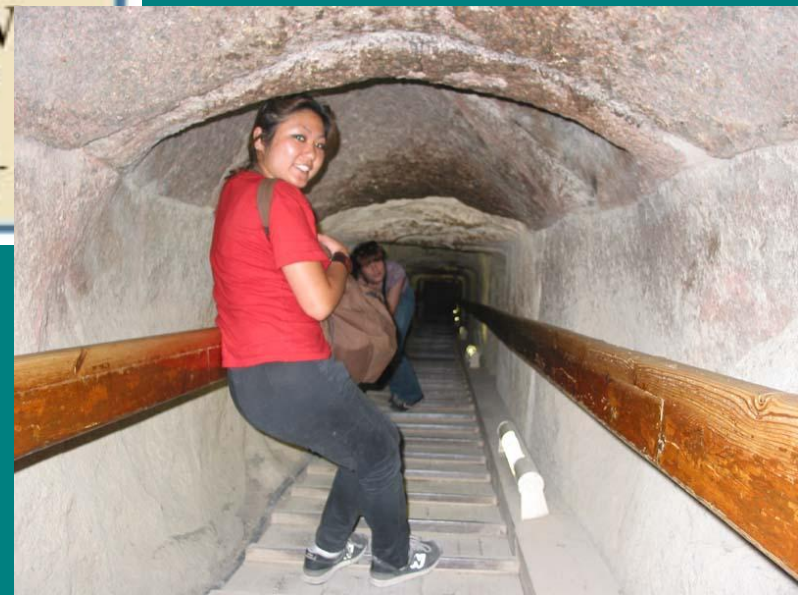
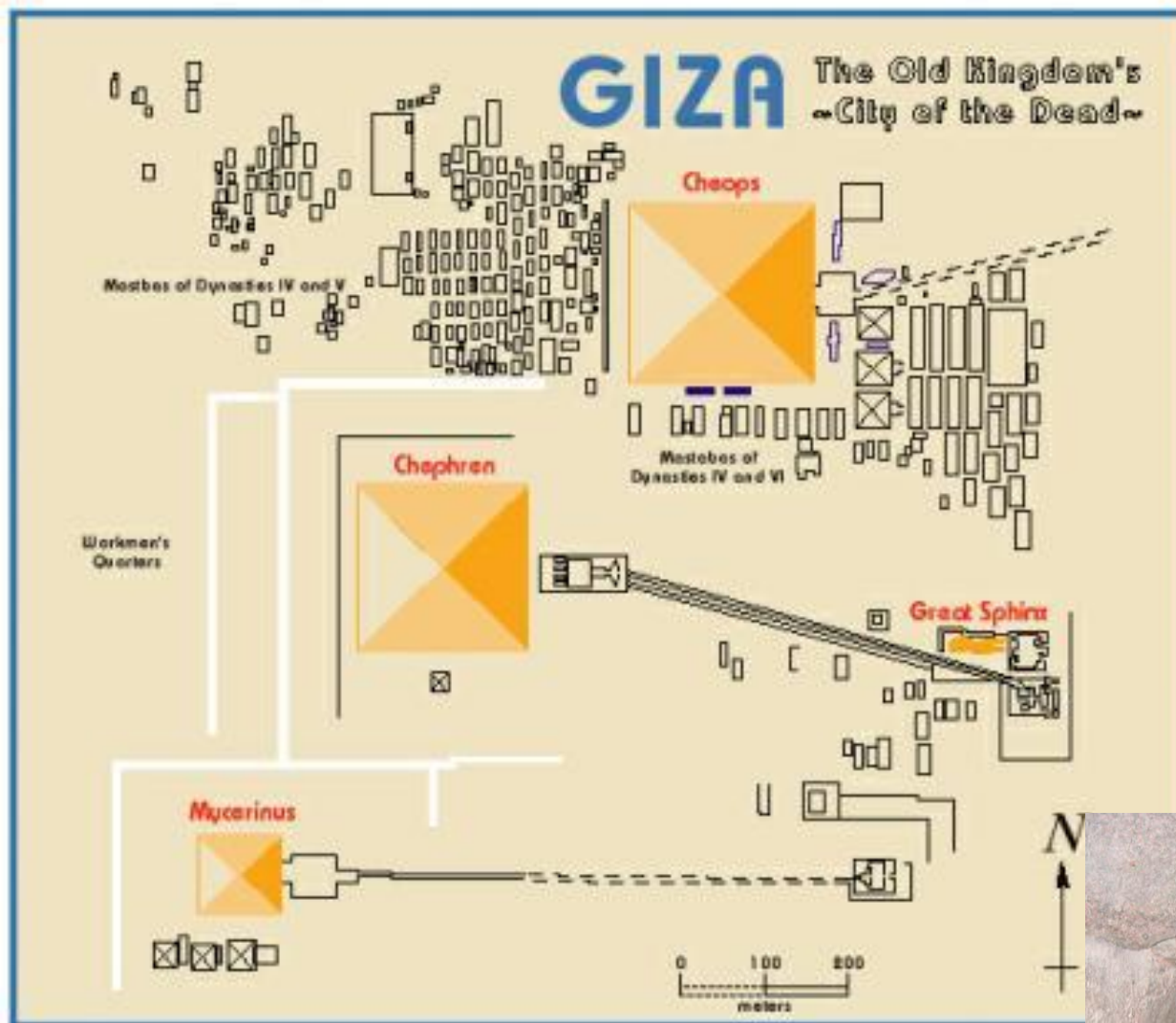




The Great pyramids















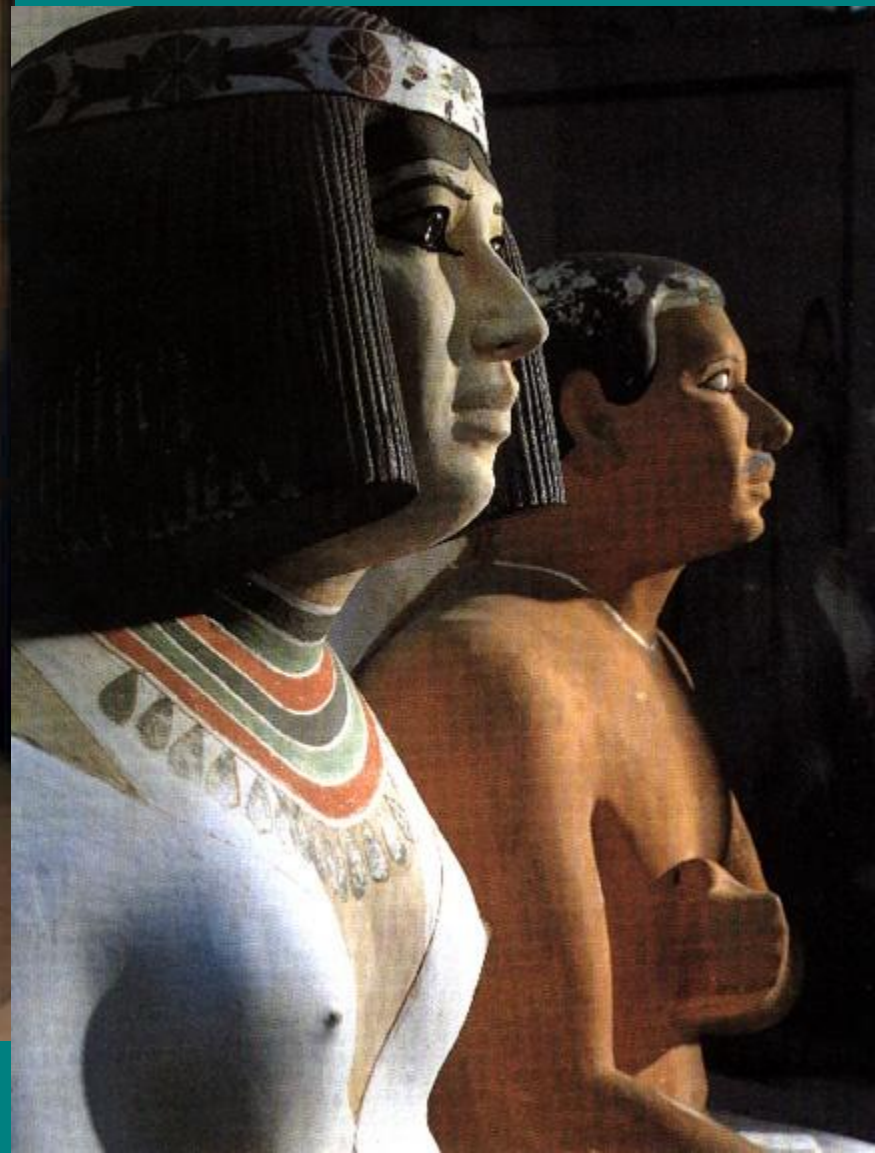


Khaefra (Chephren)



Idealistic, frontal

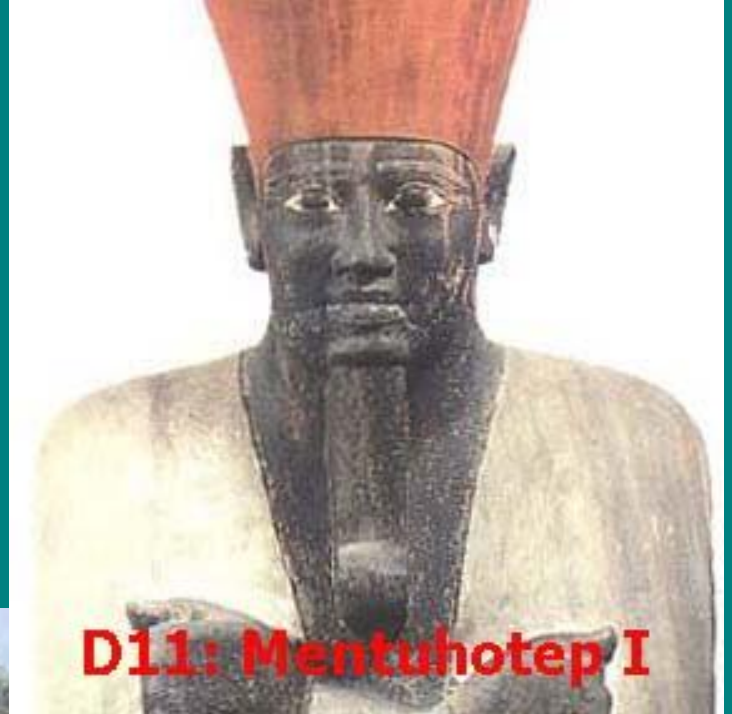
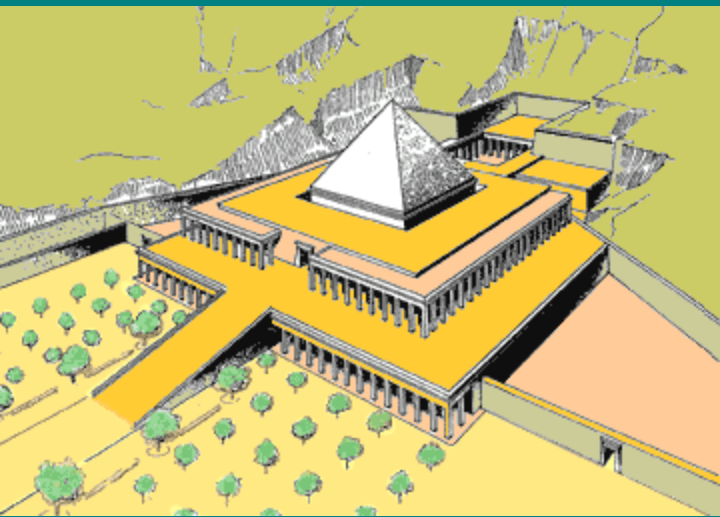




1st Intermediate Period

- Time of famine.
“Where is Pharaoh?”





D11: Mentuhotep I



Dates	Kingdom	Dynasties
-------	---------	-----------

2,130-1,750	First Intermediate Period time of famines & political disorganization	Dynasty 7-11
-------------	--	--------------

Middle Kingdom

The Good Shephard Pharaohs

Amenemhat & Sesostris

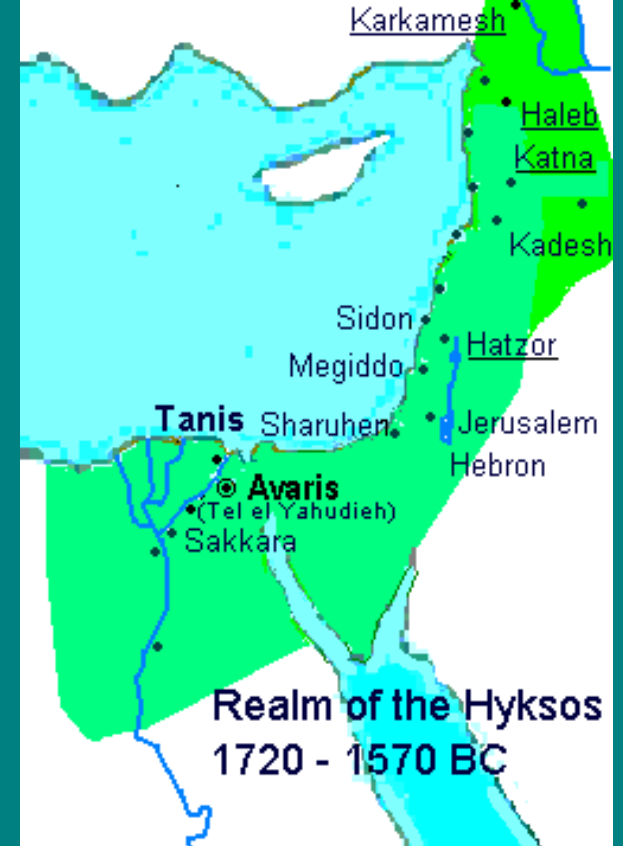
Classical period

Irrigation canals & trade

Dynasty 11-13



© Trustees of the British Museum/AFA





New Kingdom

- Dates Kingdom Dynasties
- Second Intermediate Period 14-17
- Hyksos
-
- 1,558- **New Kingdom** 18-20
- 1,085 **Empire** established Dyn.18
- Thutmosids
- Hatshepsut & Akhenaten react
- against the militarism
- THE AMARNA PERIOD

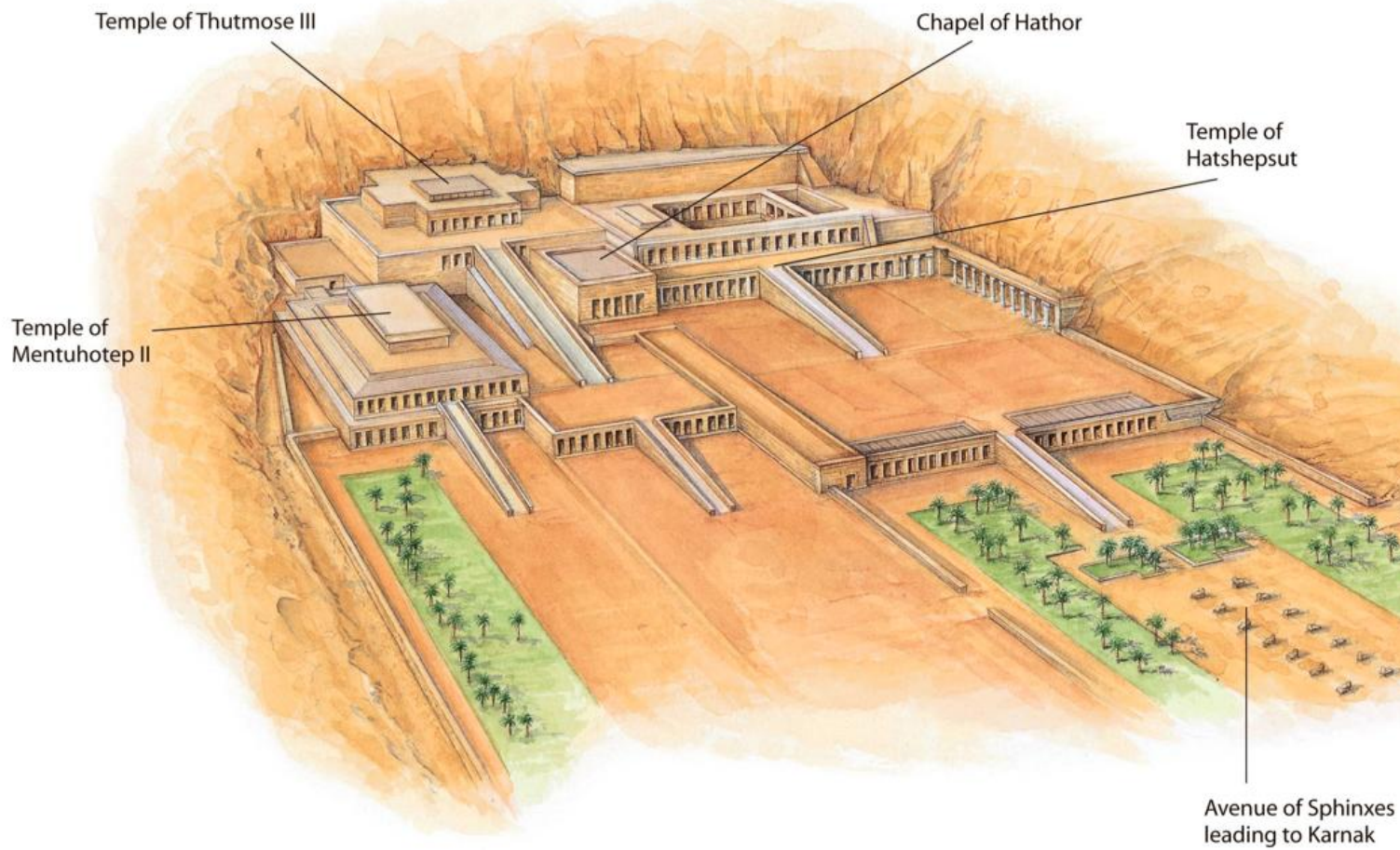
Hatshepsut

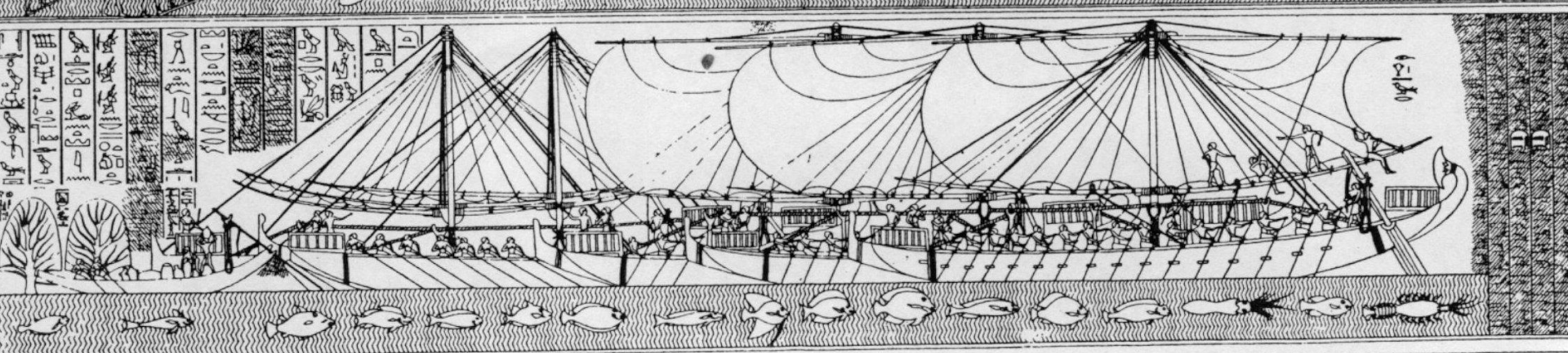
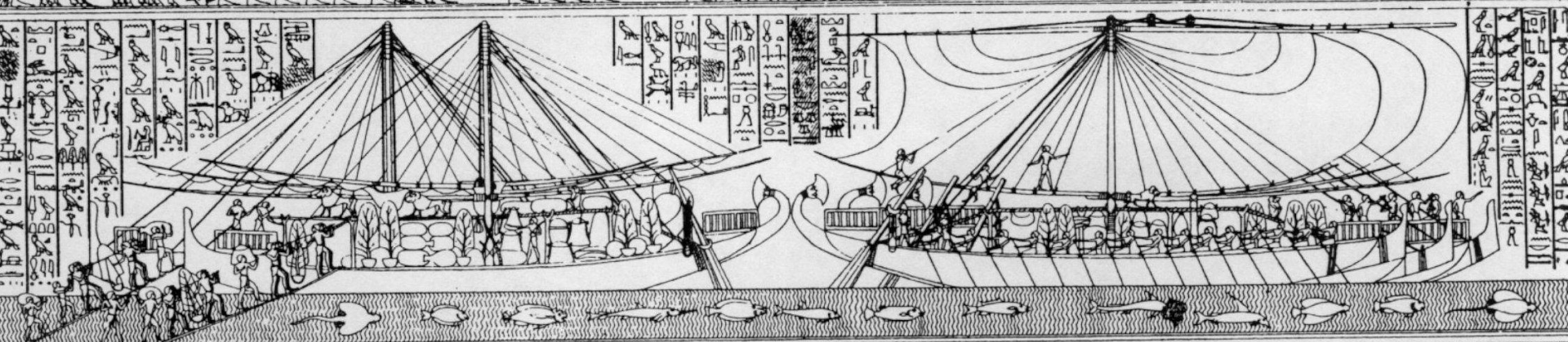
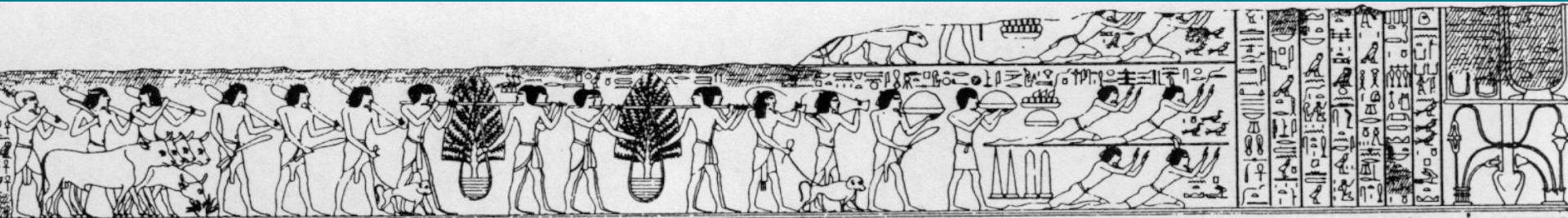


Hatshpsut's Temple of Deir el Bahri





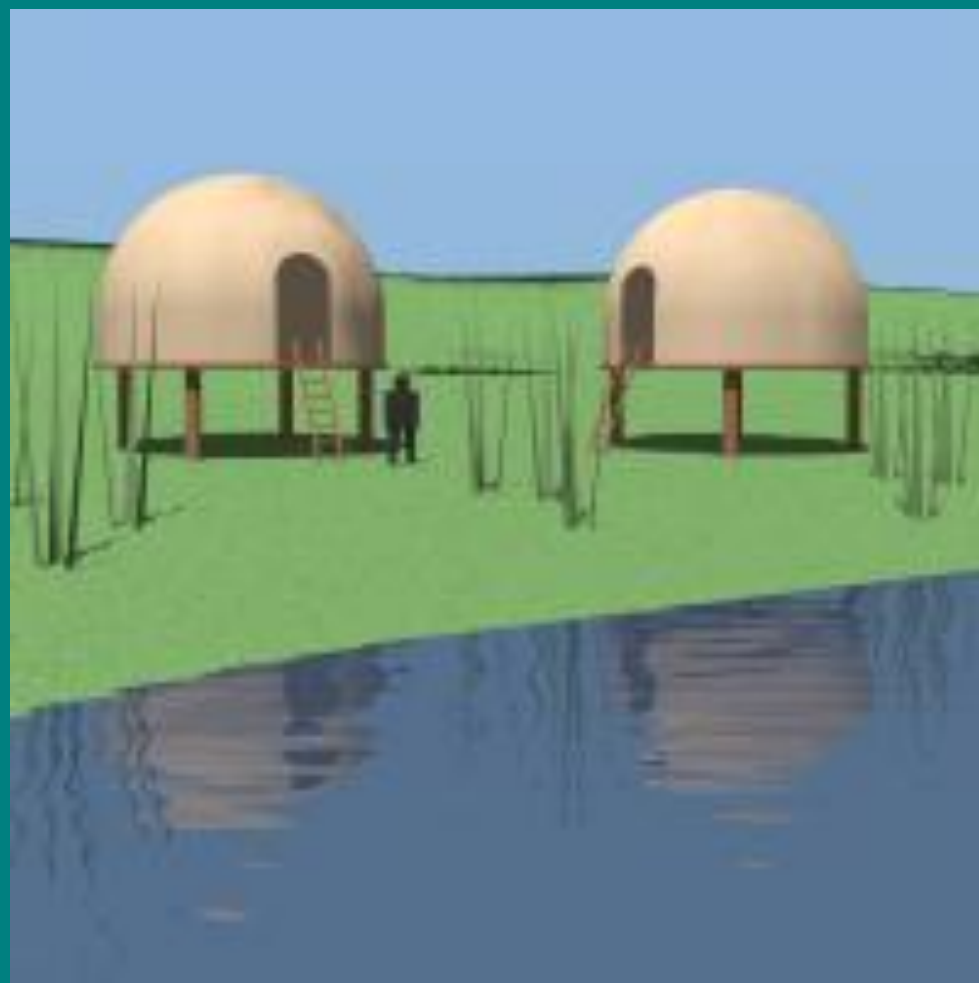






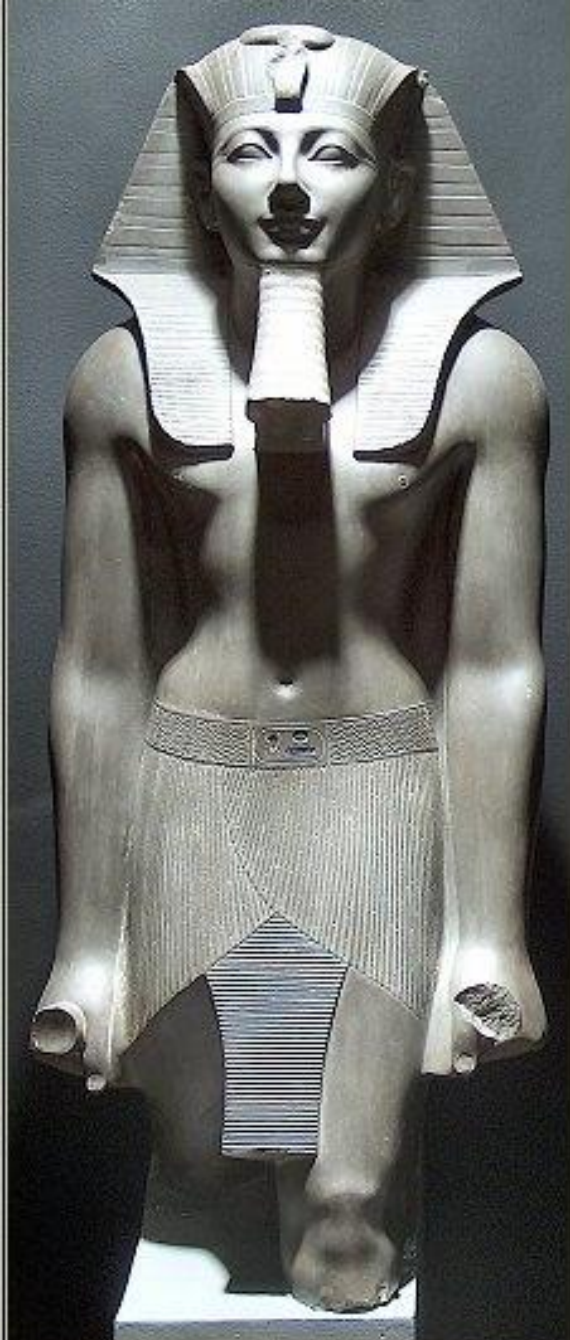
Bringing myrrh trees. What is myrrh used for?



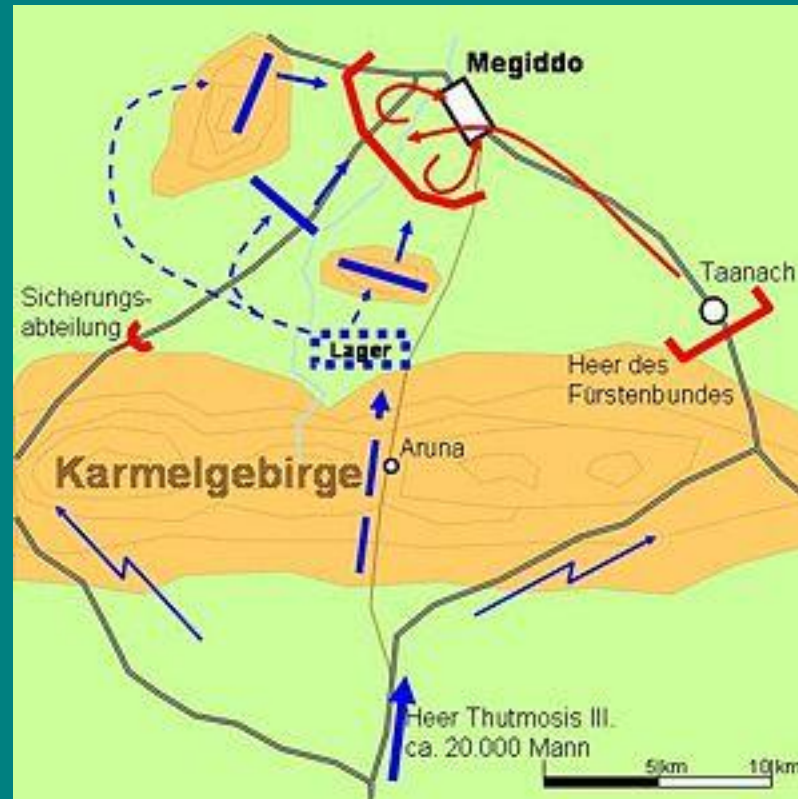




Thutmosis III



TUTHMOSIS 3 (Luxor Musuem, Luxor)



Amarna & Tutankhamun

Dates	Kingdom	Dynasties
1,558- 1,085	New Kingdom AMARNA	18
•	Tutankhamun	
•	Hittites	
•		
•	RAMESSIDE	19-
20		
•	reaction against Akhenaten	
c. 1,200	Sea Peoples	
•	and the IRON AGE	
•	Egypt begins a decline; but Sheshonq	
•	Soloman, Rehoboam, & Jeroboam	

AKHENATEN

King of Egypt

CYRIL ALDRED



ROYAL LINE

AMENHOTEP III
1359 – 1353 B.C.

Amenhotep's parents
were a wealthy and
politically stable reign.
His first son died; their
second took the throne.



TIYE



AKHENATEN
(AMENHOTEP IV)
1353 – 1336 B.C.

In his 17 years as
pharaoh, the heretic
Akhenaten (born Amen-
hotep) changed his
name, abandoned
Egypt's capital to build
his own, and com-
pletely revamped art
and religion. The
unprecedentedly pow-
erful Nefertiti was his
principal wife, and Kiya
his Greatly Beloved.



KIYA

NEFERTITI



NEFERNEFRUATEN
(SMENKHKARE?)
1335 – 1332 B.C.

Was this pharaoh the
husband of Akhenaten's
daughter Meritaten and
his son by Kiya? Or
Nefertiti empowered and
renamed? Or did two
pharaohs rule between
Akhenaten and Tut—one
man, one woman?



MERITATEN

OTHER
CHILDREN



ANKHESENPAATEN



TUTANKHAMUN
1332 – 1322 B.C.

Enthroned when he was
about ten, Tut may have
been a son of Akhenaten
and Kiya. He rejected
Akhenaten's revolution,
likely influenced by ambi-
tious advisers, and died
young with a suspicious
head wound.



AYE
1322 – 1319 B.C.

One of Tut's advisers,
Aye was perhaps Nefer-
titi's father and Tiye's
brother. The aging but
powerful Aye may have
been a player in Tut's
untimely end. He took
the king's throne, but
death soon took him.



TIYE



HOREMHEB
1319 – 1292 B.C.

This mighty general
strengthened the empire
after Akhenaten's break
from conquest. Later
he is inserted into the
records as Amenhotep
III's successor, erasing
the Amarna interlude
and its controversial
cast of characters from
official history.



Akhenaten, Nefertiti, and the Aten



Section from **Hymn to the Aten**

*How manifold are your works!
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.*

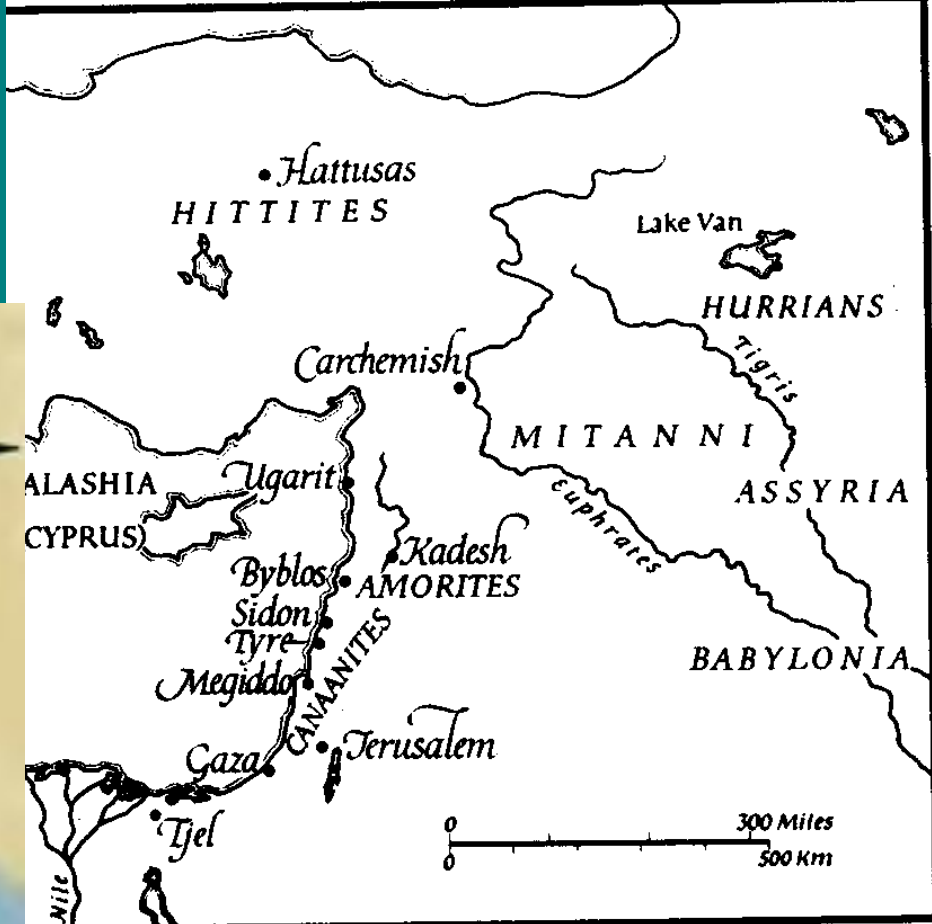
Akhenaten described himself as "thy son who came forth from thy limbs", "thy child", "the eternal son that came forth from the Sun-Disc", and "thine only son that came forth from thy body".

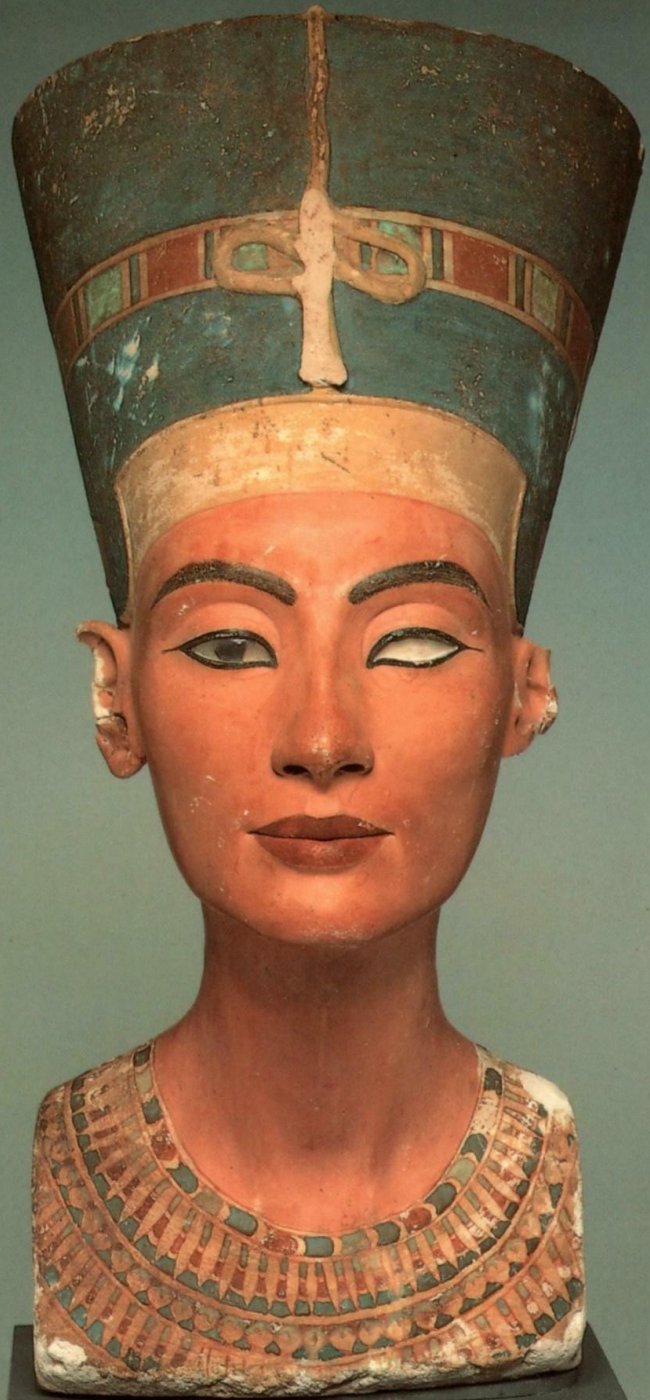
The close relationship between father and son is such that only the king truly knows the heart of "his father", and in return his father listens to his son's prayers. He is his father's image on earth and as Akhenaten is king on earth his father is king in heaven.

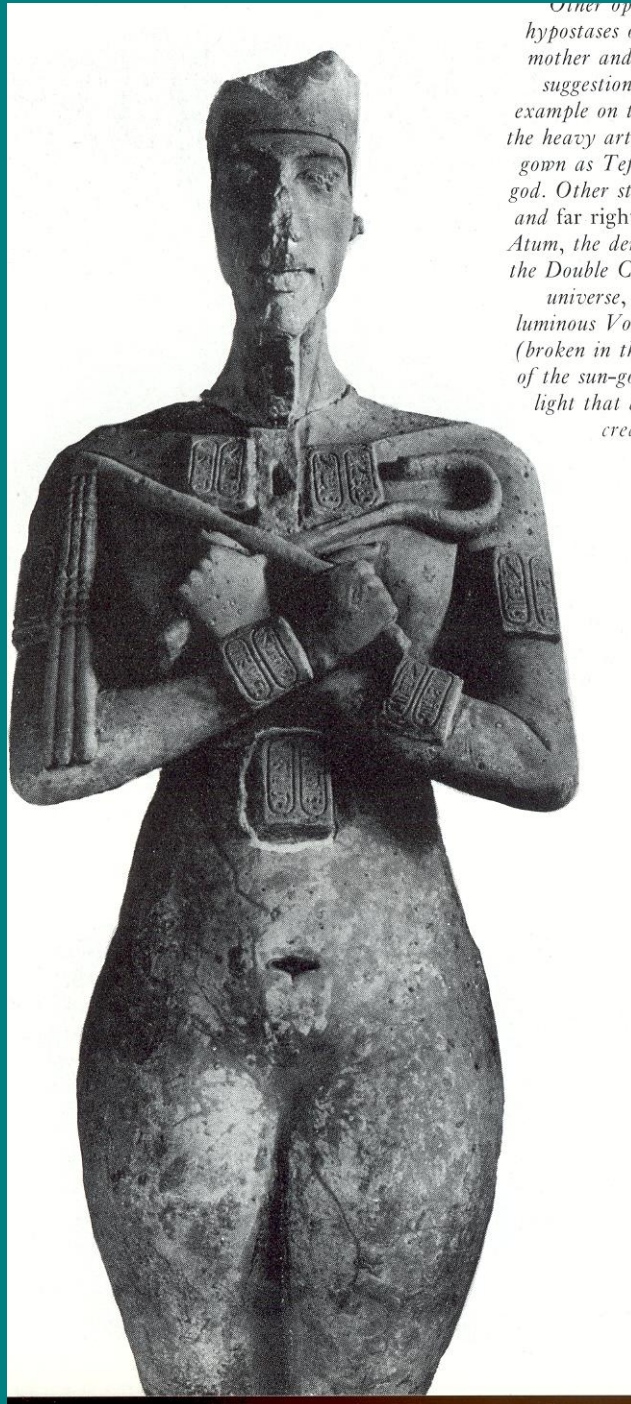
Does this remind you of the Nicene Creed?

Sigmund Freud

- Moses and Monotheism shocked many of its readers because of Freud's suggestion that Moses was actually born into an Egyptian household, rather than being born as a Hebrew slave and merely raised in the Egyptian royal household as a ward (as recounted in the Book of Exodus).[4][5] Freud proposed that Moses had been a priest of Akhenaten who fled Egypt after the pharaoh's death and perpetuated monotheism through a different religion.







Other op
hypostases of
mother and
suggestion
example on th
the heavy arti
gown as Tefi
god. Other sta
and far right
Atum, the den
the Double Cr
universe, a
luminous Voi
(broken in th
of the sun-go
light that d
crea

Tutankhamun





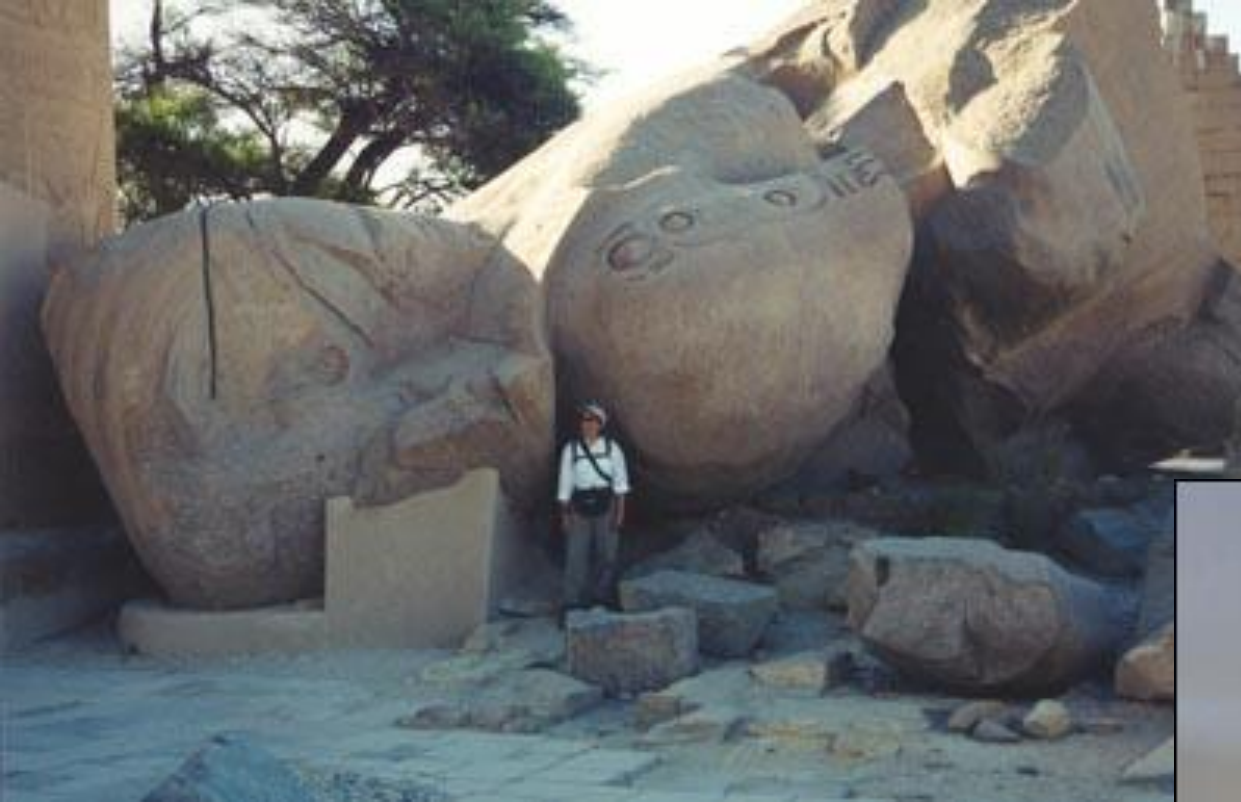


Egyptian Temples



Karnak





Late Period

- 1, 085- Dynasties 21-31
- 332
- A time of decline but great influence on the younger civilizations like Greece



Psusennes I
Death Mask
Dyn. 21, c. 1050 BC



"Green Head"
Boston
Dyn. 30, c. 350 BC

