

P4

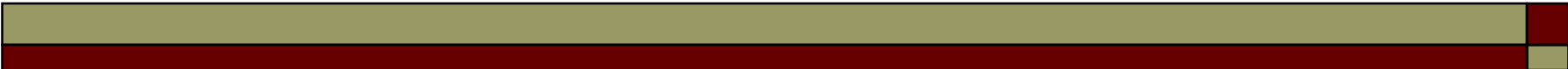
Week 1 - Friday

Life-cycles of a civilisation –
Ancient Egypt in Kingdoms and
Intermediate Periods

HPAR4005

Pharaohs, Phoenicians and Peoples of the
Sea

Dr. Katharina Zinn



Periods

- ❑ Pre- and Early Dynastic Period
- ❑ Old Kingdom
- ❑ First Intermediate Period
- ❑ Middle Kingdom
- ❑ Second Intermediate Period
- ❑ New Kingdom
- ❑ Third Intermediate Period
- ❑ Late Period
- ❑ Ptolemaic and Roman Period

Dynasties

- ❑ Predyn. (5300-3000BC), 0-2
- ❑ 3-6
- ❑ 8-11
- ❑ 11-12
- ❑ 13-17
- ❑ 18-20
- ❑ 21-24
- ❑ 25-”31”
- ❑ No dynastic time anymore (332BC -331AD)

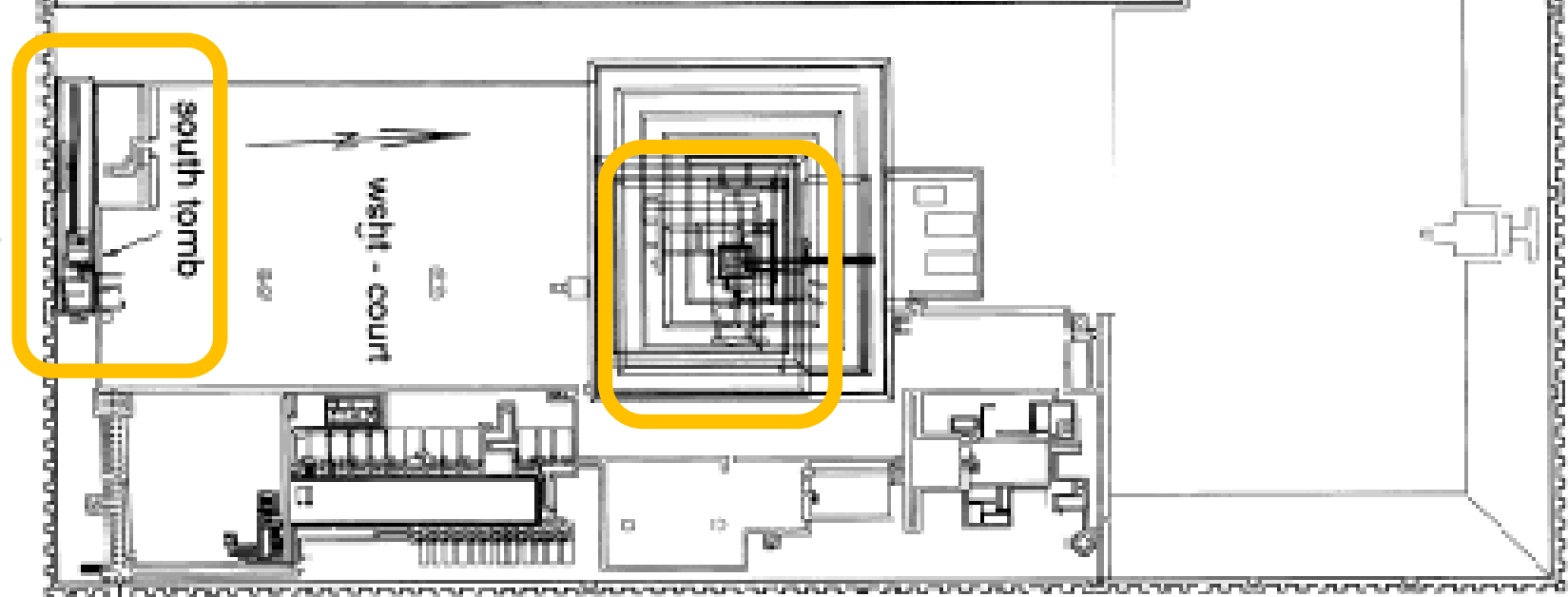
Old Kingdom

The Pyramid Age

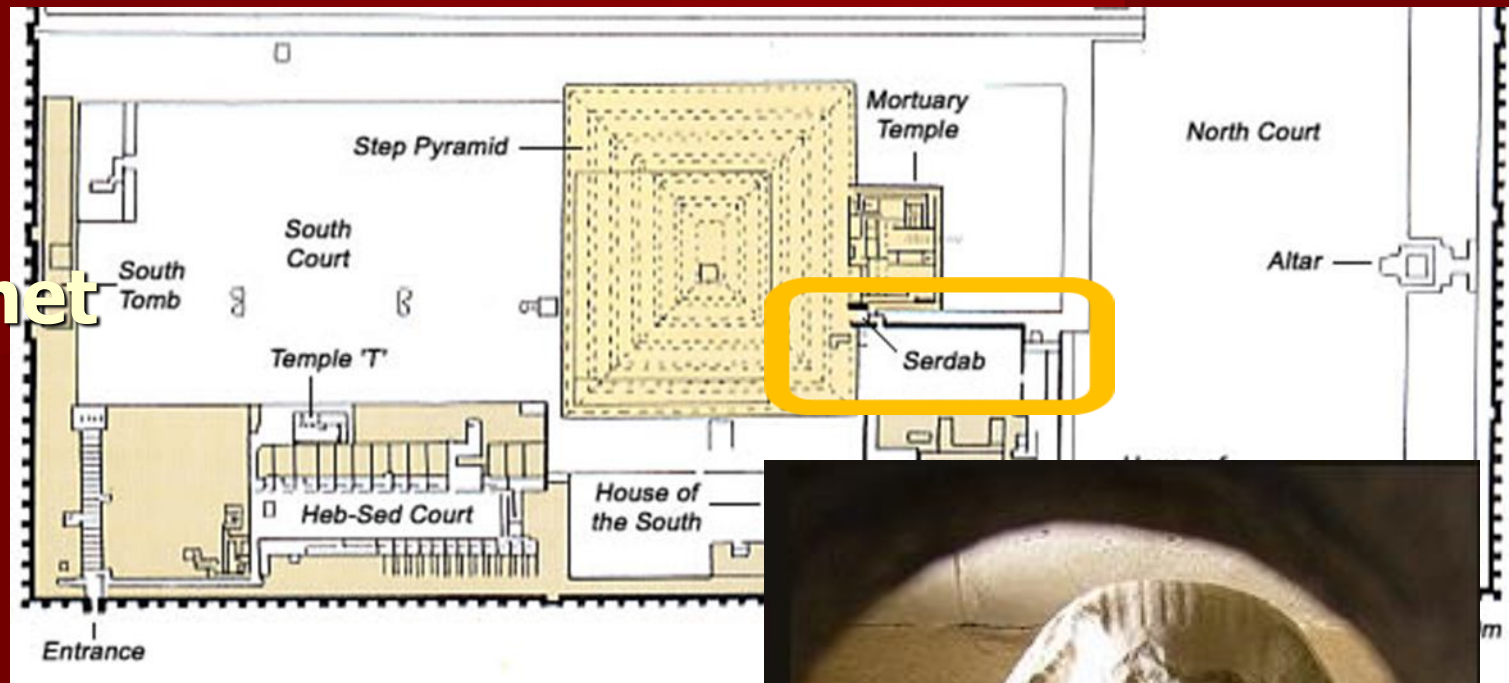
Djoser Pyramid – first stone building



Djoser's Step Pyramid complex



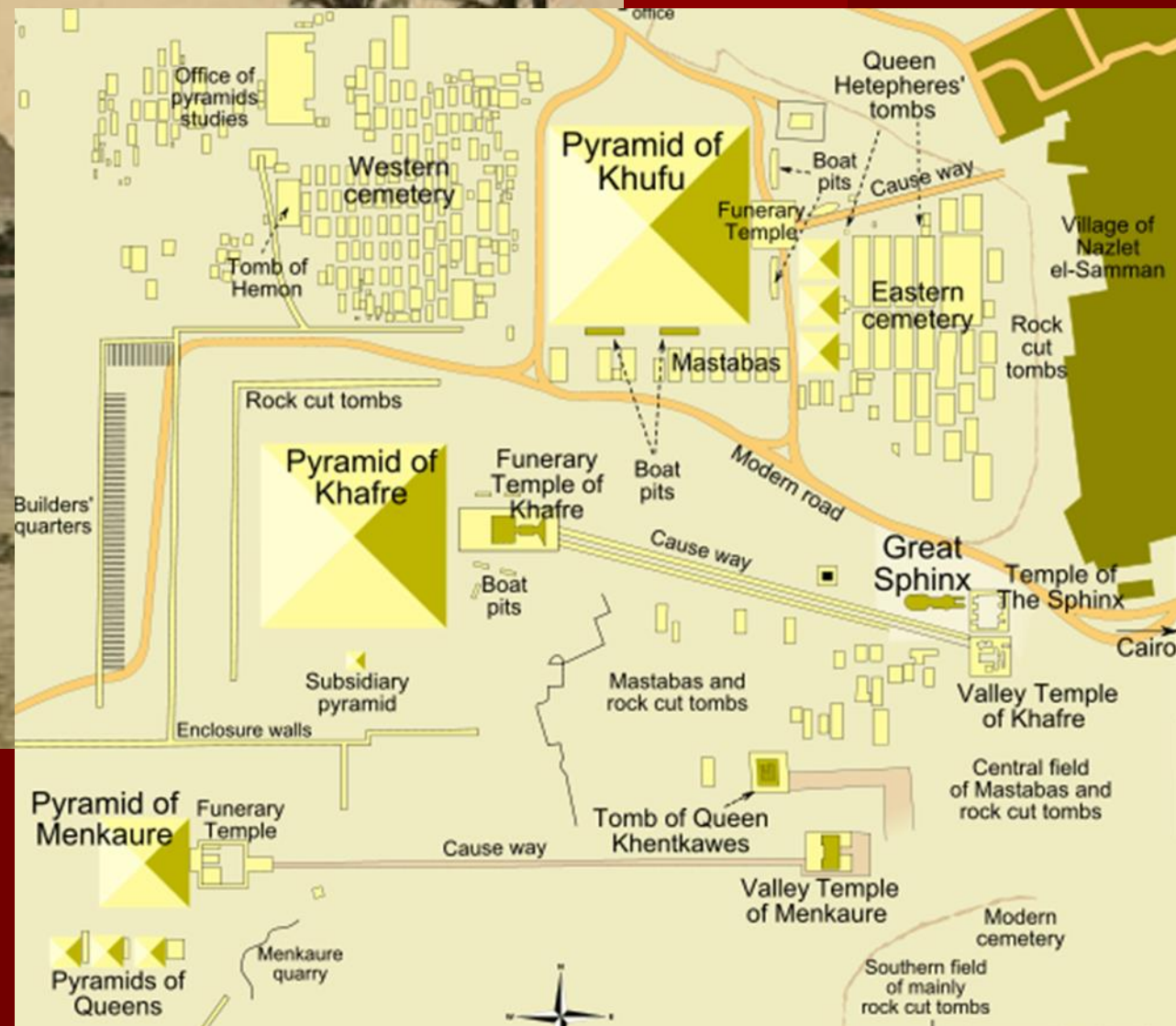
Dyn 3: Netjerjkhety (Djoser) Serdab statue



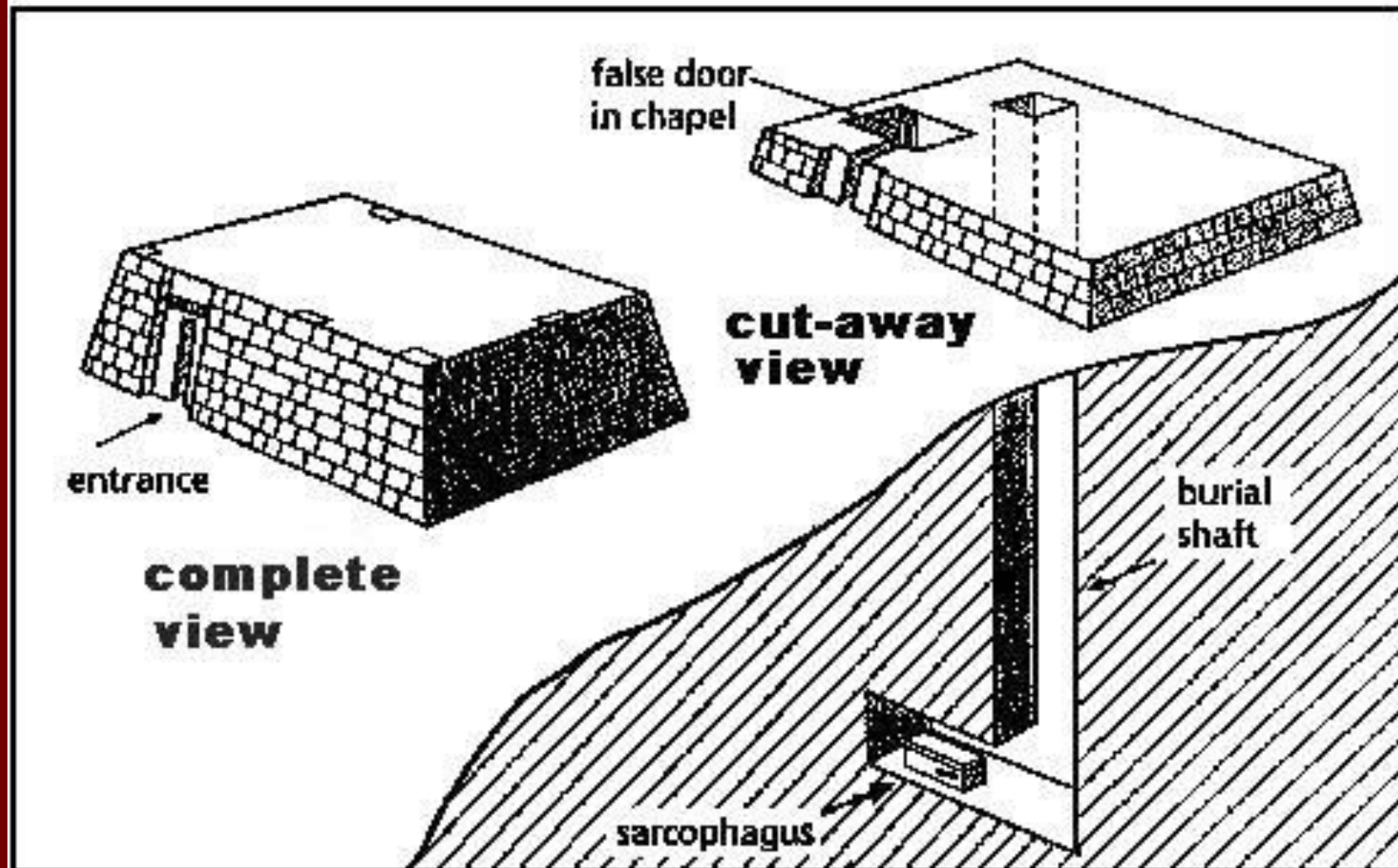
Replica in serdab = tiny sealed chamber: tilted upwards (angle of 30 degrees), gazed out through a peep-hole towards the northern stars and the land of Osiris

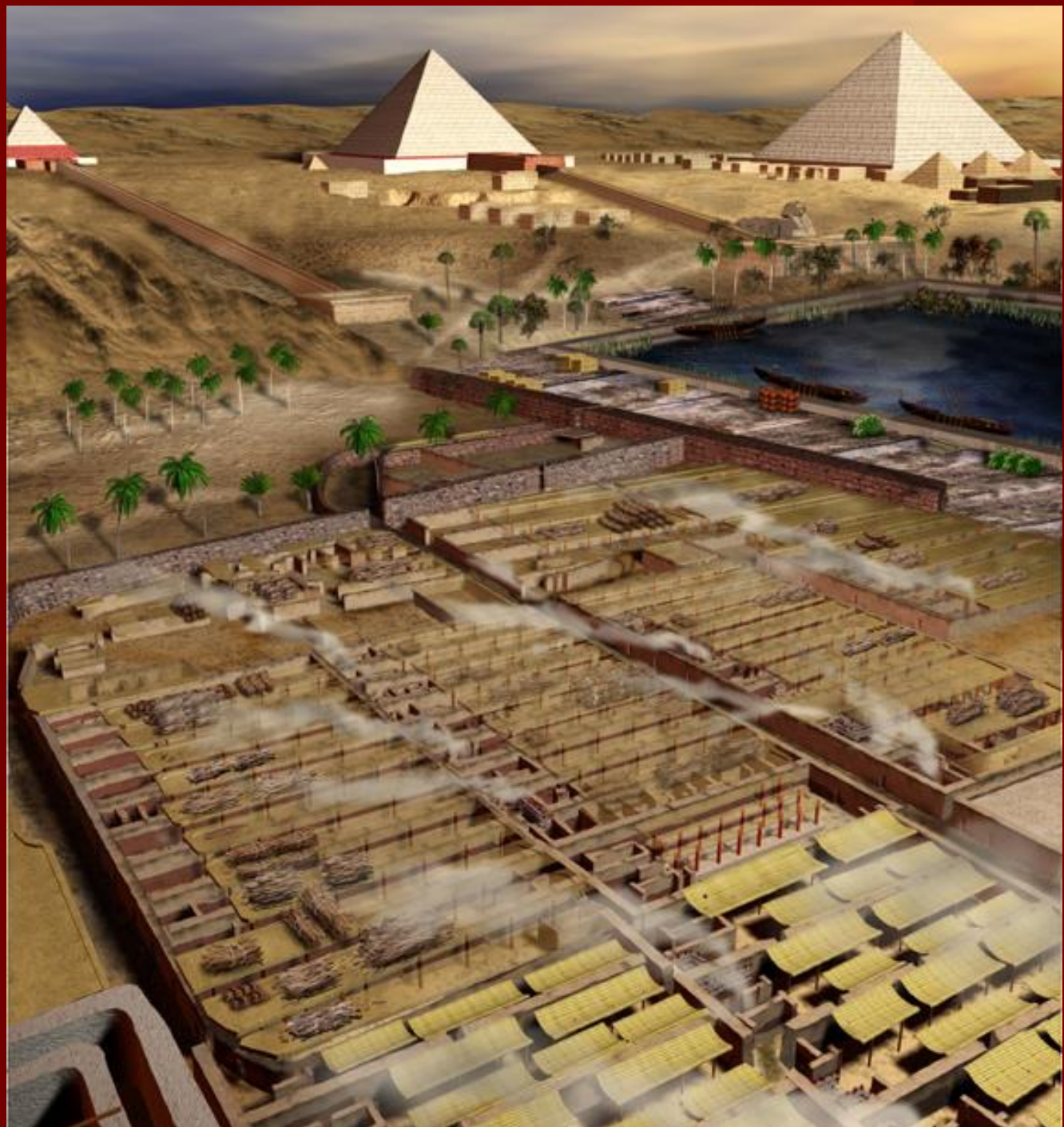
statue would have represented the King's 'ka' emerging from burial chamber





A typical Old Kingdom simple mastaba tomb







The Lost City – Giza workers village

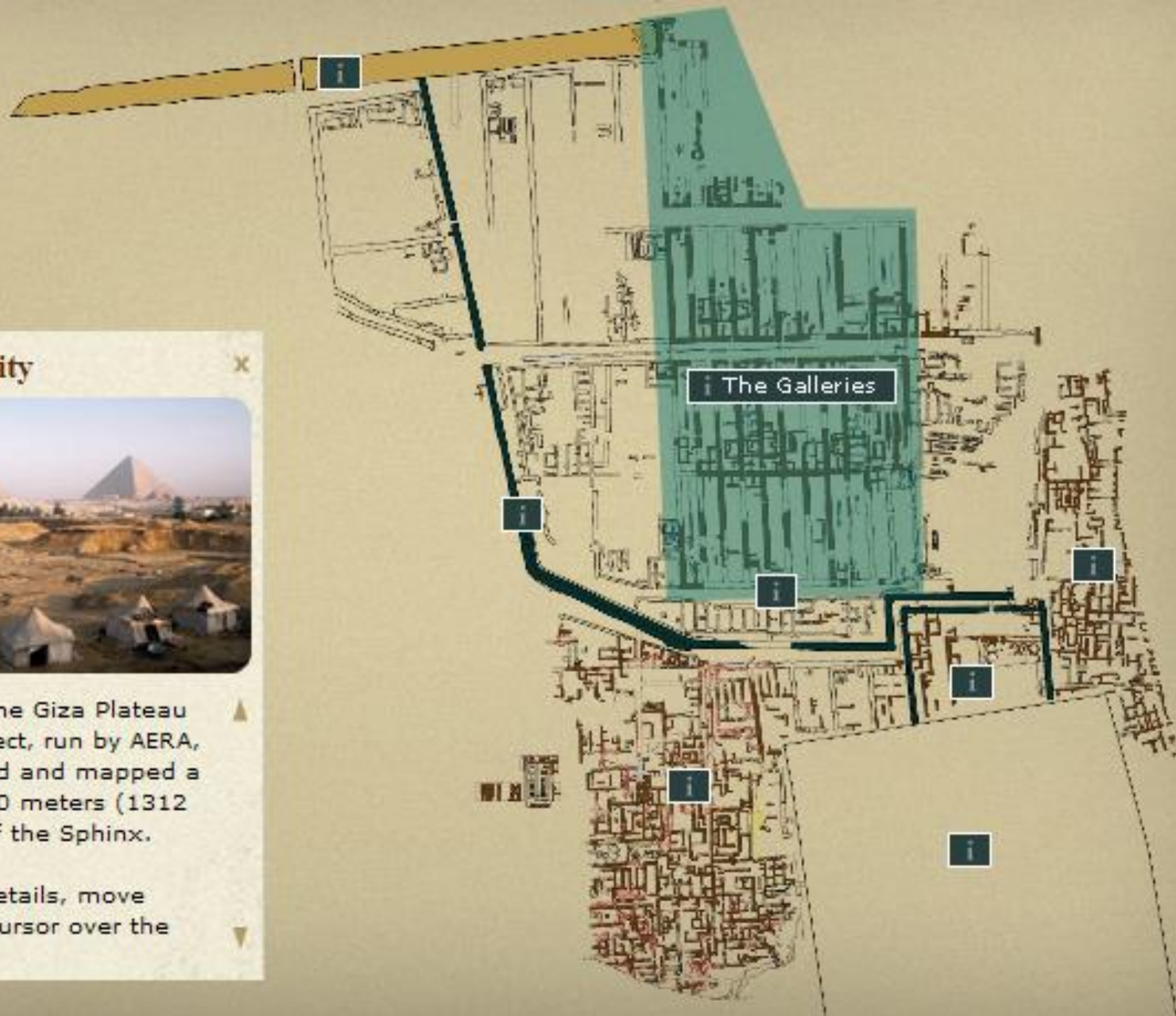
- ❑ Situated in low desert, until recently covered with deep sand
- ❑ Settlement abandoned – stripped nearly everything of value: wooden columns, stone doorsteps, mud bricks
- ❑ pottery, seal impressions, and stratigraphy suggest: abandoned settlement end 4th dyn (2575-2465 BC)
- ❑ urban site covering an area of about ten football fields
- ❑ Rapid development of urban complex was rapid, constructed reign Khafre and Menkaure
- ❑ Maybe 20,000 people may have lived there

The Lost City



Since 1988, the Giza Plateau Mapping Project, run by AERA, has excavated and mapped a site about 400 meters (1312 feet) south of the Sphinx.

Tip: To see details, move your mouse cursor over the



Dated by: pottery & sealings

Beer jar



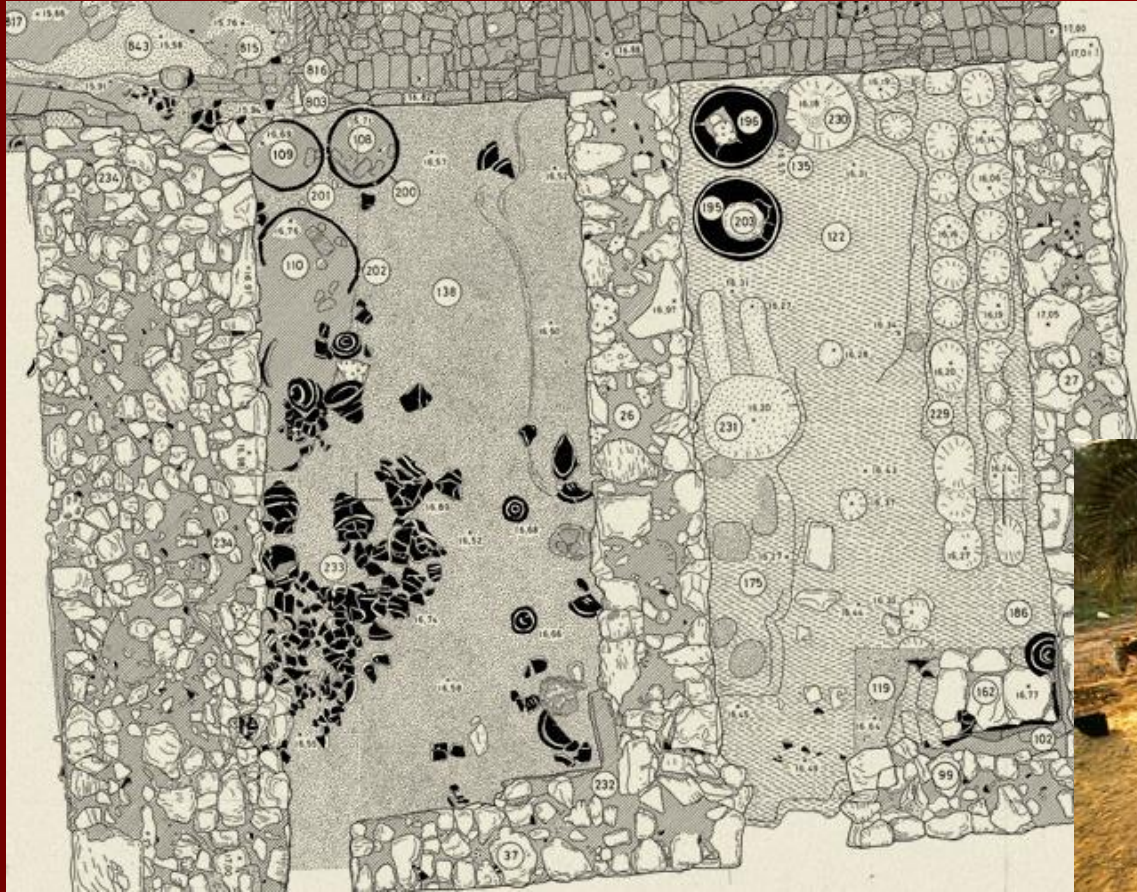
Bread mould



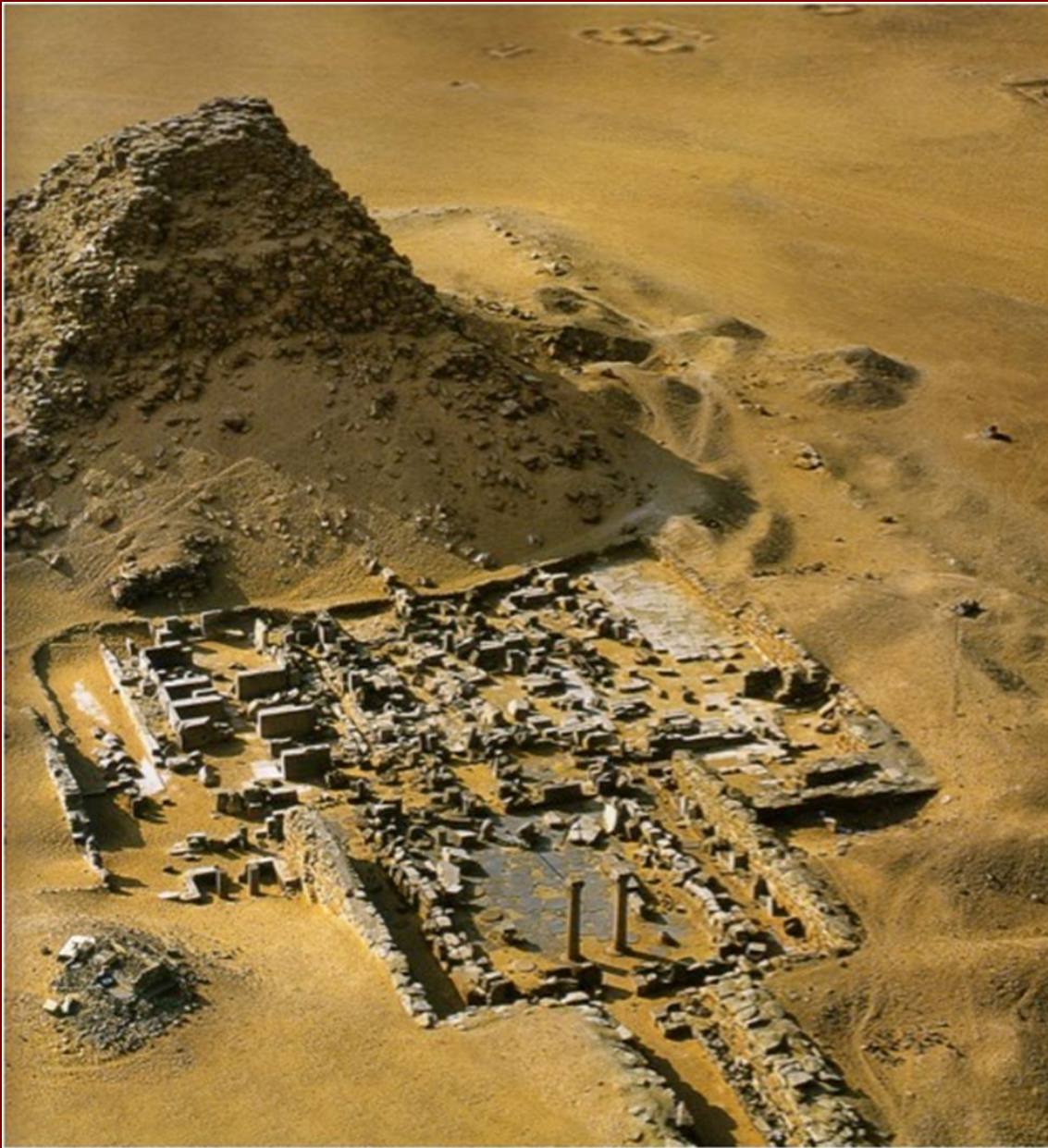
**Seal with name of
Khaefra**



Bakeries in Gallery Set IV



MMA, New York
– Model of King
Sahure's
Pyramid (Abusir)



□ Inside
Pyramids:
Unas
→ Pyramid
Texts





Dilemma

- Official royal texts only mention king

- Royal projects

- Building temples

- Fighting wars

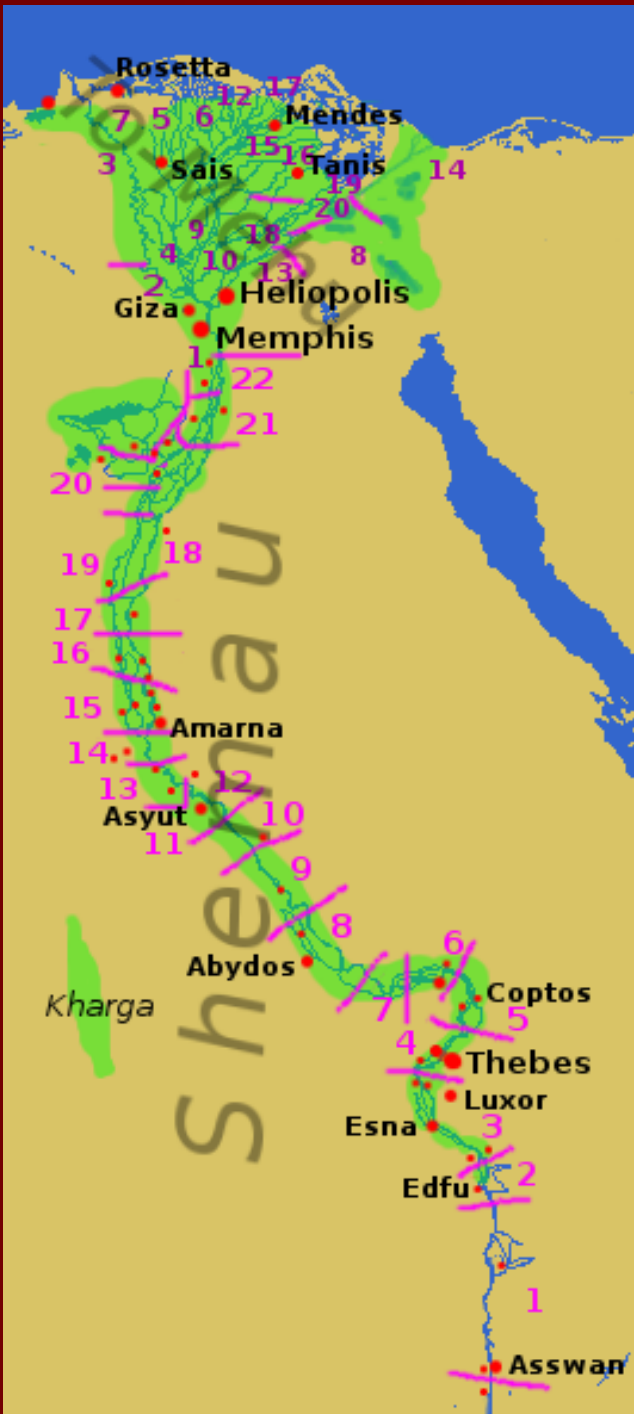
- Performance rituals

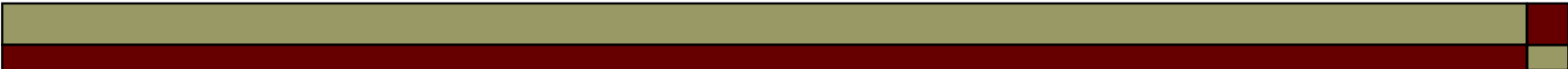
only presenting king while recorded as
“historical” events !

What about other members of elite?

Administrative structure of Ancient Egypt

- "Nome" is the Greek term (from "nomos" which means "law") → ancient Egyptian term was "sepat"
- 42 provinces of ancient Egypt
- divided into provinces since the Pre-dynastic period
- boundaries of the Nomes changed over time
- location of some still uncertain
- some appear late: → nome of Bubastis not mentioned until New Kingdom





Administrative structure of Egypt

- ❑ Nomes managed by civil servants: nomarchs
- ❑ delegated by the central power
- ❑ From 5th Dynasty: status of nomarch = reinforced
- ❑ Hold several titles and epithets → composing the autobiographies of the nomarchs:
 - administrative organisation of the nomes
 - underline the evolution of the political and economic structure of the country
 - Express nature of the relationship between central power and local authorities
- ❑ multiplicity of functions of nomarchs + remoteness of the capital → brought great autonomy to the nomarchs
 - civil level, as on religious, economic or political level, during the periods of fragility of the State

First Intermediate Period (FIP)

From palace to province – shifting power

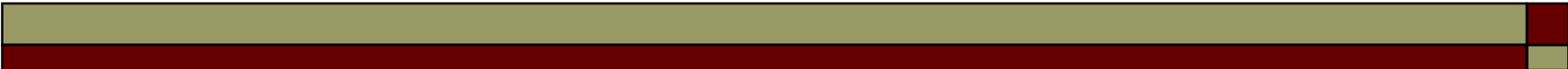
The diminishing power of kingship

FIP: Wall painting from Ankhtifi's tomb in el-Moalla



El-Moalla Ankhtifi





The Autobiography of Ankhtifi

- ❑ I was the beginning and the end of mankind, since nobody like myself existed before nor will he exist; nobody like me was ever born nor will he be born. I surpassed the feats of the ancestors, and coming generations will not be able to equal me in any of my feats within this million of years.
- ❑ The whole country has become like locusts going upstream and downstream (...); but never did I allow anybody in need to go from this nome to another. I am the hero without equal.

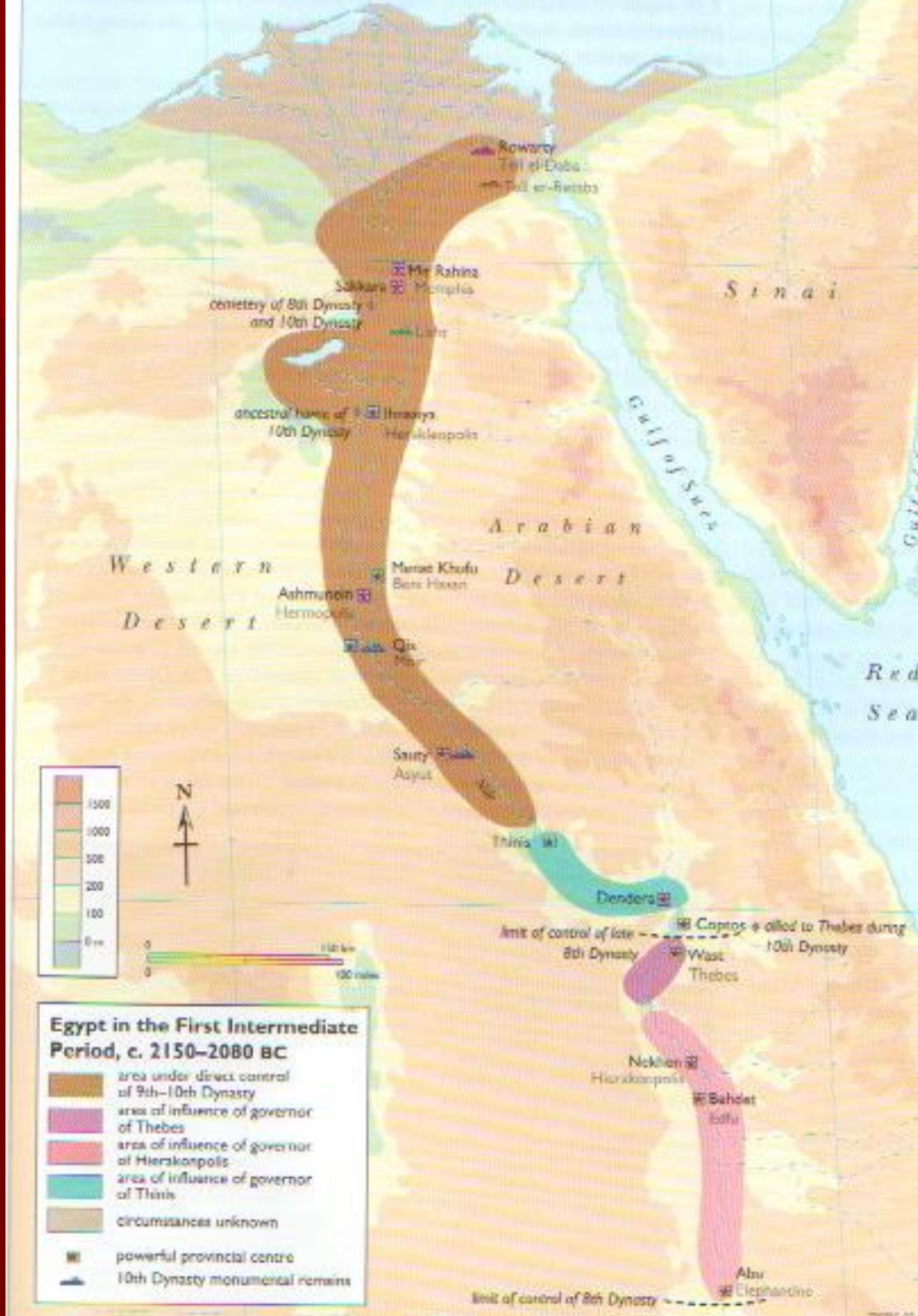
FIP

- ❑ = dynasties (7) 8 to 11
- ❑ have been described as a time of political disunity, economic depression, and cultural decline separating the impressive achievements of the Old Kingdom from those of the Middle Kingdom
- ❑ such a picture is now regarded as **too simplistic**
- ❑ But: dramatic changes in the administration and no monumental building activity or other costly projects of earlier dynasties

FIP

- ❑ To remember:
- ❑ Shift of power from the palace to the provinces
- ❑ = different nature of authority: from god-like pharaoh to locally-based officials with growing prestige
- ❑ Governors and mayors took sole credit for administration of their districts (best known Asyut in Middle Egypt), much of the country's bureaucratic authority was now in the hands of local officials

Political activities during FIP, led by confederations



Interesting to note in material culture

- Shift of power from court to community echoed in geography of death
 - No large cemeteries close to royal burial anymore (like Giza), but highest officials chose to be buried in the home nome
 - King followed, needed company of the officials to keep up his cult, maintained palace
- First Intermediate Period art and architecture are often referred to as provincial in style due to
 - absence of any central authority to train artists and establish or maintain stylistic standards
 - inability of provincial administrations to acquire raw materials beyond the borders of their own administrative district

New developments:

cartonage masks

**Regional variability and
increases in material culture**



Upper and Middle Egypt		Lower Egypt	
drop shaped forms became very popular		high narrow vessels are very popular	
			
			

Stela (early 11th dyn.): Thebes, so-called Intef cemetery, found by Petrie



Middle Kingdom (MK)

Egyptian Renaissance

TRADITION

AND

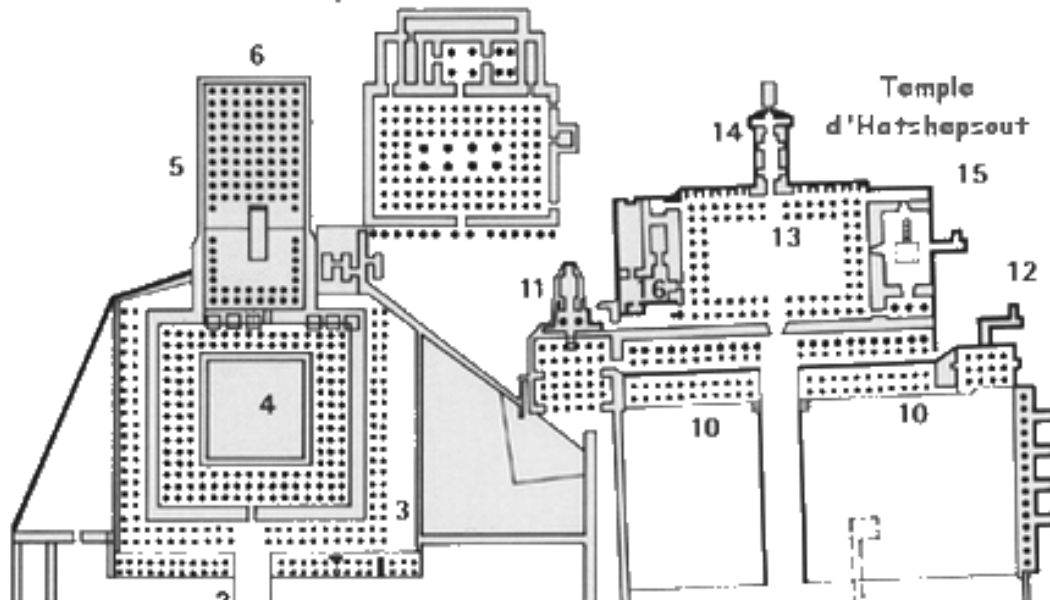
INNOVATION

Egypt in the Middle Kingdom

- mid-Dynasty 11–Dynasty 13 (ca. 2030–1640 B.C.)
- began with Nebhepetre Mentuhotep II: reunited Upper and Lower Egypt,
- second great flowering of Egyptian culture
- Thebes came into prominence for the first time: capital and artistic center during Dynasty 11
- Amenemhat I, who moved the capital north to Itj-tawy, near modern Lisht



Temple de Thoutmôsis III



Map of Deir el-Bahari

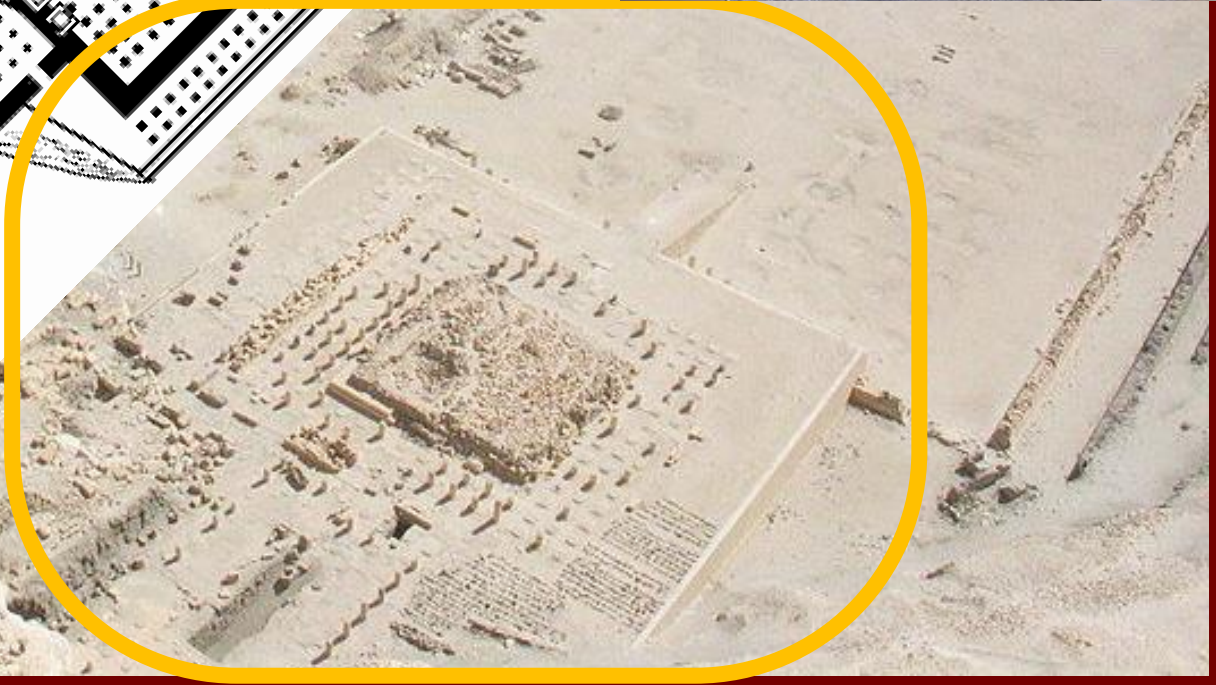
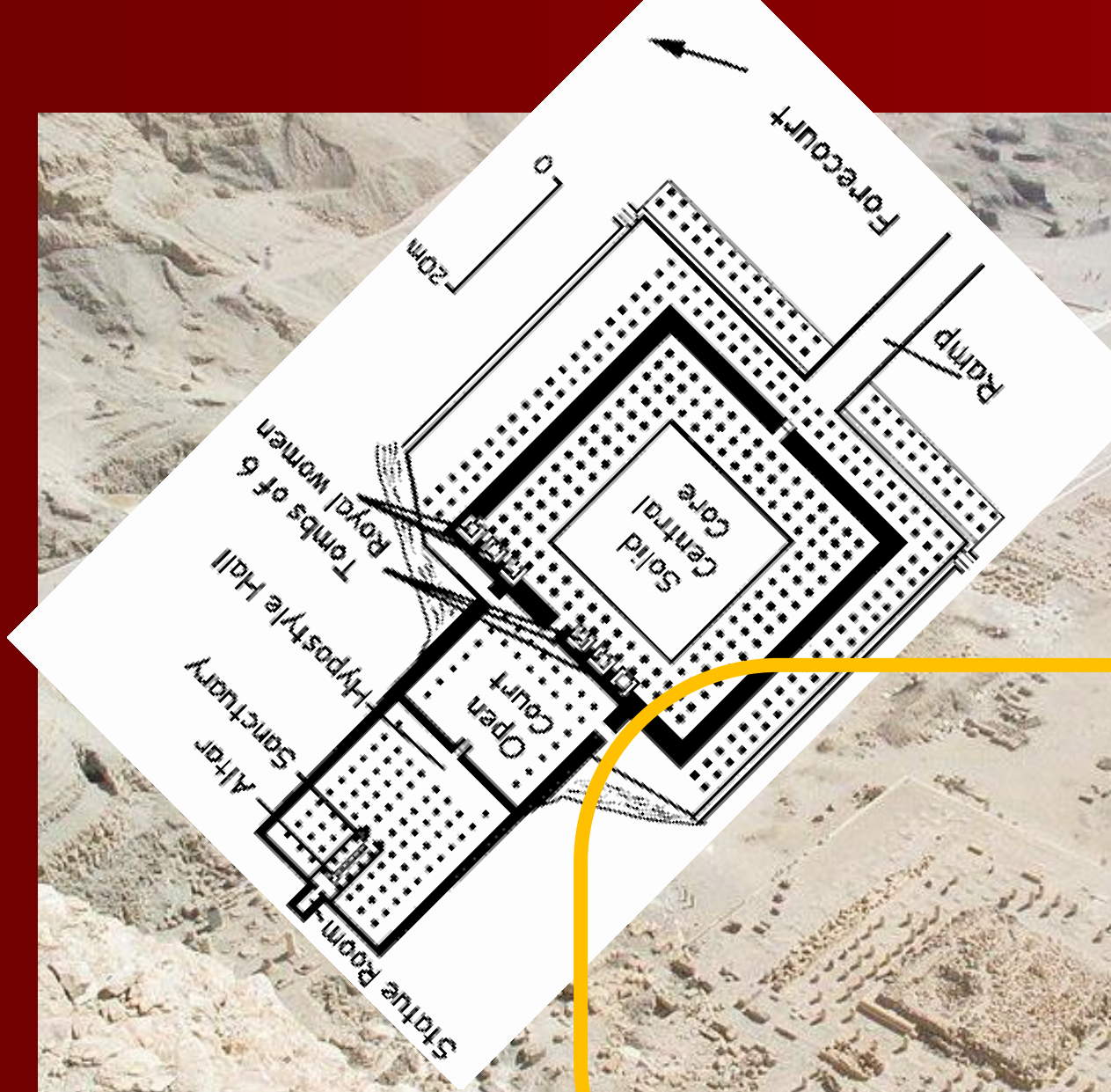
Temple de Mentouhotep

1. Bab el-Hosan
2. Vestibule inférieur
3. Terrasse avec colonnade
4. Tumulus
5. Salle hypostyle
6. Sanctuaire



7. Colonne
8. Pr
9. Pr
10. Se
11. CH
12. Chapelle d'Anubis d'Hatshepsout et Thoutmôsis I
13. Cour



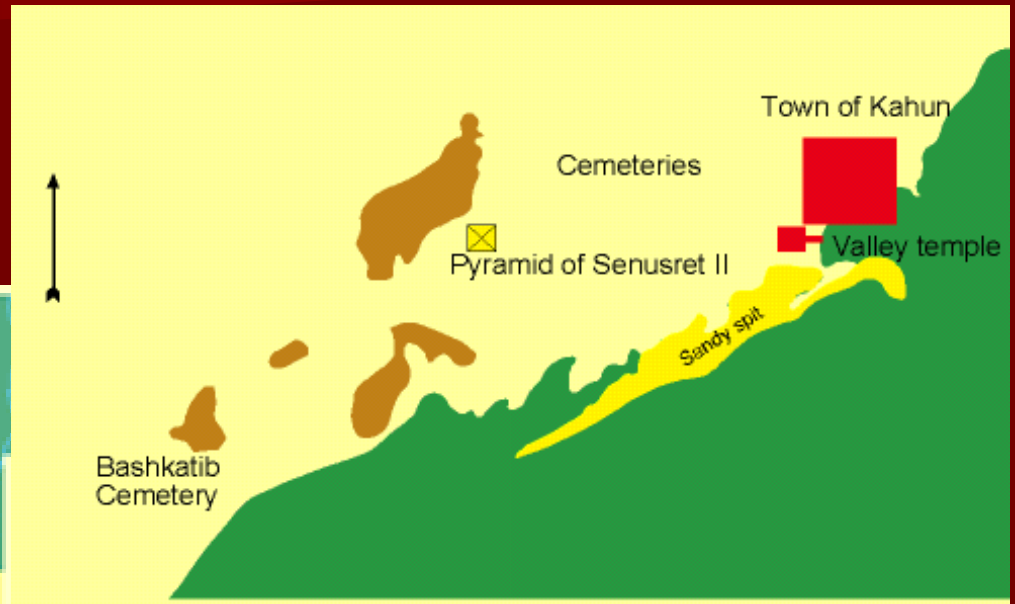
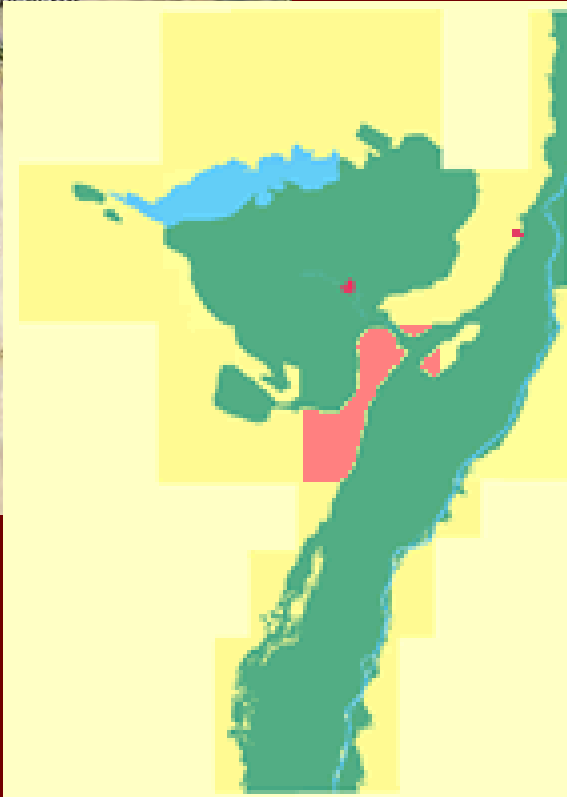


Innovation:

Fallen Asiatics, BM EA 732



The new capital from 12th dyn.: Lahun

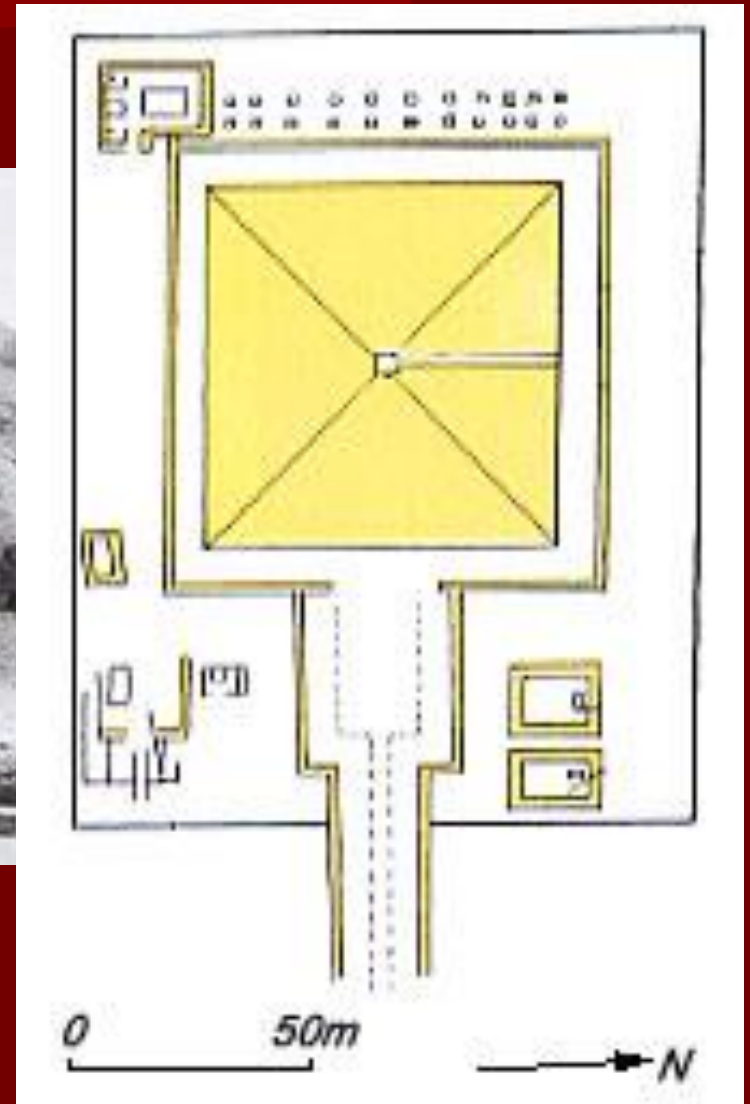




Tradition:

- ❑ capital north to Itj-tawy, near modern Lisht:
 - strongly influenced by statuary and reliefs from nearby Old Kingdom monuments in Memphite region, artists of Dynasty 12 created new aesthetic style
 - distinctive works of this period: series of royal statues + mortuary complexes that reflect a subtle change in the Egyptian concept of kingship

Tradition: Pyramid complex Amenemhet I. at Lisht North



Tradition:

PUAM 50-128.15+16
(reused in Mortuary
Temple Amenemhet I)



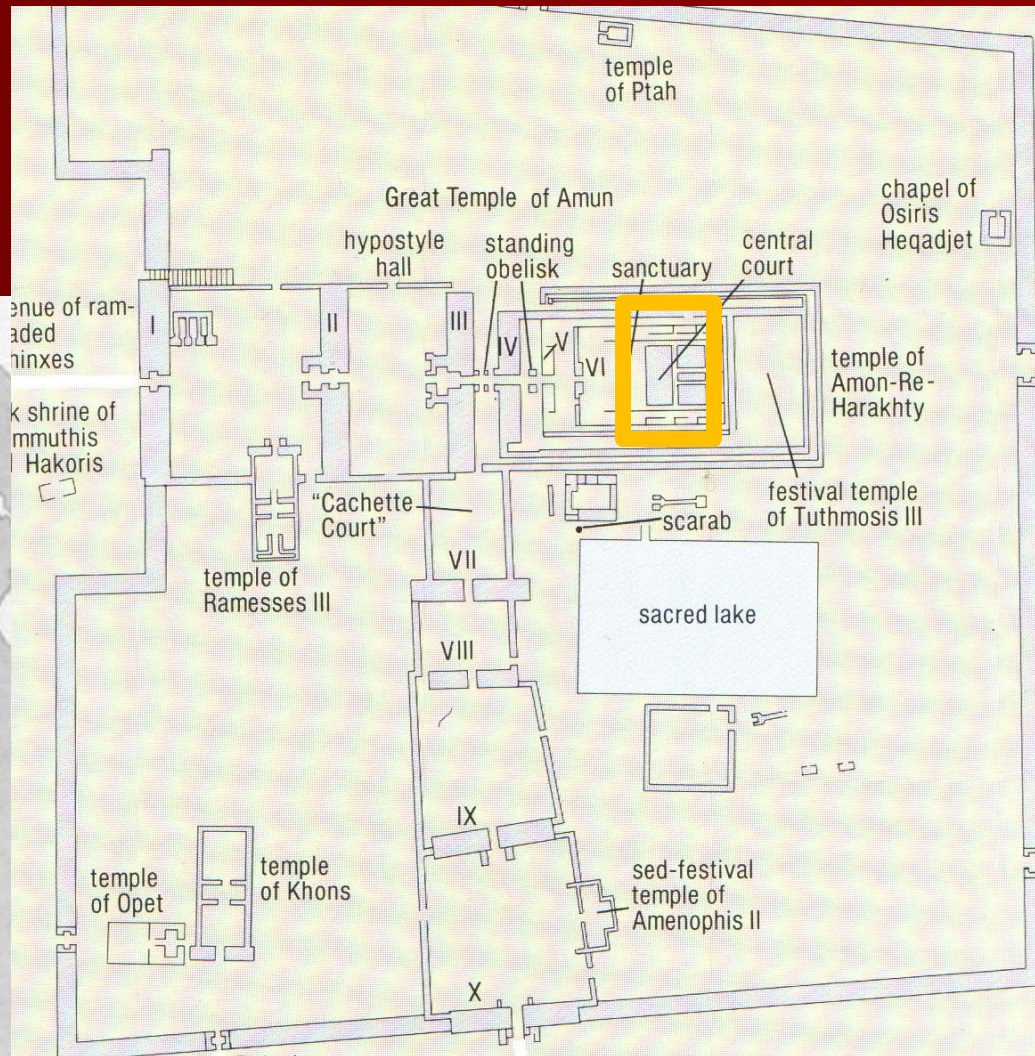
New Style

—

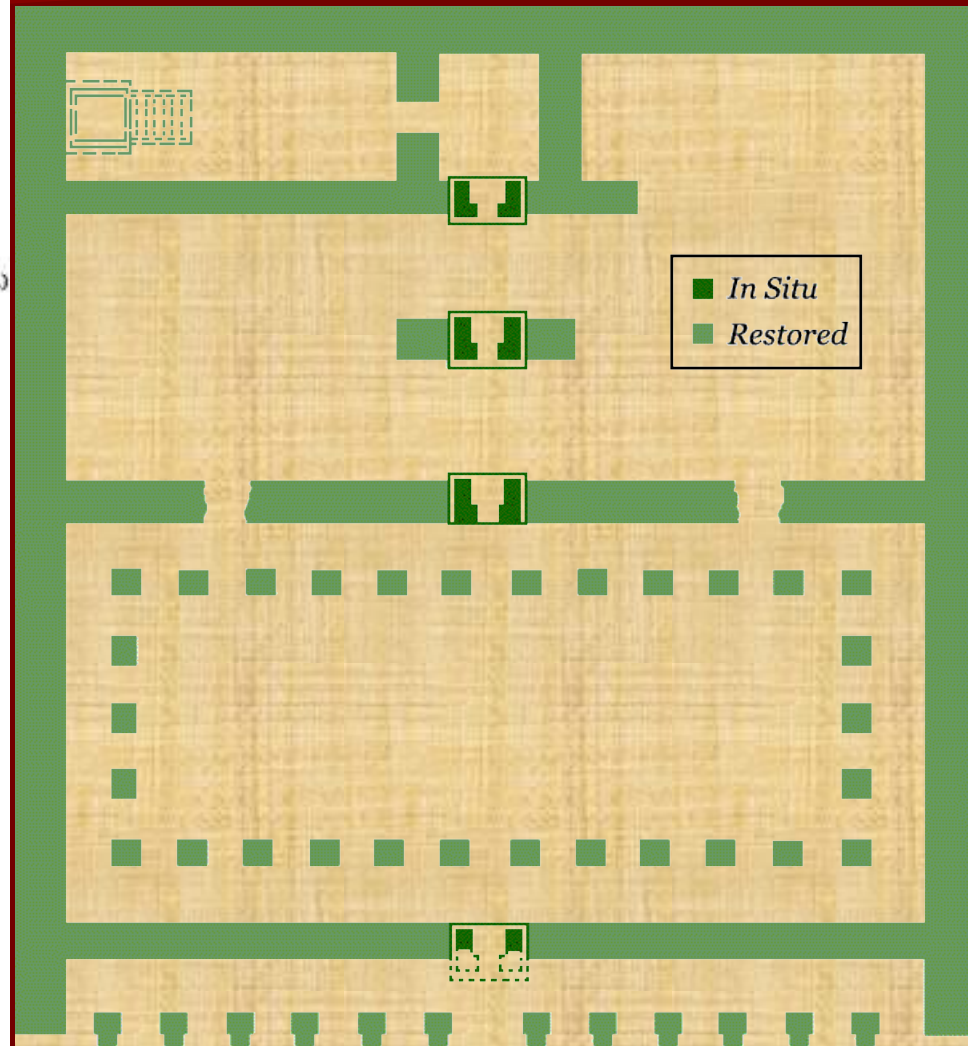
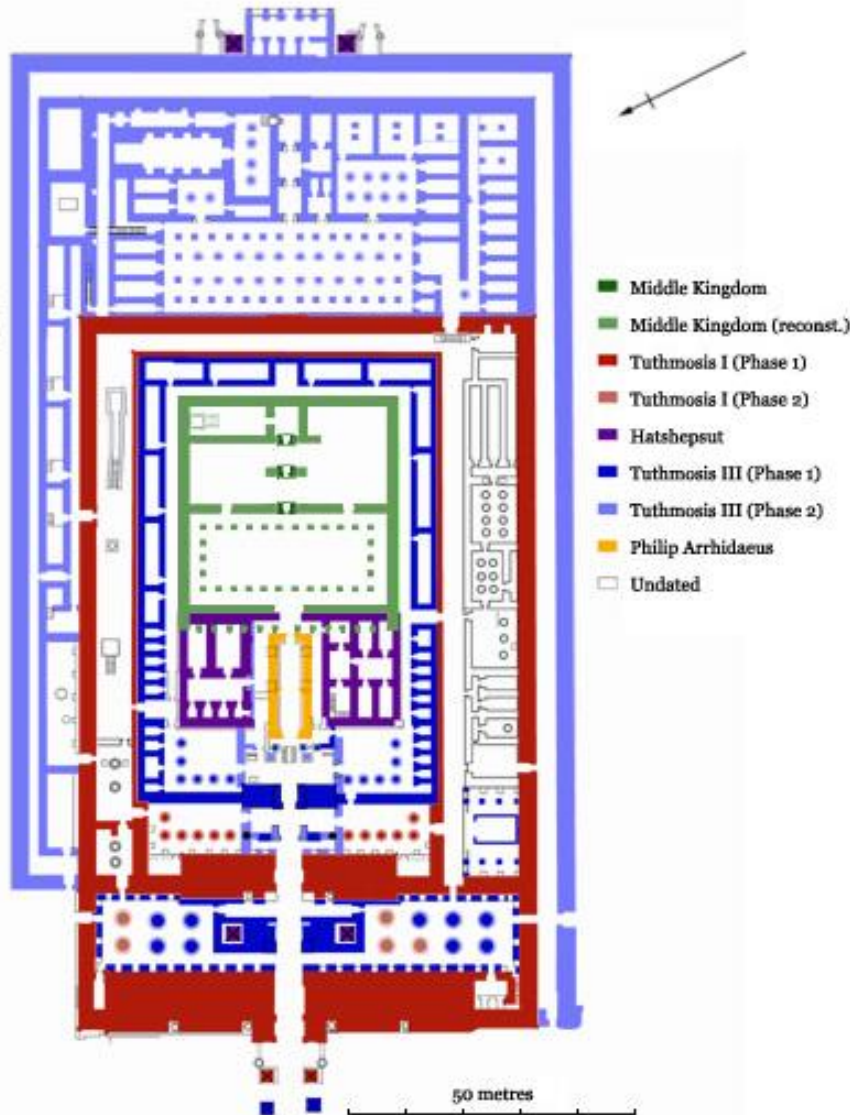
Innovation

⋮ PUAM 50-
128.62

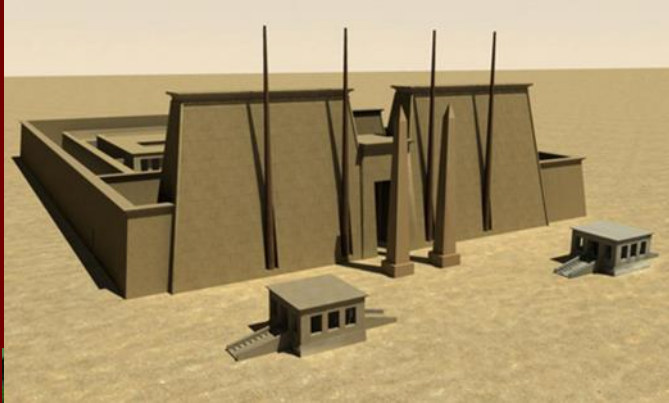




Karnak in the Middle Kingdom



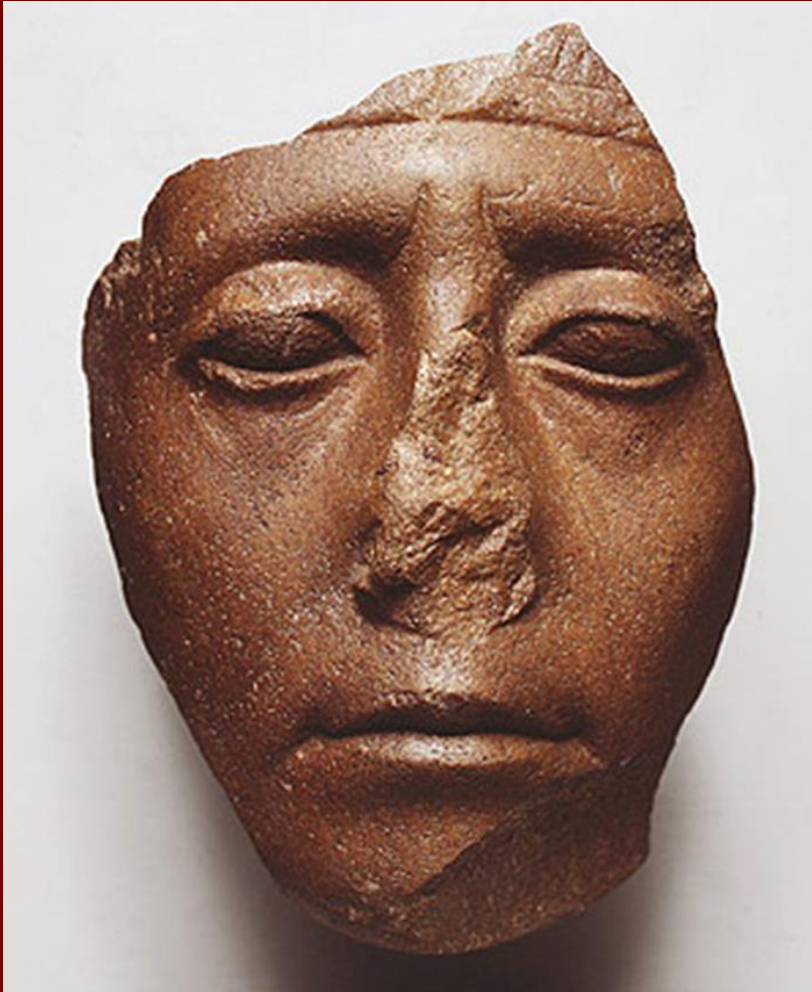
Middle Kingdom Court and barque shrines



Masterpieces in art:

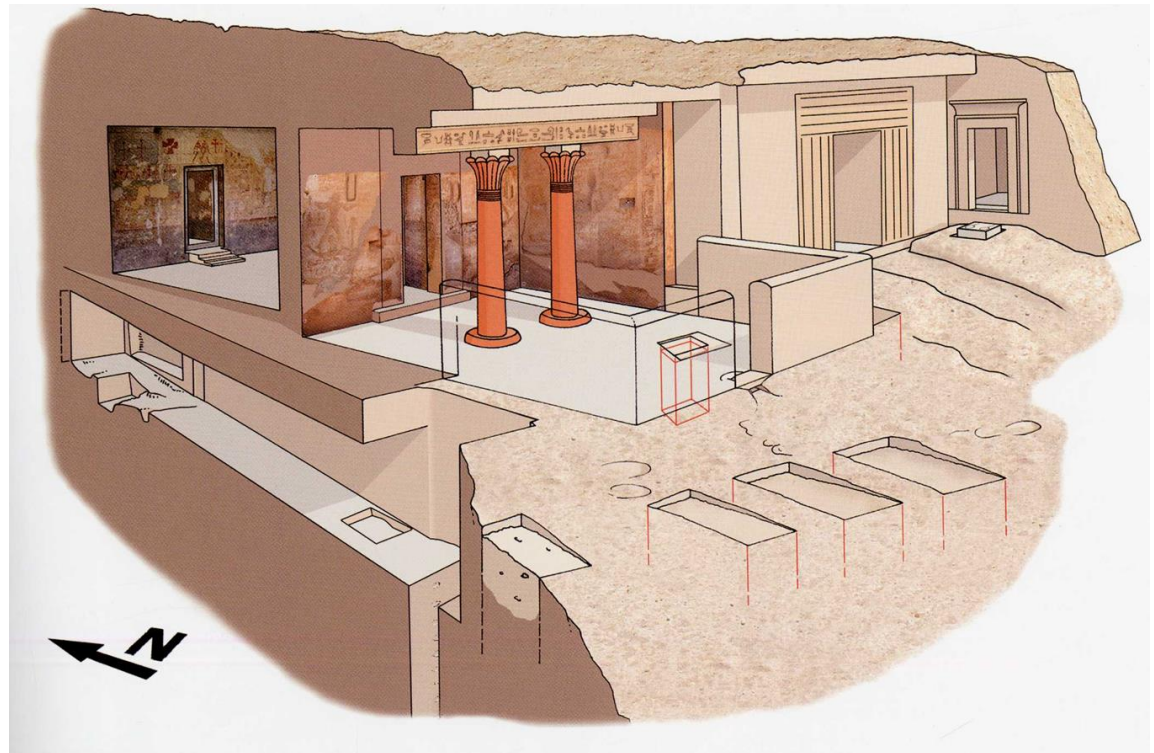
Senwosret II Cairo JE 46694

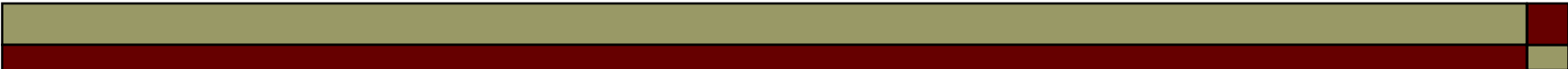
Senwosret III MMA



What is going on in the province?

- ❑ Still focus on provincial centres (continued from First Intermediate Period)
- ❑ El-Bersha



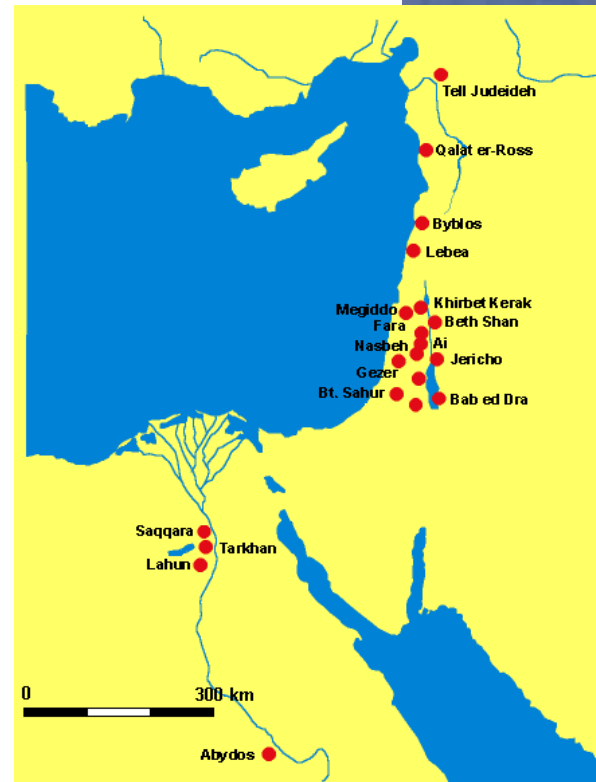


What is going on in the province?

- Still focus on provincial centres (continued from First Intermediate Period)
- El-Bersha
- Abydos
 - → has (like Lahun) connections with Levant → Red Polished (pottery) Ware

Red polished ware

- Red Polished Ware = dominant pottery of the Early and Middle Bronze Age (2300-1650 BC) in Cyprus
- always handmade, covered by a slip (specially prepared clay solution), burnished (polished), often decorated (incised with sharp cutting tool before being fired)





Beni Hassan
Tombs: first
mention of
Heka-Haswt
(Hyksos)



The Second Intermediate Period
(SIP):

THE HYKSOS RULE

**OR HOW CULTURAL MEMORY
WORKS**

Hyksos (15th – 16th dyn.)

- ❑ Semitic rulers / tribes
- ❑ Heka-chaset / Heka-chasut
Ḥq3-ḥ3st / Ḥq3-ḥ3swt
Greek Hykussos (Ύκουσσώς)
Ruler(s) of the foreign lands
- ❑ Originally ruled from Auaris (Avaris, modern Tell el-Dab'a – Delta), but extended towards south
- ❑ **Be careful → Often discussed in Bible Forums as being part or reason for exodus**

Chronological considerations

- Instead of a “Second Intermediate Period” it would be better to speak of the
 1. **Hyksos period** and
 2. the Era of the Second Theban Petty State (leads into New Kingdom with the victory of the national Egyptian Thebans)

Some kings (Booth: Hyksos Period in Egypt, p.5)

Second Intermediate Period	1782–1570 BC
Thirteenth Dynasty	1782–1650 BC
Wegaf	
Ameny Intef IV	
Hor	
Sobekhotep II (Amenemhat VI)	
Khendjer	
Sobekhotep III	
Neferhotep I	
Sobekhotep IV	
Ay	
Neferhotep II	
Fourteenth Dynasty	
Nehesy	
Fifteenth Dynasty	1663–1570 BC
Shamuqenu	
'Aper-'Anati	
Sakir-Har	
Khayan Sewoserenre	
Apophis Awoserre/Aqenenre/Nebkheperhre	
Khamudy Hotepibre	
Sixteenth Dynasty	1663–1540 BC
Anather	
Yakobaam	
Seventeenth Dynasty	1663–1570 BC
Sekhemre Shedtawy Sobekemsaf II	
Nubkheperre Intef VII	
Sanakhtenre Tao I	
Seqenenre Tao II	
Kamose	

-
- The Turin Papyrus gives the 15th Dynasty a reign of 108 years (ca. 1640–1532 BCE).

MB-PHASES	BC	EGYPT RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY		TOWN CENTER (Middle Kingdom) 'Erhet Rushdi	NEW CENTER MB-Population	EASTERN TOWN	NORTHEASTERN TOWN	PALACE DISTRICT 'Erhet Helni	GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY				
		Dyn.		R/I	E/I	A/I-IV	A/V	H/I-VI					
LB I	1410		AII	H I A T U S					Amenophis II				
	1440											Thera Pumice ^c	C/2
	1470	XVIII	H TII TII AI								Paintings ^d	C/3	
	1500										e/1	D/1	
MB III (MB II C)	1530							Almose	D/1	DATUM LINE			
MB II (MB II B)	1560			DENUDED		D/2	D/2	e/2-f	D/2	± 1530 BC			
	1590		XV HYKSOS		a/2	D/3	D/3	g	D/3				
	1620			DENUDED a PITS	b/1	E/1	E/1		E/1				
	1650				b/2	E/2	E/2		E/2				
MB I/II (MB II A-B)	1680		KINGDOM OF ANAKIS NEHESI		b/3	F			F				
	1710			DENUDED a STORAGE PITS	EPIDEMIC ^c	→			G				
	1740	XIII			d/1	G/4			G/4				
	1770				d/2	d/2a d/2b	H		H				
MB I (MB II A)	1800		So AIV	b/1									
	1830		AIII	b/2									
	1860		SIII SII	c/1-2 Sesostris III - year 5					I K Sesostris III - year 5	DATUM LINE			
	1890	XII	AI	e/1-4					L	± 1868 BC			
EB IV (MB I)	1920		SI	f					M				
	1950		AI	?		e/1			H I A T U S				
	1980					e/2-3			N/1 N/2-3				
	2000	XI		EXPANSION OF THE SETTLEMENT									

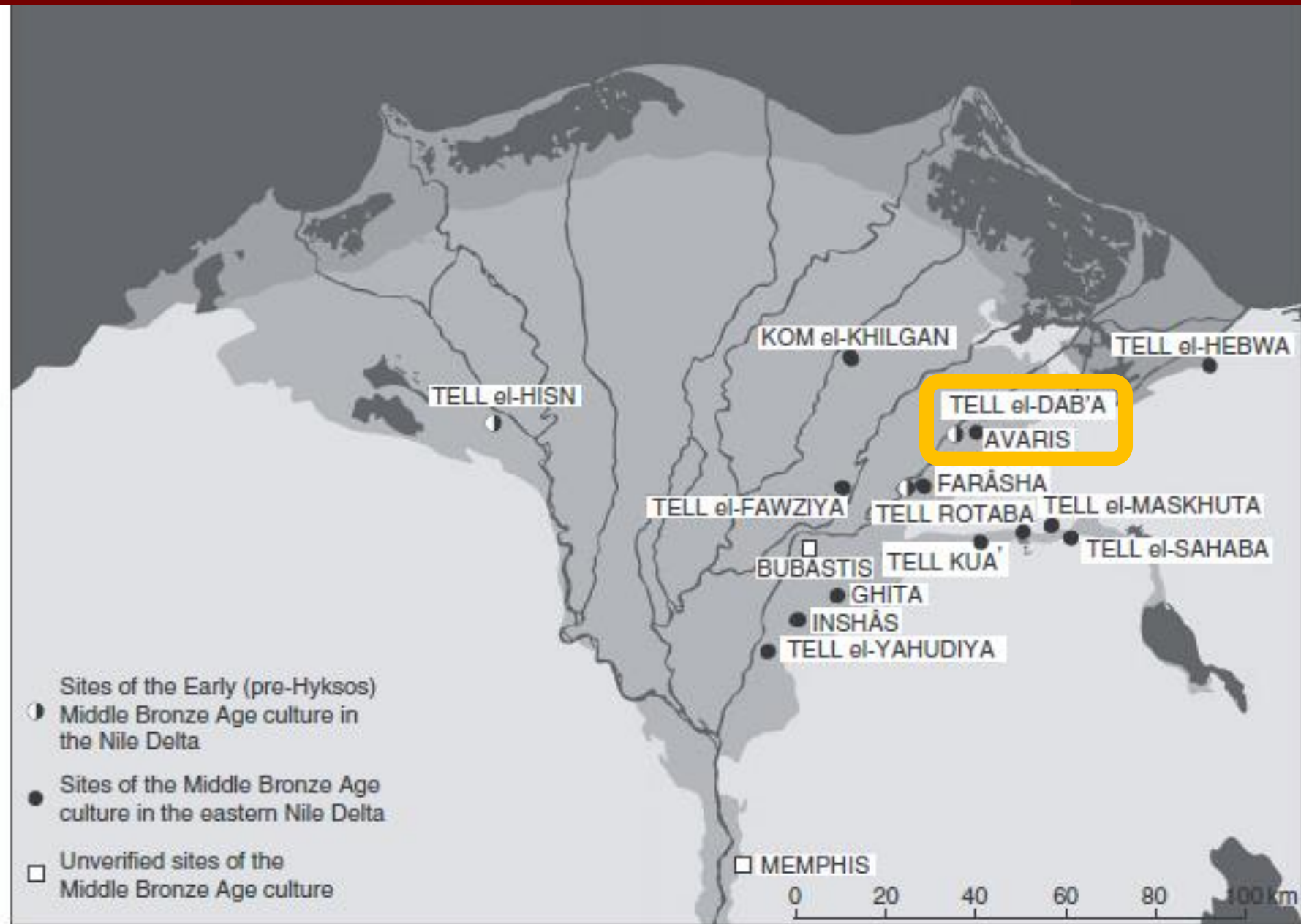


Figure 1 Sites of the Middle Bronze Age culture in the Nile Delta. By Nicola Math, Austrian Academy of Sciences, adapted after M. Bietak, *Lexikon der Ägyptologie* 3 (1980: 97–8). © Manfred Bietak.

Own culture (horse burial)

Horse burials



MUSHROOM HAIRDO





Warrior tomb Tell el- Dab'a

- orientated NW-SE with burial chamber (2,65 x 1,65 m) and single vault (mudbrick)
- Single skeleton in the entrance area together + cup and jar
- female servant buried in contracted position looking towards tomb chamber (placed at time of main burial) → human sacrifice

Depictions of Interconnectedness and being at home?

Griffins at Auaris



VIIIID Detail of griffin behind a goddess at Xeste 3, Thera (after Doulmas 1992, fig 128).

Hybridity: Middle Cypriot pottery, made in Egypt (Egyptian clay), local technology (wheel)

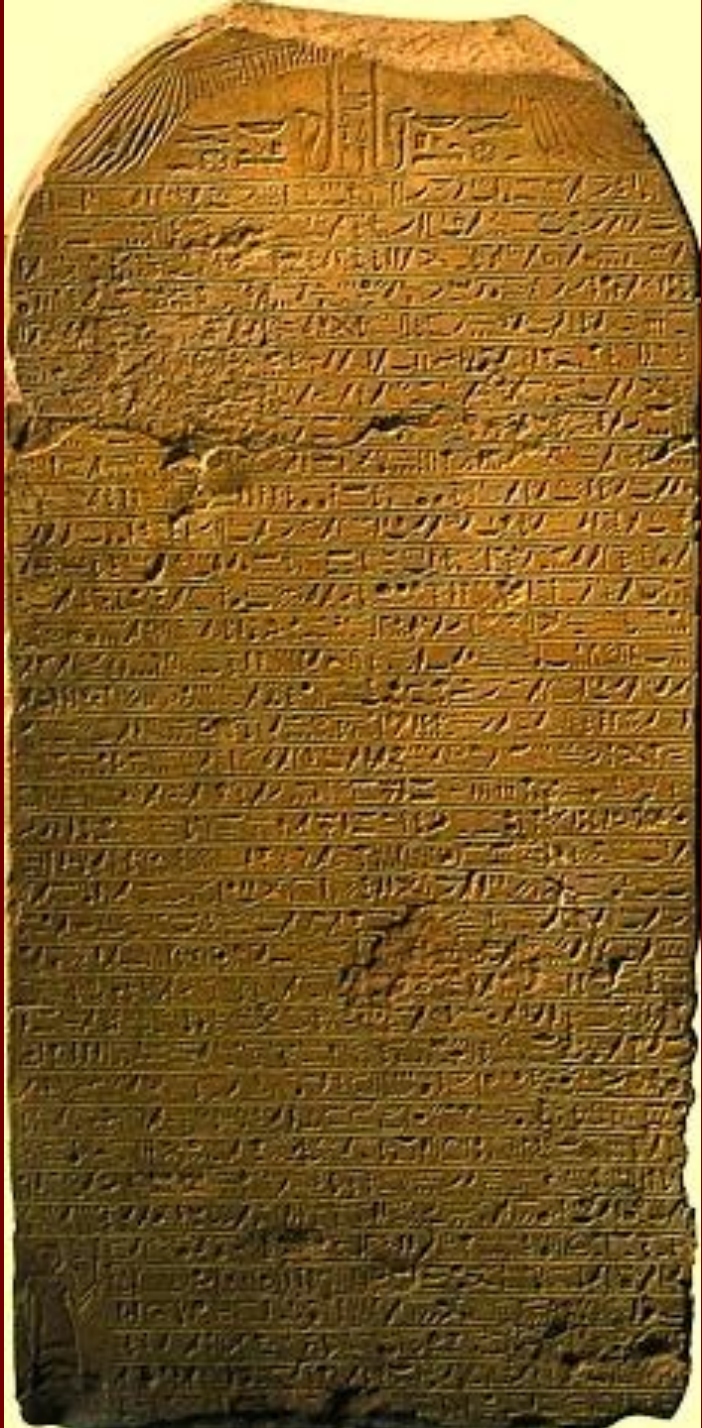


The end of the SIP

- last rulers of 17th dyn (Thebes) fought against the Hyksos kings
- King Seqenenre Tao = probably killed during a battle against them
- Hyksos defeated by Kamose and his successor, Ahmose
- The Quarrel of Seqenenre and Apophis (novel on Papyrus Sallier I British Museum EA10185, 19th dyn.)



Kamose Stelae (Cairo)



- Kamose's soldiers captured a courier bearing a message from the Hyksos king Awoserre Apopi at Avaris to his ally, the ruler of Kush, requesting the latter's urgent support against Kamose
- Kamose ordered to occupy and destroy the Bahariya Oasis in the western desert (controlled the north-south desert route)
- Kamose then sailed southward, back up the Nile to Thebes (victory celebration) after pushing the boundaries northward

The New Kingdom (NK)

Imperialism and connected worlds

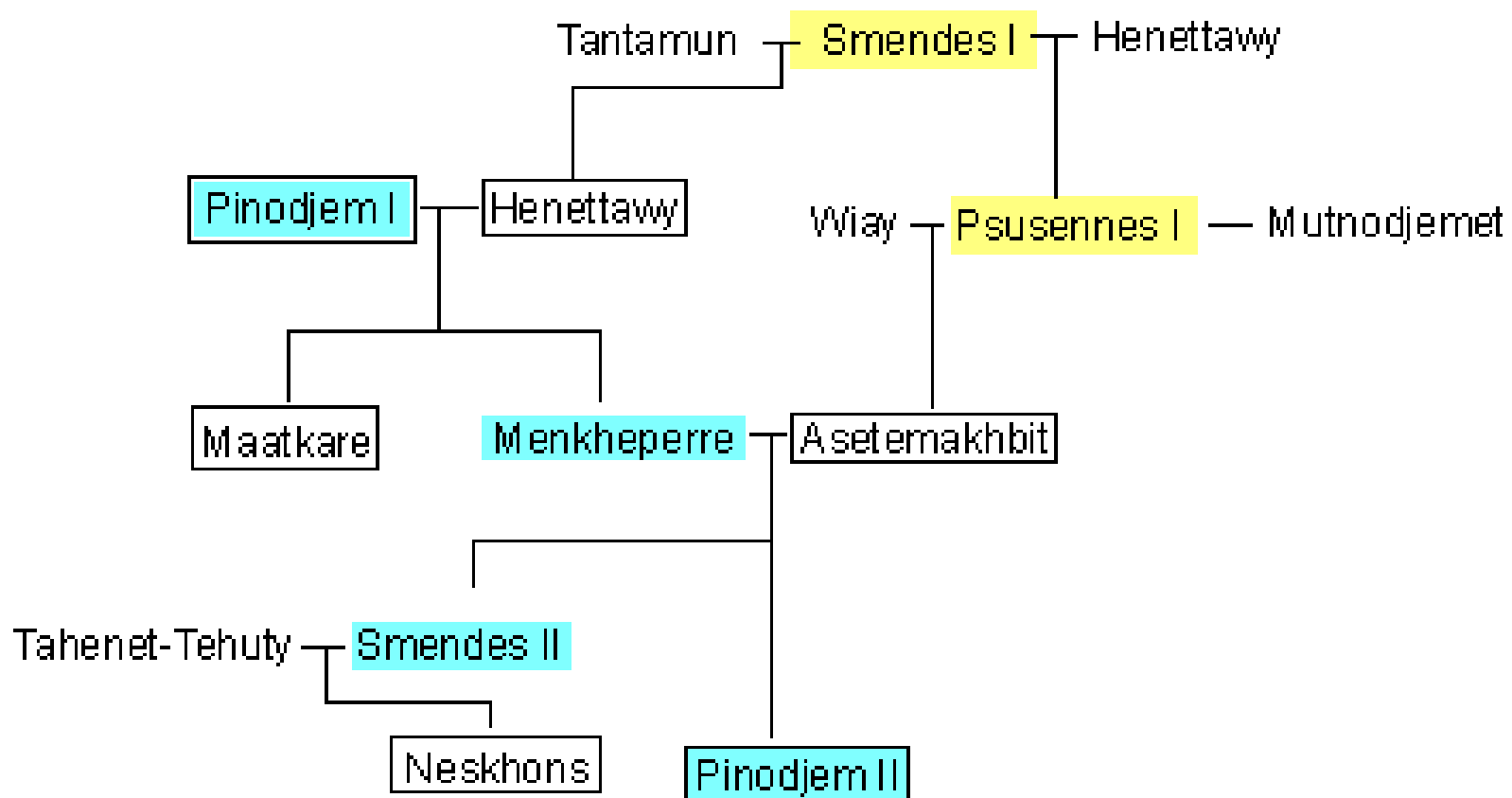
→ Case study next week, Tuesday

The Third Intermediate Period (TIP)

Fragmentation, diffused power
and Archaism

Family tree of “High Priest” of Amun in early 21th dyn.

Yellow: ruling king in Tanis; blue: High Priest of Amun



New capital: Tanis (21/22 dyn)



**Where do
we know
Tanis from?**



Indiana Jones: Raiders of the Lost Ark

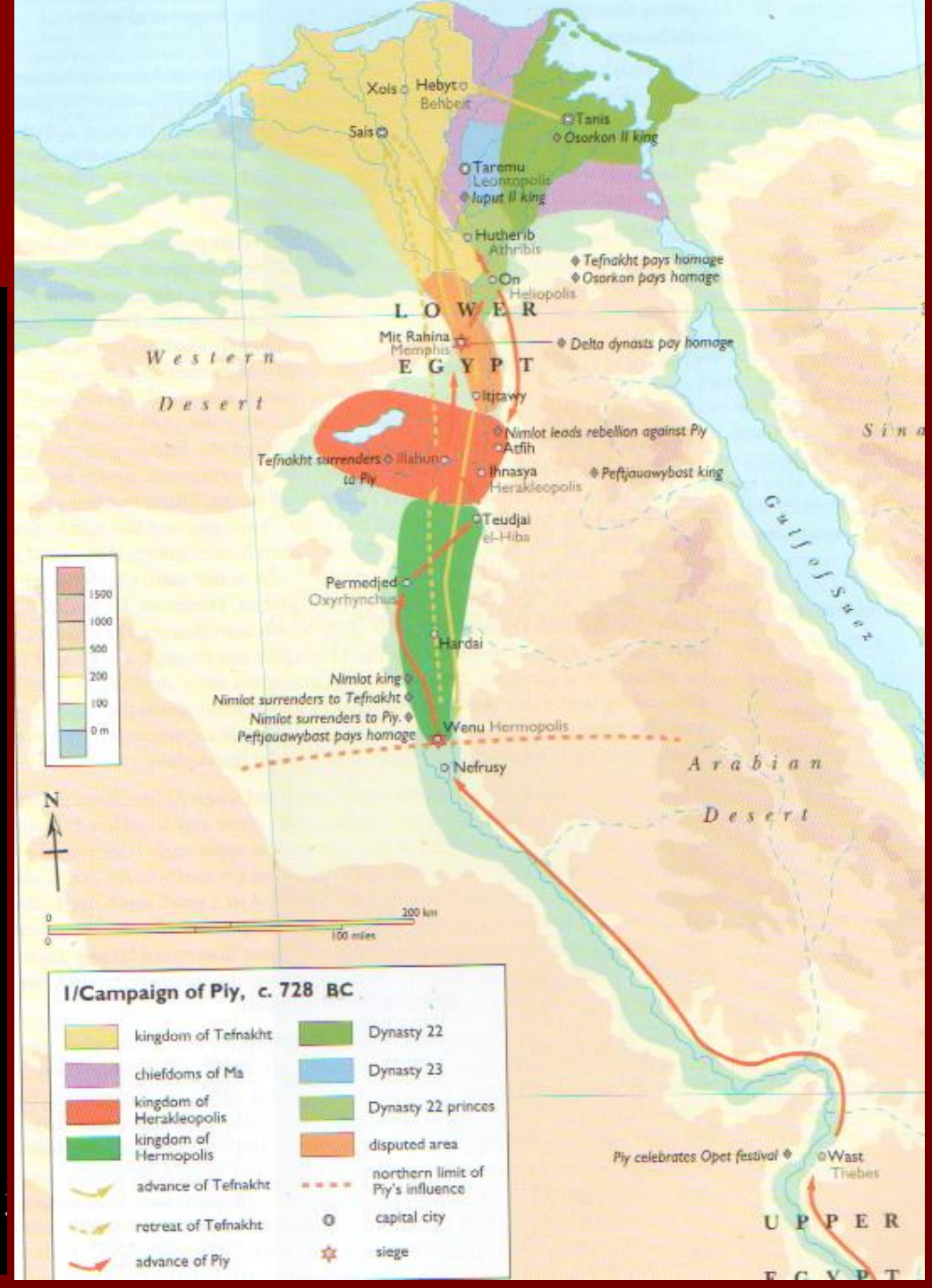
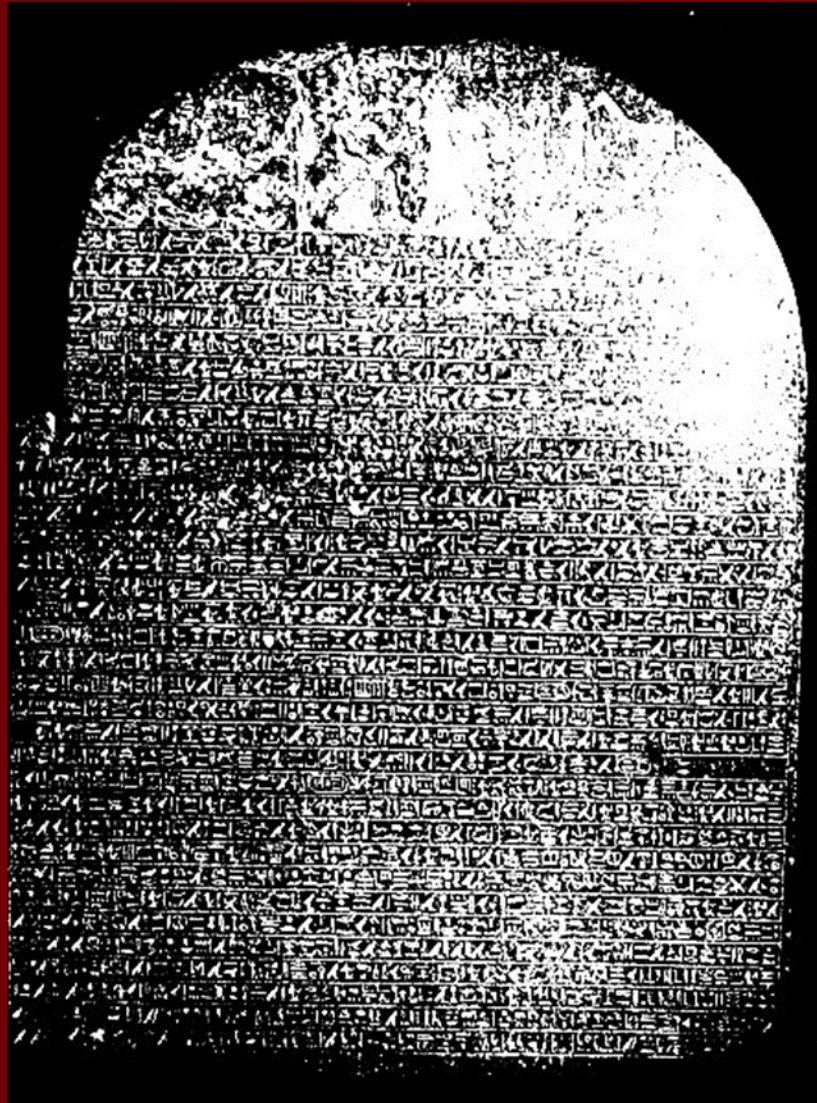


Political divisions during TIP

rulers of the 22nd and 23rd Dynasties ruled simultaneously, alongside Libyan chieftains controlling most of the Delta



Campaigns of Piye



Victory Stela of Piye

- *Then all the nomes which were in the district of Memphis, heard (of it): Herypedemy, Penineywe, the Tower of Beyew, the Oasis of Bit; they opened the strongholds, and fled away; none knew the place whither they had gone.*
- Surrender of Memphis, Piye = described as triumphant (Egyptian) king, the Egyptians (Namlot, Tephnakht) as besieged enemies
- **But all in Egyptian phrases!**

Art / Architecture

- ❑ TIP laid foundation for many changes observable in art and culture throughout the first millennium
- ❑ weakening of centralized royal power: temple = foremost sphere for political ambition, social identification, and artistic production



BM EA 14556



MMA 25.3.182–184

Coffin set of Henettawy

Dynasty 21

(Psusennes I, ca. 1040–992
B.C.)

Deir el-Bahri (Gessoed and
painted wood)

"mistress of the house and
chantress of Amun-Re,"



Architecture

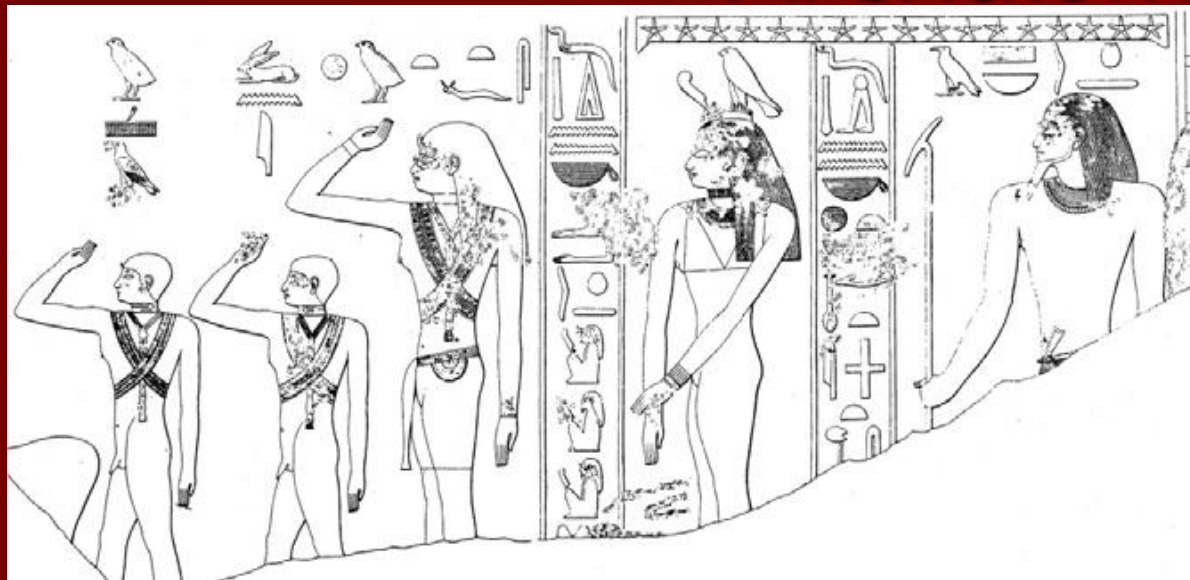
- ❑ little building projects
- ❑ Temple precincts (offered sanctity and safety in turbulent times) = favored for burial sites for royal and nonroyal persons
 - Gold and silver royal burial equipment from Tanis – highest quality of craftsmanship



Archaism

- ❑ Texts, architecture, and works of art referring to remote past
- ❑ revival of the past = “archaism,” (substantial gap in time between model and copy, elements referred had inbetween fallen out of use)
- ❑ Archaism = elite phenomenon, found in royal and (elite) non-royal sphere
- ❑ From NK onwards, but most obvious during the Third Intermediate and Late Periods

Archaism



Libyan family
in Temple of
Sahure, 5th
dyn.



Taharqo, as
sphinx, tramples a
Libyan while
family looks on.
Kawa, Temple T.

