

Week 2 Thursday
E3

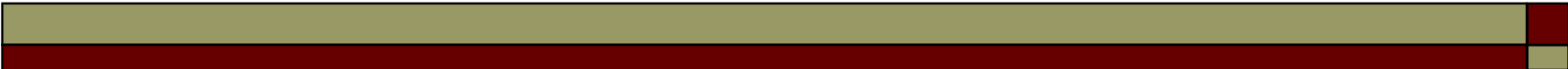
Mapping Egypt: temporal aspects

HPHP4013

From Egypt to the Near East: Phenomena of the
Mediterranean

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Associate Professor in Egyptian Archaeology and
Heritage



Temporal mapping

- ❑ Temporal mapping captures information from both historical and modern records
- ❑ highlights profound changes to the landscape and cultures that have incrementally developed over time
- ❑ Time as 4th dimension – layered over spatial mapping (3 dimensions)
- ❑ Temporal data is more difficult to track

Time concepts (Western linear action chain; Oriental cyclical reflection)

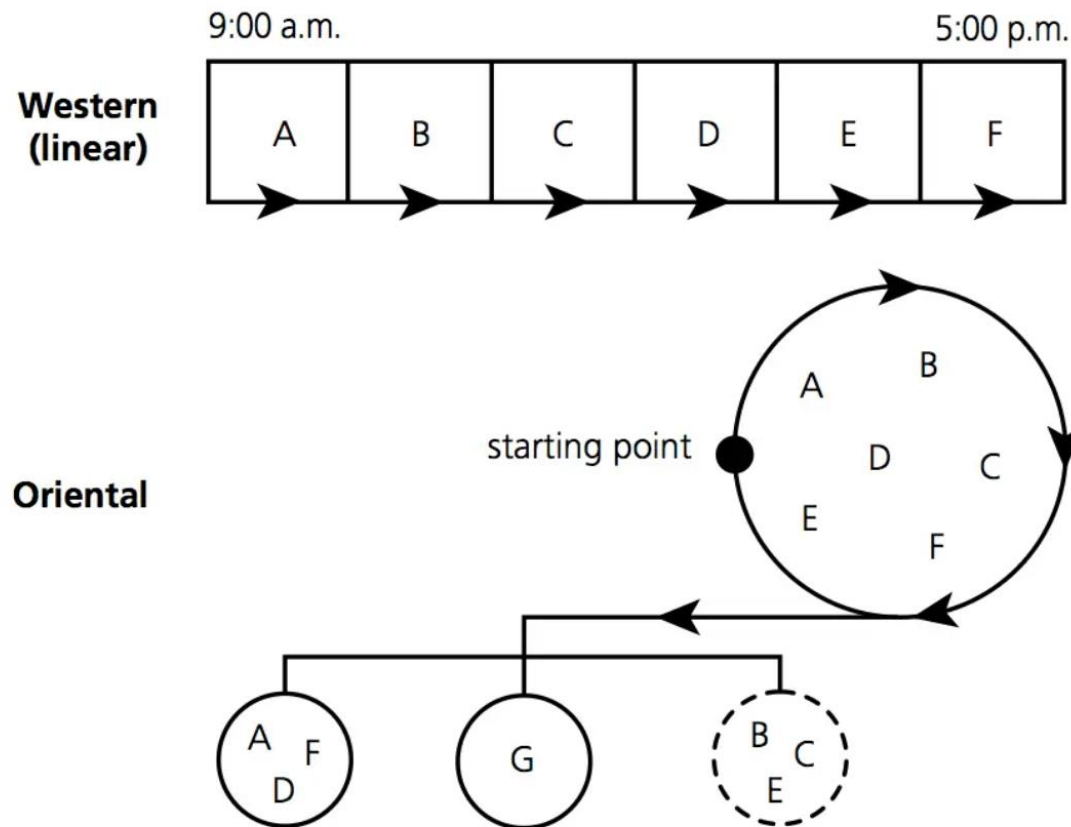
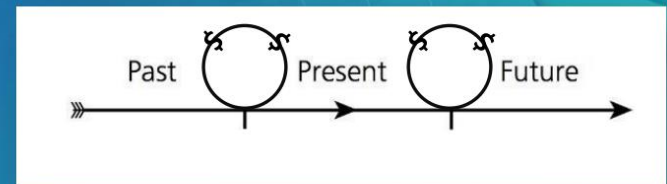
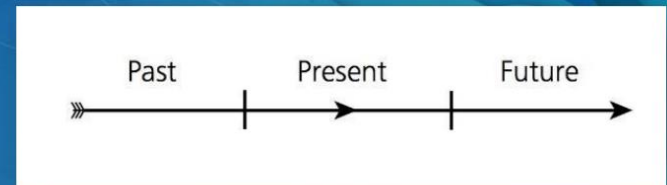


Figure 4.6: Western action chains/Asian reflection. Richard Lewis

Temporal Data

The nature of temporal data

- Conceptualizations of time vary
 - Linear (unique, directional time periods)
 - Cyclic (repeating after a specific range in time)
 - Others
- Time is relative to something
 - Clock-driven time – synchronized to a specific clock
 - Event-driven time – synchronized to an event (e.g., BC, AD)
 - State-driven time – synchronized to a change in state
- Time data can be:
 - Point data – specific to point in time
 - Range data – accumulated over a range of time



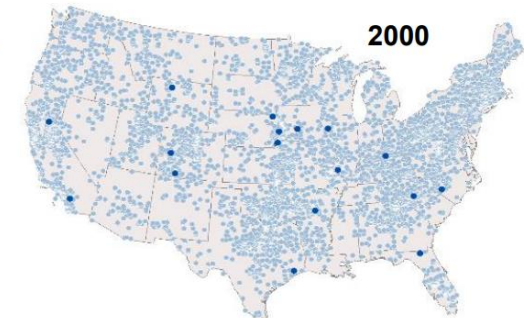
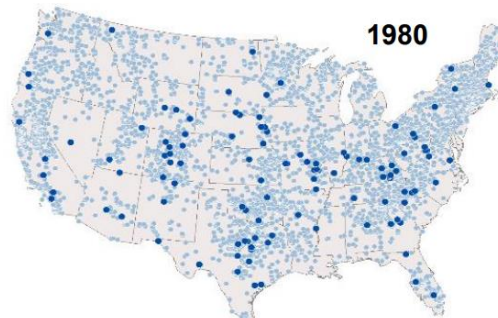
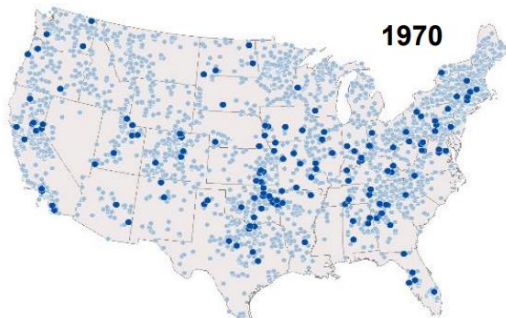
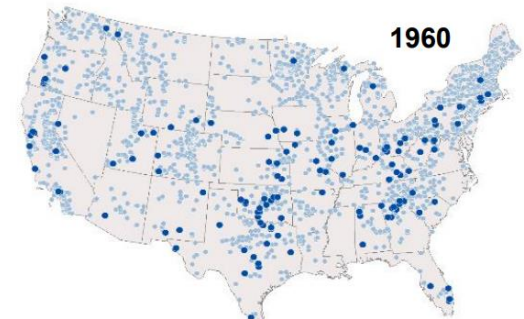
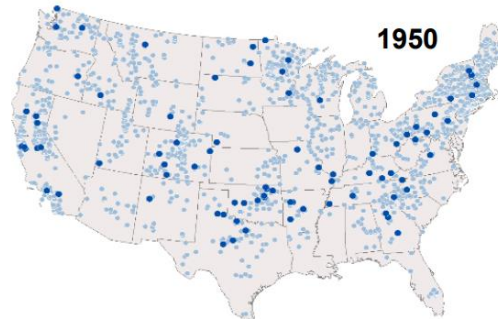
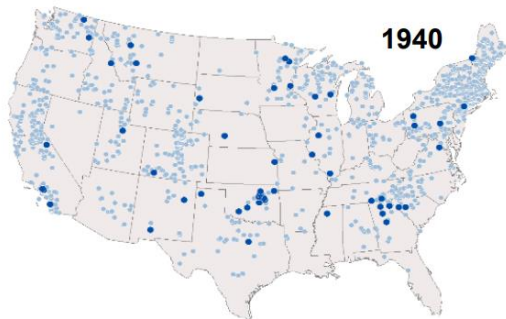
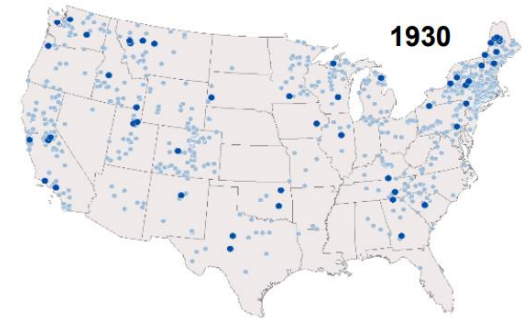
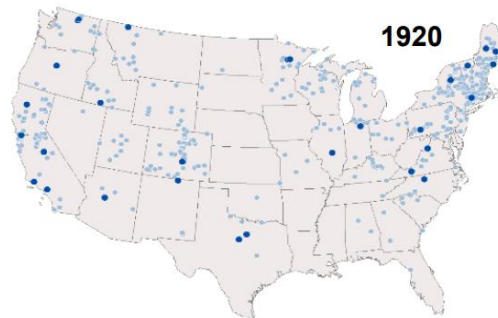
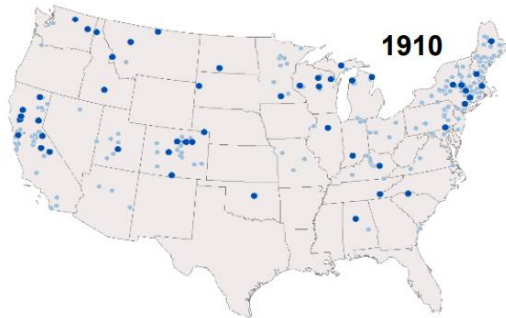
$T_1 S_x, T_2 S_x, T_3 S_x, \dots$
 $T_1 - T_0, T_2 - T_0, T_3 - T_0, \dots$
 $S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots$

where T = Time and S = State

Result can be provided in maps

Dam Construction

- Current Year
- Previous Years



OR

CHRONOLOGY

- ➔ **MORE TRADITIONAL APPROACH WHEN DISCONNECTED FROM SPATIAL DATA**
- ➔ **FULLY APPLICABLE WHEN USED AS PART OF SPATIO-TEMPORAL HISTORIES**

Chronology $\leftrightarrow$ Chronologies

- ❑ Hornung et al (2006): *It is widely accepted that chronology is the “spine” of history.*
- ❑ <https://uee.cdh.ucla.edu/chronology/>
- ❑ <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/museums-static/digitalegypt/chronology/index.html>
- ❑ Shaw: Oxford History of Ancient Egypt
- ❑ ...

Relative vs. Absolute Chronology

relative

- relative chronological position of objects, events, and longer periods

absolute

- chronology in absolute numbers (years)
- Egypt: established back from beginning of the Late Period (// Greek chronology, Assyrian king-lists) back to the Ramesside Period (still debated)
- Earlier: several problems
 - Form of dating: 'year 3 of king X', but exact length not known, nor every Egyptian king, chronology would be no problem. However, we do not even number of kings for all periods
 - reigns overlapped (coregency, political disunity)

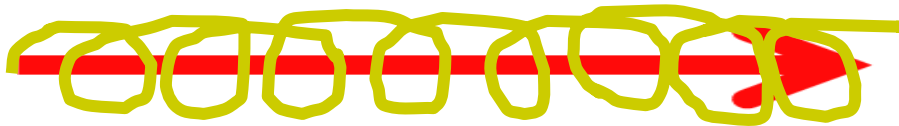
Time concepts AE

- Linear time (f.i. linear passage of generations)

- *d.t* (djet)



- Cyclical time (occurring cyclical patterns – f.i. seasons)



- *nhḥ* (neheh)

- Both = expressions of ETERNITY

Making history?

- For religious and administrative purposes
 - lists of kings, sometimes with the exact length of reign
 - none of them is well enough preserved to solve every detail of absolute chronology
 - Turin Royal Canon

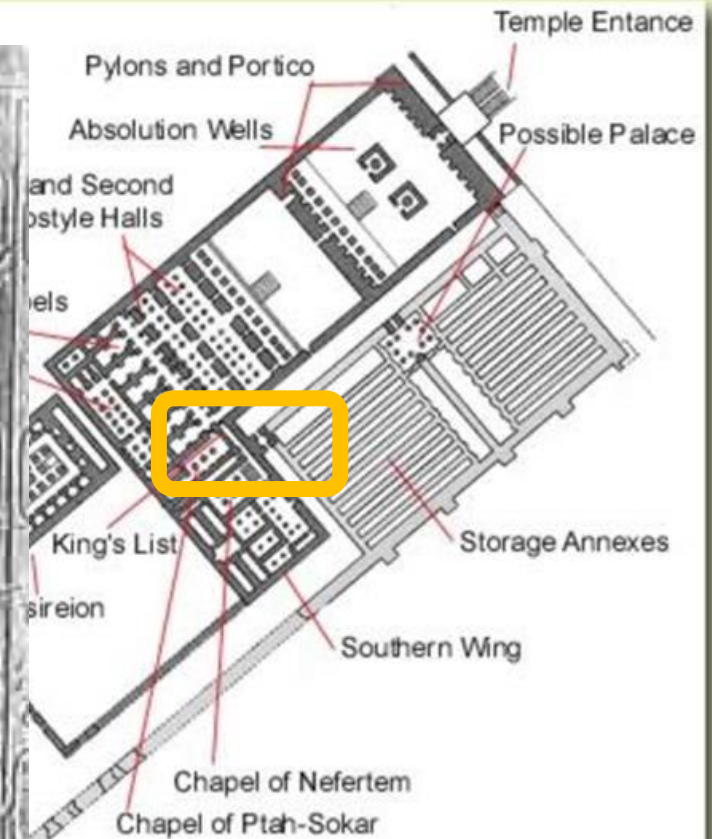


Palermo Stone

(London, Petrie Museum and Palermo)



Abydos- Temple Sethos I, King List



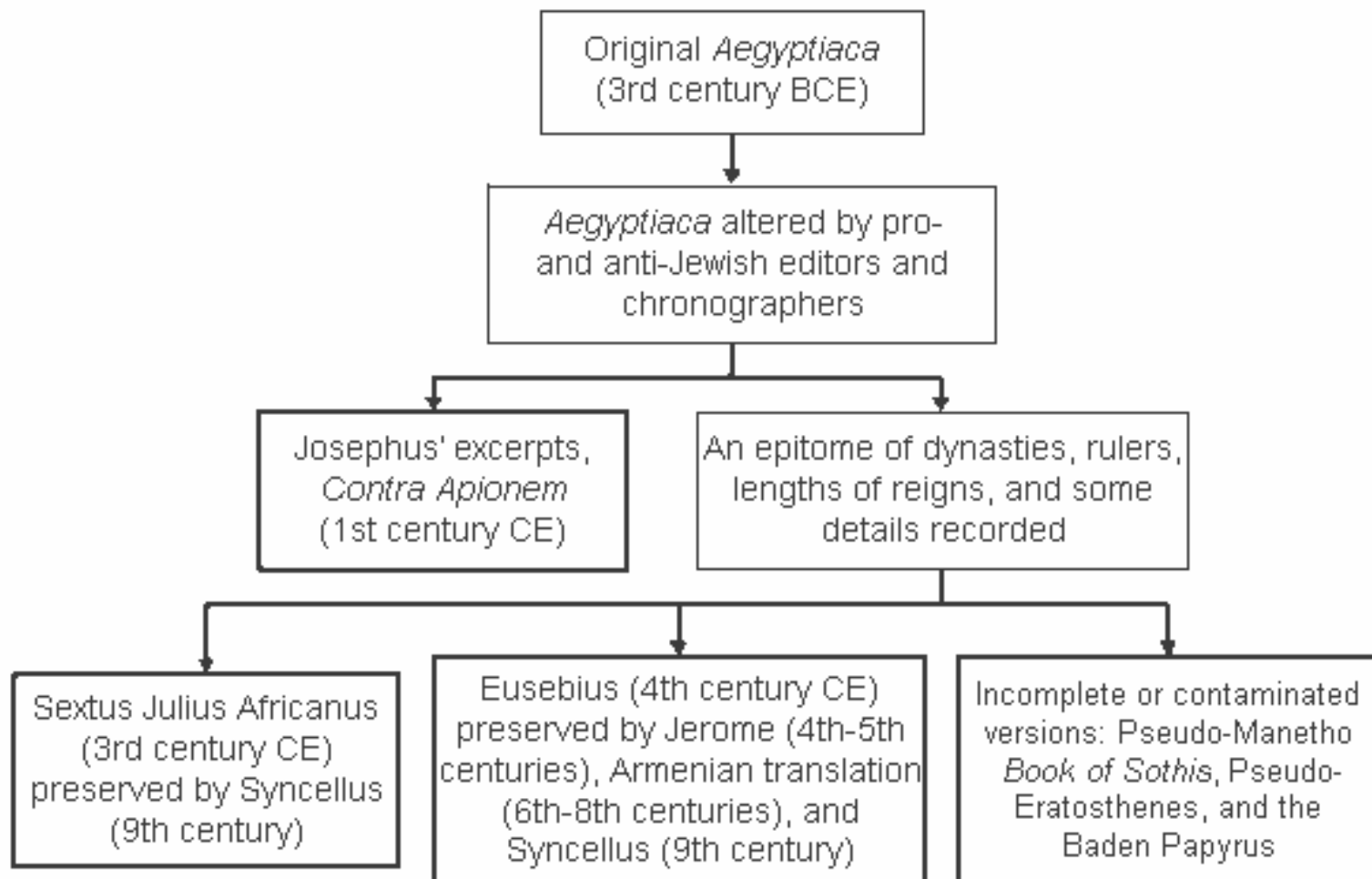
BS.117 – King List (British Museum)

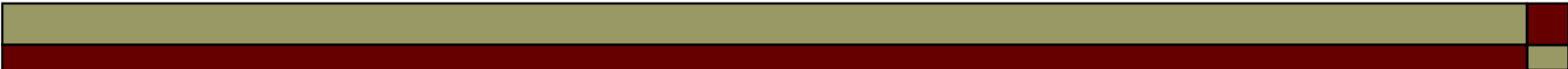


Making history?

- For religious and administrative purposes
 - lists of kings, sometimes with the exact length of reign
 - none of them is well enough preserved to solve every detail of absolute chronology
 - Kinglists in Greek
 - by a third century BC Egyptian priest named Manetho, are preserved in summaries by early Christian writers, with excerpts in other writers of the Roman Period and later, notably the Jewish historian Josephus.

Manethos Aegyptiaca





Kingdoms



□ Old Kingdom



□ Middle Kingdom

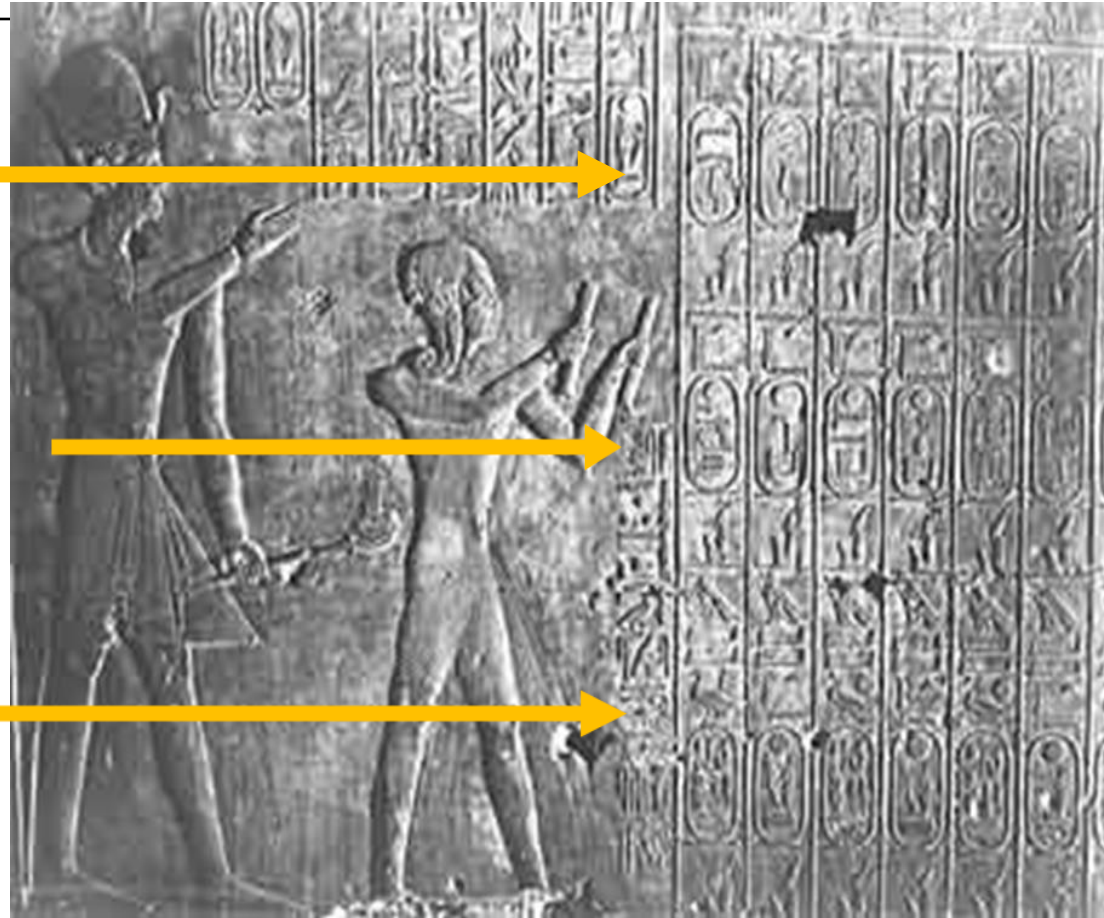


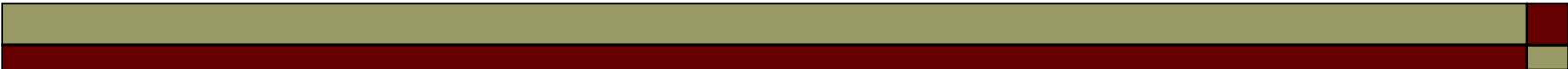
□ New Kingdom



Kingdoms

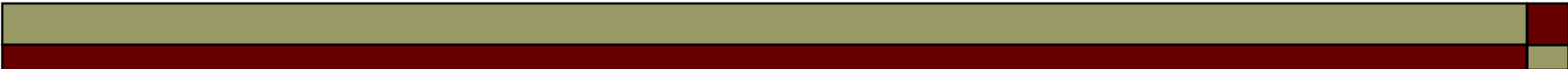
- ☐
- ☐ Old Kingdom
- ☐
- ☐ Middle Kingdom
- ☐
- ☐ New Kingdom
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐





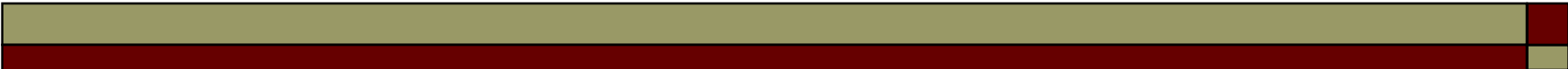
All Periods

- ☐
- ☐ Old Kingdom
- ☐ First Intermediate Period
- ☐ Middle Kingdom
- ☐ Second Intermediate Period
- ☐ New Kingdom
- ☐ Third Intermediate Period
- ☐
- ☐



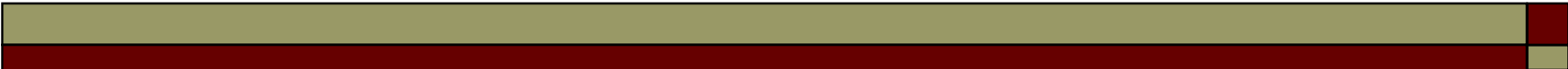
All Periods

- ❑ 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

- 30 Dynasties (“31 Dynasties”)
 - Until Alexander the Great
 - Then Ptolemaic and Roman Period

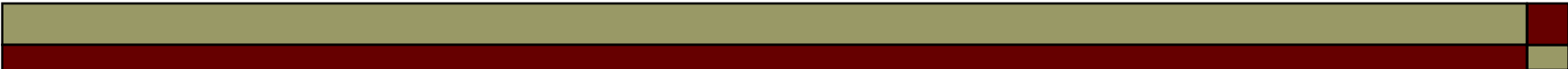


Periods

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- ❑ 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)



Periods

- ❑ Neolithic
- ❑ Pre- and Early Dynastic Period
- ❑ Old Kingdom
- ❑ First Intermediate Period
- ❑ Middle Kingdom
- ❑ Second Intermediate Period
- ❑ New Kingdom
- ❑ Third Intermediate Period
- ❑ Late Period (including 2x Persian Rule)
- ❑ Ptolemaic and Roman Period

Dynasties

- ❑ 8800-4000BC
- ❑ Predyn. (5300-3000BC), 0-2
- ❑ 3-6
- ❑ 8-11
- ❑ 11-12
- ❑ 13-17
- ❑ 18-20
- ❑ 21-24
- ❑ 25-”31”
- ❑ No dynastic time anymore

Badarian Culture (earliest farming in Upper Egypt), 4000BC



Timeline after Shaw

PALAEOLITHIC PERIOD¹ **c.700,000–7000 BP**

Lower Palaeolithic	c.700/500,000–250,000 BP
Middle Palaeolithic	c.250,000–70,000 BP
Transitional Group	70,000–50,000 BP
Upper Palaeolithic	c.50,000–24,000 BP
Late Palaeolithic	c.24,000–10,000 BP
Epipalaeolithic	c.10,000–7000 BP

SAHARAN NEOLITHIC PERIOD **c.8800–4700 BC**

Early Neolithic	c.8800–6800 BC
Middle Neolithic	c.6600–5100 BC
Late Neolithic	c.5100–4700 BC

PREDYNASTIC PERIOD **c.5300–3000 BC**

<i>Lower Egypt</i> ²	
Neolithic	c.5300–4000 BC (or c.6400–5200 BP)
Maadi Cultural Complex	c.4000–3200 BC
<i>Upper Egypt</i>	
Badarian Period ³	c.4400–4000 BC
Amratian (Naqada I) Period	c.4000–3500 BC
Gerzean (Naqada II) Period	c.3500–3200 BC
After c.3200 BC the same chronological sequence applies to the whole of Egypt	
Naqada III/‘Dynasty 0’	c.3200–3000 BC

Map of Ancient Egypt in Prehistoric times

Showing the principal Palaeolithic, Neolithic, and Badarian Sites



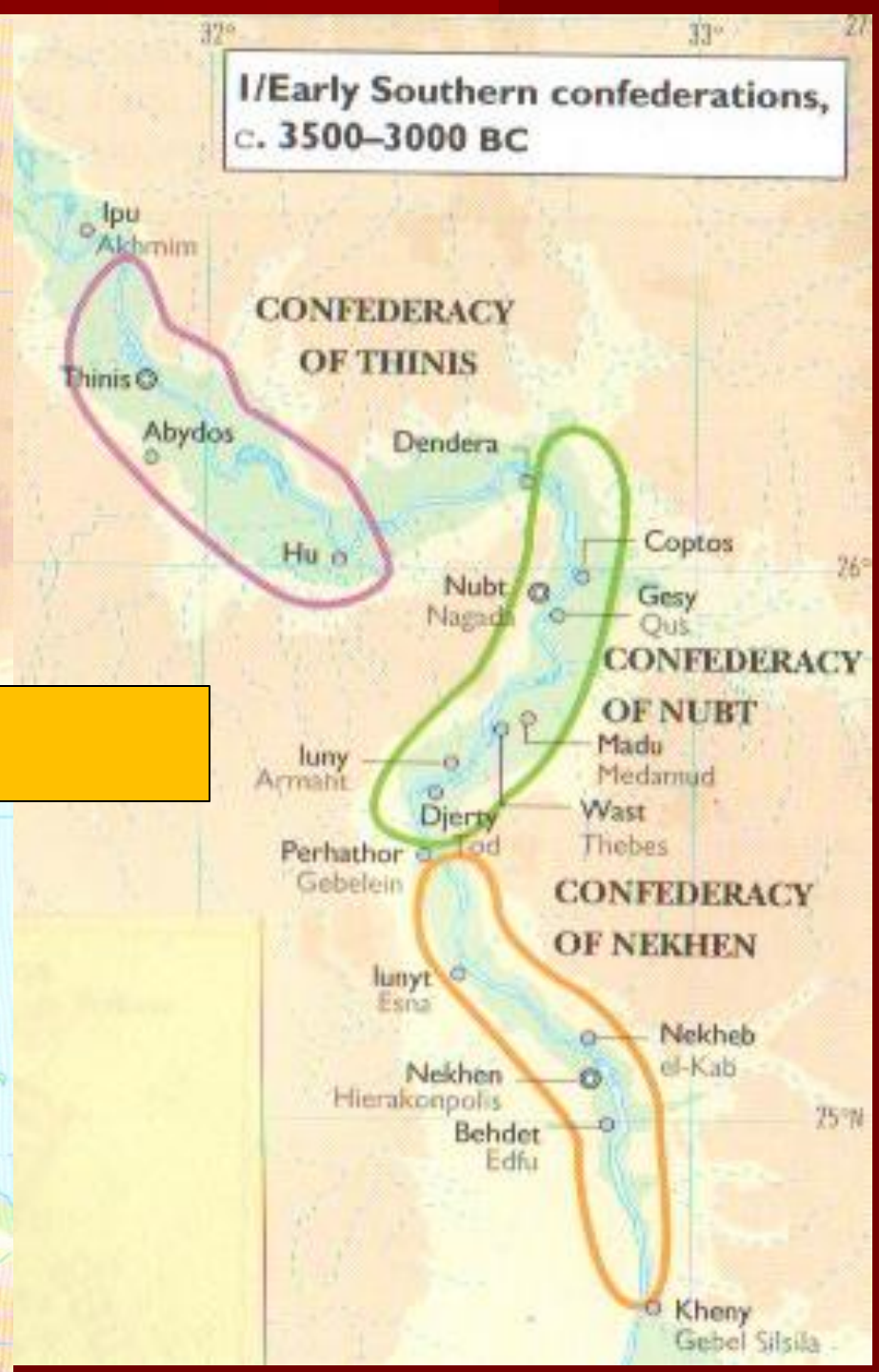
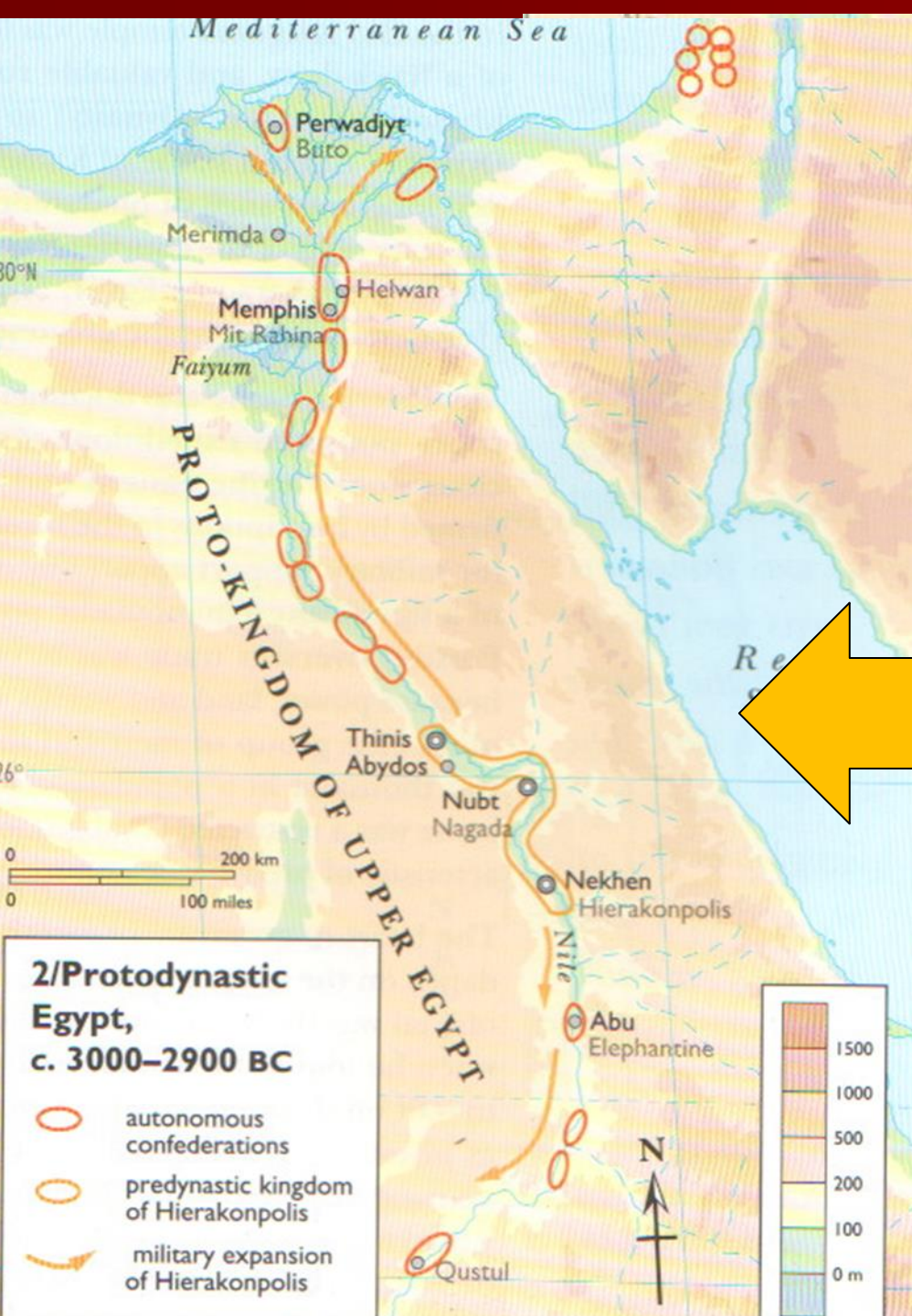
We have to look at:

Chronology

date	the cultural background	the kings	duration
before 8000 BC	Palaeolithic		
8000-5200 BC	Epipalaeolithic (Tarifian ; Qarunian - Fayum B - 6000-5000 BC)		3000 years
6000-5000 BC	Nabta Playa		1000 years
5200-4000 BC	Fayum Neolithic (Fayum A)		1200 years
4800-4200 BC	Merimde		600 years
4600-4400 BC	El Omari		200 years
4400-4000 BC	Badarian		400 years
4000-3300 BC	Maadi		700 years
4000-3500 BC		Naqada I	500 years
3500-3200 BC	Egypt in the Naqada Period	Naqada II	300 years
3200-3100 BC		Naqada III	100 years

Every new dynasty and kingdom
follows/repeats the FIRST TIME!!!!

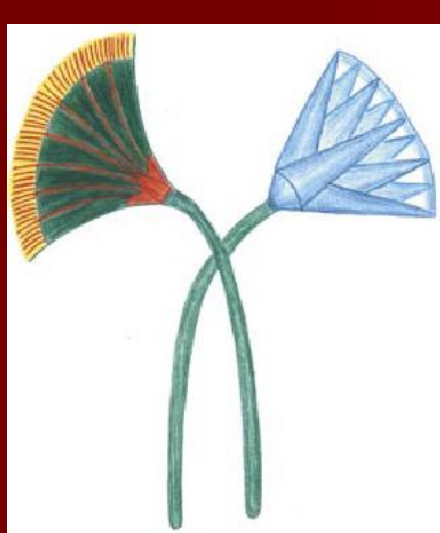
**THE EMERGENCE OF THE
EGYPTIAN STATE (3200 – 2686
BC)
THE EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD**



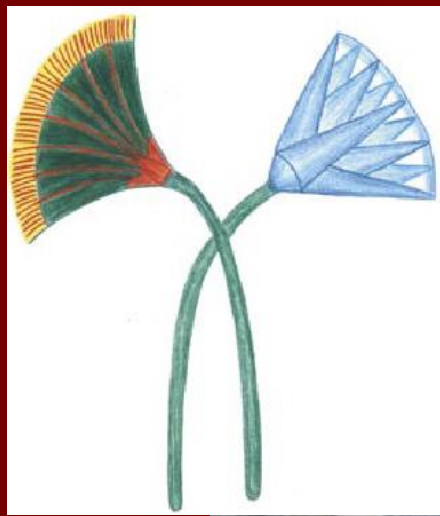


Sema Tawj

(unification of the 2 lands)



Sema Tawj (unification of the 2 lands)



Papyrus –
symbolises
Lower
Egypt



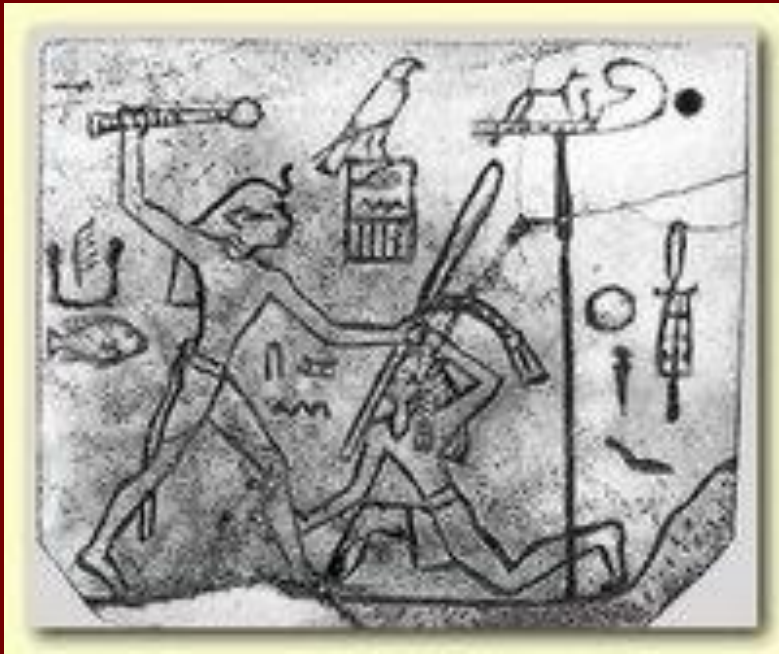
Lotus –
symbolises
Upper
Egypt

Narmer Palette (31st century BC),
found in Hierakonpolis, now Egyptian Museum



Topos: Smiting the enemies

**Ivory Label King
De(we)n**



**Edfu - Graeco-Roman
times**



Pharaoh

- ❑ word 'pharaoh' = Egyptian per-aa = 'great house'
- ❑ Old Kingdom: was palace or court, but not king
- ❑ Only from NK (around 1340 BCE) used to mean the king himself (letter to Akhenaten - Amenhotep IV, 18th dyn.
- ❑ more common in the Nineteenth Dynasty
- ❑ Combined with name from Dynasty XXII



Who was Menes?

Scorpion II

Dyn 0



Narmer ("Strong Catfish")

Last king Dyn 0



Aha ("the Fighter")

Dyn 1



Be careful: Menes?

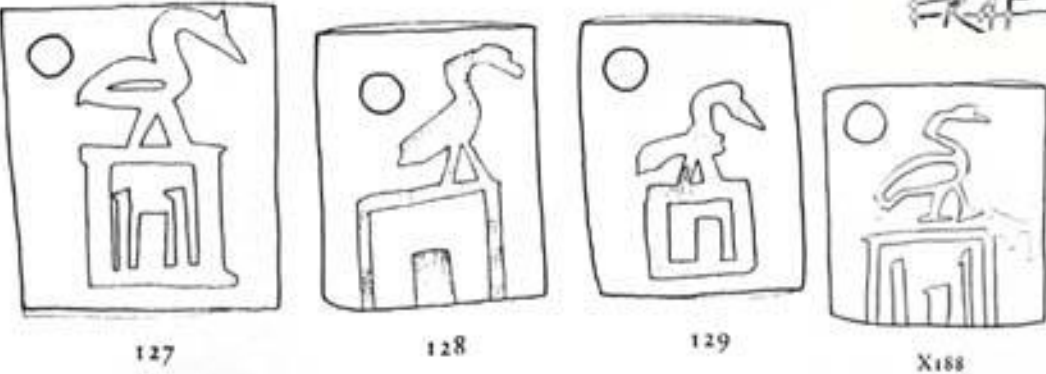
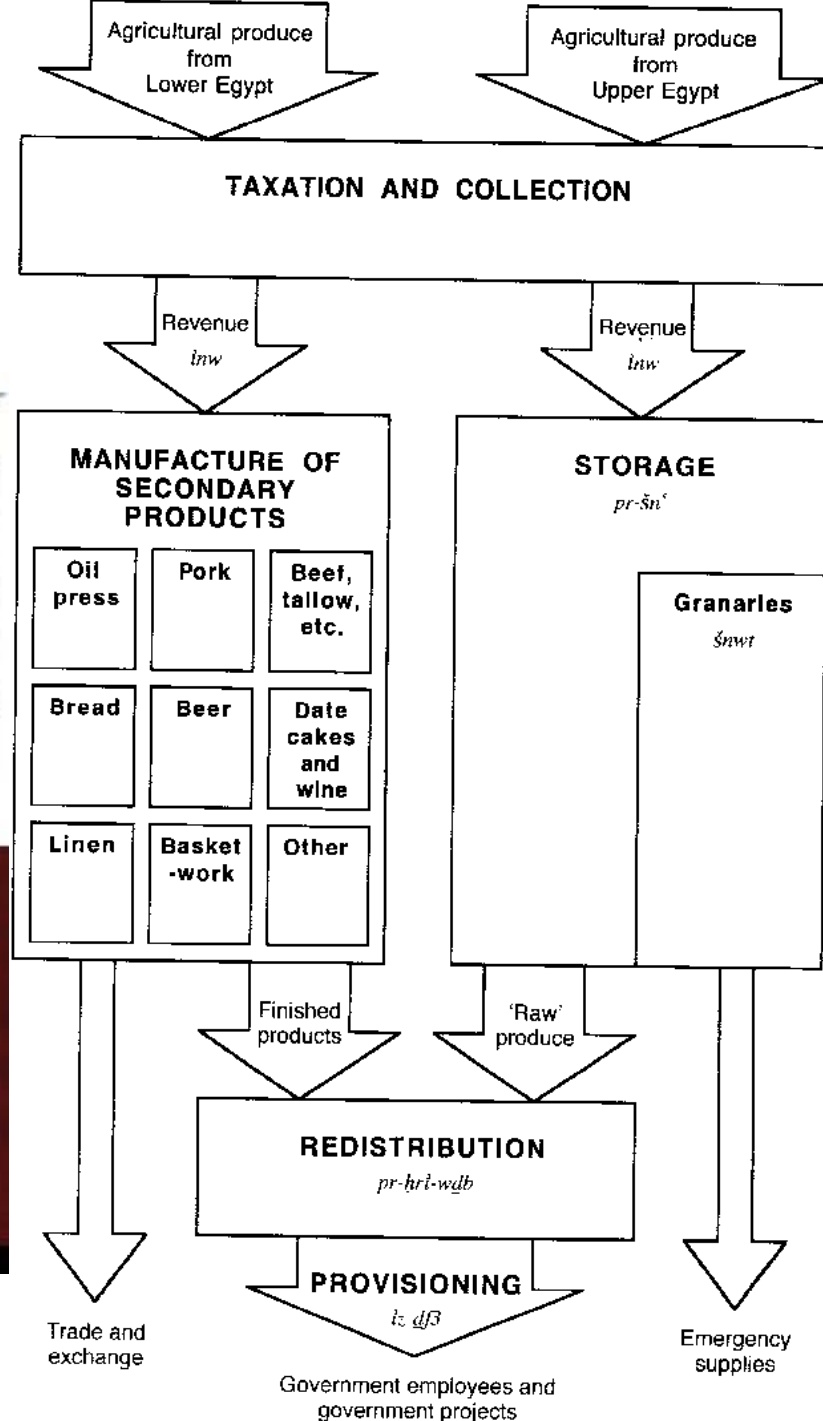
Allocated by
Petrie, recently
spread by several
webpages

Head of an
unknown king,
probably 2nd dyn.

Petrie Museum,
UCL



The Establishment of Authority



G. Dreyer, Umm el-Qaab I, 1998



COURTESY GÜNTER DREYER

Tags from Cemetery U, Abydos

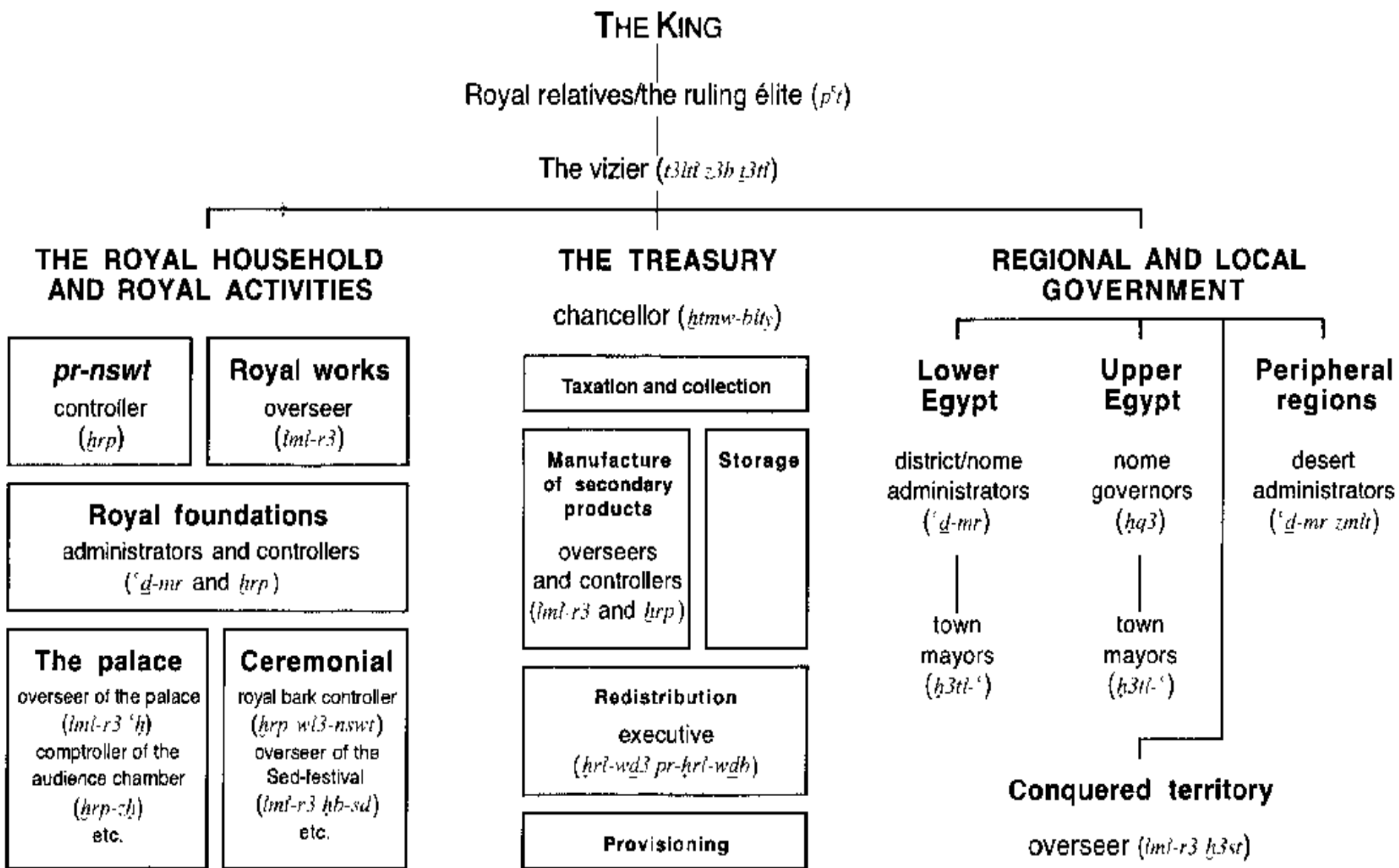


Figure 4.6 The structure of Early Dynastic administration. The chart shows the principal departments and functions of government, together with the titles of some of the major administrative officials (based upon information from contemporary sources: seal-impressions, inscribed stone vessels and Third Dynasty tomb inscriptions).