THE 3,000 YEAR REIGN OF THE PHARAOHS AND QUEENS OF EGYPT

PART 1 – INTRODUCTION AND THE EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD

COMPiled by Howie Baum
Timeline Abbreviations

- Today instead of BC and AD we mostly use CE and BCE.
- It is more considerate of historians and people of all religions.
- BCE = Before the Common Era
- CE = Common Era
EGYPT’S PHARAOHS AND QUEENS

This presentation is about the almost 3,000 year reign of the **170 of Egypt’s Pharaohs and Queens.** This was during 30 dynasties.

A dynasty is a series of rulers or leaders who are all from the same family, or a period when a country is ruled by them.

The presentation is divided into the 8 periods, as shown at the right - 1 part for each of the 8 weeks of the class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD (537 YEARS)</td>
<td>3150–2686 BCE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2) OLD KINGDOM (505 YEARS)</td>
<td>2686–2181 BCE</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) 1ST INTERMEDIATE PERIOD (126 YEARS)</td>
<td>2181–2055 BCE</td>
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<td>4) MIDDLE KINGDOM (405 YEARS)</td>
<td>2055–1650 BCE</td>
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<td>5) 2ND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD (100 YEARS)</td>
<td>1650–1550 BCE</td>
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<td>6) NEW KINGDOM (481 YEARS)</td>
<td>1550–1069 BCE</td>
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<tr>
<td>7) 3RD INTERMEDIATE PERIOD (322 YEARS)</td>
<td>1069–664 BCE</td>
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<td>8) LATE PERIOD (193 YEARS)</td>
<td>664–332 BCE</td>
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</table>
Ancient Egyptian Timeline

**Archaic Era**
6000 BC
- Egypt was a grassland. Nomads traveled in search of food

**Early Dynastic**
3200 BC - 2780 BC
- King Menes united Upper & Lower Egypt. Established capital at Memphis.

**Old Kingdom**
2780 BC - 2258 BC
- Age of Pyramids. First man made mummies

**Middle Kingdom**
2134 BC - 1786 BC
- Rise of the Middle Class – trade becomes the center of the economy.

**New Kingdom**
1570 BC - 1085 BC
- Major trading expeditions. Akhenaten and Queen Hatshepsut

**Ptolemaic Dynasty**
304 BC - 30 BC
- Alexander the Great conquers Egypt. Cleopatra is the last Pharaoh

**Roman Period**
30 BC - 640 AD
- Romans take control of Egypt. Egypt never rises to greatness again.
The presentations will describe the interesting aspects of the Kings and Queens who lived then as well as aspects of Egyptian Life:

**NOTE: SINCE THERE WERE AT LEAST 7 FEMALE PHARAOHS (CALLED QUEENS) AND 163 MALE PHARAOHS (CALLED KINGS) DURING THE 3,000 YEARS, ONLY THE MAIN ONES IN EACH DYNASTY, WILL BE DESCRIBED.**

- The daily life of a Pharaoh
- Social order in Egypt
- Reading and Writing – Languages
- Geography of Egypt and its neighbors
- Art, Jewelry, and Architecture
- Religion and their beliefs
- Funeral rites and burial structures
Early Dynastic Period
1st Dynasty
Art styles became more formal and the pharaoh supported artisans and workers to make goods.

2nd Dynasty
The pharaohs established the economic and political foundations for a strong central state.

First Intermediate Period
9th and 10th Dynasties
These dynasties moved the capital to Heracleopolis.

11th Dynasty
Intef II built the oldest surviving fragment of a temple at Kamak.

Old Kingdom
3rd Dynasty
Djoser (the most famous pharaoh of this dynasty) built the first large stone building, the Step Pyramid.

4th Dynasty
The Great Pyramid of Giza was built.

5th Dynasty
Introduction of the Pyramid Texts.

6th Dynasty
Pepi II was the most famous of this dynasty’s kings.

7th and 8th Dynasties
Many ethereal kings all named Neferkara.
Second Intermediate Period

14th Dynasty
Egypt splintered and capitals existed at Avaris, Kush and Thebes.

15th Dynasty
Apepi attacked Memphis to gain control of the Nile and fought with Thebes.

16th Dynasty
Theban kings contemporary with the 15th Dynasty.

17th Dynasty
The war between Avaris and Thebes lasted for at least thirty years.

Middle Kingdom

11th Dynasty
This dynasty continued into the Middle Kingdom after Mentuhotep II re-united Egypt.

12th Dynasty
The pharaoh built a series of fortresses to protect the kingdom.

13th Dynasty
Pharaoh refined the duties of officials and made them more precise.
Third Intermediate Period

21st Dynasty
This dynasty ruled the north and some pharaohs might have been Libyan.

22nd Dynasty
Shoshone I re-established political authority and expanded into foreign territories.

23rd Dynasty
This dynasty's capital was in Sais and was a leader throughout the Delta as far south as Heracleopolis.

25th Dynasty
The dynasty's main palace was in Memphis and some individuals might have been Nubian.

New Kingdom

18th Dynasty
Ahmose I founded this dynasty and his reign was full of battles.

Amarna Period
Amenhotep IV built a temple to Aten, the sun-disc, at Karnak during the first years of his reign.

19th Dynasty
Ramesses I was the first pharaoh of this dynasty. Ramesses II began his rule as a co-regent.

20th Dynasty
Sethnakht ended the period of civil unrest following Tausret's death and declared himself pharaoh. His son, Ramesses III, sought to emulate Ramesses II.
Ptolemaic Period

This period began with Alexander the Great of Macedon’s invasion of Egypt.

Cleopatra VII was the last pharaoh of Egypt who faced Rome’s advance into Egypt.

Late Period

26th Dynasty
Psaltek I reunited Egypt with Assyrian support.

27th Dynasty
This dynasty marks the first Persian Period and began when King Cambyses invaded Egypt.

28th Dynasty
This dynasty only had one pharaoh, Amyrtaios.

29th Dynasty
The kings had short reigns and many were deposed or murdered.

30th Dynasty
This dynasty, and the rule of the native Egyptians, ended with the invasion of Persia.

Second Persian Period
The kings plundered the temples and destroyed the defensive systems of the major cities.
Ancient Egypt

Around 3000 BCE, the people of Egypt created the world's first united state. It was governed by a king known as a pharaoh, who was believed to be the representative of the gods on Earth. For 3,000 years, Egyptians wore similar white linen clothing, spoke the same language, and followed a regular cycle of work, governed by the annual flooding of the River Nile.
First settlements

Farming people settle in villages by the Nile. They grow wheat and barley, keep cattle and sheep, and make polished red pottery with blackened tops. This early culture is later called Badarian, after the site of El Badari, the remains of which were excavated in 1923.
**Early writing**

Egyptians invent the world's first writing system: hieroglyphics. It uses hundreds of picture signs, standing for ideas, words, and sounds. These are carved on stone or painted on sheets of papyrus, a writing material made from the reeds along the Nile.

*Early hieroglyphs on wooden labels*
A kingdom united

Egypt, previously two kingdoms, is united under one king. The first king we know of is called Narmer. He is shown in art as a warrior defeating enemies while wearing the crowns of Upper (southern) and Lower (northern) Egypt.

Narmer wears the white crown of Upper Egypt. Narmer wears the red crown of Lower Egypt.
2667–2648 BCE

Stepped pyramid

Pharaoh Djoser, the first ruler of a period that historians call the Old Kingdom, builds the first pyramid. This is a royal tomb where the king’s body, preserved as a mummy, is thought to live on after death. Djoser’s pyramid has stepped rather than smooth sides and is Egypt’s first monument to be built out of stone.
Great Pyramid

At Giza, Pharaoh Khufu builds the Great Pyramid, which remains to this day the world's tallest pyramid. The whole nation takes part in the project, either hauling stone or growing food for the workforce.
2181–2055 BCE

Dark period

The fall of the Old Kingdom after a period of political strife and widespread drought is followed by a time of disunity, called the First Intermediate Period. There are few monumental building projects during this time, as the power of royal authority was in decline.
2055-1710 BCE

Middle Kingdom

Egypt is reunited by Pharaoh Mentuhotep II, the founder of what historians would later call the Middle Kingdom. This period is remembered for its great achievements in art and literature, which leave behind clues about the daily lives of ancient Egyptians.

Mentuhotep II
The Hyksos

A people from western Asia, the Hyksos, move into northern Egypt and destroy the Middle Kingdom. They bring with them the new technology of fighting from horse-drawn chariots. While the Hyksos rule the north, Egyptian pharaohs continue to govern in the south.
New Kingdom

Ahmose, ruler of Thebes, drives out the Hyksos and reunites Egypt, founding what would become known as the New Kingdom. Pharaohs are no longer buried in pyramids, but in hidden tombs in the Valley of the Kings, in the desert to the west of Thebes. The Theban god Amon-Re becomes chief Egyptian god.
Egyptian Empire

Thutmose I aggressively expands Egyptian rule into Nubia, a country that lies to the south of Egypt, as well as into areas of western Asia. The Egyptian Empire continues to grow under his successors, Thutmose II (1492–1479 BCE) and Thutmose III (1479–1425 BCE).
Sun worship

Pharaoh Akhenaten makes sweeping changes to Egypt's religion, closing down the temples to the gods and introducing worship of the Aten, a disk that represents the Sun. He builds a new capital called Akhetaten (modern-day El Amarna), with open-air temples for the worship of the Sun.
Tutankhamun

Under the rule of Pharaoh Tutankhamun, the old religion is restored. After his death at the age of around 18, Tutankhamun is buried in a tomb filled with treasures. Discovered in 1922, the tomb of Tutankhamun is the only unrobbed Egyptian royal tomb ever found.
1279-1213 BCE

Ramesses the Great

Ramesses II rules for an astonishing 66 years and fathers around 100 children. He has many colossal statues built of himself, as well as a temple at Abu Simbel, where he is worshipped as a god.
664–332 BCE

Foreign rulers

During the Late Period, Egypt is conquered by a series of foreign powers. The first invaders are the Nubians, followed by the Assyrians and the Persians. Finally, in 332 BCE, King Alexander the Great of Macedon, ruler of an empire that extends from Greece, takes control.
THE EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD – 3150 TO 2686 BCE

STONE MARKERS THAT HAVE SYMBOLS ON THEM FOR 4 OF THE ROYALTY, SHOWN BELOW

QUEEN MERNEITH   KING NARMER   KING RANEB   KING QA’A
THE NILE RIVER

It’s water flows from the South to the North, to the Mediterranean sea at the top of Africa!

The Blue Nile is the main headstream of the Nile River.

It’s not really blue, but is called that because of the dark color of the silt that it carries from the Ethiopian Highlands.

In contrast, another of the Nile’s main headstreams, the White Nile, is said to take its name from the light-colored clay particles in its water.
Egypt Geography

• The existence of Egypt was based solely around the Nile River.

• **The Nile River is** the world’s longest (4,000 miles) and Egypt’s most important river.

• The Nile carries water from central Africa through a vast stretch of desert land.

• The river was so important to people that Egypt was called **the Gift of the Nile**.

• Ancient Egypt developed along a 750-mile stretch of the Nile

• Organized into two kingdoms:
  • Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt.
  • Upper Egypt was located upriver in relation to the Nile’s flow.
  • Lower Egypt was the northern region and was located downriver.
• **Delta**- Lower Egypt was centered in the river a triangle-shaped area of land made of silt deposited by the river. **Fertile land** = (Black lands)

• **Cataracts**- Waterfalls and Rapids, marked the southern border of Upper Egypt.

• In midsummer, the Nile would flood Upper Egypt and in the fall the river would flood Lower Egypt.

• It allowed the farmland to stay moist and fertile.

• The land surrounding the Nile Valley was an arid desert.

![Egyptian Cataract](image1.png) ![Nile Delta](image2.png)
AGRICULTURE IN EGYPT

• With dry desert all around, settlers were attracted to this abundant and protected area of fertile farmland.

• Used irrigation canals to take water to dry lands.

• Used a Shaduf to spread the water to the fields.

• Grew wheat, lettuce, asparagus, radishes, cucumbers, dates, melons & grapes

• Wheat would be ground into flour for making bread
GEOGRAPHY SHAPES LIFE

MINING:
• Able to mine copper, iron, gold, turquoise and lapis lazuli
• Difficult work.
• Veins of minerals would produce an abundance of these minerals

FISHING AND HUNTING:
• Used nets and harpoons to catch fish
• Used nets and boomerangs to knock down and catch birds
• Speared other animals (Hippos and Crocodiles)

TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE:
• Equipped the reed boats with sails and oars to help travel the Nile
• Nile became a highway
• Ancient Egyptians had no money, so they simple exchanged goods.
The Early Dynastic Period of Egypt is the era immediately following the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt, about 3,100 BCE.

It is generally taken to include the First and Second Dynasties, lasting from 3150 until 2686 BCE, or the beginning of the Old Kingdom.

With the First Dynasty, the capital moved from Thinis to Memphis because of its good location to be easier to defend against any attacks.

Memphis is 15 miles South of modern-day Cairo.

Abydos remained the major holy land in the south.

The hallmarks of ancient Egyptian civilization, such as art, architecture and many aspects of religion, took shape during this period.
The First Dynasty

8 Pharaohs and 1 Queen

Known rulers in the history of Egypt for the First Dynasty are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narmer</td>
<td>- probably Menes on earlier lists</td>
<td>c. 3100–3050 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hor-Aha</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. 3050–3049 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>c. 3049–3008 B.C. 41 years (Palermo Stone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djet</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3008–2975?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merneith</td>
<td>the mother of Den</td>
<td>3008?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Den</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2975–2935 30 to 50 years (40 years?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anedjib</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2935?–2925? 10 years (Palermo Stone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semerkhet</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2925?–2916? 9 years (Palermo Stone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qa’a</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2916?–2890 B.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A TIMELINE OF ANCIENT EGYPT

The **Early Dynastic period** is the first one and includes Dynasties 1 and 2:

**Dynasty 1** (about 3150 - 2800 BCE)

**Dynasty 2** (about 2800 - 2686 BCE)
The first monarch of the unified Upper and Lower Egypt was Menes, who was also called Narmer.

His name appears first on the necropolis (A large, designed cemetery with elaborate tomb monuments) with seal impressions of other Egyptian Kings - Den and Qa’ā.

He is also the earliest king associated to the symbols of power over the two lands.

The Narmer Palette is a significant Egyptian archeological find, dating from about the 31st century BCE.

It contains some of the earliest hieroglyphic inscriptions ever found!

His name means “The One Who Endures” and his reign lasted for 62 years.
The tablet is thought by some to depict the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt under the king Narmer.

On the other side, the king is depicted with the bulbed White Crown of Upper (southern) Egypt.

This side depicts the king wearing the Red Crown of Lower (northern) Egypt.

Along with the Scorpion Mace head and the Narmer Mace heads, also found together in the main deposit at Nekhen, the Narmer Palette provides one of the earliest known depictions of an Egyptian king.
A museum image, to show how big the Palette was.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KHNoNqZh09g&t=30s go to 3.19
THE NARMER MACEHEAD

The Narmer macehead is an ancient Egyptian decorative stone mace head.

It is dated to the Early Dynastic Period reign of king Narmer whose **serekh** is engraved on it.

A **serekh** is a rectangular enclosure representing that the text enclosed, is a royal name.

This is what it looked like, at the right, when Narmer’s tomb was first opened.

Example of a serekh with the Horus falcon on it.
HOR-AHA

Hor-Aha – was the second pharaoh in the first dynasty, from when he was 30 to 60 years old.

His name means Horus the Fighter.

He conducted many religious activities.

A visit to a shrine of the goddess Neith is recorded on several tablets from his reign.
Human and animal sacrifice was practiced as part of the funerary rituals associated with him and all of the pharaohs of the first dynasty. This was done as they believed that they would assist the pharaoh in the afterlife.

This practice ended with the conclusion of this first dynasty.

Instead, many small Shabtis were put into the future King’s tombs, to aid the pharaohs with the work expected of them in the afterlife.

This vessel of red terracotta was found in the tomb of king Djer of the 1st Dynasty at Abydos.

In the center a mummiform figure of the god Osiris, squatting on a platform, is shown.

He wears the white crown and holds the sign for 'life' (ankh) on his knees.

This practice ended with the conclusion of this first dynasty.
Ceremonial flint knife with the Horus name of Djer inscribed on its gold handle, on display at the Royal Ontario Museum.

**Stela (pl. stelae)** is a Latin word derived from the Greek stele, which means pillar or vertical tablet.

In ancient Egypt, stelae are slabs of stone or wood, usually bearing inscriptions, reliefs or paintings.
KING DJER’S TOMB

It consisted of one single pit measuring 43.3 feet by 38.7 feet internally and a depth of 8.9 feet.

The sides of the pit are lined with 8.5 feet thick walls.

It is the first royal tomb of the 1st Dynasty to have an internal structure.
FOUR BRACELETS THAT WERE FOUND ON A MUMMIFIED ARM, INSIDE THE TOMB OF DJER.
THE FULL ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ROYAL TITLE FOR THE PHARAOHS CONSISTED OF UP TO FIVE NAMES MEANT TO SYMBOLIZE THE POWER AND MIGHT OF THEM

1) **Horus name** — the oldest form and most significant for a pharaoh's name, often enclosed in a serekh, a sort of "heraldic crest" representing a palace facade.

2) **Nebty name** — the "Two Ladies", the heraldic goddesses Nekhbet and Wadjet, representing Upper and Lower Egypt respectively.

3) **Gold name** — gold was strongly associated with eternity, but the meaning of this title is disputed.

4) **Throne name** — the first of the two names written in a *cartouche*.

5) **Personal name** — the name given at birth, often the name by which a pharaoh is known today.

The full titulary was announced at the coronation, when a pharaoh officially became king.
At the beginning and during most of Egyptian history, the leader was called the King. There are several ancient Egyptian words for king. The terms which were most commonly used were:

- nsw (“king”)
- ity (“sovereign”)
- heqa (“ruler”)
- hm-f (“his majesty”)

They enclose the last two names of a Pharaoh, the Throne name and the Birth name.

The cartouche is an image of a stylized rope which means the whole world, which is looped and tied around the name of the pharaoh. They enclose the last two names of a Pharaoh, the Throne name and the Birth name.

The ancient Egyptians called it “Shenu” but French scholars named it a “cartouche” during the Napoleonic excursion in Egypt, and the name has stuck.
5 NAMES OF THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF EGYPT

The Pharaohs had as many as five names or titles during their reigns.

These names served a variety of religious and political purposes.

This is an example of the royal names or titulary of a Pharaoh from the Twelfth Dynasty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horus Name</th>
<th>Two Ladies Name</th>
<th>Golden Falcon Name</th>
<th>Prenomen (Throne) Name</th>
<th>Nomen (Birth) Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aa bau</td>
<td>Ity iwat tawy</td>
<td>Wah ankh</td>
<td>Ni Maat Ra</td>
<td>Amen m hat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Great of Impressiveness**
- **He who takes possession of the inheritance of the two lands**
- **He whose life is permanent**
- **He to whom the Maat of Re belongs**
- **Amun is in front**
Fragment of the Annals Stone states Horus Djer’s name.

He is also the 3rd king mentioned on the two Umm el-Qa’ab royal seals that list the kings buried at that site.

This confirms that Horus Djer was considered to have been the 3rd king of the 1st Dynasty.

It is assumed that Djer was the father of his successor Djet, and perhaps also of Djet’s wife Merneith.
She is the first woman to rule in Egypt and in human history, after her husband's death.

She shared the rule of Egypt with her young son Den, after inheriting the rule of Egypt once his father, Djet, died.

She ruled Egypt for almost a decade - (2939-2929 BCE). Her name means “the beloved Neith”. Her father was King Djer.
Inside her tomb, archaeologists discovered a huge “solar” boat that would allow her to travel with the sun deity in the afterlife.
WHEN WOMEN RULED EGYPT

Near Eastern languages and cultures professor Kara Cooney’s “When Women Ruled the World” tells the story of six women who ruled Egypt. The book explores the different ways in which each woman attained and held power, as well as the gaps in recorded history that plague their stories.

**Dynasty 1: 3000-2890 BC**

**MERNEITH**

Merneith is believed to have ascended to the throne in order to rule for her son, who was not old enough to rule on his own. As the king’s mother, she was the ideal person to protect her son’s throne, least likely to seize power for herself.

**Dynasty 12: 1985-1773 BC**

**NEFERUSOBEK**

Neferusobek was the first woman to formally hold the Egyptian kingship as her formal title, after her family failed to produce a male heir. Her reign lasted only four years, but because she strived to protect Egypt in a time of famine, she has been honored in history, and preserved on ancient lists of kings.
Dynasty 18: 1550-1295 BC

HATSHEPSUT

Hatshepsut created the most powerful female kingship in Egyptian history, and she paid dearly for it. Despite the stability and prosperity of her reign, her name, images, and statues were removed or destroyed from the historical record – her legacy and rule were seen as a threat by the men who followed her.

Dynasty 18: 1550-1295 BC

NEFERTITI

Nefertiti is best remembered for her beauty, despite the fact that she helped restore Egyptian stability after a period of destruction and chaos brought on by her husband. Some believe she may also have ruled as a pharaoh before the ascension of the infamous King Tut, adopting masculine features in order to hold power – the theory is hotly contested.
Dynasty 19: 1295-1186 BC

**TAWOSRET**

Tawosret became regent when her husband died, but after the heir she was protecting died in his youth, Tawosret took the kingship. She died after just a few years of rule, perpetuating a cycle where female kings who governed alone had short reigns, though the cause of the phenomenon is unclear.

Ptolemaic Dynasty: 305-30 BC

**CLEOPATRA**

Much of what we know about Cleopatra is based on Roman accounts that likely sought to undermine her legacy, emphasizing her romances with Roman men rather than her accomplishments as a ruler. Some scholars wonder whether she truly committed suicide as history suggests, or whether her death was an act of regicide.
THE SECOND DYNASTY
The Second Dynasty of ancient Egypt, from about 2890 – 2686 BCE, is the latter of the two dynasties of the Early Dynastic period, when the seat of government was centered at Thinis. It is most known for its last ruler, Khasekhemwy, but is otherwise one of the most obscure periods in Egyptian history.

### 4 PHARAOHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years Reigned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hotepsekhemwy</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebra (maybe identifiable with Weneg)</td>
<td>10-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nynetjer</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senedj</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3 PHARAOHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Ruler</th>
<th>Manetho's List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seth-Peribsen</td>
<td>Kaires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nepherkheres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sekhemib-Perenmaat</td>
<td>Sesokhris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the last ruler, we return to an agreement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years Reigned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khasekhemwy</td>
<td>17–18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE PALERMO STONE

It is known as the Royal Annals of the Old Kingdom of Ancient Egypt and is the oldest historical text that has survived from Ancient Egypt.

It is from a stele which is a stone or wooden slab, generally taller than it is wide, erected in the ancient world as a monument.

It contains a list of the kings of Egypt from the First Dynasty (about 3150–2890 BCE) (including Khasekhemwy)

Its list also includes the early part of the Fifth Dynasty (c. 2392–2283 BCE) and noted significant events in each year of the king’s reigns.

It was probably made during the Fifth Dynasty.
Khasekhemwy is perhaps the best known ruler of the 2nd Dynasty.

He died in 2686 BCE and was the 5th and final Pharaoh of the Second dynasty of Egypt, ruling for 30 years.

Little is known of him, other than that he led several significant military campaigns and built several monuments that still stand, mentioning war against the Northerners.

He apparently undertook considerable building projects upon the reunification of Egypt.
INTERESTING ASPECTS ABOUT PHARAOHS AND LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT
Responsibility Of Pharaohs

• Pharaohs ruled with absolute power. There were few if any who challenged the King.

• Despite absolute power the Pharaoh was expected to rule, subject to Ma’at.

• Ma’at was the goddess and symbol of the equilibrium of the universe.

• Any King that attempted to radically change society would be seen as destroying the equilibrium that was so important to Egyptian tradition.
INVENTIONS DEVELOPED DURING THE 3,000 YEAR REIGN OF THE PHARAOHS

- Mathematics including geometry
- Surveying
- Metallurgy
- Astronomy
- Accounting
- Writing
- Paper using Papyrus
- Medicine
- Surgical Instruments

- The ramp
- The lever
- Ox-drawn plow
- Mills for grinding grain
- Black and colored Ink
- The Sickle
- Irrigation

- **Shaduf** - A long balancing pole with a weight on one end & a bucket on the other.

- The bucket is filled with water & easily raised and then emptied onto higher ground.

- The Calendar
- Clocks
- Police
- Wigs
- Cosmetic Makeup
- Toothpaste
- Mummification

Shaduf Construction
EGYPTIAN SOCIAL PYRAMID

This diagram shows how Egyptian society was shaped. Which groups formed the top two levels of the social pyramid? The bottom two levels?

Pharaoh

Government officials
Vizier
Priest
Noble

Soldiers

Scribes

Merchants

Craftsmen

Peasants

Slaves
The **Pharaoh** was the ultimate authority in Egypt. The people held the pharaoh responsible for their well-being.

**Government officials** helped ensure that the country ran well, especially the **Vizier**, who was second in command.

**Priests** oversaw the temples and the rituals and ceremonies to honor the gods.

**Soldiers** protected the kingdom from military threats.

**Scribes** recorded the events of the kingdom.

The **Merchants** made craft items for the other classes and sold them.

**Farmers** grew the food that supported the entire kingdom.

**Slaves** were prisoners-of-war who worked in houses, mines, or quarries.
USE OF THE TERM “PHARAOH”

The word “pharaoh” is the Greek form of the Egyptian “pero” or “per-a-a”, which was the designation for the royal residence and means “Great House”.

The name of the residence became associated with the king and eventually, it was used exclusively for the monarch.

The title “pharaoh” for the ruler doesn’t appear until a period known as the New Kingdom (1570 – 1069 BCE).

The earliest known instance where it was used, is in a letter to Pharaoh Akhenaten, who reigned from around 1353 to 1336 BCE.
THE 2 EMBLEMS ON THE PHARAOHS CROWN (CALLED A PSCHENT)

The Pharaohs crown bore an animal and a bird emblem:

1) An Egyptian cobra, known as the uraeus, ready to strike, which symbolized the Lower Egyptian goddess Wadjet.

2) An Egyptian vulture representing the Upper Egyptian goddess Nekhbet.

These were fastened to the front of the Pschent and referred to as the Two Ladies.
The double crown worn by rulers in ancient Egypt, was called the **Pschent**.

It combined the **White Hedjet Crown of Upper Egypt** and the **Red Deshret Crown of Lower Egypt**.

The Pschent represented the pharaoh's power over all of unified Egypt.
The crook and flail are among the most famous symbols from ancient Egypt symbolizing the power and majesty of the king. Both of these items were associated with Osiris and symbolized his early rule of the land. The symbols also appear in the Early Dynastic Period during the reign of king Narmer and linked the king with the mythical first king of Egypt, Osiris.
Egyptian hieroglyphs were the formal writing system used in Ancient Egypt.

They may be read either as pictures, as symbols for objects, or as symbols for sounds - a total of over 1,000 distinct characters.

Cursive hieroglyphs were used for religious literature on papyrus and wood.

Much of Egypt's ancient history was a mystery until Egyptian hieroglyphs were deciphered with the discovery and help of the Rosetta Stone.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alphabet Symbols</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vulture</td>
<td>Foot</td>
<td>Basket with handle</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>Reed</td>
<td>Horned Viper</td>
<td>Stand</td>
<td>Twisted Flax</td>
<td>Reed</td>
<td>Snake</td>
<td>Basket with handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion</td>
<td>Owl</td>
<td>Ripple of water</td>
<td>Lasso</td>
<td>Stool</td>
<td>Hill Side</td>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>Folded cloth</td>
<td>Loaf</td>
<td>Quail chick</td>
<td>Quail chick</td>
<td>Two reeds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determinative Symbols</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Examples</th>
<th>greetings</th>
<th>i/me</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>love</th>
<th>happy</th>
<th>kiss</th>
<th>year</th>
<th>month</th>
<th>day</th>
<th>night</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>1,000</th>
<th>10,000</th>
<th>100,000</th>
<th>One Million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Egyptian Writing

Egyptian hieroglyphics used picture symbols to represent sounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imn</td>
<td>Amon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tut</td>
<td>Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankh</td>
<td>Living</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Translation**—“Living image of Amon”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heka</th>
<th>Ruler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iunu</td>
<td>Heliopolis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resy</td>
<td>Southern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Translation**—“Ruler of Southern Heliopolis”
THE ROSETTA STONE

The breakthrough in deciphering of Hieroglyphics, came only with the discovery of the Rosetta Stone by Napoleon's troops in 1799 (during Napoleon's Egyptian invasion).

The stone is written in 2 languages – Egyptian and Greek, using 3 language systems, all of the same text:

1) Hieroglyphics – Egyptian symbols
2) Demotic – which was the ancient Egyptian script
3) Greek translation

The Rosetta stone was discovered in 1799 and has been displayed in the British Museum since 1802.
Note that this is before the sand around the Sphinx was cleared away, to show its real size, as shown below.

BONAPARTE BEFORE THE SPHINX – A PAINTING BY JEAN-LÉON GÉRÔME.

Napoleon Bonaparte's campaign in Egypt (1798–1801) raised the profile of Egypt and its civilization in France and started a period of Egyptomania.
JEAN-FRANÇOIS CHAMPOLLION

The man who translated the languages on the Rosetta Stone

He was a historian and brilliant linguist, by the age of sixteen, had mastered not only Latin and Greek but six ancient Oriental languages.

This included Coptic which is the late form of the ancient Egyptian language.

He did the translation in the late 1820’s.
EGYPT IS A RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATION

▪ The Nile is the absolute basis for Egyptian civilization for transportation / communication, religion, and philosophy.

▪ It flows 4,000 miles from central Africa, North to the Mediterranean.

▪ It was believed to carry the deceased to their afterlife.

▪ Instrumental in developing the calendar.

▪ It’s yearly flooding, particularly in the Nile Delta, brings nutrients for farming.
All Egyptian pyramids were built on the west bank of the River Nile, which was the site of the setting sun and was associated with the realm of the dead in Egyptian mythology.
SUCCESSION

To keep the pure line of succession, a Pharaoh passed on the throne to the eldest son born of the Principal Queen, or Great Royal Wife.

Each king was usually keen to demonstrate to his subjects that he was the “chosen” heir.

The Pharaoh owned all of the land, people, and possessions in Egypt.

Any personal wealth enjoyed by Egyptian people was considered a result of the generosity of the King.
The numerous gods of Egypt were the focal points of the nation's cultic rites and personal religious practices. They also played a part in the great mortuary rituals and in the Egyptian belief in posthumous eternal bliss.”

By Historian Margaret Bunson

The 1,500 different gods evolved from an animistic belief system to one which was highly anthropomorphic (human-like) and imbued with magic.
HUMAN AND SEMI-HUMAN FORMS OF SOME OF THE CHIEF EGYPTIAN DEITIES:

1) **Horus**, son of Osiris, a sky god closely connected with the king.

2) **Set**, enemy of Horus and Osiris, god of storms and disorder.

3) **Thoth**, a moon deity and god of writing, counting and wisdom.

4) **Khnum**, a ram god who shapes men and their ka’s on his potter's wheel.

5) **Hathor**, goddess of love birth and death.

6) **Sobek**, the crocodile god, Lord of the Faiyum.

(The Faiyum Oasis was a region of ancient Egypt known for its fertility and the abundance of plant and animal life.)
7) **Ra**, the sun god in his many forms.

8) **Amon**, a creator god often linked with Ra.

9) **Ptah**, another creator god and the patron of craftsmen.

10) **Anubis**, god of mummification.

11) **Osiris**, god of agriculture and ruler of the dead.

12) **Isis**, wife of Osiris, mother of Horus and Mistress of Magic.
GODDESS MAAT AND GOD HORUS

The central value of the Egyptian culture was *ma'at* - harmony and balance.

It was represented by the goddess of the same name and her white ostrich feather.

To the ancient Egyptians, the king was a godlike being, closely identified with the all-powerful god Horus.
AN ALMOST HISTORICAL EGYPTIAN GOD FAMILY TREE

*MEANING IN THIS CASE, SEVERAL THOUSAND YEARS WORTH OF DIFFERING BELIEFS PILED INTO ONE TIDY LOOKING HEAP.

NOTE: IF NO ANCESTORS ARE LISTED, ASSUME NUN, SELF-CONCEPTION AND/OR THEY JUST SORT OF SHOWED UP.

"FROM WHOSE WATERS EMERGED THE VERY FIRST GOD."

CHILD
MARRIAGE
AFFAIR

ATEN
RA
ATUM
AMUN
MUT

HAHTOR
SEKHMET
BASTET
MAAT
SHU
TEFNUT
KHONSU

PTAH
QADESH
RESEP

TAWERET
BES

IMHOTEP
NEFERTEM
GEB
NUT
BABI
Ancient Egyptian symbols

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pA6JNRgeflQ  go to 4.32
Ancient Egyptian Housing

Middle Class Homes

Peasant Homes
Scenes of Ancient Egyptian Daily Life
Egyptian Priestly Class
Egyptian Scribes

THE END
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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_hieroglyphs