THE SECOND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD

(1783 TO 1540 BCE – 243 YEARS)

It marks a period when ancient Egypt fell into disarray for a second time, between the end of the Middle Kingdom and the start of the New Kingdom.

It includes the 14th to the 17th Dynasties.

It is best known as the period when the Hyksos people of West Asia made their appearance in Egypt and whose reign comprised the 15th Dynasty, with their first king, possibly named Salitis.

(There is a lot of confusion if this was his name) To read more, check out: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salitis
At the end of the 12th Dynasty, Queen Sobekneferu died after her very short reign of 5 years, leaving no heir.

Her untimely death ended the Golden Age of the Middle Kingdom.
THE 22 KINGS IN THE 13TH DYNASTY

1773 BCE to 1650 BCE (123 years)

This dynasty was characterized by a big decline, with a large number of kings who only had small amounts of power, short reigns, and very little writings about their lives.

The 13th Dynasty is notable for the accession of the first formally recognized Semitic-speaking king, Khendjer ("Boar").

(Definition of Semitic: Relating to or constituting a subfamily of the Afro-Asiatic language families that includes Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic, and Amharic.)
THE 13\textsuperscript{TH} DYNASTY

Most of the 22 Kings in the 13th Dynasty were unable to hold on to the entire territory of Egypt.

This Dynasty continued to rule from Itj-tawy ("Seizer-of-the-Two-Lands") for most of its existence, switching to Thebes in the far south, possibly since the reign of a much later King Merneferre Ay.
THE HYKSOS AND THE 14TH DYNASTY

They were an Asiatic people who were possibly Canaanites who came from West Asia over many years, who settled and lived in the area of Avaris that was in the eastern Nile Delta. Their name means “foreign rulers”.

They broke away from the central authority of Egypt and challenged it when the Government was weak, which ended the 13th dynasty of Egypt and this started the 2nd Intermediate Period, with the 14th Dynasty.

Their invasion was relatively peaceful, possibly because they were stronger than the Egyptians with their chariots and composite bows.

There were 5 main Hyksos Kings, during the 155 years of their 14th Dynasty.

There is another list of 31 Kings during this time but with very little evidence that they reigned very long or at all.

THE 16TH DYNASTY
1649 BC–1582 BC (67 years)

The increasing competition for power in Egypt and Nubia crystallized in the formation of 2 new dynasties:

The 15th Dynasty, called the Hyksos (or Abydos Dynasty (1630 – 1523 BCE), controlled the Nile Delta area, from its capital at Avaris in the delta.

The continuing war by the Hyksos against the 15th Dynasty, dominated the short-lived 16th Dynasty, including conquering Thebes itself.

The 17th Dynasty (1630–1540 BCE), was when the Egyptians ruled again, from Thebes.

It is important to note that the Hyksos did not control all of Egypt. Instead, they coexisted with persons who lived during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Dynasties, which were based in Thebes.
THE 15 KINGS DURING THE 16TH DYNASTY

There were only 15 Kings during 67 years of this dynasty, who ruled from Upper Egypt so each one only “ruled” for a short time.

As mentioned, it was a time that saw the division of Upper and Lower Egypt between the pharaohs at Thebes and the Hyksos kings at Avaris.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Horus name</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Consort</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name lost</td>
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<tr>
<td>Djehuti</td>
<td>Sekhemre-sementawi</td>
<td>ca 1649 BC</td>
<td>Queen Mentuhotep</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sobekhotep VIII</td>
<td>Sekhemre-seusertawi</td>
<td>ca 1645 BC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neferhotep III</td>
<td>Sekhemre-seankhtawi</td>
<td>ca 1629 BC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mentuhotep VI</td>
<td>Seankhenre</td>
<td>ca 1628 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebiryraw I</td>
<td>Sewadjenre</td>
<td>ca 1627 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebiriau II</td>
<td>Neferkare ?</td>
<td>ca 1601 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Semenre</td>
<td>ca 1601 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bebi-Ankh</td>
<td>Seuserenre</td>
<td>ca 1600 BC</td>
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<td>Shedwast</td>
<td>Sekhemre</td>
<td>ca 1588 BC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dedumose I</td>
<td>Djedhetepre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dedumose II</td>
<td>Djedneferre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montemsaf</td>
<td>Djedankhre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mentuhotep VI</td>
<td>Merankhre</td>
<td></td>
<td>Queen Sitmut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The mainly Egyptian Theban rulers lived at the same type as the Hyksos of the 15th Dynasty and the 16th Dynasty, which was also based in Thebes.

The 17th Dynasty of Egypt is classified as the 3rd and Last dynasty of the 2nd Intermediate Period of Egypt.

It dates from 1580 to 1550 BCE.

A group of West Asiatic foreigners, possibly Canaanites, labelled as Aamu, including the leading man with a Nubian ibex labelled as Abisha the Hyksos.
This is a list of the 9 Kings of this Dynasty.

The last 2 kings in the list – **Tao II and Kamose**, opposed the Hyksos rule over Egypt and started a war that would rid Egypt of the Hyksos kings.

It began the return of a period of unified rule, the New Kingdom, which started in the 18th Dynasty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pharaoh</th>
<th>Horus-name</th>
<th>Reign (BCE)</th>
<th>Burial</th>
<th>Consort(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rahotep</td>
<td>Sekhemre-wahkhaw</td>
<td>ca 1585 BC</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sobekemsaf I</td>
<td>Sekhemre-shedtawy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Robbed during the reign of Ramesses IX</td>
<td>Nubkhaes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intef</td>
<td>Sekhemre-wepmaat</td>
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<td>Dra' Abu el-Naga'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intef</td>
<td>Nubkheperre</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dra' Abu el-Naga'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sekhemre-Heruhermaat</td>
<td>Sekhemre-heruhermaat</td>
<td></td>
<td>Haankhes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sobekemsaf II</td>
<td>Sekhemre-wadjkhaw</td>
<td>7 years</td>
<td>Nubemhat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tao I</td>
<td>Senakhtenre</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>Tetisheri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tao II</td>
<td>Seqenenre</td>
<td>c. 1560 4 years</td>
<td>Ahmose Inhapy Sodijehuti Ahhotep I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamose</td>
<td>Wadjkheperre</td>
<td>1555 to 1550 BC 5 years</td>
<td>Ahhotep II?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE HYKSOS PEOPLE

On the positive side, they adopted Egyptian fashion and religious beliefs, with some modifications, of their own.

They introduced several technological innovations to Egypt:

- The horse and chariot
- The sickle sword and composite bow.
- Improved metal (bronze) weapons
- Palestinian types of pottery
- Painting of beautiful Frescoes (a technique of mural painting executed upon freshly laid ("wet") lime plaster.)

Finger-ring comprising a green-blue glazed scarab, inscribed with a cartouche of The Hyskos King Khyan, in a gold mount.

He was king in the 15th Dynasty of Egypt, ruling over Lower Egypt in the second half of the 17th century.
THE COMPOSITE BOW/CHARIOT COMBINATION

The introduction of the composite bow around 2000 B.C. and its employment by charioteers (1700 B.C.) made the chariot an essential war machine.

Composite bows were made by gluing wood, horn and sinew together, creating a vastly superior weapon over the self bow made of wood alone.

Archers using composite bows could now fire much faster, with more striking power with at least twice the range of the self bow.

Archers mounted on chariots could fire an arrow every six seconds with good accuracy.

Formations of chariots carrying bowmen became an army’s deadliest weapon.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xia09Ix-NJs&t=87s 4 minutes
The Wheels of War: Evolution of the Chariot

For one thousand years, chariots rolled through the Middle East, terrifying armies, destroying infantry lines and changing the face of war.

Until the innovation of spoked wheels, the weight of the battlewagons hindered their utility in war.

The domestication of the horse inspired further chariot innovation as horses increased chariot mobility and speed.

Drawn by horses, with lighter carts and 2 spoked wheels, chariots gained their status as an elite weapon and transport.
From the time when chariots first came to Egypt until the early 18th Dynasty, Egyptians were using the Hyksos Chariot or Early 18th Dynasty model which were lightweight with four-spoke wheels and a platform for two people.
Ancient Egyptians were definitely aware of the weakness of the four-spoke wheel.

According to reliefs from 18th Dynasty, there are traces of Egyptians attempting to solve this problem by increasing the number of spokes to strengthened the wheel.

The image of the relief on the left probably dates to the time when the eight-spoke wheel started to emerge.
By the time of Amenhotep III, experts are quite sure that the *six spoke wheels* were being used because archaeologists have discovered a complete chariot in the Tomb of Yuya, the father of Amenhotep III's wife, Tiye.

**Six-spoke wheels** are used instead of the *eight-spoke* because six spokes are enough to maintain strength of the wheel and it was lighter than having eight spokes.
OUT OF THE 3 BEST INVENTIONS IN HISTORY, ONE OF THEM IS THE WHEEL!!

- **World Wide Web**
  - Sir Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989, 30 years after the first connection was established over what is today known as the Internet. Interestingly, Lee's initial proposal for the Web was rejected by CERN.

- **Printing Press**
  - Johannes Gutenberg, a German blacksmith and publisher, invented mechanical movable type printing in 1440, laying the material basis for the spread of learning to the masses.

- **Whee**
  - The wheel was invented as a relatively late point in the development of human civilization. In the Bronze Age around 3100 B.C., by this time, humans were already breeding domesticated animals and had social hierarchy.
Evidence indicates the wheel was created to serve as potter's wheels around 4300 – 4000 BCE in Mesopotamia.

This was 300 years before they were used for chariots. (Jim Vecchi / Corbis)
The spoked wheel was invented around 2000 BCE in Anatolia (Turkey).

Spokes made the wheels lighter giving the people an upper hand in warfare.

Spoked wheels have been found in graves that date back as late as 2100-1800 BCE.
THE ANCIENT GREEKS INVENTED WESTERN PHILOSOPHY...AND THE WHEELBARROW

CHINA FOLLOWED 400 YEARS AFTERWARDS

The wheelbarrow first appeared in Greece, between the 6th and 4th centuries BCE.

It was found in China 400 years later and then ended up in medieval Europe.

Although wheelbarrows were expensive to purchase, they could pay for themselves in just 3 or 4 days in terms of labor savings.
A man described as "Abisha the Hyksos" leading a group of Aamu.

From the Tomb of Khnumhotep II-1900 BCE. This is one of the earliest known uses of the term "Hyksos".

An image of a Hyksos man found in some Egyptian inscriptions.

Faience mummy bead necklace
Electrum dagger handle of a soldier of Hyksos Pharaoh Apepi, illustrating the soldier hunting with a short bow and sword.

Near-eastern inspired gold headband with heads of gazelles and a stag between stars or flowers.

It belonged to an elite lady discovered at a tomb in Avaris, dating from the late Hyksos period (1648–1540 BC)
The so-called "Hyksos Sphinxes" are peculiar sphinxes of Amenemhat III which were reinscribed by several Hyksos rulers, including Apepi.
Egyptian duckbill-shaped axe blade of Syrio-Palestinian type.

It was a lethal technology probably introduced by the Hyksos.

The horse was probably introduced to Egypt by the Hyksos, and became a favorite subject of Egyptian art, as in this whip handle from the reign of Amenhotep III.
An example of Egyptian Tell el-Yahudiyyeh Ware, a Levantine-influenced style, used by the Hyksos.

Semitic visitors to Egypt, in the Tomb of Khnumhotep II, 1900 BCE

Egyptian Hyksos Faience Beads Bracelet
ITEMS USED BY THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS, DURING THEIR DAILY LIVING

- Food and Drinks, and their preparation
- Clothing
- Cosmetics and tools to apply them
Food and drink

In Egypt's fertile soil, lots of fruit, vegetables, and cereal crops, such as wheat, thrived. The rich could spoil themselves with extra-tasty treats, but even poor Egyptians ate well. We still eat many of the same foods the Ancient Egyptians enjoyed.

Food for the poor

The poor mainly existed on a simple diet of bread and beer, which they made themselves. Some also grew their own fruit and vegetables.

- **Lettuce**
  - Lettuce was used as a food, a medicine, and even as an offering for the gods!

- **Beer**
  - Even children drank beer in Ancient Egypt. However, it was thick and soupy, to fill you up rather than to make you drunk!

- **Spring onions**
  - From early times, spring onions were a major part of the diet of poor Egyptians.

- **Nabk fruit**
  - These small fruit grew on thorn trees and tasted like apples.

- **Cucumber**
  - The fanciest food on the menu – cucumber would have been an occasional treat!

- **Bread**
  - The most common food, bread came in all sorts of shapes and sizes.

- **Radish**
  - Easily grown, but tough to eat, Egyptian radishes were probably boiled before eating.

- **Yoghurt**
  - Because milk didn't keep well in the hot Egyptian sun, it was made into yoghurt and cheese.

- **Honey**
  - Honey was used like sugar to sweeten food and drinks.

Food for the rich

Sweet cakes, sticky pastries, rich meat dishes, and all the fresh fruit and vegetables they liked: rich Egyptians ate a much more varied diet than the poor. The main difference in their diets was that the wealthy ate much more meat.

- **Meat**
  - Beef was the most prized meat and only for the rich, but all sorts of animals were eaten, such as pigeon.

- **Cake**
  - Cakes came in all shapes and were flavoured with fruits, seeds, and nuts.

- **Pomegranate**
  - Pomegranates had to be traded as they didn't grow in Egypt.

- **Melons**
  - Both the fruit and the seeds of melons were eaten.

- **Lotus root**
  - Crunchy and a bit sharp-tasting, lotus roots were eaten raw or cooked.

- **Dates**
  - Dates were eaten on their own or mashed into jam for cakes.

- **Figs**
  - Sycamore figs were especially prized and made into a strong wine.

A rich Egyptian called Mereruka had hyenas fattened for a feast!
FACTS ABOUT FOOD AND DRINK USED IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Bakers used to shape bread dough into various figures, including animals and humans.

Ancient Egyptians made beer by half cooking barley, soaking it in water and leaving it to set.

They had to strain the clumps of barley out before drinking it.

When grinding grains, some of the stone used would wear away into the flour, which people would then eat.

This often led to severe tooth erosion.

You can make your own Egyptian Bread and a Sweet treat, with the recipes at this site: https://www.ancient-egypt-online.com/ancient-egyptian-recipes.html
Utensils / Cooking Tools

- For utensils, they mostly used their fingers but they also used ladles and spoons that were made of clay and knives that were made of stone, copper or bronze.

- A lot of the cooking tools we used now were used in Ancient Egypt. They all used pots, pans, bowls, and plates, all usually made of clay, metal, and copper, to cook or eat with.

Cooking Appliances

- The tandoor oven was used to make things like flatbread by slapping the dough on the hot sides of the oven to make flatbread.

- They would use pottery to cook over the fire. The fuel for the fire would be charcoal or wood.
Bread

Bread was the most popular food item in Ancient Egypt. They made the breads mostly from flour that was made from wheat and barley. Inside the bread they added nuts, seeds and seasonings. After they would be bake in ovens over a fire, mostly tandoor ovens (see page 3).

Drinks

- The most common drink in Ancient Egypt was beer. Beer would always be apart of every meal and has been preferred as the drink of gods and humans and also rich and power.

- Other drinks that they had were water from the Nile that was very poor quality, and milk that was from cows, sheep or goat which spoiled easily in the hot desert sun.
Meats

- The most common meats in Ancient Egypt were pigeon, quail, mutton, beef, fish and pork. Most of those meats would be farmed or caught (fish).
- Another “meat” they ate in their meals were beans, nuts and lentils.

Fruits

- The biggest fruit in Ancient Egypt were figs. Figs grow in trees and have been in Egypt since 3000 bc.
- Other fruits that they would eat at meals were grapes, olives and sometimes melons were present.
Seasonings / Oils

- Ancient Egyptians loved to add delicious seasonings to their foods. Some of the seasonings they added were coriander, mustard seeds, salt, cumin, honey, dill and vinegar.

- The most common oil in Ancient Egypt was olive oil because they grew olives and made oil to use not just in cooking, but in religious ceremonies and external ointment.

Vegetables

- A lot of vegetables were grown in Ancient Egypt. They grew cooking vegetables such as garlic and onions. The eating vegetables they had were things like radishes, cabbages, and cucumbers.

- Food the poor people would eat were papyrus rooting other veggies they could find in marshes.
Typical Meals for Noblemen and Farmers

- Noblemen and their families would eat meat, bread, cake, figs, dates and drink wine and would be served perfumed wax and lotus flowers from servant girls.
- Farmers and their families would have a very small meal and it would consist of the typical meat, bread and beer.
- The poor families or people would only eat vegetables or meat that were a very bad quality.

Ancient Egyptian Bread Recipe

- 300 ml of finger warm water
- 25 g of fresh yeast
- 500 g spelt flour
- 1/2 tsp of water

In a large bowl, mix yeast and finger warm water together. Gradually blend in flour mixed with salt. Knead it until the dough is smooth, add flour until it does not stick to the bowl. Preheat the oven to 220 °C. Cover in cloth and put in warm room. When the dough has doubled in size, after appr. 40 minutes, knead it on a floured surface for 2 minutes. Cut the dough in 8 pieces and flatten them to the thickness of a finger. Bake in middle of the oven for 8-10 minutes. A bubble of air will rise in the middle of the bread. Eat when cool.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=67cVglQE2wQ
1.5 minutes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLOTHING</th>
<th>Old Kingdom</th>
<th>Middle Kingdom</th>
<th>New Kingdom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nobleman</strong></td>
<td>Short kilt, pleated and belted; shoulder-length hair; necklace.</td>
<td>Mid-calf kilt with a large apron that was probably stiffened to maintain its triangular shape; elaborate necklace.</td>
<td>Elaborate pleated garment; jewellery, wig and scented cone; sandals with the extended curled toes typical of the period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female servant</strong></td>
<td>Simple sheath dress with wide shoulder straps; long hair, unplaited; jewellery.</td>
<td>Simple sheath dress, long unplaited hair.</td>
<td>Elaborate gown; jewellery; plaited wig, hair ornaments and scented cone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Official</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rpTH9JF6Vsc  go to 4.01