

History and Geography

How does geography affect cultural history?

How does geography affect political history?

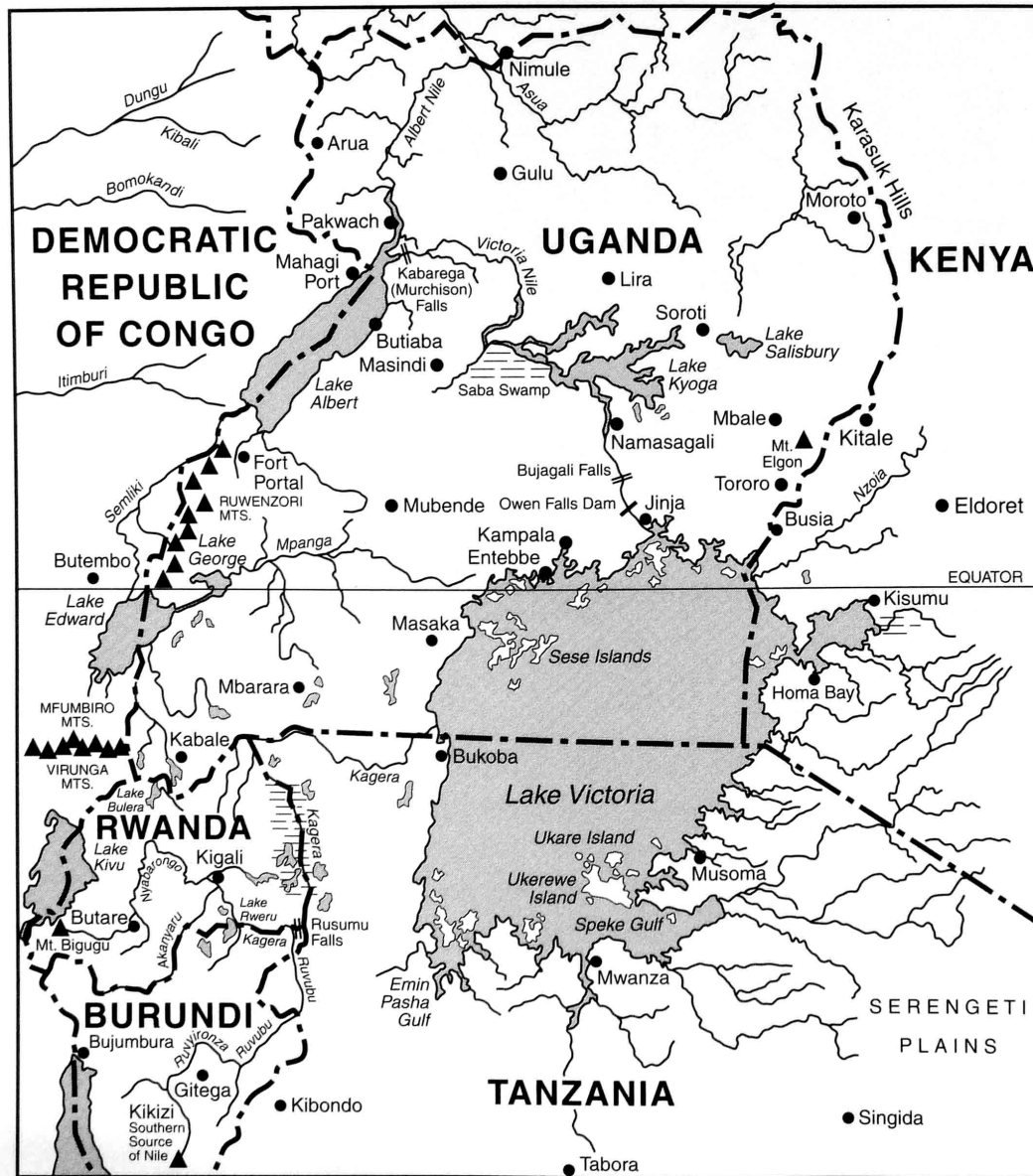
How does geography affect access to historical remains?





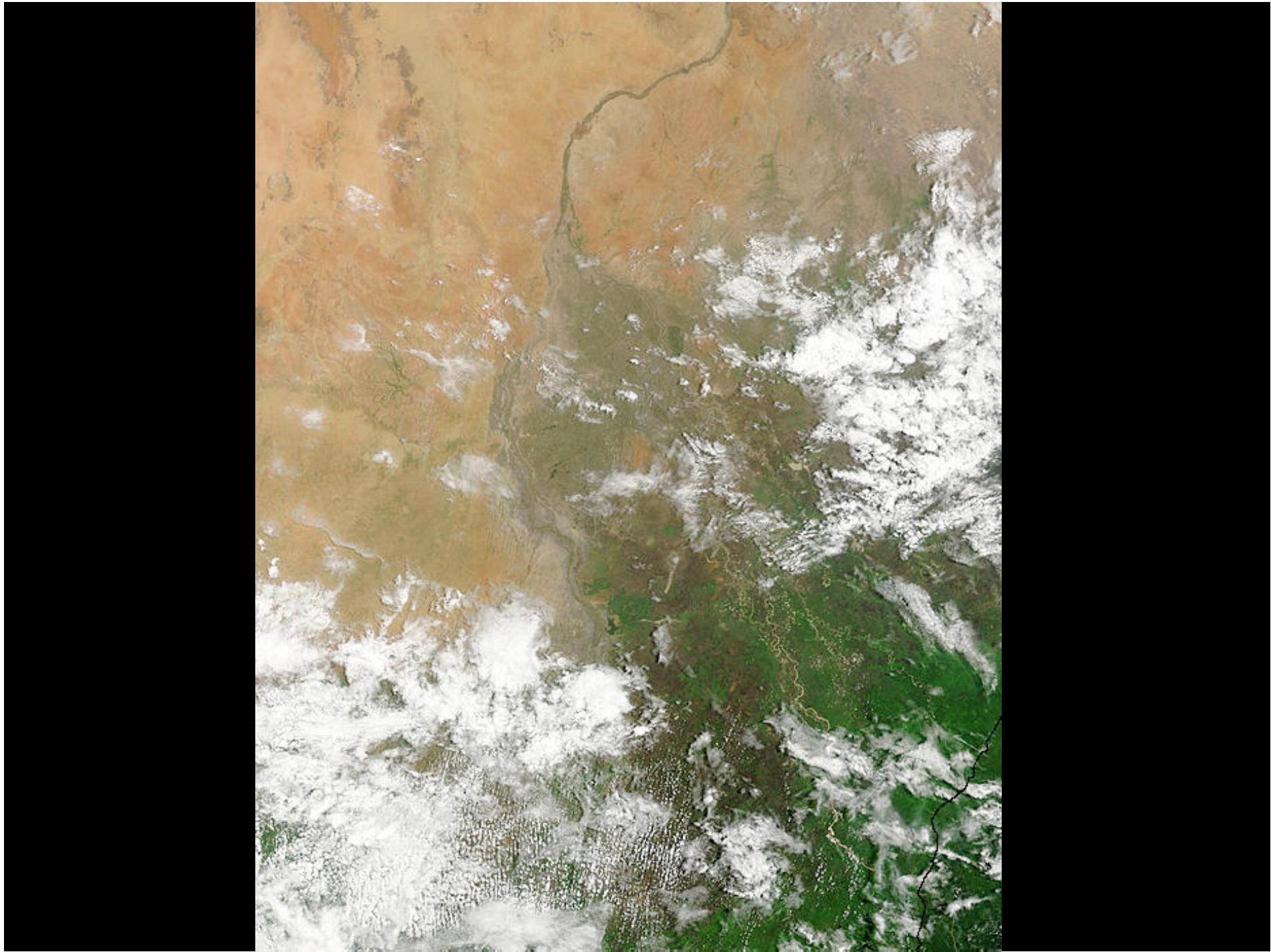


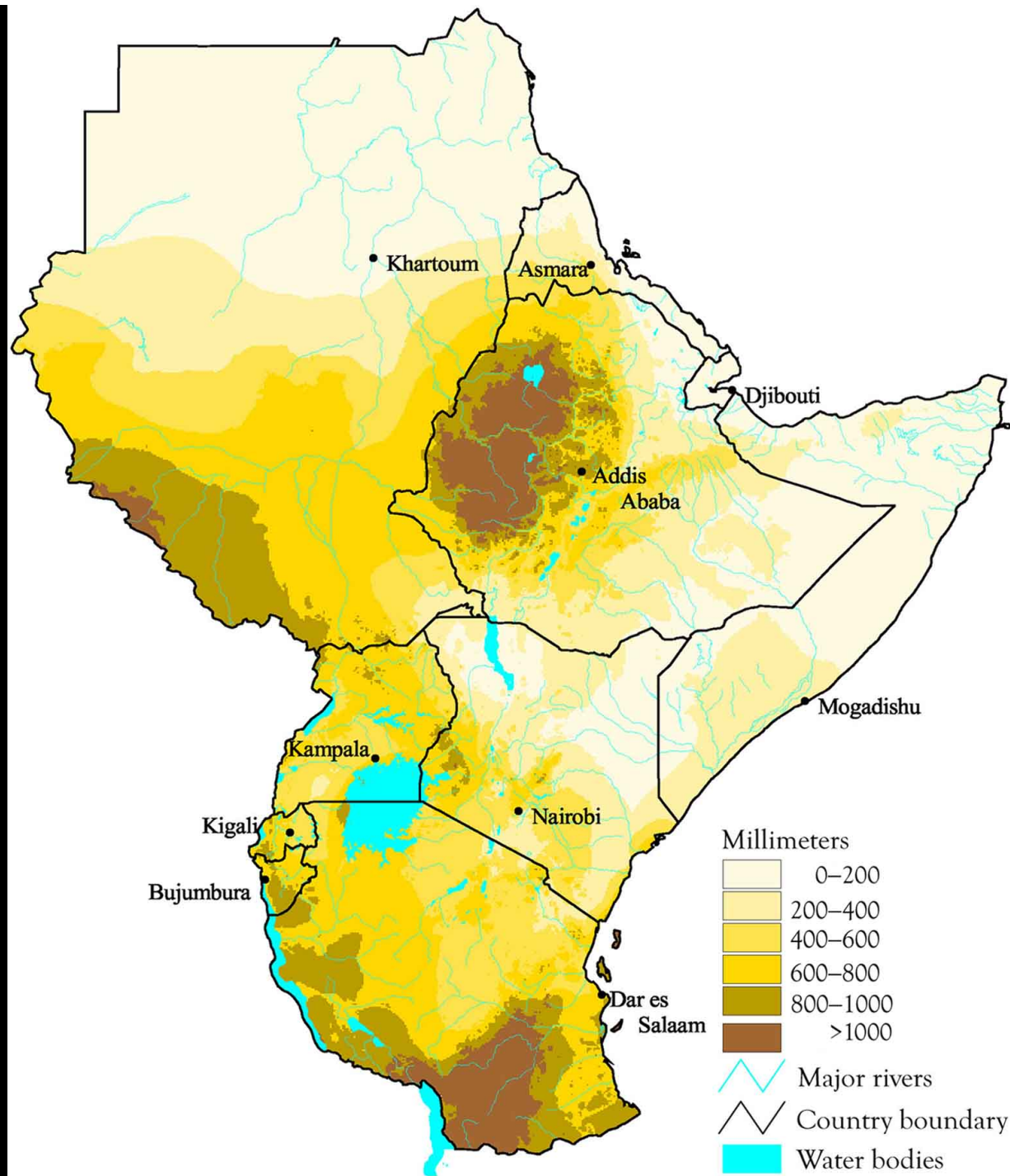






The Sudd





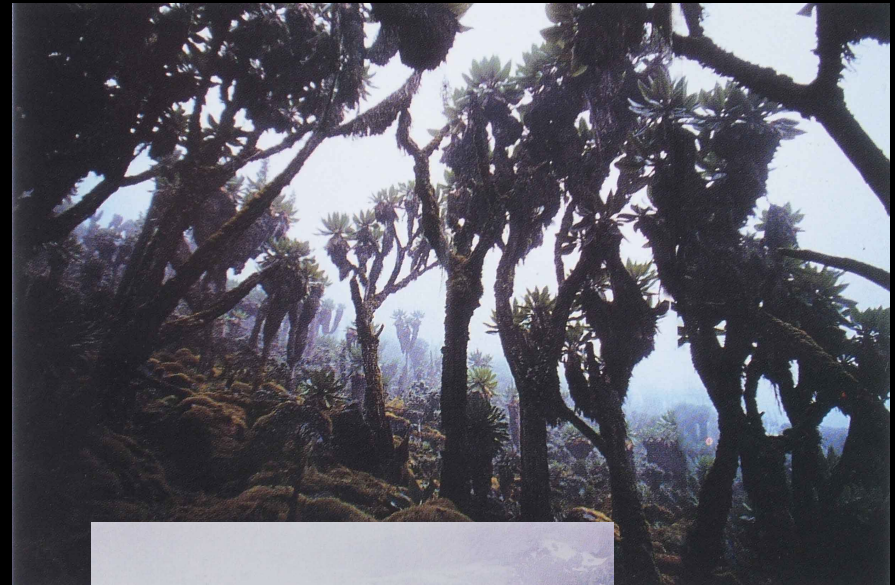
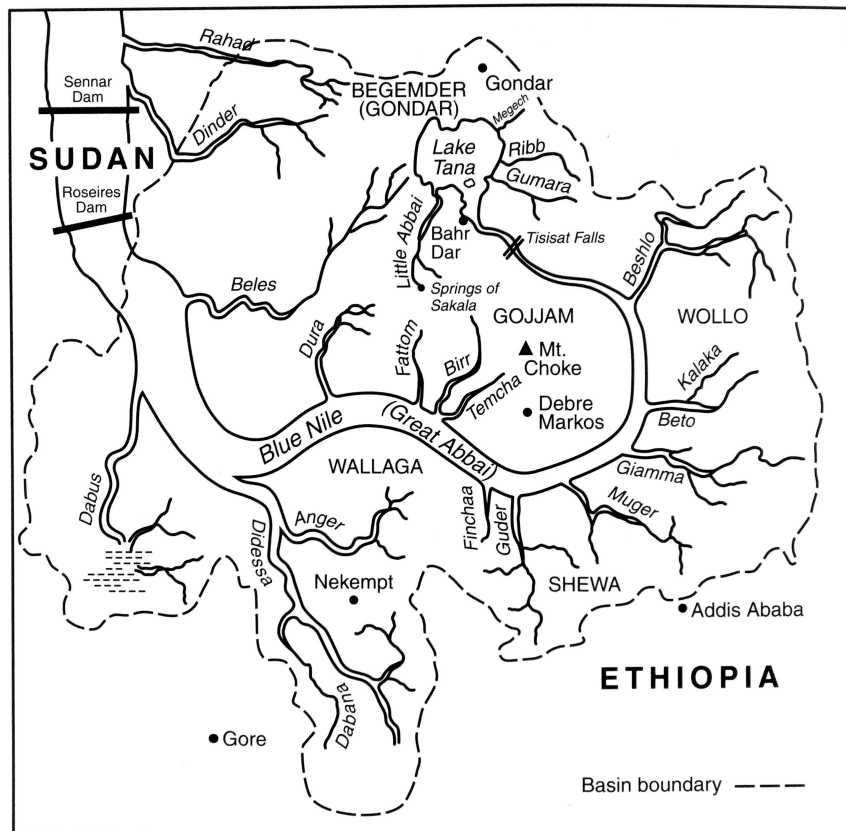






Image © 2011 GeoEye

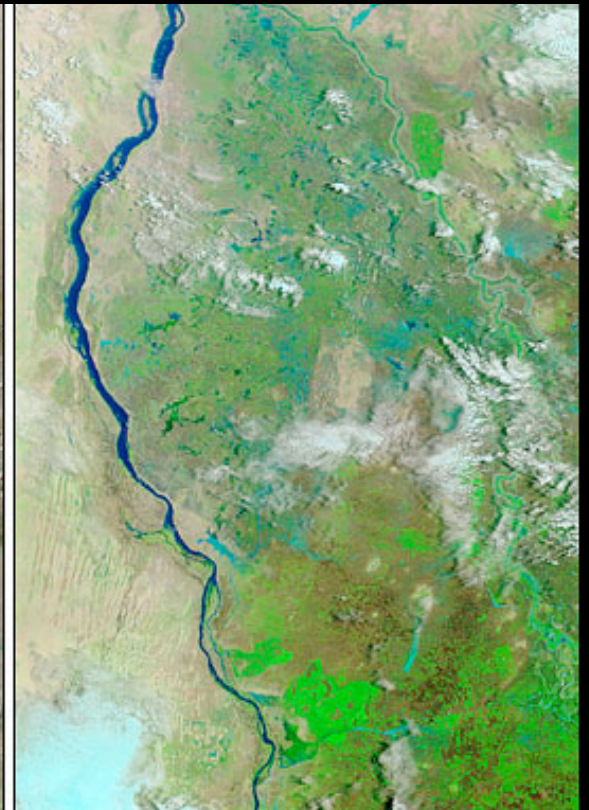
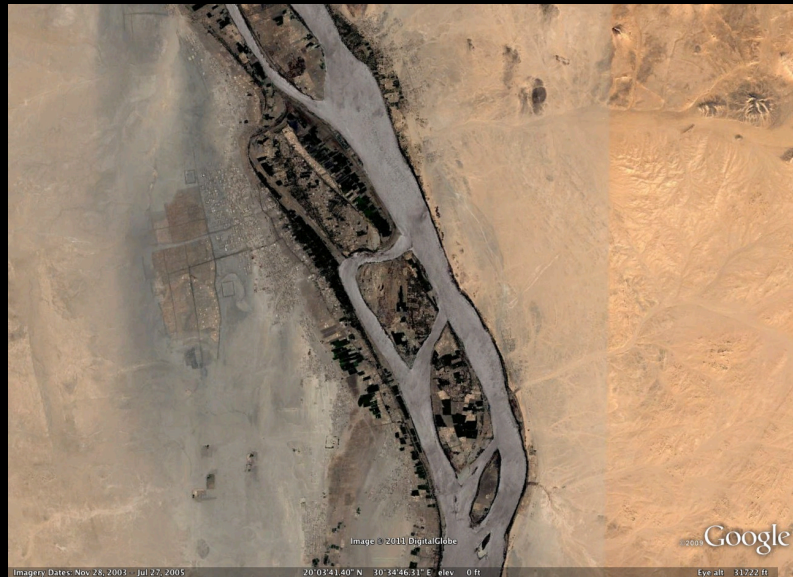
©2009 Google

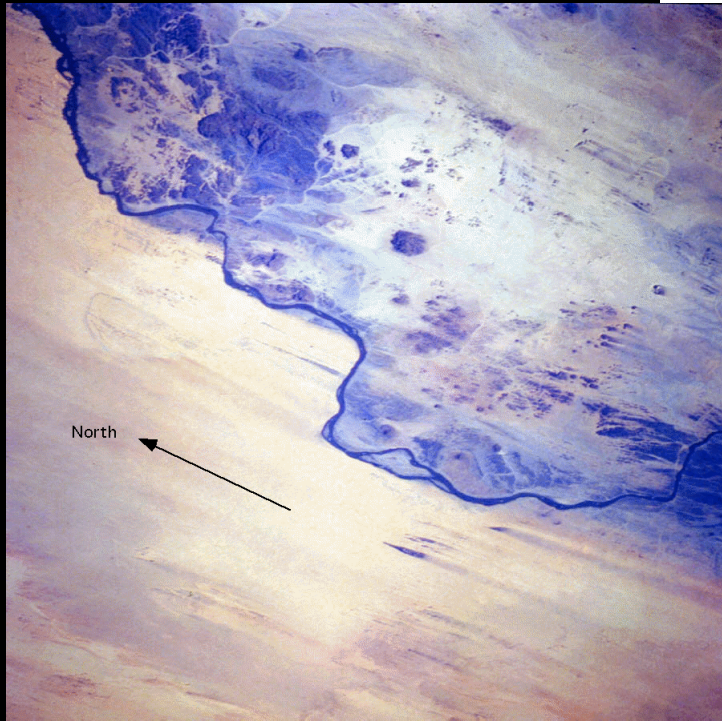
Imagery Date: Feb 9, 2011

15°36'04.15" N 32°32'20.36" E elev 0 ft

Eye alt 42865 ft

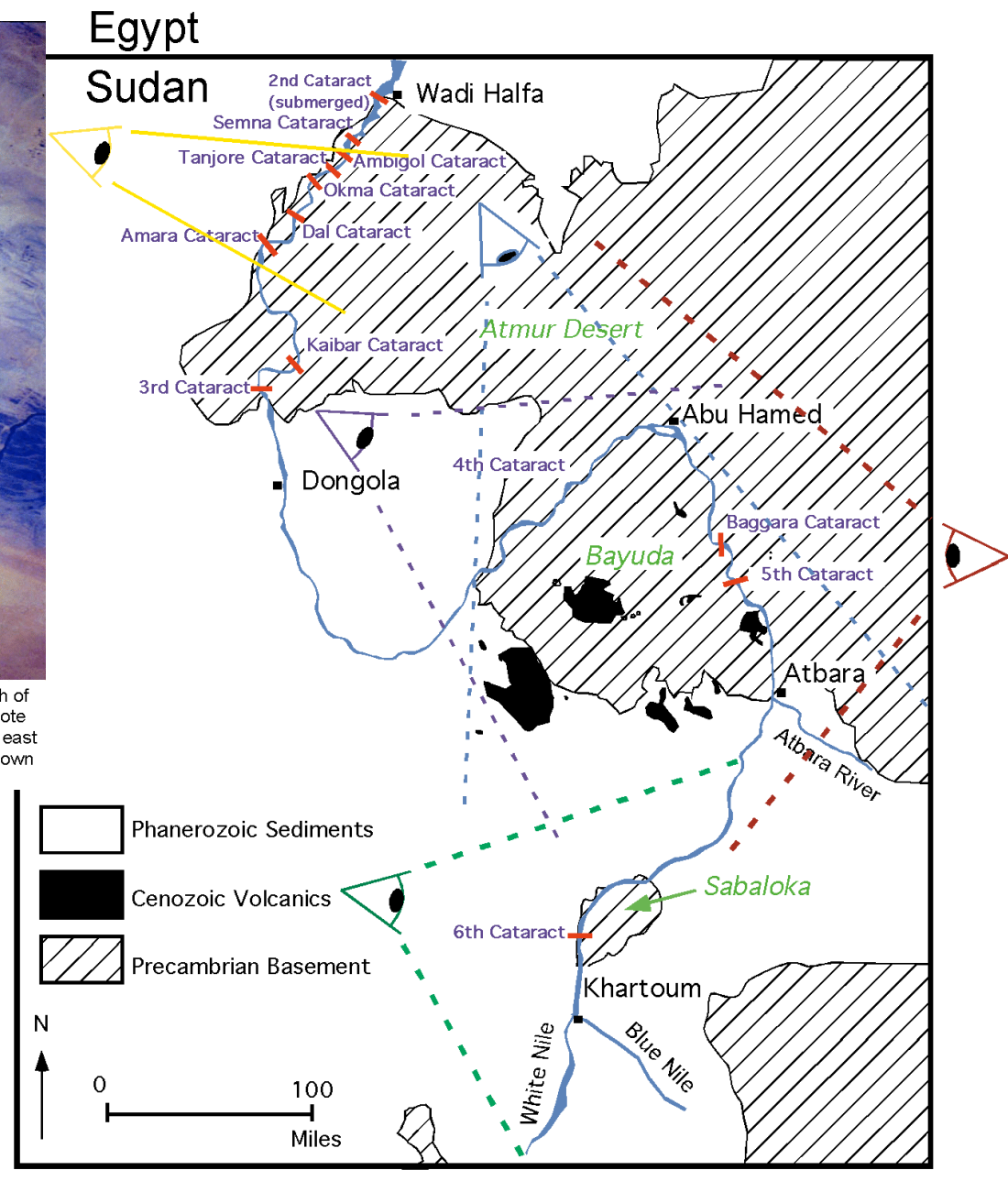
The Nile in Nubia



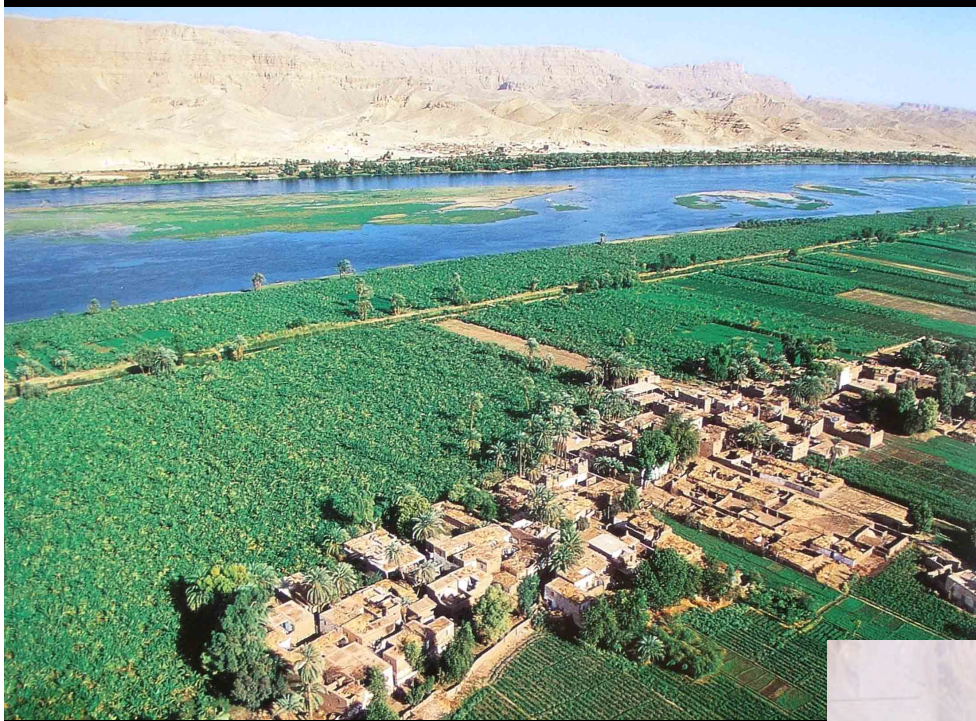


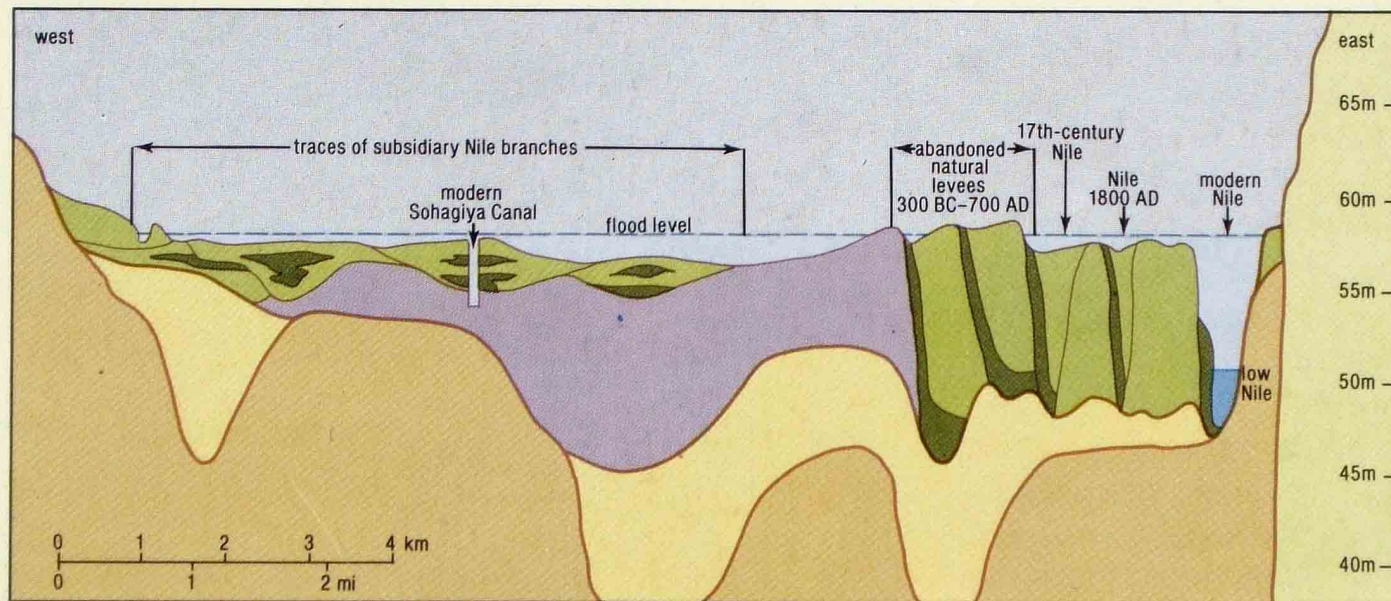
Space Shuttle Hand-held photograph (5TS080-709-026) showing the stretch of the Nile from south of Amara cataract and the beginning of Lake Nasser. Note the west bank is covered with sand drifts, blown in from the north, while the east bank has much less sand cover. This is because the Nile captures sand blown into it from the north.

Cataracts in the Nile







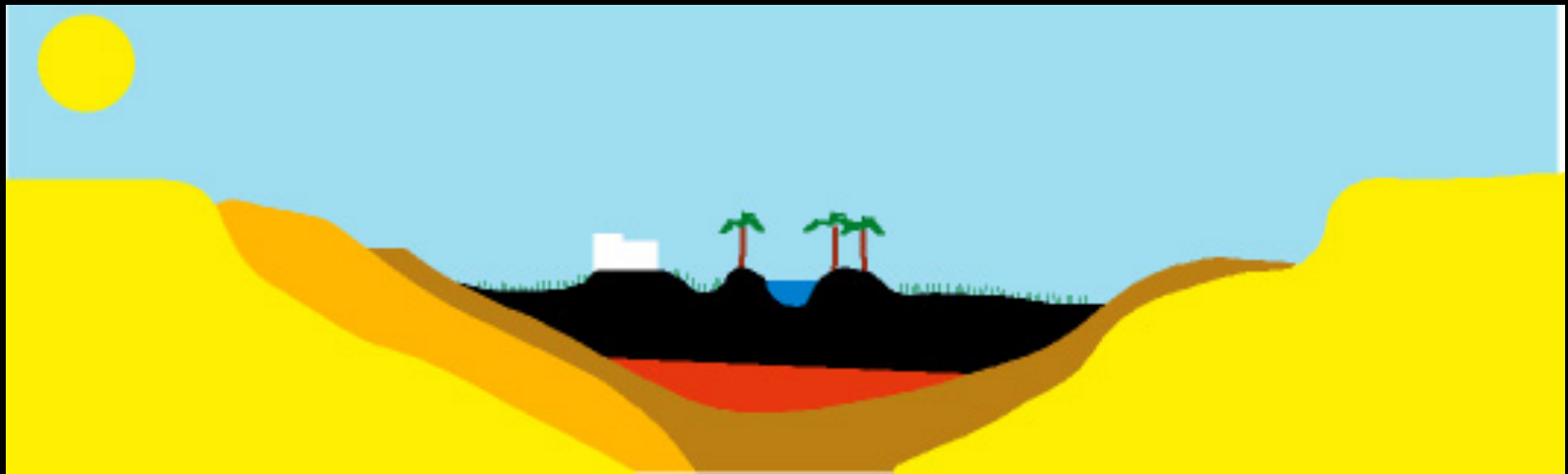


Generalized cross section through the Nile valley between Sohag and Asyut (after Butzer). In historical times the main river has migrated eastward leaving traces of its earlier raised banks. The vertical scale is greatly exaggerated.

- limestone
- sands and gravels >15,000 BC
- sands 15,000-3 000 BC
- silts and gravels 3 000-300 BC
- silts 300 BC-present
- gravels 300 BC-present



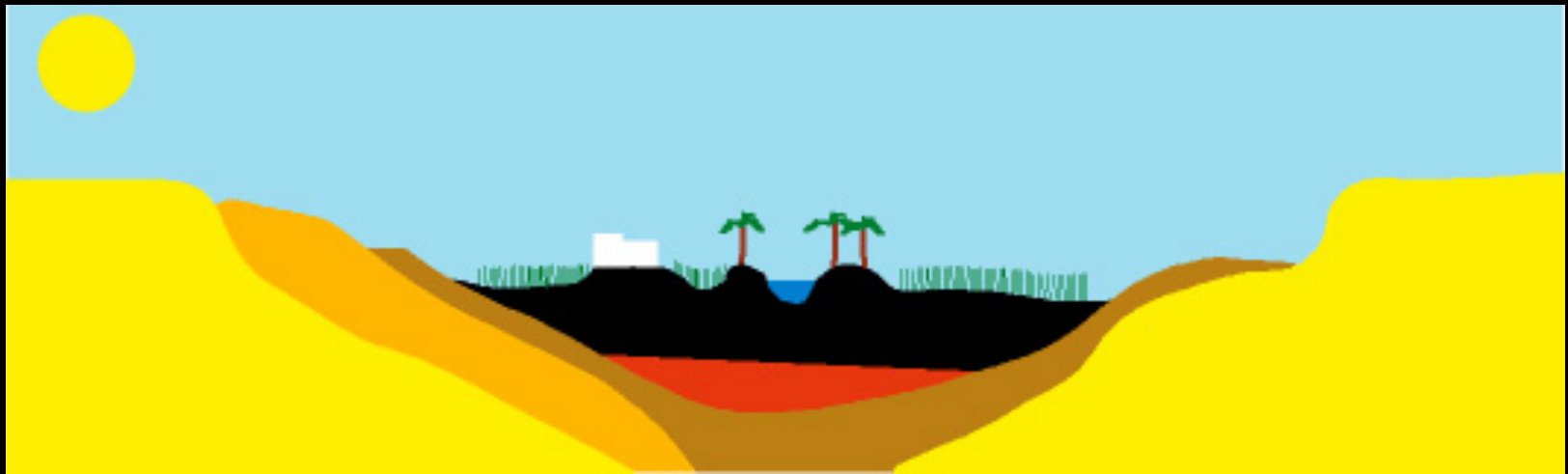




JANUARY



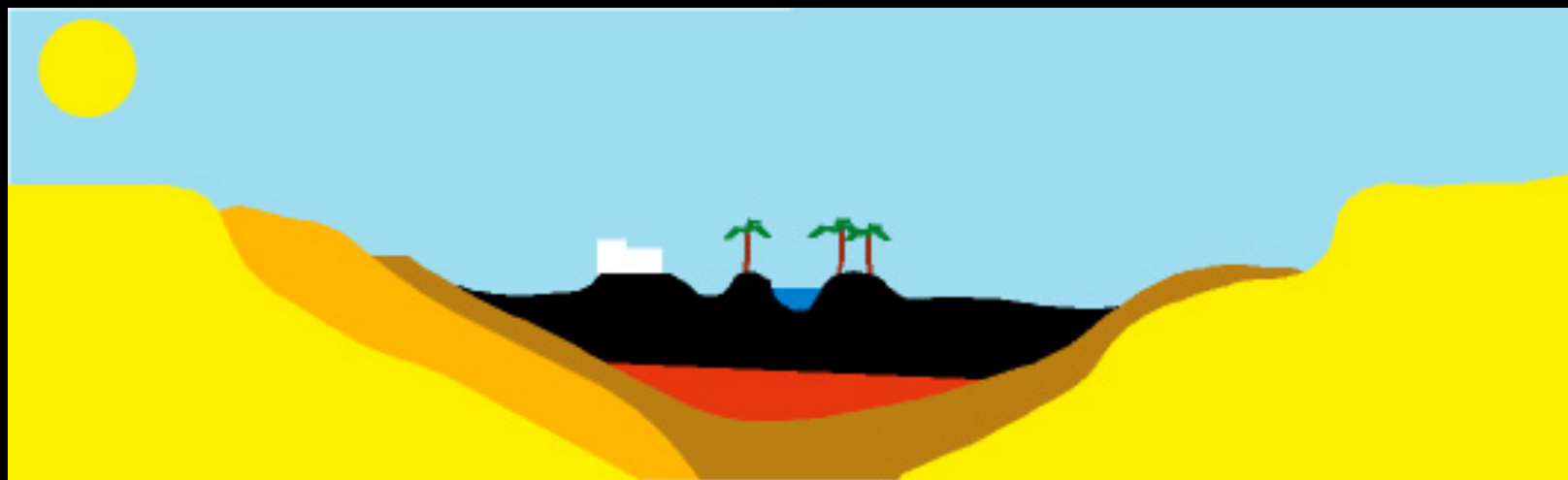
FEBRUARY



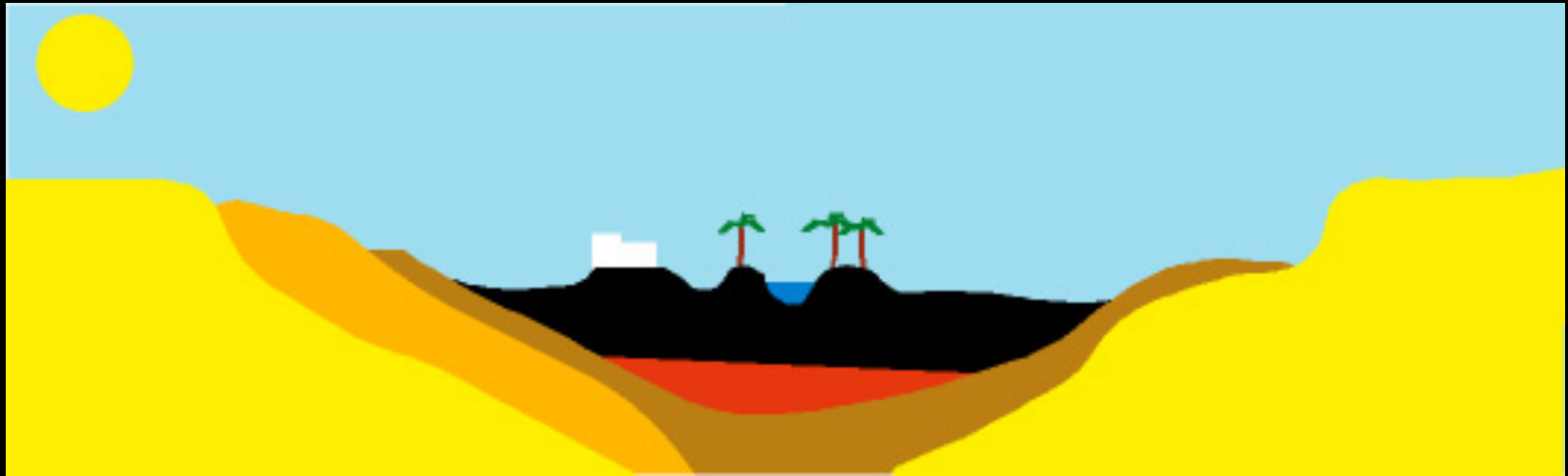
MARCH



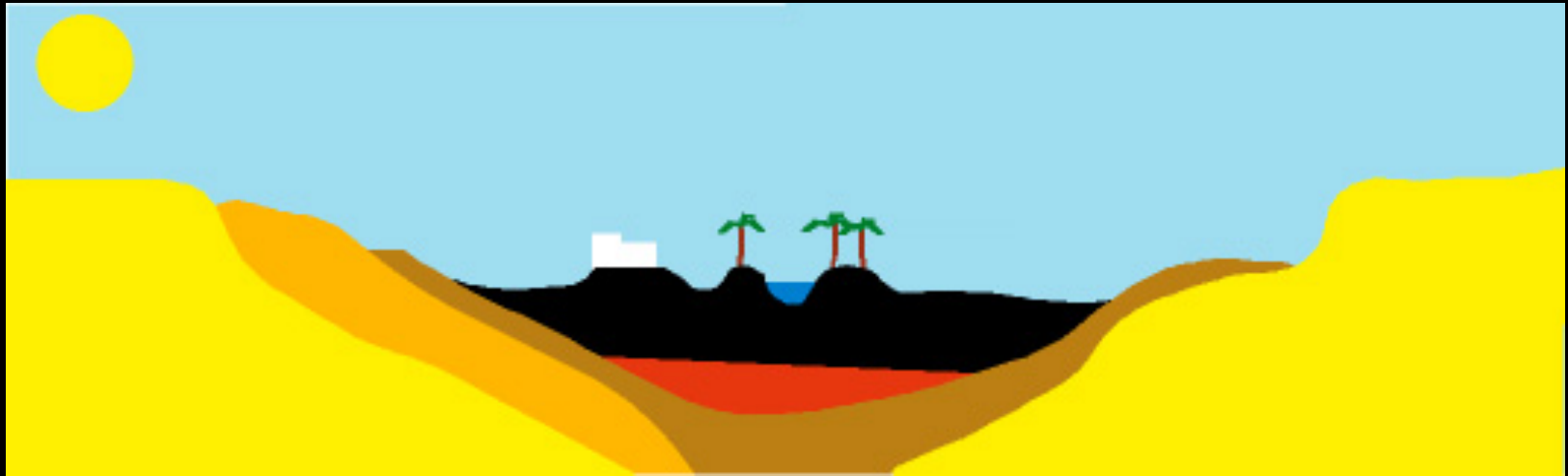
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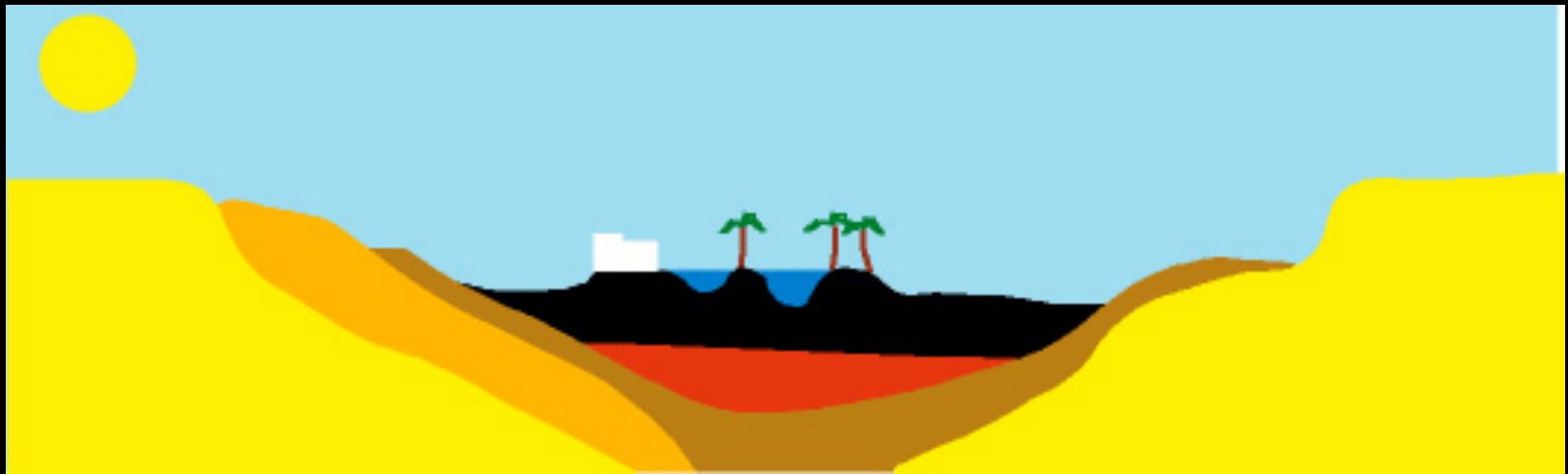
MAY



JUNE



JULY



AUGUST



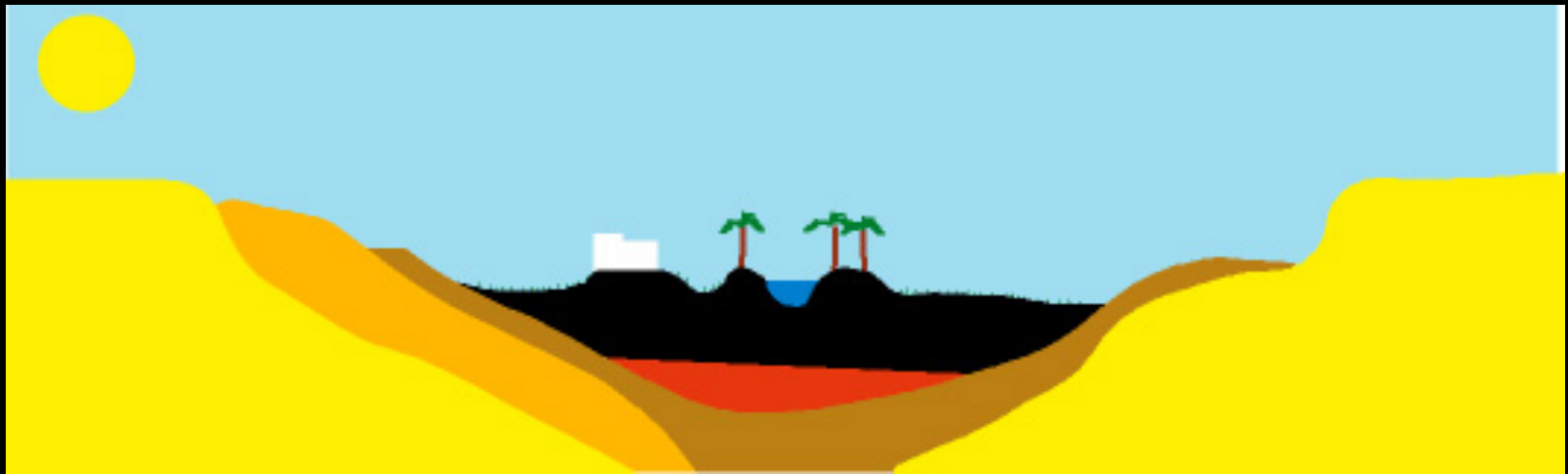
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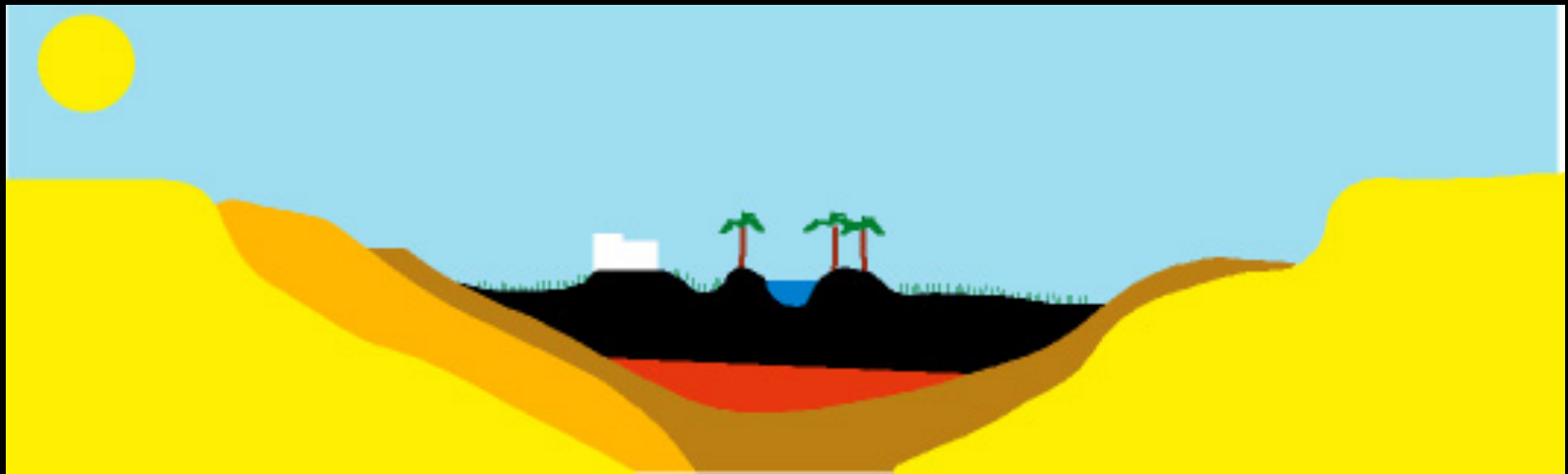
OCTOBER



NOVEMBER



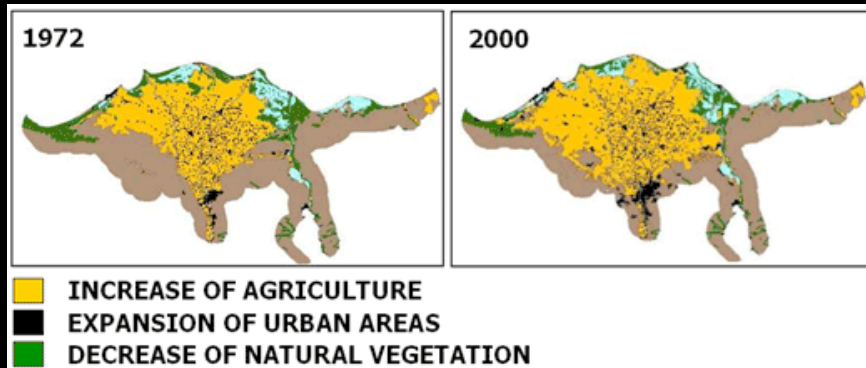
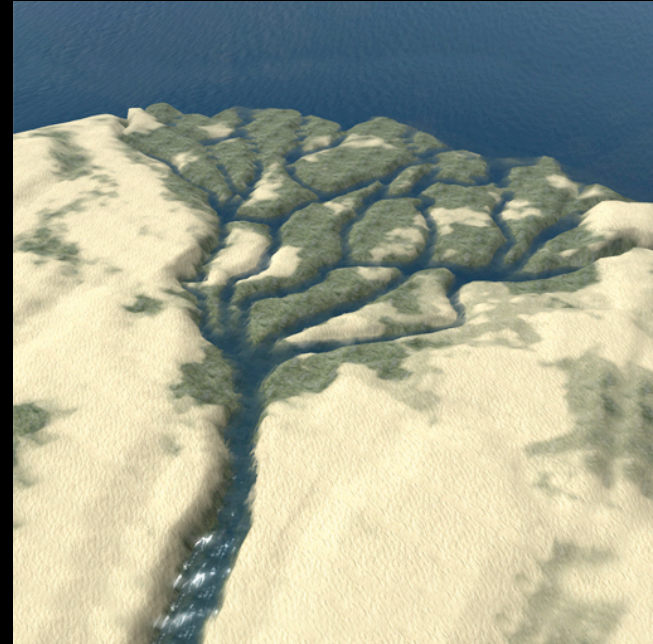
DECEMBER



JANUARY

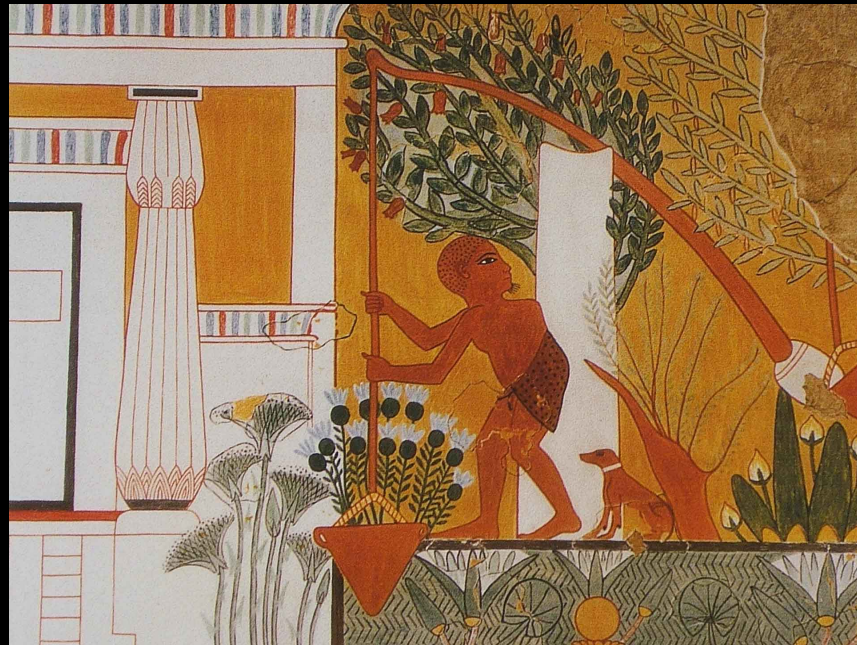
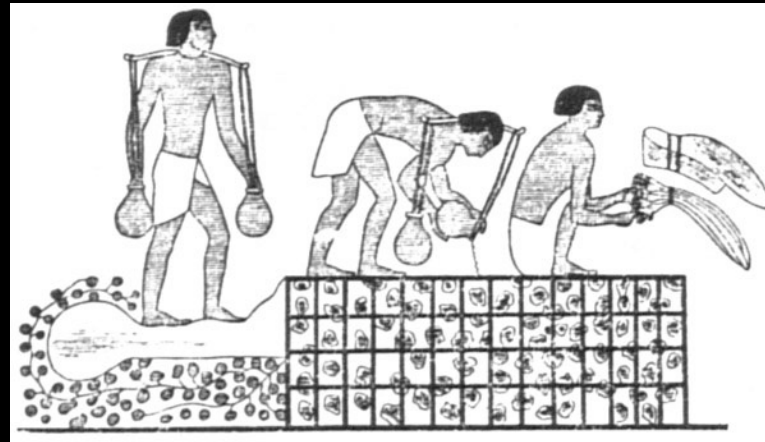


Nile Delta Agriculture

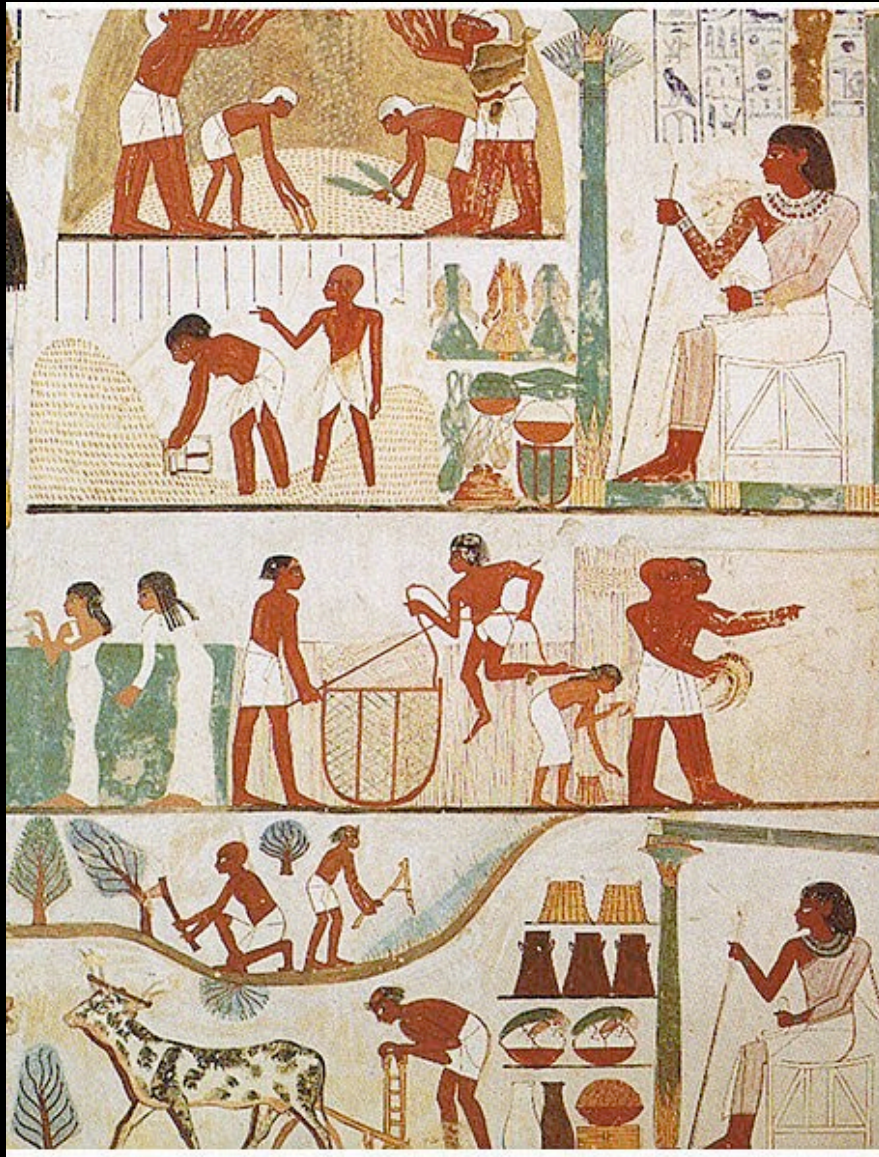




Raising water without the flood: water carriers and the shaduf



Food production in Egypt





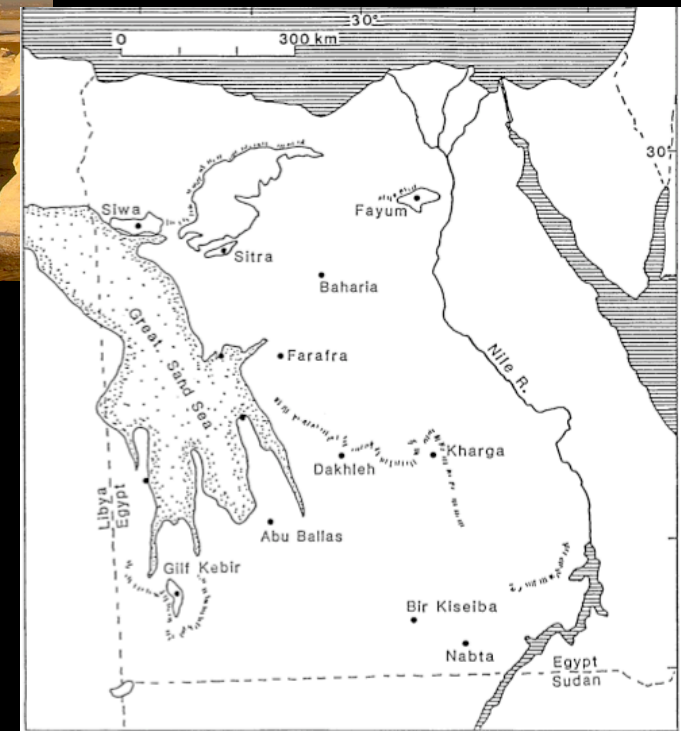
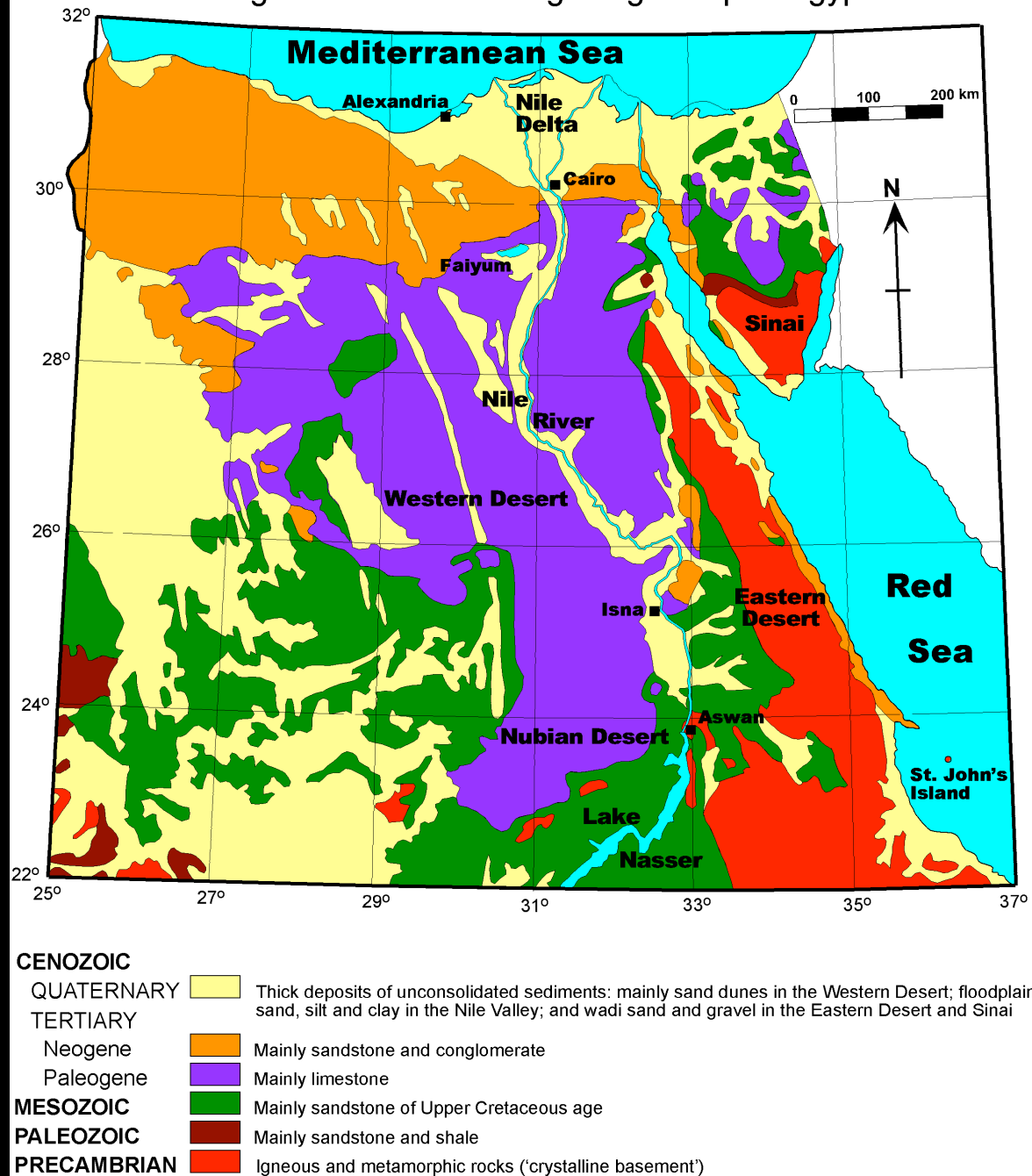




Figure 1: Generalized geologic map of Egypt



غرب أسوان
Gharb Aswān



Based on survey
and mapping by
Bloxam, Heldal,
Kelany and
Storemyr;
Klemm & Klemm;
and Harrell

QuarryScapes
2006

Stone quarries in the Nile Valley





Sandstone monuments in
the south, limestone in
the north





Mud brick architecture



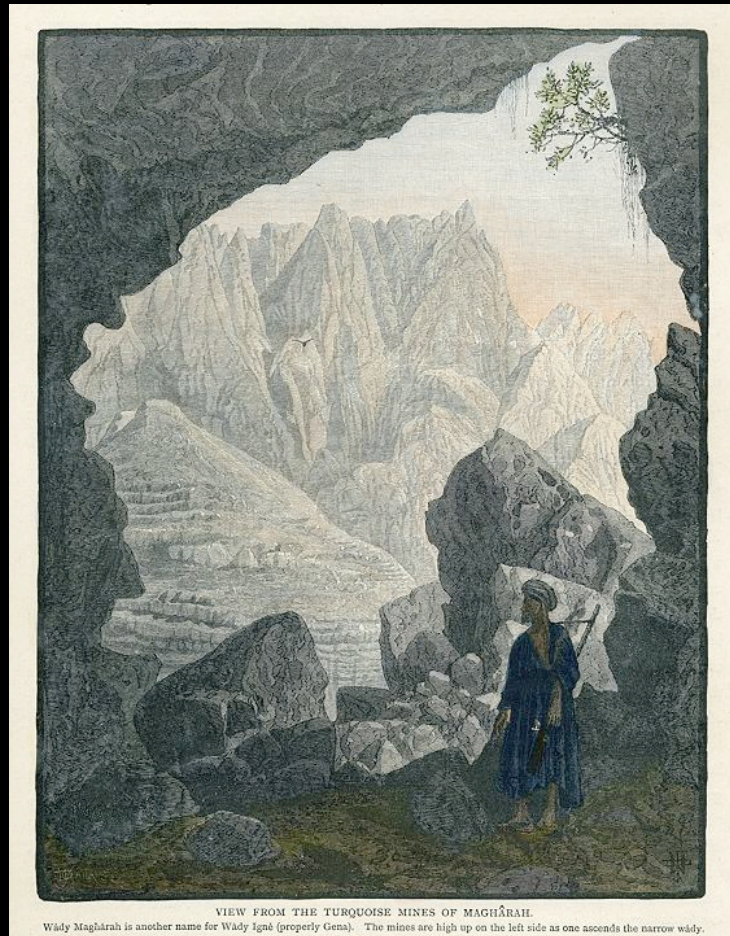
Egypt: wood-poor, imports important



Egyptian acacia, palm
and sycamore.
Lebanese cedar.



Resource extraction outside the Nile Valley

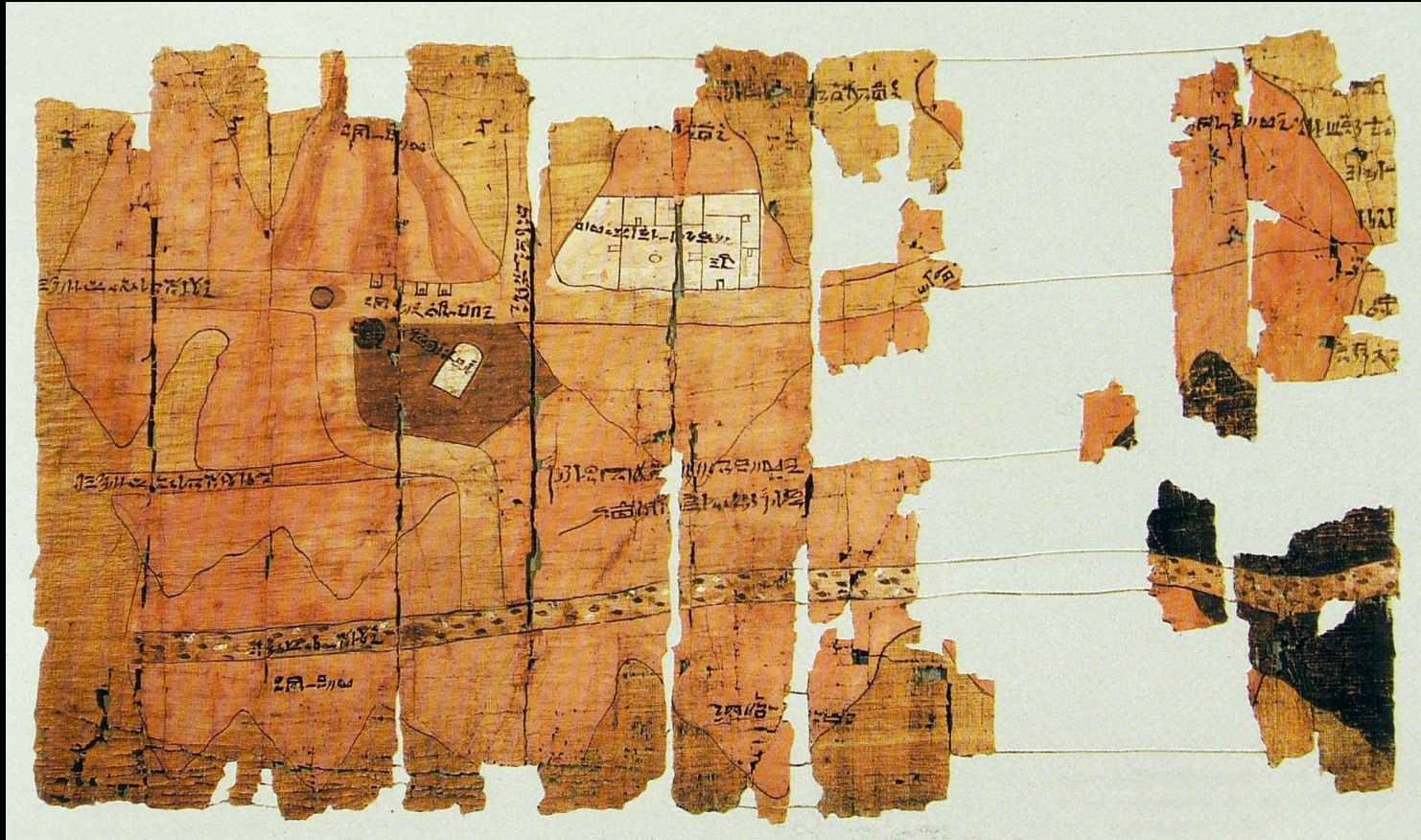


Sinai turquoise and copper mines



Eastern desert gold, stone

What did the Egyptians think of their own geography?

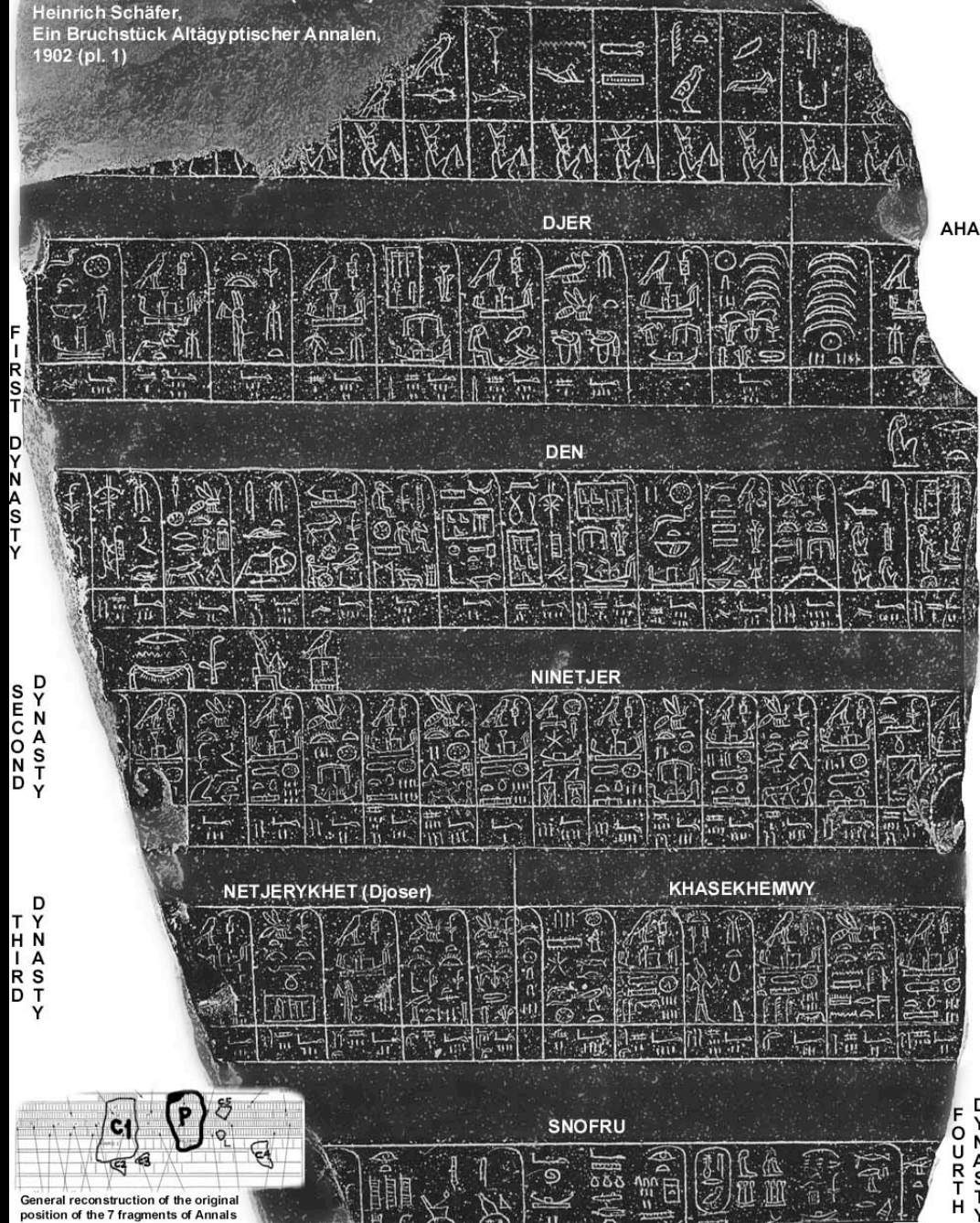


Turin Papyrus Map

PALERMO STONE (recto)

Heinrich Schäfer,
Ein Bruchstück Altägyptischer Annalen,
1902 (pl. 1)

LATE PREDYNASTIC KINGS



FIRST
DYNASTY

SECOND
DYNASTY

THIRD
DYNASTY

AHA

FOURTH
DYNASTY

General reconstruction of the original
position of the 7 fragments of Annals

Egyptian Chronology

Sources of chronological knowledge

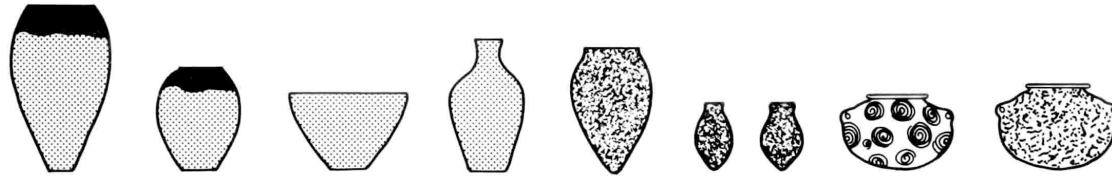
- Relative
 - Artifact seriations
 - Contemporary dated royal documents
 - King lists
 - Palermo Stone (c. 2400 BC)
 - Abydos king list (c. 1285)
 - Turin Canon (late NK)
 - Manetho (3rd. C. BC)
 - Other king lists known from temples and private tombs
- Absolute
 - C14 dating
 - Astronomical observations
 - Sothic rising Senwosret III (c. 1872 BC)
 - Sothic rising Amenhotep I (c. 1541 BC)

Periods of Egyptian Civilization and History

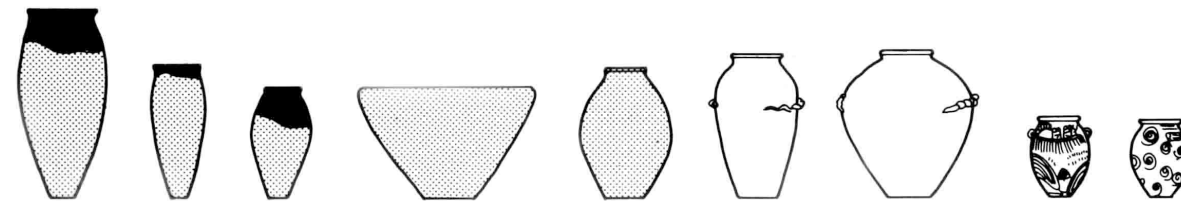
- Predynastic
 - Badarian (c. 4400-3800)
 - Naqada I/Amratian (c. 3900-3650)
 - Naqada II/Gerzean (c. 3650-3300)
 - Naqada III (c. 3300-3050)
 - “dynasty 0” (c. 3050?)
- Early Dynastic (D. 1-2) c. 3000-2650
- Old Kingdom (D. 3-6) c. 2575- 2150
- First Intermediate Period (D. 7-11.5) c. 2150-2050
- Middle Kingdom (D. 11.5-13.5) c. 2050-1650
- Second Intermediate Period (D. 13.5-17) c. 1650-1550
- New Kingdom (D. 18-20) c. 1550-1075



Naqada I



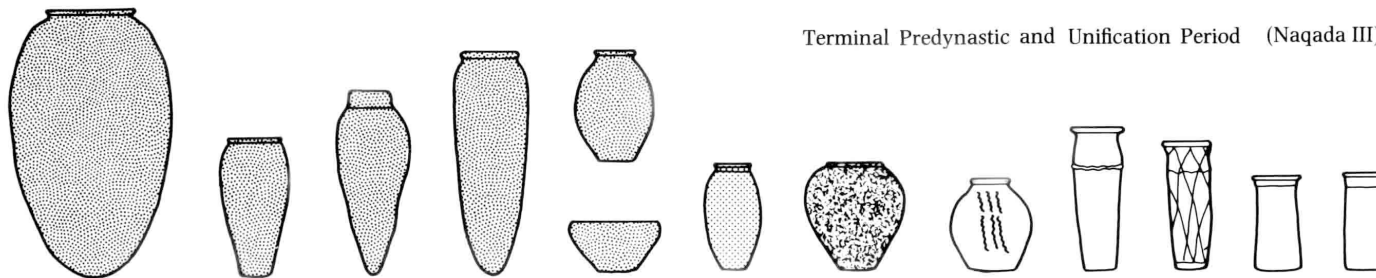
Early Naqada II











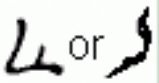














































Late Naqada II



Terminal Predynastic and Unification Period (Naqada III)



Hieroglyph	Hieratic	Transliteration	MdC	"Pronunciation" and popular transliteration
		<i>a</i>	A	Perhaps a glottal stop like Arabic "alif" Often written as "a"
		<i>j</i> or <i>i</i>	j	Often written as "a" or "i"
		<i>y</i>	y	y
		<i>ʿ</i>	a	Perhaps like Arabic "ayin", written as "a"
 or 	 or 	<i>w</i>	w	"oo", "u" or "w"
		<i>b</i>	b	b
		<i>p</i>	p	p
		<i>f</i>	f	f
		<i>m</i>	m	m Later  was often used instead
		<i>n</i>	n	n Later  was often used instead
		<i>r</i>	r	r, l. Later  was used for the l-sound

		<i>h</i>	h	h
		<i>ḥ</i>	H	like a Semitic "het", written "h"
		<i>ḫ</i>	x	like German or Scottish "ch", often written "kh"
		<i>ḫ</i>	X	like German or Scottish "ch", often written "kh"
		<i>z</i> or <i>s</i>	z	s
		<i>s</i> or <i>š</i>	s	s
		<i>š</i>	S	sh
		<i>q</i> or <i>k</i>	q	q, k
		<i>k</i>	k	k
		<i>g</i>	g	g
		<i>t</i>	t	t
		<i>t</i>	T	tch, from Middle Egyptian on: t
		<i>d</i>	d	d
		<i>dj</i>	D	dj, from Middle Egyptian on: d; also written as "z"