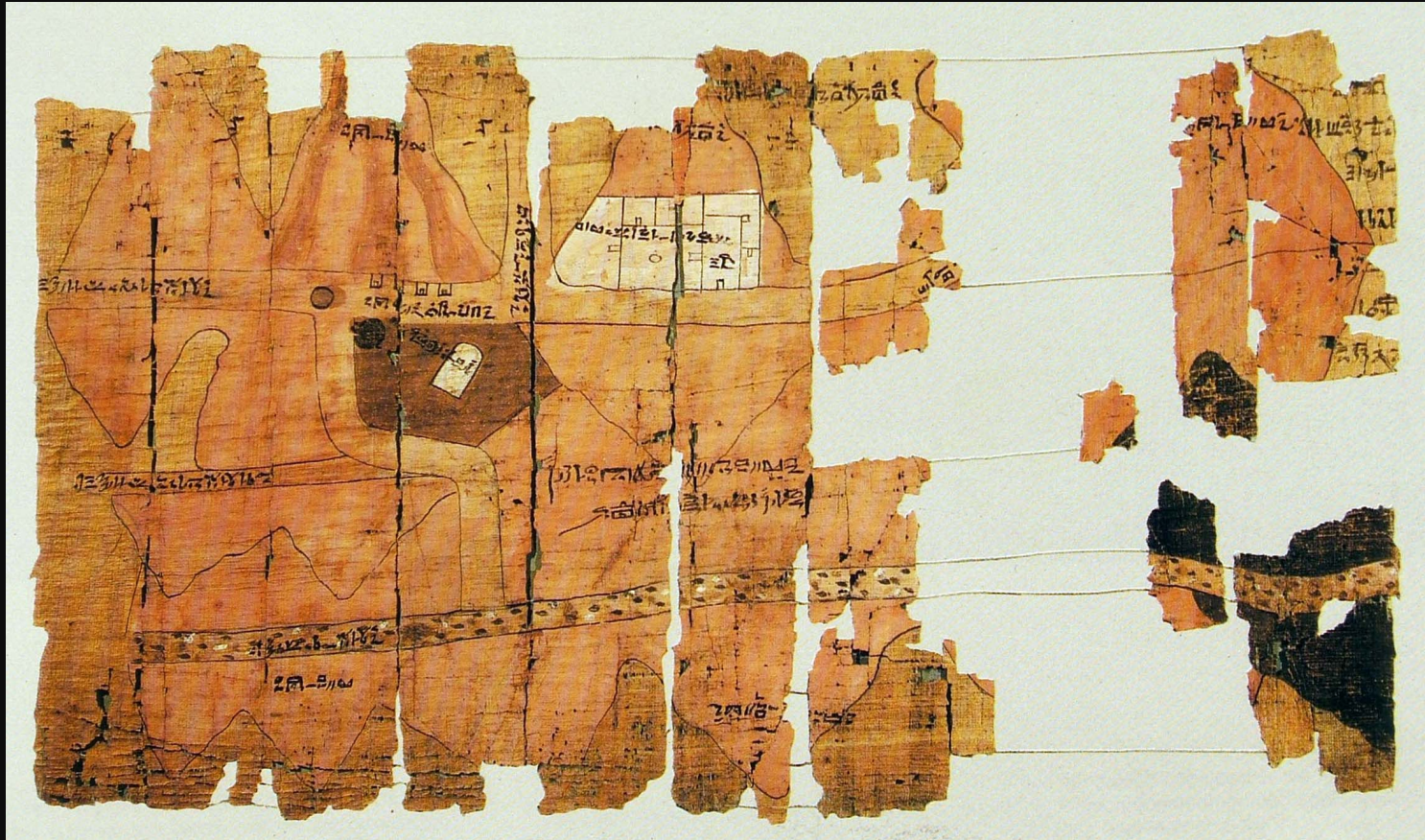


What did the Egyptians think of their own geography?



Turin Papyrus Map



Measuring the Nile: Nilometers



Worshipping the Nile: Hapy



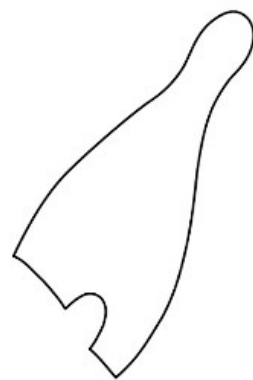
Egyptian boats





Depictions of geography in tombs

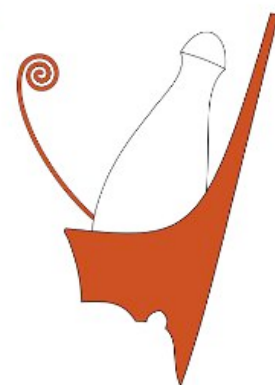




Upper Crown
Hedjet

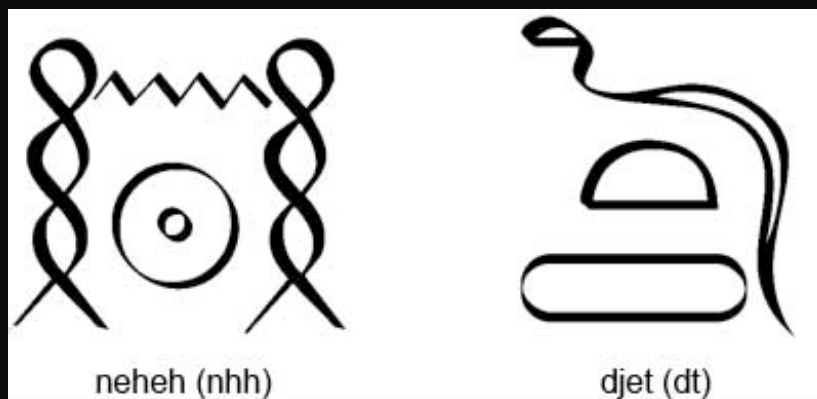


Lower Crown
Deshret



Double Crown
Pschent





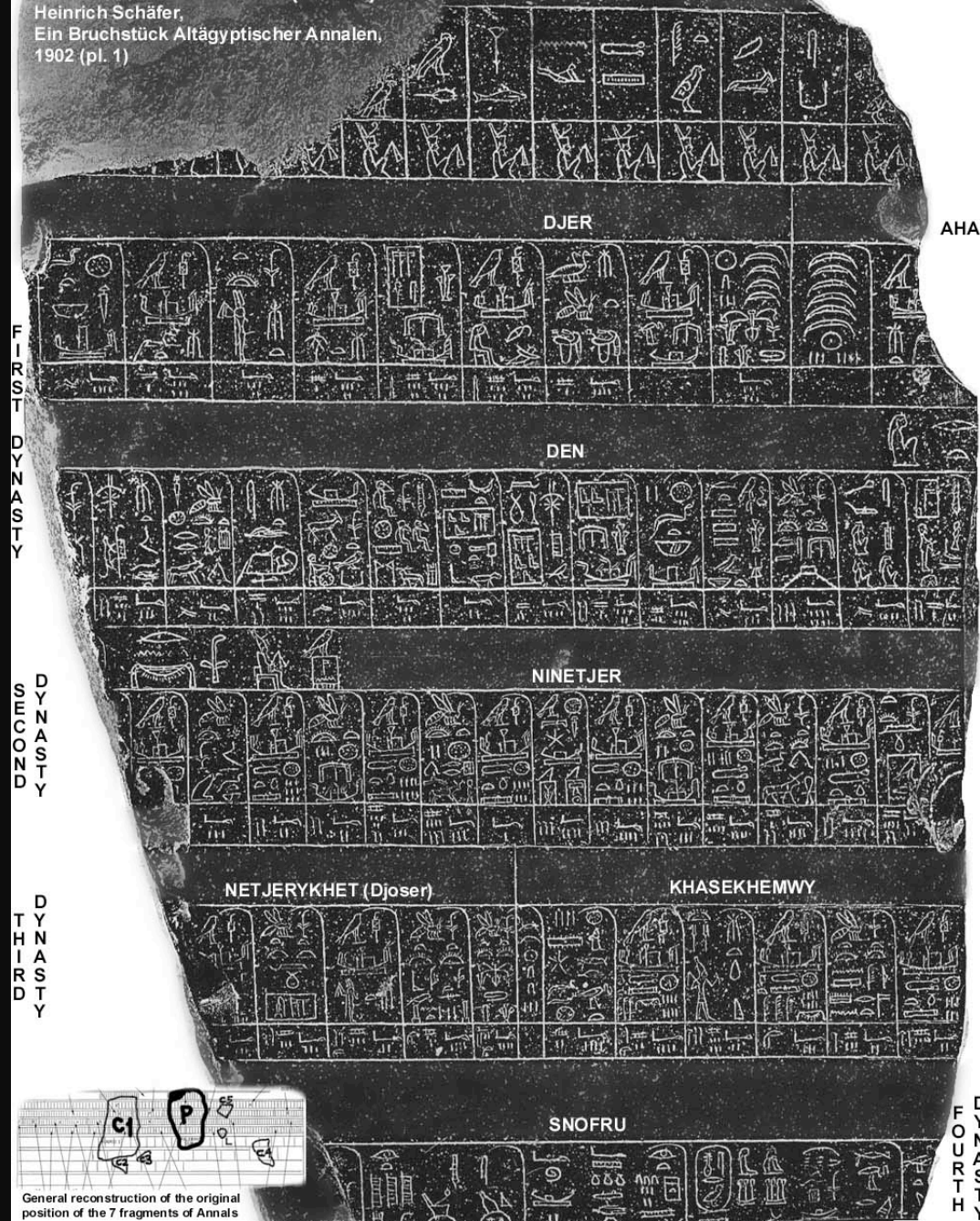
neheh (nhh)

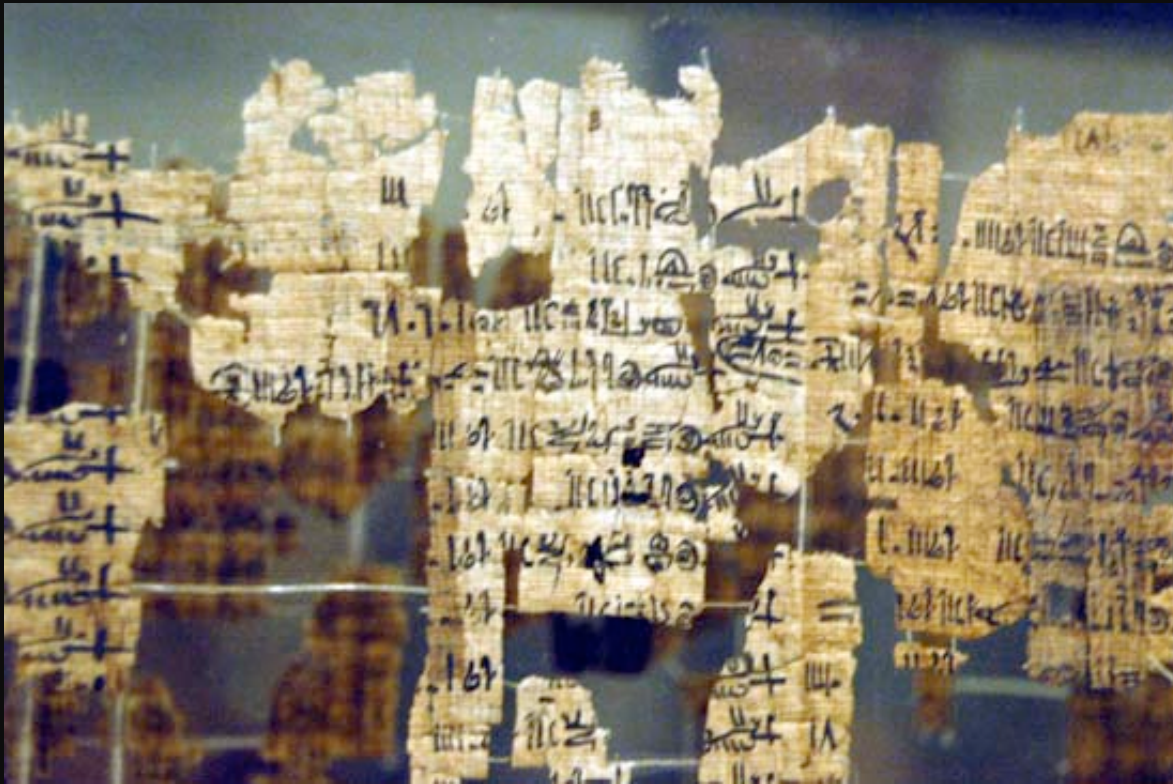
djet (dt)

PALERMO STONE (recto)

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

LATE PREDYNASTIC KINGS





Abydos King List

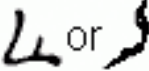
Egyptian Chronology

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

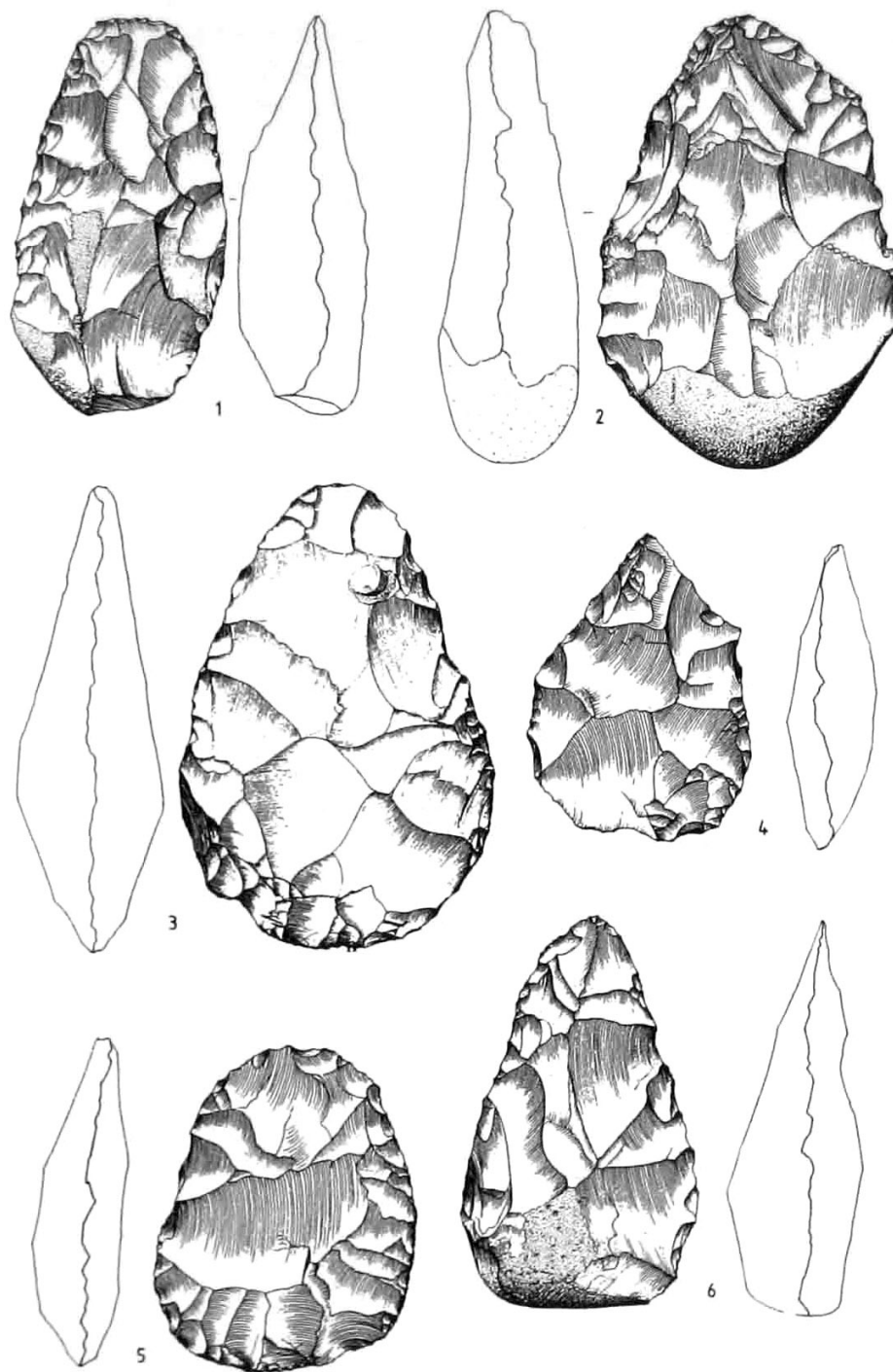
- Predynastic
 - Badarian (c. 4400-3800)
 - Naqada I/Amratian (c. 3900-3650)
 - Naqada II/Gerzean (c. 3650-3300)
 - Naqada III (c. 3300-3050)
 - “dynasty 0” (c. 3050?)
- Early Dynastic (D. 1-2) c. 3000-2650
- Old Kingdom (D. 3-6) c. 2575- 2150
- First Intermediate Period (D. 7-11.5) c. 2150-2050
- Middle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

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"

Paleolithic and Neolithic sites



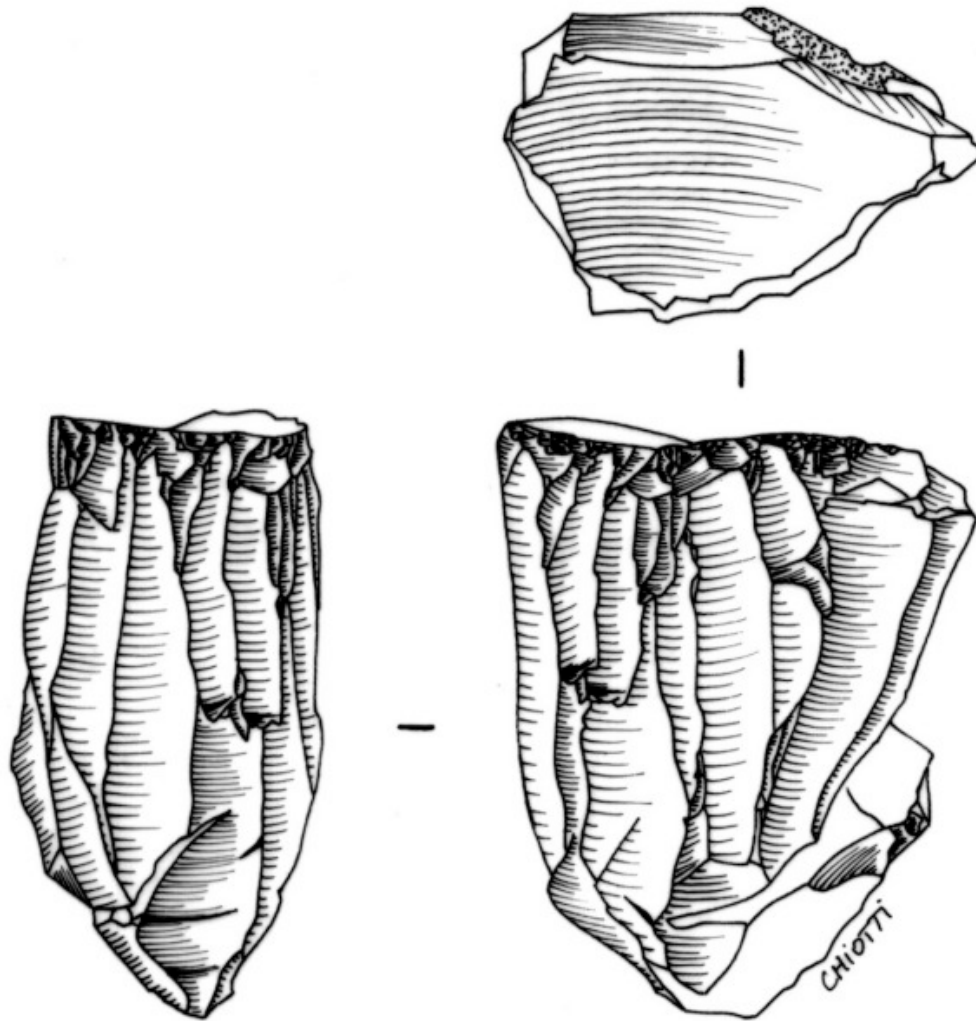


These Lower Palaeolithic handaxes from Nag Ahmed el-Khalifa, near Abydos, are typical of the earliest phase of tool use in the Nile Valley, c.400,000–300,000 BP (before present).



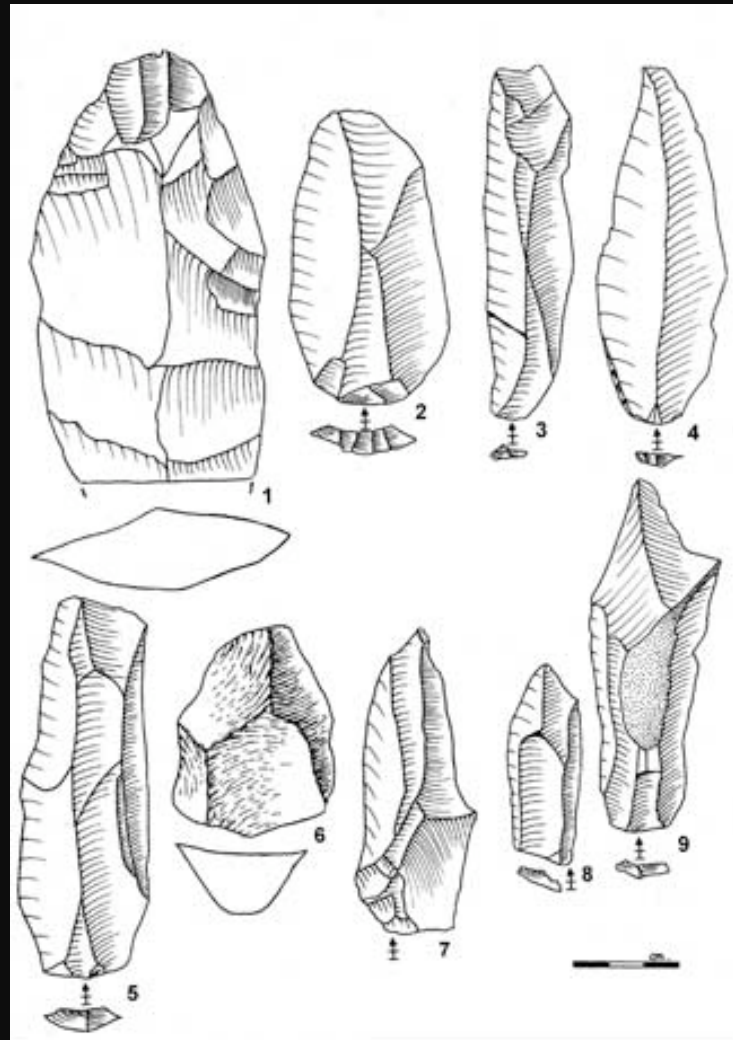


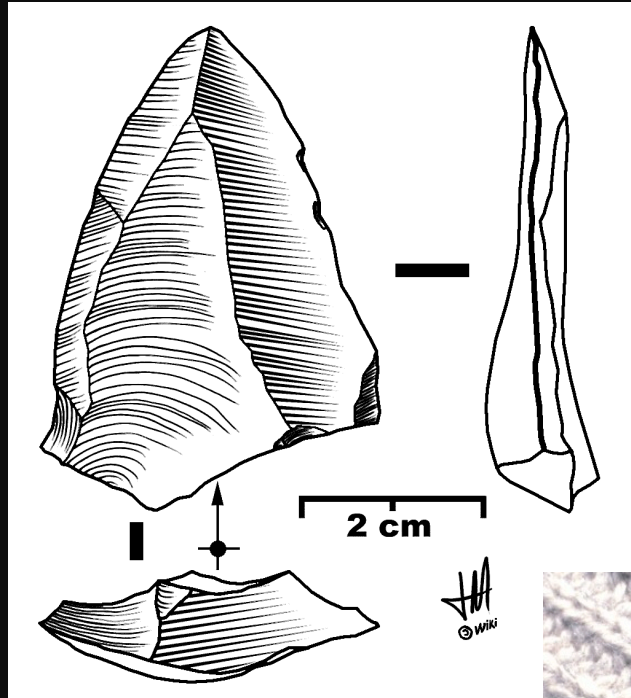
A.S.P.S.
Archaeological Survey of Pennsylvania
Title: Flint Recorded by: John Doe
Unit: 1 Date: 10/10/10
Level: 1
ID: 1



0 1 cm.

A.S.P.S. 2002-2003 A46 - 84 . 11 Bladelet core





Levallois points



Nubian core tool



A.S.P.S.

Bishop Museum & University of Pennsylvania

Site : Asps - 19

Unit : _____

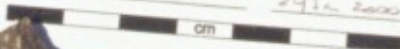
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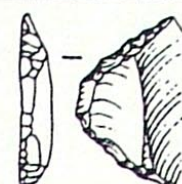
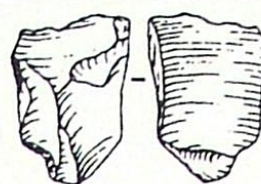
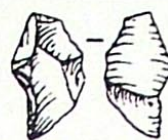
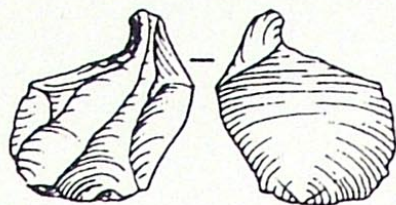
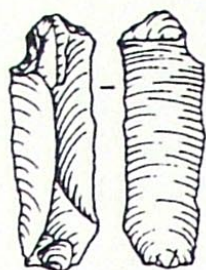
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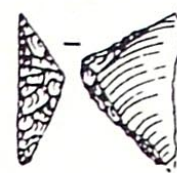
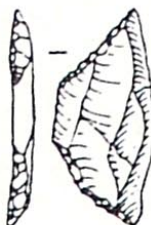
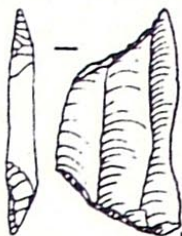
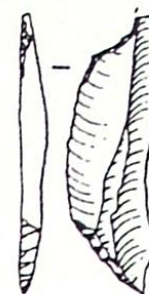
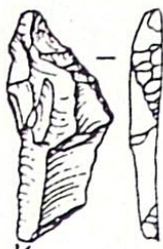
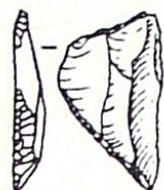
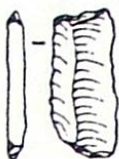
Date : _____

24 Jan 2000





0 1 2 cm



Paleolithic and Neolithic sites





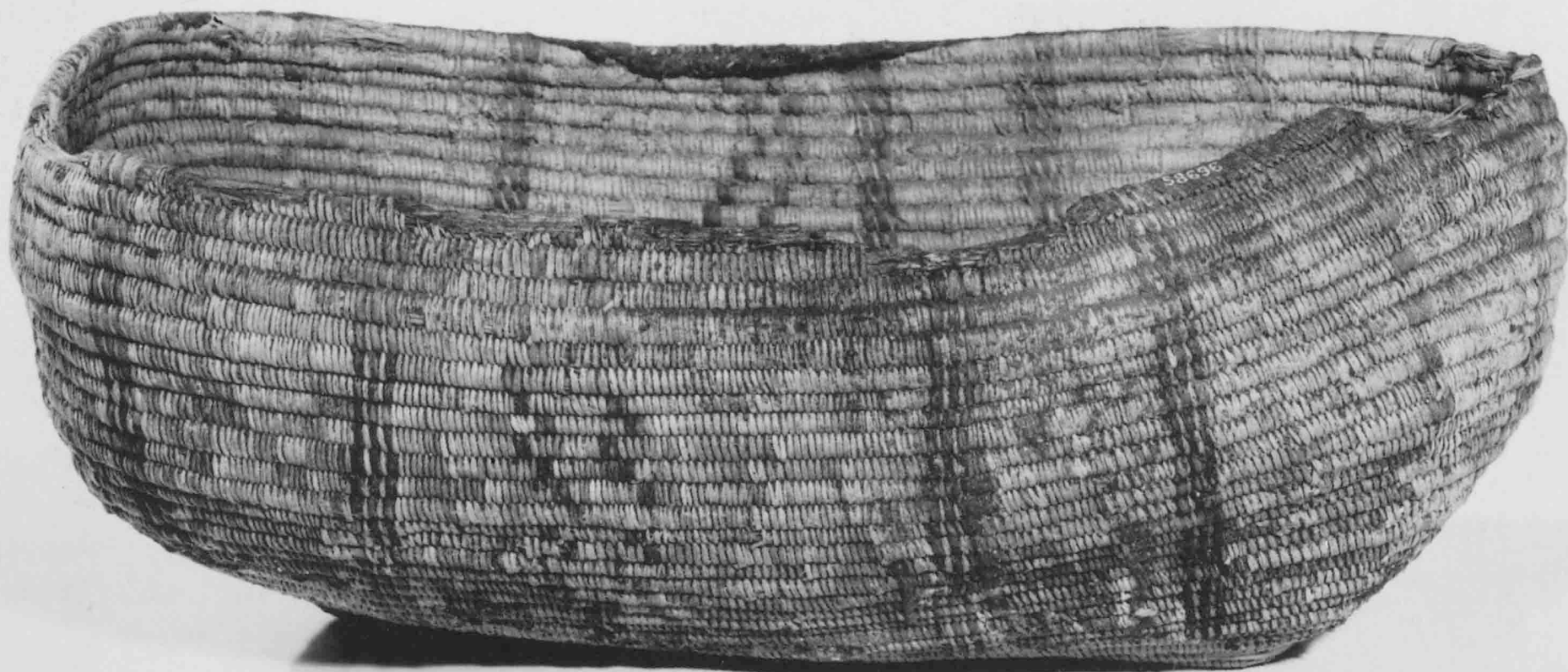






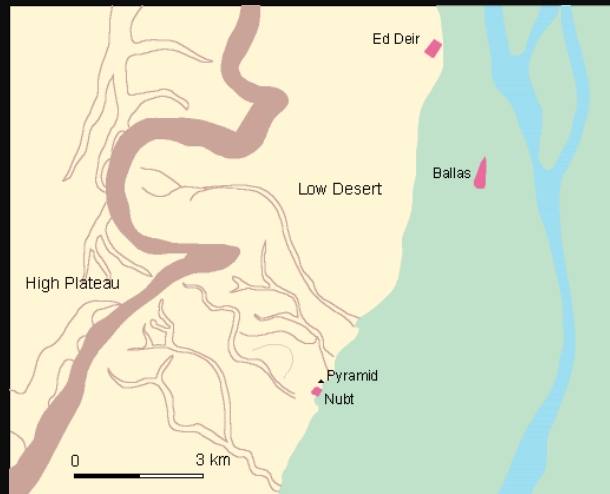












Cemeteries at Naqada





