



The Second Intermediate Period: collapse and resurgence

Sources for Second Intermediate Period History

Written:

Contemporary

- royal building inscriptions
- private tomb inscriptions
- literary and other papyri
- scarabs
- personal names

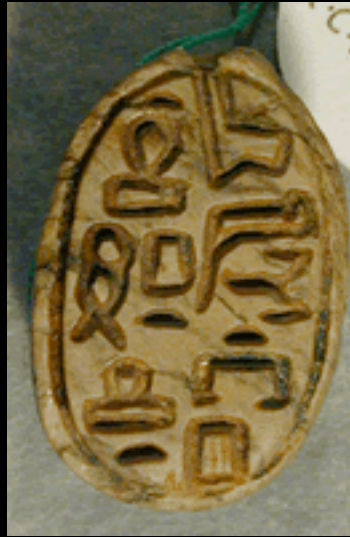
Later

- early 18th Dynasty accounts of wars of reunification
- king lists, especially Turin Canon
- later historical tradition, especially Manetho



Archaeological:

- ceramics from throughout Egypt
- Avaris and other Delta sites
- Theban tombs of kings
- Abydos tomb of a king



Scarabs in the 13th Dynasty and Second Intermediate Period sometimes have titles.

Royal name scarabs are particularly problematic but have been given great weight for reconstructing the history of the period



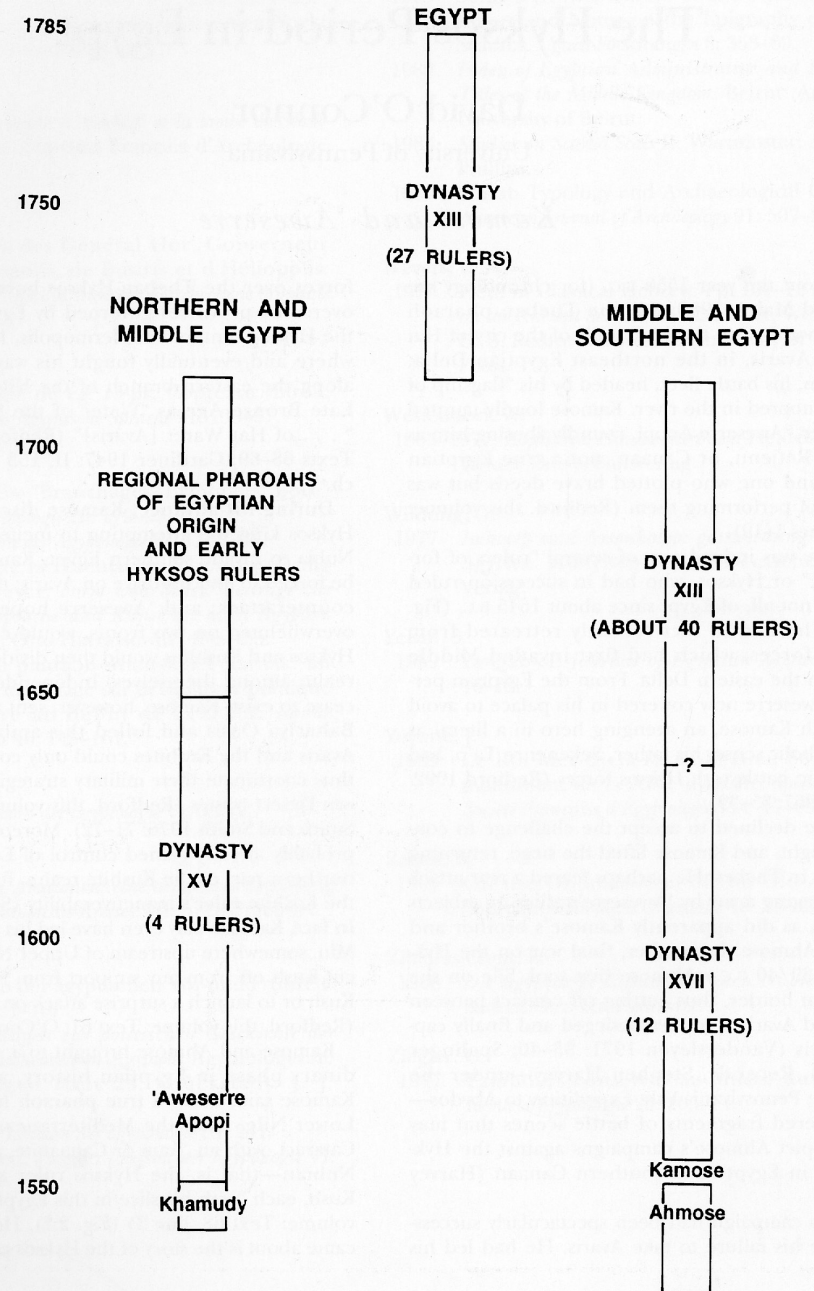


The political situation in the Second Intermediate Period

A tale of three cities:

Avaris/Tell el-Daba
Kerma (in Nubia)
Thebes

Second Intermediate Period Chronology



14th Dynasty

(Deltans: Avaris) 13th Dynasty

(Egyptians: Itjy-tawy)

15th
Dynasty
(Hyksos:
Avaris)



Abydos Dyn
(Egyptians:
Abydos)

16th Dynasty
(Egyptians:
Thebes)

17th Dynasty
(Egyptians:
Thebes)

- [several kings]
- Seqenenre Tao I (*m.* Tetsheri)
- Seqenenre Tao II (*m.* Ahhotep)
- Kamose

Begin 18th Dyn/end Hyksos
rule

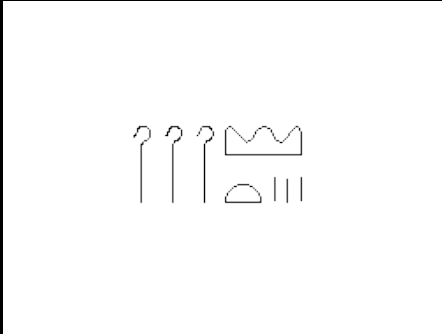
- Ahmose I
(*m.* Ahmose-
Nefertari)

. . . unexpectedly, from the regions of the East, invaders of obscure race marched in confidence of victory against our land. By main force they easily seized it without striking a blow; and having overpowered the rulers of the land, they then burned our cities ruthlessly, razed to the ground the temples of the gods, and treated all the natives with a cruel hostility, massacring some and leading into slavery the wives and children of others. Finally, they appointed as king one of their number whose name was Salitis. He had his seat at

Manetho's account of the beginning of the Hyksos rule- as quoted by Josephus

Memphis, levying tribute from Upper and Lower Egypt, and always leaving garrisons behind in the most advantageous positions. . . . In the Saite (Sethroite) nome he founded a city very favorably situated on the east of the Bubastite branch of the Nile, and called Auaris after an ancient religious tradition.⁴⁷

Hyksos = Hekau-khasut, ‘rulers of foreign lands’



From the tomb of Khnumhotep at Beni Hasan

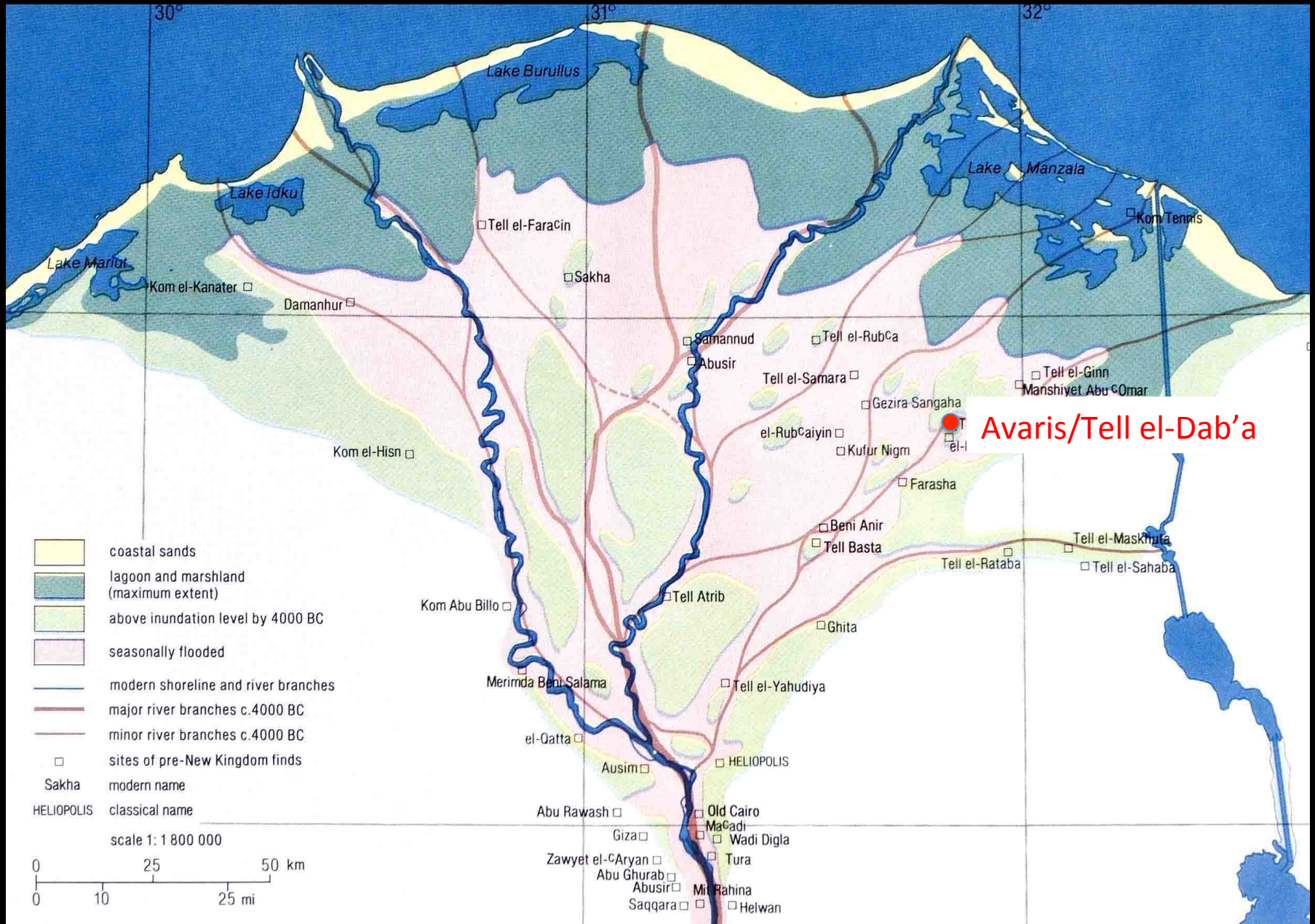


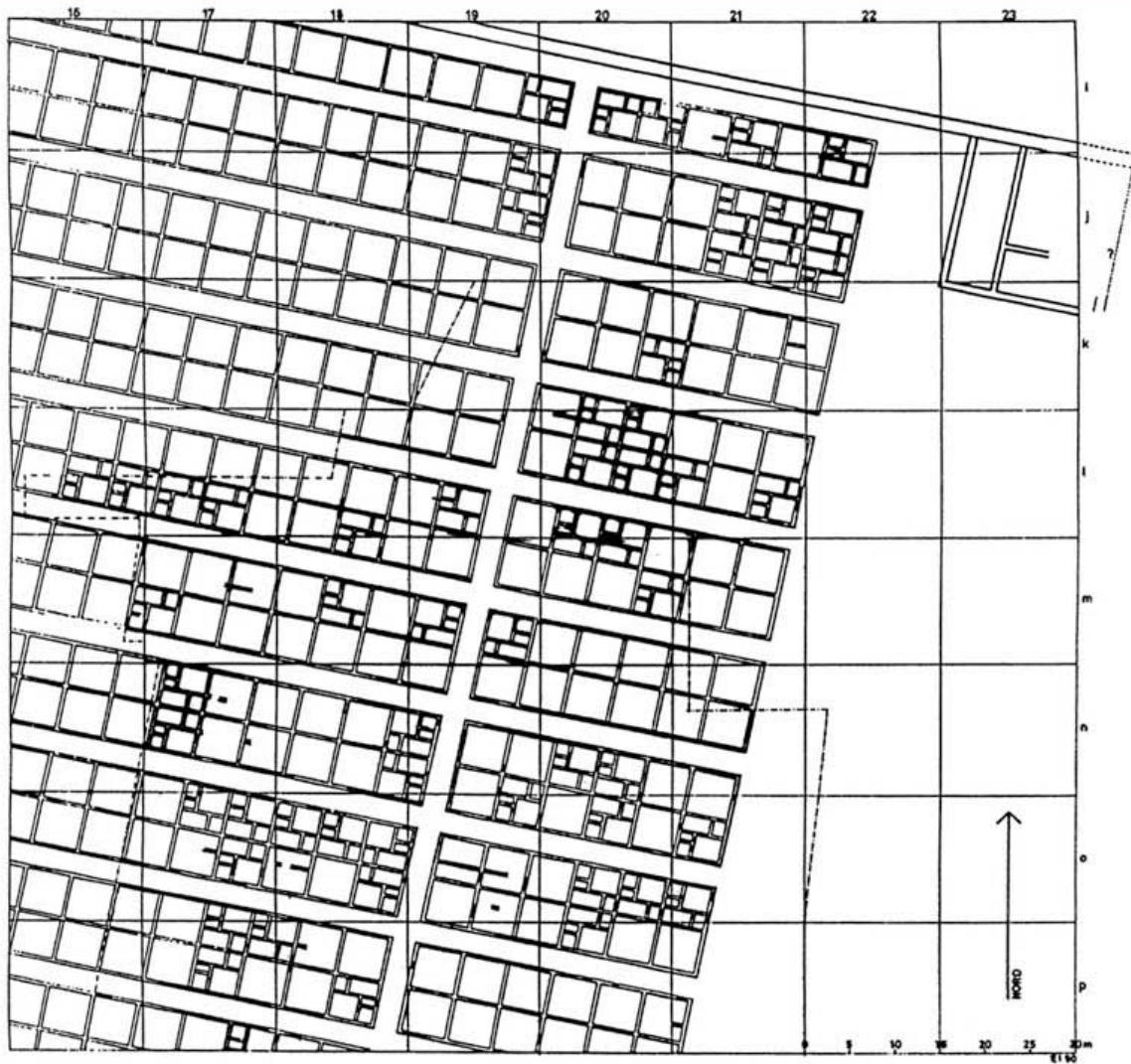
Asiatics in Khnumhotep's tomb at Beni Hasan



Monumental door jamb from the Hyksos palace

Titulary combines Egyptian and foreign elements; the cartouche name is prefeced by “Hyksos” (ruler of foreign/hill countries) and the name in the cartouche is probably West Semitic (Sakir-har)





12th Dynasty remains at Avaris

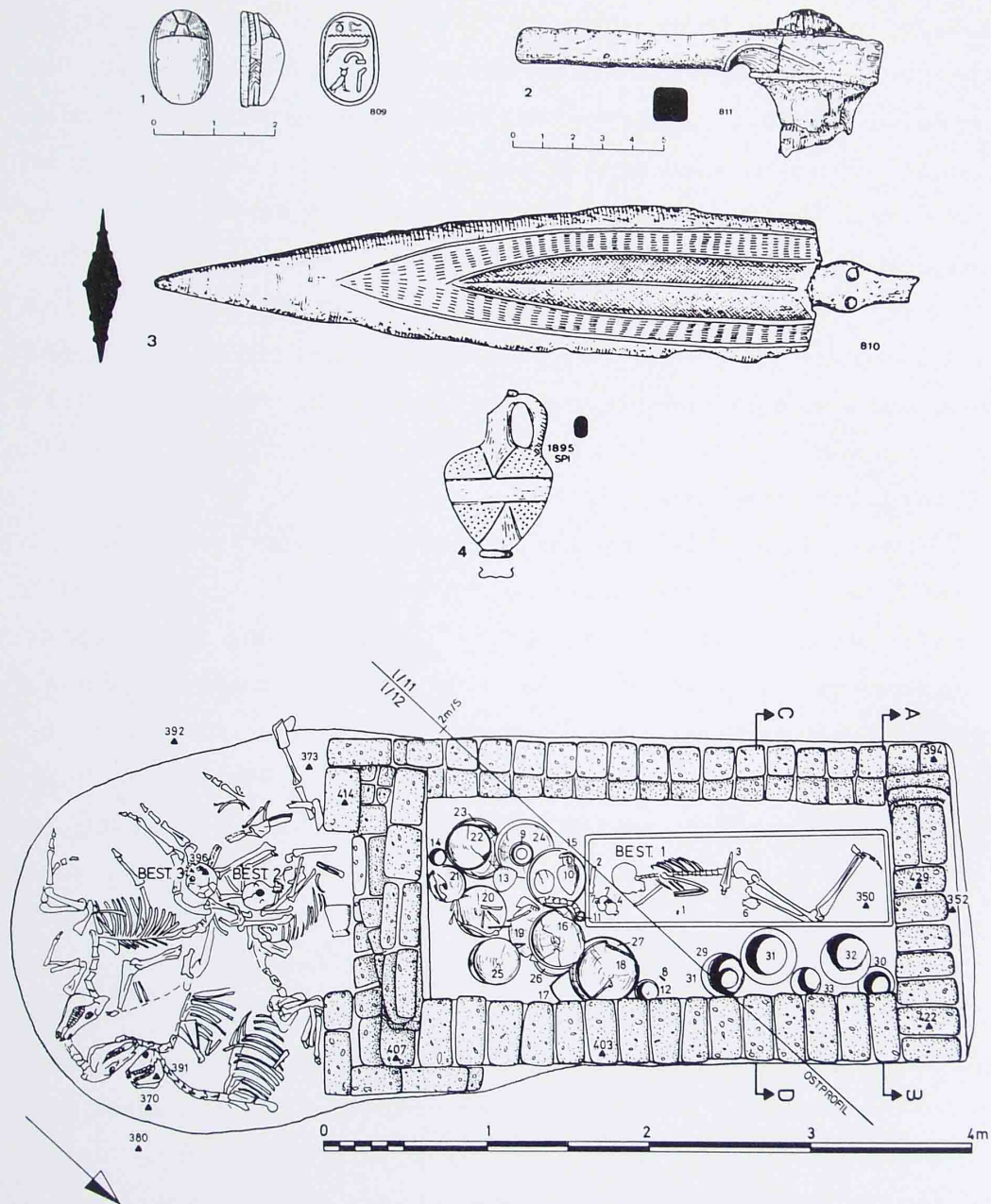


Fig. 35 Tomb A/II-1-no.5 of the deputy treasurer named 'Amu, 'the Asiatic'.

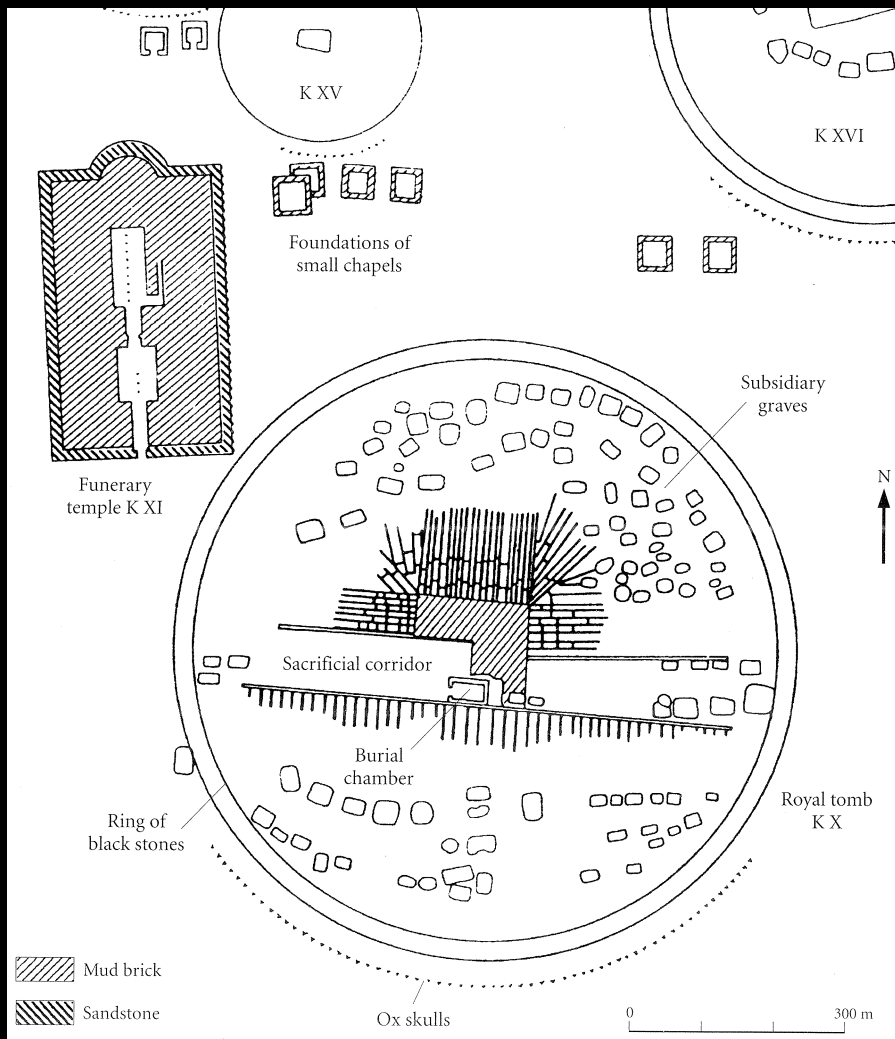


Two pits containing a total of fourteen hands were located in the outer compound (above) and two more pits containing one hand each were discovered beneath what is believed to have been a throne room.





The Site of Kerma



Royal tumuli at Kerma
Sacrifice and bucrania

Kerma: Western Deffufa (temple site)

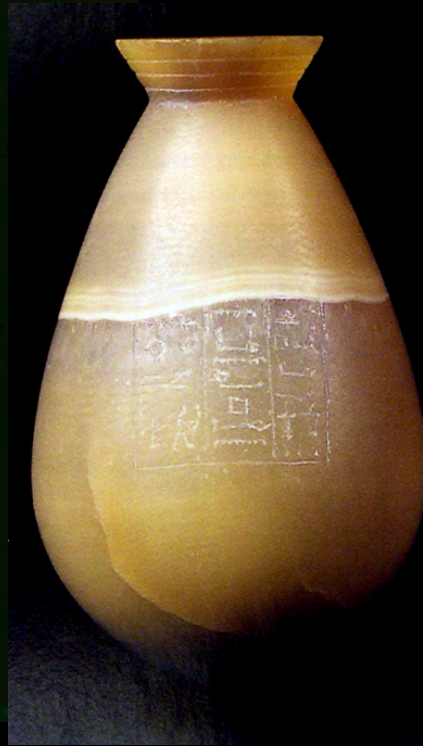




Stela of Ka from Buhen

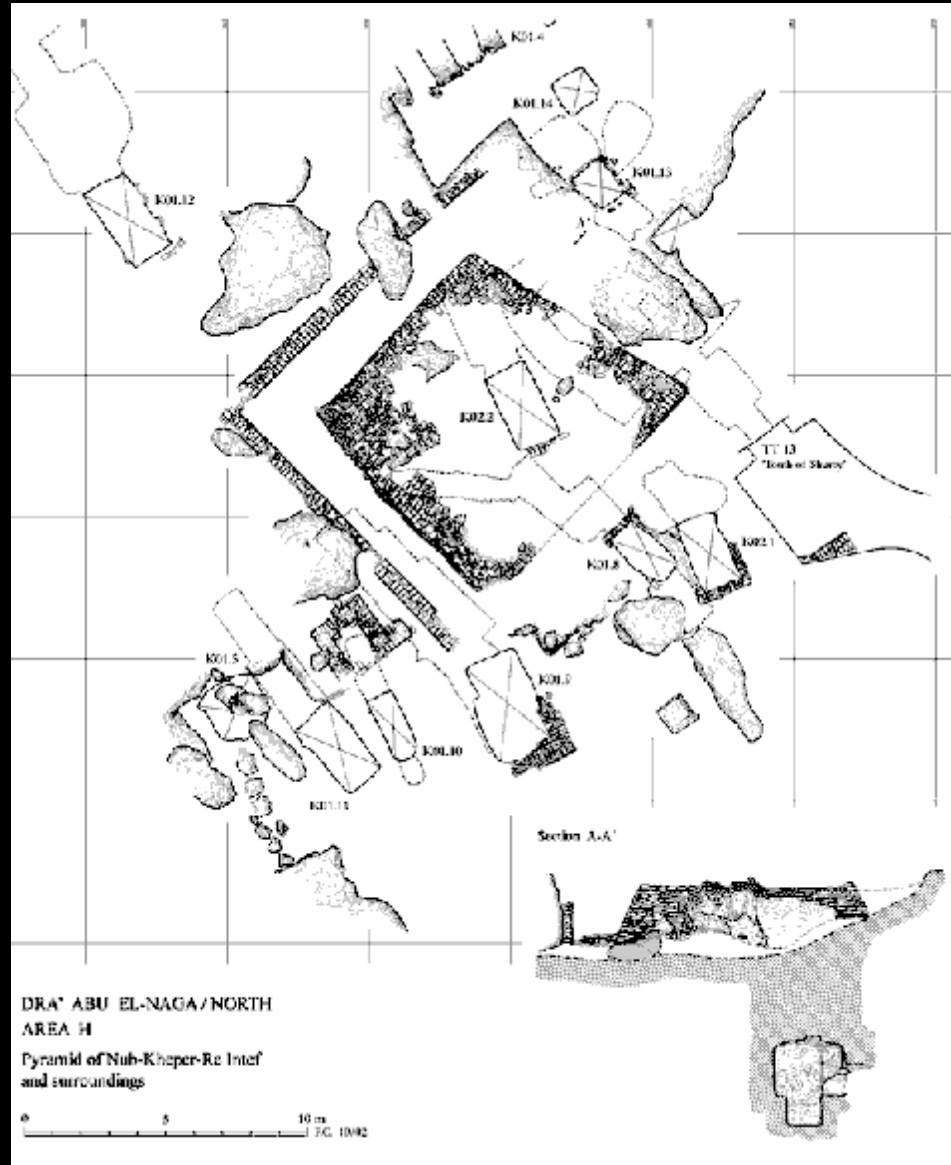
An offering that the king gives (to) Osiris, Lord of Busiris, the Great God, Lord of Abydos, and (to) Horus, Lord of Foreign Lands, that they may give an invocation offering consisting of bread and beer, oxen and fowl, and all things good and pure....

He says: I was a valiant servant of the ruler of Kush. I washed my feet in the waters of Kush in the following of the ruler Nedjeh.



Egyptian goods in Kerman tombs: exchange and booty from raids?

The Theban 17th Dynasty





Sobekemsaf II

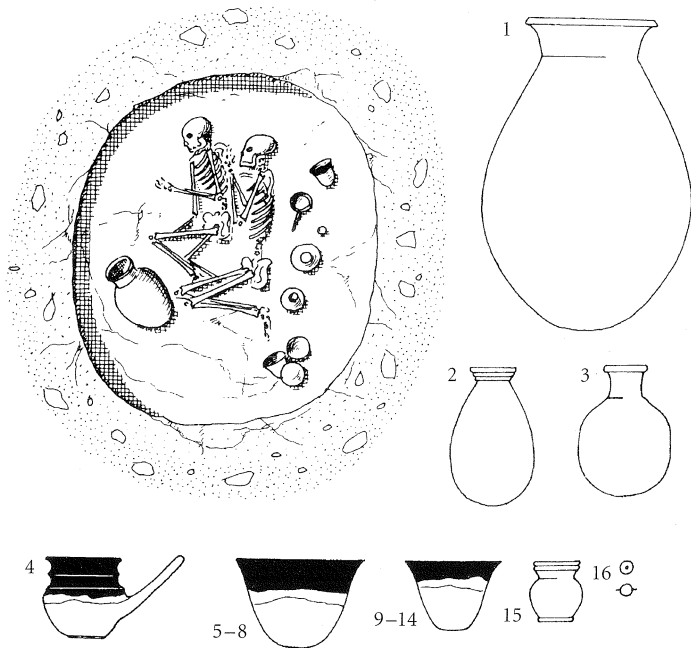
The border



Deir Rifa:
Pan-graves with
Memphite and
Tell el-Yahudiyah
pottery

Mostagedda:
Pan-graves with
Upper Egyptian
pottery

Pan-grave culture





Senebkay – new evidence of an Abydos Dynasty