**The Archaeology of Nubia and Egypt**

**Course Outline**

The modern nations of Egypt and Sudan encompass a sharp juxtaposition of alluvial and arid environments that formed the backdrop to the emergence of Africa‘s earliest farming economies and states. This area continues to be one of contention and contact, of change and continuity, to the present day. While recognizing the importance Egypt had for Nubia in many periods, in this course we will insist on seeing Nubia in its own terms, not merely as an adjunct to its better known northern neighbor. This seminar will provide students with an advanced induction into the archaeology of Nubia between the earliest pottery producing cultures of the Neolithic Period (starting c. 8000 BC) through the early development of the Egyptian state (c. 3000 BC), into the medieval period (mid 2nd millennium AD). This long-term perspective will highlight the variability of Nubian cultures as well as the nature of their interactions with Egypt. It will allow a comparative study of issues such as state formation, religious change, and imperialism. The wider context of cultural transformations in North-East Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Asia will form a constant underlying theme for consideration. By undertaking focused projects on specific topics students will develop a deep as well as a broad appreciation for this material. Students will be familiarized with current research and key debates in the archaeology of North-East Africa, as well as the manner in which these debates influence notions of African and Egyptian cultural heritage in the contemporary world.

**Objectives**

The seminar will offer in-depth analysis of the archaeology of Nubia between the Neolithic period and the Medieval period. It will engage with the latest developments in anthropological and environmental analysis as a basis for evaluating both recent and older developments in archaeological fieldwork and interpretation.

The importance of interpretation will be stressed in relation to key topics such as the adoption and spread of farming, the significance of art and imagery, the emergence of writing, kingship, and monumental architecture, religious change, and the status of Nubia as a corridor for physical movement and cultural interactions as well as a peripheral area on the edge of multiple empires.

We will learn to relate the archaeological record of Nubia to wider issues such as climate change, the nature of hunter-gatherer societies, the interpretation of prehistoric art, and the significance of literacy in human societies. .

**Assessment:**

Presentations:

Every student will give two presentations during the course of the semester. These will be case studies related to the weekly topics and will rely upon both archaeological reports and secondary interpretations; they should have solid theses and utilize archaeological material to back them up. Presentations will be 20-30 minutes each. The first presentation will be graded by the professor, but the second in-class presentation will be graded by your peers. We will collectively develop a rubric with categories for grading; you will all fill out sheets to grade each other on such factors as knowledge, argument, PowerPoint, voice and gesture, etc. It is hoped that this will help all students develop their skills in researching, writing and delivering a presentation. All presentation topics must be cleared with the professor two weeks in advance; presentations will begin the third week of class. The last 20 minutes or so of each class will be spent determining together the readings for the next week and the themes we most want to cover.

Research Paper:

One of the in-class presentations (your choice of which) will be the basis for a more in-depth 15 page research paper due on May 10th.

Weekly Response Papers:

Each student will write a response paper each week that draws together themes from the readings, highlighting critical questions for discussion. Response papers are due 24 hours before class each week, starting in week 2.

The week after Spring Break I will be gone (in Nubia, as it happens). That week the class will go to the Boston MFA to view the Nubian collection there and will write one page response papers to the display of the collection rather than the weekly readings.

Assessment:

Presentations: 40% (20% x 2)

Research paper: 30%

Weekly response papers: 20%

Course participation: 10%

Any absence from class not cleared before with the professor will result in an automatic 5% reduction in your final grade.

**Course format**

Each week starting in week 3 there will be a combination of student presentations and discussion of readings. As the topics of presentations will closely relate to those of readings, this will allow integrated discussion of issues drawing upon presentations for specific case studies. Those students not giving presentations are expected to come to class with prepared questions for discussion based upon the readings; this is one point of the response papers. Students will post a single paragraph description of their presentation topic to the wiki one week before giving each presentation.

**Books (bold are things we’ll read a lot of – owning them would be very helpful, though I’ll put them on reserve, too)**

**Edwards, David N. 2004 *The Nubian Past. An Archaeology of the Sudan.* Routledge.**

Adams, William Y. 1977 [or 1984]. *Nubia - Corridor to Africa*. Penguin Books Ltd (London) The most extensive basic synopsis of Nubian culture history from Paleolithic to Present. Out of print but available on the wiki.

Edwards, David N. 1996. *The archaeology of the Meroitic state : new perspectives on its social and political organization.* Oxford

**Morkot, Robert George. 2000. *The black Pharaohs : Egypt's Nubian rulers.* London : Rubicon.**

Smith, Stuart Tyson. 1995. *Askut in Nubia : the economics and ideology of Egyptian imperialism in the second millenium B.C.* London : Kegan Paul

Smith, Stuart Tyson. 2003. *Wretched Kush : ethnic identities and boundaries in Egypt's Nubian empire.* London: Routledge (note! This is available much more cheaply as a Kindle book)

Török, L. 1988*. Late Antique Nubia: History and Archaeology of the Southern Neighbor of Egypt in the 4th-6th Centuries A.D.*

Török, László. 2009. *Between Two Worlds: The Frontier Region Between Egypt and Nubia 3700 BC-500AD*. Brill.

Trigger, Bruce (1976) *Nubia under the pharaohs.* London: Thames and Hudson

**Welsby, Derek A. 1996. *The kingdom of Kush : the Napatan and Meroitic empires.* London: British Museum Press**

Welsby, Derek A. (ed.) 1999. *Recent Research in Kushite History and Archaeology. Proceedings of the 8th International Conference for Meroitic Studies,* British Museum Occasional Paper 131.

**Welsbey, Derek A. 2002. *The medieval kingdoms of Nubia : Pagans, Christians and Muslims on the Middle Nile.* The British Museum Press (London).**

Wengrow, D. 2006 *The Archaeology of Early Egypt*. *Social Transformations in the North-East Africa*, *10,000 to 2650 BC*. Cambridge

**Schedule**

**Note:** The readings listed below are excessive. We will work together to edit them to make sure we are reading things that meet student interests. We will strive always to introduce ourselves to the major themes, including conflicting viewpoints. Things can be added as well as removed, and students giving presentations are encouraged to suggest readings for the whole class.

**Week 1: Geographic and historical introduction**

**Sign up for presentations, weeks 3-7**

**Create presentation grading rubric**

Close, A. E. 1996. Holocene Environments in Africa, in *Oxford Companion to Archaeology* (B. Fagan ed., 1996), pp. 309-310.

Edwards, D. N. *The Nubian Past* Chapter 1-2

Adams, W. Y. 1977. Chap. 1-2, ‘The Nubian Corridor’ and ‘The People of the Corridor’: pp. 13-64

O‘Connor, D. 1990. Egyptology and archaeology: an African perspective. In P.

Robertshaw (ed.) *A History of African Archaeology*. London: Currey, 236-51.

**Week 2: The nature of early pastoral economies and plant exploitation; history of exploration in Nubia and Egypt**

Garcea, E. A. A. 2006. Semi-permanent foragersin semi-arid environments of North Africa *World Archaeology* 38:2, 197 — 219

Nordstrom, H.-A. 2006. The discovery of the Neolithic in Nubia. *Archéonil* 16: 31-39

Morkot 2000. Chapters 2 and 3, pp. 8-36 (history of exploration, but important for showing preconceptions)

Adams, W. Y. 1994. The Invention of Nubia, in *Hommage a Jean Leclant, Vol. 2. Nubie, Soudan, Ethiopie* (C. Berger, G. Clerc and N. Grimal eds.), Institut Francais d’Archeologie Orientale (Paris) : pp. 17-22.

Trigger, Bruce G. 1969. The Personality of the Sudan, in *Eastern African History* (McCall, D. F., N. R. Bennett and J. Butler eds.). New York: Praeger. Pp. 74-106

Adams, W. Y. 2007. A century of archaeological salvage, 1907-2007. *Sudan and Nubia* 11: 48-56

MacGaffey, W. 1966. Concepts of race in the historiography of Northeast Africa. *Journal*

*of African History* 7: 1-17.

Wengrow, D. 2006. “The idea of prehistory in the Middle East” In R. Layton *et al.* (eds.)

*A Future for the Past.* London: UCL Press, pp.187-197.

Krzyzaniak, Lech. 1991. Early Farming in the Middle Nile Basin: recent discoveries at Kadero (Central Sudan), *Antiquity*65: 515-532

Wendorf, F. and Schild, R. 1998. Nabta Playa and its role in Northeastern African prehistory. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, 17: 97–123.

Wengrow, D. 2006 *The Archaeology of Early Egypt*. *Social Transformations in the North-East Africa*, *10,000 to 2650 BC*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chapters 1-3 (‗Egypt and the outside world I‘, ‗Neolithic economy and society‘, ‗Domestication and embodiment in the Nile Valley‘).

Haaland, R. 2007. Porridge and Pot, Bread and Oven: Food Ways and Symbolism in Africa and the Near East from the Neolithic to the Present. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 17(2): 165-182

Edwards, D. N. 2006. Mid Holocene game drives in Nubian landscapes? *Archaeology of Early Northeastern Africa,* Studies in African Archaeology 9. Poznan: Poznan Archaeological Museum. Pp. 49-64

McDonald, M. M. A. 1991. Technological organization and sedentism in the Epipalaeolithic of Dakhleh Oasis, Egypt. *African Archaeological Review*, 9: 81–109.

Garcea, Elena A. A. 2007. The Holocene prehistory at Sai Island. *CRIPEL* 26: 107-113

Honegger, M. 2004. Settlement and cemeteries of the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic at el-Barga (Kerma region), *Sudan and Nubia* 8: 27-32

Peters, Joris 1996. New light on Mesolithic resource scheduling and site inhabitation in Central Sudan, in *Interregional Contacts in the Later Prehistory of Northeastern Africa* (L. Krzyzaniak , et al. eds.). Poznan: pp. 381-394

Caneva, I., Garcea, E. A. A., Gautier, A. and Van Neer, W. 1993. Pre-pastoral cultures along the Central Sudanese Nile. *Quaternaria Nova*, 3: 177–252.

Marshall, F. and E. Hildebrand (2002). "Cattle before crops: the beginnings of food production in Africa." *Journal of World Prehistory* 16: 99-143.

Hendrickx, S. and Vermeersch, P. 2000. Prehistory: from the Palaeolithic to the Badarian culture. In Shaw 2000 *Oxford History of Ancient Egypt*: 17-44.

Anderson, W. 1992. Badarian burials: evidence of social inequality in Middle East during the early predynastic era. *JARCE* 29: 51-66.

Clark, J. Desmond 1984. The domestication process in Northeast Africa: ecological change and adaptive strategies. *Origin and Early Development of Food-Producing Cultures in North-Eastern Africa,* L. Krzyzaniak and M. Kobusiewicz (eds). Poznan: Poznan Archaeological Museum. Pp. 25-41

Alexander, John A. 1984. The end of the moving frontier in the Neolithic of North-Eastern Africa, in *Origin and Early Development of Food-producing Culture in North-Eastern Africa* (L. Krzyzaniak and M. Kobusiewicz eds.), pp. 58-63*.*

Sadr, K. 1997. The Wadi Elei finds: Nubian desert gold mining in the 5th and 4th millennia BC? *Cahiers de Recherches de l‘Institut de Papyrologie et d‘Égyptologie de Lille* 17/2: 67-76.

**Week 3: Late Neolithic complexity: The A-Group chiefs and their aftermath**

Trigger, B.G. 1976. *Nubia under the Pharaohs.* London: Thames & Hudson, pp. 32-46

Williams, B. 1986*. Excavations Between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier, Part 1: The AGroup*

*Royal Cemetery at Qustul, Cemetery L.* pp. 9-19, 138-185.

O’Connor. 1993. *Ancient Nubia. Egypt’s Rival in Africa.* Chap. 2, “Chiefs and Kings in Early Nubia”, pp. 10-23

Edwards, D. N. *The Nubian Past* Pp. 59-74

Wengrow, David 2006. *The Archaeology of Early Egypt.* Cambridge University Press. Chap. 7 (pp. 135-150)

Adams, William Y. 1985. “Doubts about the ‘Lost Pharaohs’” in Journal of Near Eastern Studies, vol.44: pp.185-192

Williams, Bruce 1987. “Forebears of Menes in Nubia: Myth or Reality” in Journal of Near Eastern Studies, vol.45:

pp.15-26

Smith, H. S. 1991. “The Development of the ‘A-Group” Culture in Northern Lower Nubia” in W. V. Davies (ed.)

Egypt and Africa. British Museum Press (London)

Smith, H. S. 1994. The Princes of Seyala in Lower Nubia in the Predynastic and Protodynastic Periods, in *Hommages*

*a Jean Leclant, Vol. 2 Nubie, Soudan, Ethiopie,* (C. Berger, G. Clerc and N. Grimal eds.), Institut Francais d’Archeologie Orientale (Paris): Pp. 361-376

Nordstrom, H. A. 1972. *Neolithic and A-Group Sites.* The Scandinavian Joint Expedition to Nubia 3. Stockholm.

Williams, Bruce 1989. *Neolithic, A-group, and Post-A-Group Remains from Cemeteries W,V, S, Q, T and a Cave East of Cemetery K,* Oriental Institue Nubian Expedition Volume 4.

Rampersad, S. R. 2000. Relationships of the Nubian A-Group. *JARCE* 37: 127-142

Gatto, Maria C. 2002. Ceramic traditions and cultural territories: the ―Nubian Group‖ in prehistory. *Sudan and Nubia* 6: 8-19

Gatto, Maria C. 2005 Nubians in Egypt: Survey in the Aswan-Kom Ombo region. *Sudan and Nubia* 9: 72-75

Lange, M. 2003. Settlement sites of the A-Group from the Laqiya-Region (Eastern Sahara, Northwest-Sudan). *Cultural Markers in the Later Prehistory of Northeastern Africa and Recent Research,* Studies in African Archaeology 8, L. Krzyzaniak, K. Kroeper & M. Kobusiewicz (eds). Poznan: Poznan Archaeological Museum. Pp. 105-127

**Week 4: Bureaucracy, kingship and sacrifice: the emergence of the Egyptian state**

Baines, J. 1995. Origins of Egyptian kingship. In D. O‘Connor and D.P. Silverman (eds.),

*Ancient Egyptian Kingship*. Leiden, New York, Köln: E.J. Brill, 95-156.

Wengrow, D. 2006. *The Archaeology of Early Egypt. Social Transformations in North-*

*East Africa, 10,000-2650 BC.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (chapter 9: ‗Extraordinary bodies and binding truths‘, pp.176-217)

Kahl, J. 2001.Hieroglyphic writing during the fourth millennium BC: an analysis of

systems. *Archéo-Nil* 11: 103-25.

Seidlmayer, S.J. 1996. Town and state in the early Old Kingdom. A view from

Elephantine. In A.J. Spencer (ed.) *Aspects of Early Egypt.* London: British

Museum, 108-27,

Köhler, E.C. 2002. ‗History or ideology? New reflections on the Narmer Palette and the

nature of foreign relations in Pre- and Early Dynastic Egypt‘. In E.C.M. van den Brink and T. Levy (eds.) *Egypt and the Levant: Interrelations from the 4th through the early 3rd Millennium BC.* London, New York: Leicester University Press, pp.499-513.

Smith, H.S. 1992. The making of Egypt: a review of the influence of Susa and Sumer on Upper Egypt and Lower Nubia in the 4th millennium BC. In R. Friedman and B. Adams (eds.) *The Followers of Horus.* Oxford: Oxbow, 235-46.

Moorey, P.R.S. 1987. “On tracking cultural transfers in prehistory: the case of Egypt

and lower Mesopotamia in the fourth millennium BC‘. In M.J. Rowlands *et al.* (eds.) *Centre and Periphery in the Ancient World.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp.36-46.

Wilkinson, T.A.H. (1999) *Early Dynastic Egypt.* London: Routledge, 183-229.

Köhler, E.C. (2010).  Theories of State Formation.  In Willeke Wendrich (ED.), Egyptian Archaeology (pp. 36-54) Oxford:  Blackwell Publishing.

Smith, H. S. 1994. The Princes of Seyala in Lower Nubia in the Predynastic and Protodynastic Periods, in *Hommages a Jean Leclant, Vol. 2 Nubie, Soudan, Ethiopie,* (C. Berger, G. Clerc and N. Grimal eds.), Institut Francais d‘Archeologie Orientale (Paris): Pp. 361-376

**Week 5: From Qustul to Kerma: relations on the Middle Nile during the Old and Middle Kingdoms of Egypt**

Bonnet, C. 1991 “Upper Nubia from 3000 to 1000 BC” in W.V.Davies (ed.) *Egypt and Africa,* British Museum Press; pp.145-165

Morkot, R. 2000 Chapters IV “The Elephant” and V “The Kingdom of Kush” in *The Black Pharaohs, Egypt‘s Nubian Rulers*, London, Rubicon Press; pp.37-68

Smith, S.T. 1998 “Nubia and Egypt: Interaction, Acculturation, and Secondary State Formation from the Third to First Millennium B.C.” in J.G. Cusick (ed.) *Studies in Culture Contact*, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Occasional Paper No.25, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale; pp. 256-287

Hafsaas-Tsakos, H. 2009 “The Kingdom of Kush: An African Centre on the Periphery of the Bronze Age World System”, *Norwegian Archaeological Review* 42/1:50-70

Edwards, D.N. 2004 “Kerma and Bronze Age Kush” in *The Nubian Past*, London,

Routledge; pp. 75-111

Lichtheim, M. 1973 *Ancient Egyptian Literature*, vol. I (Weni and Harkhuf p. 18-27)

Lichtheim, M. 1988 *Ancient Egyptian Autobiographies Chiefly of the Middle Kingdom. A Study and an Anthology*, Freiburg, Universitätsverlag / Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht (Pepinakht called Heqaib, and his son Sabni p.15-18)

Goedicke, H. 1981 “Harkhuf‘s Travels”, *JNES* 40/1:1-10

Kendall, T. 1981 “Harkhuf Revisited” in S.Donadoni and S.Wenig (eds.) *Studia Meroitica 1984*, Berlin, Akademie Verlag; pp. 679-716

Friedman, R. 2001 “Nubians at Hierakonpolis. Excavations in the Nubian Cemeteries”, *Sudan and Nubia* 5:29-38

Raue, D. 2002 “Nubians on Elephantine Island”, *Sudan and Nubia* 6:20-24

Bell, L. *et al.* 1984 “The Eastern Desert of Upper Egypt: Routes and Inscriptions”, *JNES* 43/1:27-46

Fischer, H.G. 1961 “The Nubian Mercenaries of Gebelein during the First Intermediate Period”, *Kush* 9:44-81

McIntosh, Susan K. 1999. Pathways to complexity: an African perspective, in *Beyond Chiefdoms.*

*Pathways to complexity in Africa*

Friedman, R. 1992 “Pebbles, Pots and Petroglyphs, Excavations at HK64”, R.Friedman and B.Adams (eds.) *The Followers of Horus*, Studies Hoffmann, Oxford, Oxbow Books; pp. 99-106

**Week 6: Nubian perspectives on Egyptian Colonialism *: Yam,* Kerma, Fortresses and the C-Group.**

Edwards, D. N. 2004 *The Nubian Past* Pp 75-99

Smith 1995 *Askut in Nubia*, Chaps. 1-3, pp. 1-80

Trigger 1976, Chaps. 4, pp. 49-64

Bietak, M. 1986 “The C-Group and the Pan-Grave Culture in Nubia”, T.Hägg (ed.) *Nubian Culture, Past and Present.* Main Papers Presented at the Sixth International Conference for Nubian Studies in Uppsala, 11-16 August 1986, Stockholm, Almqvist & Wiksell International; pp. 113-128

Wegner, J. 1995 “Regional control in Middle Kingdom Lower Nubia: the function and history of the site of Areika”, *JARCE* 32:127-160

Bourriau, J. 1981 “Nubians in Egypt during the Second Intermediate Period: An Interpretation based on the Egyptian Ceramic Evidence” in D.Arnold (ed). *Studien zur altägyptischen Keramik,* Sonderschrift des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo 9, Mainz; pp. 25-41

Bourriau, J. 1991 “Relations between Egypt and Kerma during the Middle and New Kingdoms”, W.V.Davies (ed.) Egypt and Africa, British Museum Press; pp. 129-144

O‘Connor, D. 1986 “The Locations of Yam and Kush and Their Historical Implications”, *JARCE* 23:27-50

Adams, W. Y. 1977. Chaps. 6 “The Pastoral Ideal. The Nubian C-Horizon” and 8 “The Transition to Empire. The Nubian Kingdom of Kerma”,pp. 142-162, 195-216

Williams, B. “Serra East and the Mission of Middel Kingdom Fortresses in Nubia”, in *Gold of Praise* ed. E. Teeter and J. Larson

**Week 7: The Kerma ascendancy: Classic Kerma, Pan-Graves and New Kingdom reconquest**

Edwards, D. N 2004. *The Nubian Past.* Pp. 99-111

Smith, S. T. 2003. *Wretched Kush.*

Morkot, R. 2000 Chapters VI –VII in *The Black Pharaohs, Egypt‘s Nubian Rulers*, London, Rubicon Press; pp. 69-90

Lacovara, P. 1987 “The Internal Chronology of Kerma”, *Beiträge zur Sudanforschung* 2:75-106

O‘Connor, D. 1984 “Kerma and Egypt: The Significance of the Monumental Buildings Kerma I, II and XI”, *JARCE* 21:65-108

Ahmed, Salah ed-Din 2004 “Excavations at the Site of Doukki Gel (Kerma)”, S.Wenig (ed.) *Neueste Feldforschungen im Sudan und in Eritrea, Berlin 1999*

Bonnet, C. 1983 “Kerma: An African Kingdom of the 2nd and 3rd Millennia B.C.”, *Archaeology* 36/6:38-45

Bonnet, C. 1992 “Excavations at the Nubian royal town of Kerma: 1975-91”, *Antiquity* 66:611-25

Bonnet, C. 1997 “The Kingdom of Kerma” in D. Wildung (ed) *Sudan. Ancient Kingdoms of the Nile*, Paris, Flammarion; pp.89-95

Trigger, B.G. 1976 “Kerma: The Rise of an African Civilization”, *The International Journal of African Historical Studies* 9/1:1-21

Morkot, R. 1991 “Nubia in the New Kingdom: The Limits of Egyptian Control” in W.V.Davies (ed) *Egypt and Africa*, British Museum Press, London; pp. 294-301

Frandsen, P.J. 1979 “Egyptian Imperialism” in M.T.Larsen (ed.) *Power and Propaganda. A Symposium on Ancient Empires*, Akademisk Forlag, Copenhagen; pp. 167-190

Bell, L. *et al.* 1984 ―The Eastern Desert of Upper Egypt: Routes and Inscriptions‖, *JNES* 43/1:27-46

Sadr, K. 1987 “The territorial expanse of the Pan-Grave Culture”, *Archéologie du Nil Moyen* 2:265-91

Buzon, M.R. 2008 “A Bioarchaeological Perspective on Egyptian Colonialism in the New Kingdom”, *JEA* 94:165-182

**Week 8: The rise of Napata: mysteries of origins and the issue of inter-societal transfers (From New Kingdom through the 25th dynasty and its aftermath).**

Edwards, D. 2004 “The Kushite Revival”, in *The Nubian Past,* London, Routledge*;* pp.112-140

Morkot, R. 2000 Chapters X – XII, in *The Black Pharaohs, Egypt‘s Nubian Rulers*, London, Rubicon Press; pp. 129-178

Torok, L. 1999. On the foundations of Kingship Ideology in the Empire of Kush, in *Studien zum antiken Sudan* (S. Wenig ed.), Meroitica 15. Weisbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag: Pp. 273-287.

Fattovich, R. 1995. The Origins of the Kingdom of Kush: Views from the African Hinterland, *Archeologie du Nil Moyen* 7: 69-78

Redford 2004. *From Slave to Pharaoh,* pp. 39-57

O’Connor 1993, *Ancient Nubia. Egypt’s Rival in Africa,* Chaps. 5-6, Pp. 59-84

Torok, *The kingdom of Kush : handbook of the Napatan-Meroitic civilization*. Leiden: Brill 1997, pp. 82-130

Adams, W. Y. 1964. Post-Pharaonic Nubia in Light of Archaeology. I, *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 50: 102-120

Darnell, J. C. 2006. *The inscription of Queen Kaimala at Semna. Textual Evidence for the Origins of the Napatan State.*Yale Egyptological Series 7. New Haven

Articles/ debate amongst Torok, Morkot, Kendall (and others) in *Studien zum antiken Sudan* (S. Wenig

ed.), Meroitica 15. Weisbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag

**Week 9: Napatan to Early Meroitic Kingdom: state organization, economy and ecology**

Edwards, D. N. 2004. *The Nubian Past.* Pp. 112-181

Welsby 1996, Chapters 2-3, pp. 19-71, Chap. 7, Pp. 153-176

Adams 1977, Chap. 11 “The Southward Course of Empire”, Pp. 294-332

Heidorn, Lisa 1991. The Saite and Persian Period Forts at Dorginarti, in *Egypt and Africa* (W. V. Davies ed.). London: British Museum Press: Pp. 205-219

Török, Laszlo 1997, *The kingdom of Kush : handbook of the Napatan-Meroitic civilization,* pp. 342-424; 488-499

Williams, B. B. 1990. *Twenty-fifth dynasty and Napatan remains at Qustul : cemeteries W and V.*

Adams, William Y. 1981. “Ecology and Economy in the Empire of Kush”, *Zeitschrift fur Aegyptische Sprache und Alterumskunde* 108: 1-11

Török, Laszlo 1984. “Economy and Empire in Kush: A Review of the Written Evidence”, *Zeitschrift fur Aegyptische Sprache und Alterumskunde* 111: 45-69

Trigger, Bruce 1969. “The Myth of Meroe and the African Iron Age”, *African Historical Studies* 2(1): 23-50

Edwards, David N. 1998. “Meroe and the Sudanic Kingdoms”, *Journal of African History* 39: 175-193

**Week 10: Egypt, Nubia and Rome**

Jackson, Robert, *At Empire’s Edge: Exploring Rome’s Egyptian Frontier*, 1-260

Maxfield, V. and D. Peacock “**The** Archaeology of an Industrial Landscape: An Interim Report **on the** Work of **the** Imperial Quarries (Mons Porphyrites) Project” in Oleg Kaper (ed.) **Life on the fringe : living in the Southern Egyptian deserts during the Roman and early-Byzantine periods : proceedings of a colloquium held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Netherlands Institute of Archaeology and Arabic Studies in Cairo, 9-12 December 1996, pp. 181-96**

**Skeat, T. C. “A Letter from the King of the Blemmyes to the King of the Noubades” *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 63 (1977), 159-70**

**Shinnie, P. L. and R. J. Bradley “The Murals from the Augustus Temple, Meroe” in *Studies in Ancient Egypt: The Aegean and the Sudan* W. K. Simpson and W. M. Davies, eds. 167-72**

**Updegraff, R. “The Blemmyes I: The Rise of the Blemmyes and the Roman Withdrawl from Nubia under Diocletian.” *Aufstieg und Niedergang der Römischen Welt* 2, 10.1 (1988), 44-97.**

**Speidel, M. “Nubia as a Roman Fronteir” *Aufstieg und Niedergang der Römischen Welt* 2 (1983), 116-47.**

**Morkort, R. “The Darb el-Arabin, the Kharga Oasis and its Forts, and Other Desert Routes.” In *Archaeological Research in Roman Egypt* D. Bailey (ed.), JFA Supplementary Series 19.**

**Speidel, M. “Nubia’s Roman Garrison” *ANRW* 10 (1988), 767-98**

**Horton, M. “Africa in Egypt: New Evidence from Qasr Ibrim” in *Egypt and Africa: Nubia from Prehistory to Islam*, W. V. Davies, ed., 264-77**

**Hodgson, N. “The East as part of the wider Roman Imperial frontier policy” in *The Eastern Frontier of the Roman Empire: Proceedings of a Colloquium held at Ankara in September 1988*, edited by D. French and C. Lightfoot.**

**Casson, L. “Egypt, Africa, Arabia and India: Patterns of Seaborne Trade in the 1st Century AD” *Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists* 21 (1984), 39-47**

S. M. Burstein, "Ivory and Ptolemaic Exploration of the Red Sea: The Missing Factor," *Topoi*, 6 (1996): 799-807

Torok, L. "Kush and the external world," *Meroitica*, 10 (1989) : 117-150

**Week 11: The Late Meroitic period and the Post-Meroitic Transition**

Edwards 1996, Chap. 7, pp. 88-93

Adams, W.Y. 1964 “Post-Pharaonic Nubia in the Light of Archaeology. I”, *JEA* 50:102-120

Lenoble, P. and N. D. M. Sharif 1992. Barbarians at the gates? The royal mounds at El Hobagi and the end

of Meroe, *Antiquity* 626-635

Fuller, Dorian Q. 1997. The Confluence of History and Archaeology in Lower Nubia: Scales of Continuity

and Change, *Archaeological Review from Cambridge* 14(1): 105-128

Fuller, D. 2003 "Pharaonic or Sudanic? Models for Meroitic Society and Change" in David O'Connor and Andrew Reid (eds.) *Ancient Egypt and Africa (Encounters with Ancient Egypt series, edited by Peter* *Ucko)*. UCL Press, London: Pp. 169-184

Burstein, S. M. 1995. *Graeco-Africana. Studies in the History of Greek Relations with Egypt and*

*Nubia.* New Rochelle, NY: Aristide D. Caratzas. Pp. 207-214.

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