Dendera In The Third Millennium B C Down To The Theban Domination Of Upper Egypt

This volume, the only up-to-date study of its kind in any language, reviews the foundations of Ancient Egyptian chronology before presenting a relative and an absolute chronology for the time span from prehistoric times until the Hellenistic Period.
This study of the history of regional elites and of the archaeology of their cemeteries shows that the Coffin Texts of the Egyptian Middle Kingdom do not reflect a form of popular religion, but rather the cult of local rulers.
This study presents a revised view of Egyptian foreign relations in the eastern Mediterranean during the Old Kingdom (3rd-6th Dynasties) based on an extensive analysis of old and new archaeological data, and its relationship to the well-known textual sources. The material demonstrates that while Egypt's most important relationships were with Byblos and the Lebanese coast generally, it was an active participant in the geo-political and economic affairs of the Levant throughout much of the third millennium BCE. The archaeological data shows that the foundation of these relationships was established at the beginning of the Early Dynastic Period and essentially continued until the end of the 6th Dynasty with ebbs, flows and changes of geographical and political emphasis. It is argued that, despite the paucity of textual data, the 4th Dynasty represents the apogee of Egypt's engagement in the region, a time when the centralised state was at the height of its power and control of human and economic capital. More broadly, this study shows that Egyptian interaction in the eastern Mediterranean fits the pattern of state-to-state contact between ruling elites which was underpinned by official expeditions engaged in gift and commodity exchange, diplomatic endeavours and military incursions.
These conference papers from a one-day international Egyptology symposium at Harvard University (April 26, 2012) consider questions of kingship, religion, art, economics, and old and new archaeological excavations at the Giza Pyramids and beyond (3rd millennium BCE).
Ancient Egyptian Epigraphy and Palaeography
Studien zur Altägyptischen Kultur, Band 44
Towards a New History for the Egyptian Old Kingdom
Early Dynastic Egypt
Ancient Egyptian Administration
Goddesses who Rule

In this book, Lisa Sabbahy presents a history of ancient Egyptian kingship in the Old Kingdom and its re-formation in the early Middle Kingdom. Beginning with an account of Egypt's history before the Old Kingdom, she examines the basis of kingship and its legitimacy. The heart of her study is an exploration of the king's constant emphasis on his relationship to his divine parents, the sun god Ra and his mother, the goddess Hathor, who were two of the most important deities backing the rule of a divine king. Sabbahy focuses on the cardinal importance of this relationship, which is reflected in the king's monuments, particularly his pyramid complexes, several of which are analysed in detail. Sabbahy also offers new insights into the role of queens in the early history of Egypt, notably sibling royal marriages, harem conspiracies, and the possible connotations of royal female titles.
Building a temple implies the mastering of different technicalities such as the commissioning and payment of the building process, procuring and transporting building material, the organization of work and the practical execution of building and decoration projects. But building a temple is also translating a religious idea into stone. From the design to the consecration of the temple, every stage in the process answers to a set of rules that enables the building to function as a temple. The aim of the 7th Tempeltagung was to examine the relation between the technical and the theological demands of temple building. How was architecture infl uencing the ritual, how did ritual texts refl ect the act of construction? What was the relation between the mythical temple and the actual temple? Who made the decisions and who executed them? What technical and theological considerations lay at the base of the choice of material and of form? In other words, how did the technical aspects of building influence the theological ideas, how was building a temple "structuring religion"?
A regular Egyptological forum for scholarly discussion of the various aspects of ancient Egyptian art, objects and collections, conservation and museology.
This groundbreaking, five-volume series offers a comprehensive, fully illustrated history of Egypt and Western Asia (the Levant, Anatolia, Mesopotamia, and Iran), from the emergence of complex states to the conquest of Alexander the Great. Written by a diverse, international team of leading scholars whose expertise brings to life the people, places, and times of the remote past, the volumes in this series focus firmly on the political and social histories of the states and communities of the ancient Near East. Individual chapters present the key textual and material sources underpinning the historical reconstruction, paying particular attention to the most recent archaeological finds and their impact on our historical understanding of the periods surveyed. The second volume covers broadly the first half of the second millennium BC or in archaeological terms, the Middle Bronze Age. Eleven chapters present the history of the Near East, beginning with the First Intermediate Period and Middle Kingdom Egypt and the Mesopotamian kingdoms of Ur (Third Dynasty), Isin and Larsa. The complex mosaic of competing states that arose between the Eastern Mediterranean, the Anatolian highlands and the Zagros mountains of Iran are all treated, culminating in an examination of the kingdom of Babylon founded by Hammurabi and maintained by his successors. Beyond the narrative history of each region considered, the volume treats a wide range of critical topics, including the absolute chronology; state formation and disintegration; the role of kingship, cult practice and material culture in the creation and maintenance of social hierarchies; and long-distance trade-both terrestrial and maritime-as a vital factor in the creation of social, political and economic networks that bridged deserts, oceans, and mountain ranges, binding together the extraordinarily diverse peoples and polities of Sub-Saharan Africa, the Near East, and Central Asia.
ANNUAL EGYPTOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY 1974
Studies on the So-called Book of Two Ways in Ancient Egypt
Afroasiatic Studies in Memory of Robert Hetzron
Middle East and Africa
Volume II: From the End of the Third Millennium BC to the Fall of Babylon
A Companion to Ancient Egypt, 2 Volume Set

The book provides an up-to-date overview of the structure, organization and evolution of the pharaonic administration from its origins to the middle of the first millennium BCE. General descriptions are supplemented by specific analysis of key archives, practices and institutions.
A Companion to Ancient Egyptian Art presents a comprehensive collection of original essays exploring key concepts, critical discourses, and theories that shape the discipline of ancient Egyptian art. • Winner of the 2016 PROSE Award for Single Volume Reference in the Humanities & Social Sciences • Features contributions from top scholars in their respective fields of expertise relating to ancient Egyptian art • Provides overviews of past present scholarship and suggests new avenues to stimulate debate and allow for critical readings of individual art works • Explores themes and topics such as methodological approaches, transmission of Egyptian art and its connections with other cultures, ancient reception, technology and interpretation, • Provides a comprehensive synthesis on a discipline that has diversified to the extent that it now incorporates subjects ranging from gen theory to 'X-ray fluorescence' and 'image-based interpretations systems'
The present volume reflects the work of the joint expedition of Cairo University and Brown University to record and publish the tombs uncovered on behalf of Cairo University by Prof. Abdel-Moneim Abu Bakr from 1949 through 1953, but never published. The loss of field records and lack of a map of the site meant that new, salvage excavation had to be undertaken. A total of six seasons, from 2000-2006 resulted in the clearing, remapping, recording of the monuments in the cemetery. Abu Bakr Cemetery is of particular interest because the majority of mastaba tombs belong to relatively low-ranking individuals. Thus they have the potential to she light on the social status of Egypt's working classes.
This original study examines the claims for sensational intrigues in the 6th century Egyptian palace, culminating in the possible assassination of King Teti by his own bodyguards. New evidence from the author's recent excavations is set against the written claims of the ancient historian Manetho. This offers the reader a unique opportunity to compare archaeological and historical evidence, and sheds new light on the political conspiracies an quarrels of the age. With over 80 illustrations, and clear presentation of the dynastic tomb excavations, the book also gives a rare and accessible insight into Old Kingdom society and administration under the kings Unis, Teti and Pepy I. It will be valuable to all students of Egyptian history.
Dendera in the Third Millennium B.C., Down to the Theban Domination of Upper Egypt
Conspiracies in the Egyptian Palace
Proceedings of the 35th Annual Meeting of the North American Conference on Afroasiatic Linguistics (NACAL 35)
Through Hermopolitan Lenses
The Four Egyptian Homographic Roots B-3
Perspectives on the Pyramid Age

Abdelwahed | J. M. Iskander Der Würfelhocker des Anchpachered aus Tell el-Moqdam. M. Barwik A unique "tourist" inscription in the Hatshepsut temple at Deir el-Bahari. B. Büma | M. Fitzenreiter "Spielt das Lied der beiden göttlichen Brüder": Erotische Ambiguität und "große Nähe" zwischen Männern im Alten Reich. E. Castle The Foundation Ceremony at Akhetaten. P. P. Creasman |N. Doyle From Pit to Procession: The Diminution of Ritual Boats and the Development of Royal Burial Practices in Pharaonic Egypt. J. Kahl | M. El-Khadragy | H. F. Ahmed | | U. Verhoeven | M. Abdelrahiem | I. Regulski | M. Becker | E. Czyzewska-Zalewska | A. Kilian | M. Stecher | T. Rzeuska The Asyut Project: Eleventh Season of Fieldwork (2014). T. Lamfried | S. Schmidt mit einem Beitrag von U. Wallenstein Ein Sargensemble aus dem Schlossmuseum in Gotha. Ergebnisse eines interdisziplinären Untersuchungsprojektes. C. Larcher Le sens des rites. §1 – La scène du découpage rituel des armes dans la tombe de Montouherkhepechef à Dra Abou el-Naga (TT 20). G. Long | M. de Meyer | H. Willems The use-life of the Middle Kingdom tomb of governor Nehri I at Dayr al- Barsha: Reconstructing fi nd contexts based on the distribution of coffi n fragments. D. Metawi Nebwa Revisited (Cairo Museum TR.29|9|14|5). K. Muhlestein New Evidence from the Seila Pyramid. M. Nuzzolo The Bent Pyramid of Snefru at Dahshur. A project failure or an intentional architectural framework? A. M. Mekawy Ouda The Statue of 'The Doorkeeper of the Palace' PiAy (Louvre E 124). M. Panov: Eine Opferformel. A. Pries: Andere Leser, andere Lehren: Miszellen zum antiken und rezenten Umgang mit der ägyptischen Schrifttradition. I. Abd El-Sattar | M. Boraik | L. Fayez Two Unpublished False Doors of Intj and #wjt from Giza. T. Schneider "Eine Führernatur, wie sie der neue Staat braucht!" Hermann Kees' Tätigkeit in Göttingen 1924–1945 und die Kontroverse um Entnazifi zierung und Wiedereinstellung in der Nachkriegszeit. M. Seco Álvarez | J. Martínez Babón A Ramesside Building in the Temple of Millions of Years of Thutmose III in Luxor. A. Senussi | C. Craciun Die Grabstatuette des Kaemwaset und seiner Frau.
This volume features fourteen articles on a wide range of subjects in the field of Eygptian studies, including a discussion of the various forms of sixteen different hieroglyphs. -- Metropolitan Museum of Art website.
This volume covers the numerous small lists of feasts that occur mainly on stelae and in tombs. A chronological study is presented wherein the major phases of Pharaonic Egypt (Old Kingdom to the Ptolemaic Period) are covered. Questions of dating these inscriptions as well as reasons concerning alterations in the lists form a major part of the discussion. In particular, differences in arrangement of these private celebrations both within a specific time period as well as between eras provide causes for the alterations of religious patterns of a non-royal sort. Calendrical ideas are likewise surveyed although for the most part the aim of this study remains focused upon the religious events themselves.Material of an ancillary nature (including some data from royal inscriptions) will be found only when they provide light upon the private religious practices.
Presents photographs of and essays about ancient Egyptian art
A Beginner's Guide to Writing Hieroglyphs
Studies on Old Kingdom Reliefs and Sculpture in the Hermitage
The Culture of Life and Death
The Orientation of Hieroglyphs. Part 1, Reversals
Bulletin of the Egyptian Museum
7. Ägyptologische Tempeltagung

This companion provides the very latest accounts of the major and current aspects of Egyptology by leading scholars. Delivered in a highly readable style and extensively illustrated, it offers unprecedented breadth and depth of coverage, giving full scope to the discussion of this incredible civilization. Provides the very latest and, where relevant, well-illustrated accounts of the major aspects of Egypt?s ancient history and culture Covers a broad scope of topics including physical context, history, economic and social mechanisms, language, literature, and the visual arts Delivered in a highly readable style with students and scholars of both Egyptology and Graeco-Roman studies in mind Provides a chronological table at the start of each volume to help readers orient chapters within the wider historical context
Cutting-edge research by twenty-four international scholars on female power, agency, health, and literacy in ancient Egypt There has been considerable scholarship in the last fifty years on the role of ancient Egyptian women in society. With their ability to work outside the home, inherit and dispense of property, initiate divorce, testify in court, and serve in local government, Egyptian women exercised more legal rights and economic independence than their counterparts throughout antiquity. Yet, their agency and autonomy are often downplayed, undermined, or outright ignored. In Women in Ancient Egypt twenty-four international scholars offer a corrective to this view by presenting the latest cutting-edge research on women and gender in ancient Egypt. Covering the entirety of Egyptian history, from earliest times to Late Antiquity, this volume commences with a thorough study of the earliest written evidence of Egyptian women, both royal and non-royal, before moving on to chapters that deal with various aspects of Egyptian queens, followed by studies on the legal status and economic roles of non-royal women and, finally, on women's health and body adornment. Within this sweeping chronological range, each study is intensely focused on the evidence recovered from a particular site or a specific time-period. Rather than following a strictly chronological arrangement, the thematic organization of chapters enables readers to discern diachronic patterns of continuity and change within each group of women. · Clémentine Audouit, Paul Valery University, Montpellier, France · Anne Austin, University of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri, USA · Mariam F. Ayad, The American University in Cairo, Cairo, Egypt · Romane Betbeze, Université de Genève, Switzerland, and Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, PSL, France · Anke Ilona Blöbaum, Saxon Academy of Sciences and Humanities in Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany · Eva-Maria Engel, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany · Renate Fellinger, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK · Kathrin Gabler, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland · Rahel Glanzmann, independent scholar, Basel, Switzerland. · Izold Guegan, Swansea University, UK, and Sorbonne University, Paris, France · Fayza Haikal, The American University in Cairo, Cairo, Egypt · Janet H. Johnson, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, Il, USA · Katarzyna Kapiec, Institute of the Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland · Susan Anne Kelly, Macquarie University Sydney, Sydney, Australia · AnneMarie Luijendijk, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, USA · Suzanne Onstine, University of Memphis, Memphis, Tennessee, USA · José Ramón Pérez-Accino Picatoste, Facultad de Geografía e Historia, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain · Tara Sewell-Lasater, University of Houston, Houston, Texas, USA · Yasmin El Shazly, American Research Center in Egypt, Cairo, Egypt · Reinert Skumsnes, Centre for Gender Research, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway · Isabel Stünkel, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, New York, USA · Inmaculada Vivas Sainz, National Distance Education University), Madrid, Spain · Hana Vymazalová, Czech Institute of Egyptology, Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague, Czeck Republic · Jacquelyn Williamson, George Mason University, Fairfax, Viriginia, USA · Annik Wüthrich, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austrian Archaeological Institute, Vienna, Austria
First Published in 1996. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.
Robert Hetzron first organized the North American Conference on Afroasiatic Linguistics (NACAL) at the University of California, Santa Barbara in 1973 and passed away only six months after it had completed a quarter century of annual meetings. He would undoubtedly have been pleased to know that NACAL is still going strong, and that ten years after his passing it attracted no fewer than thirty-six scholars from the United States, Canada, and eight other countries, who presented on topics near and dear to his heart such as phonology, morphology, syntax, language contact, classification, subgrouping, and the history of scholarship, in languages such as Amharic, Arabic, Aramaic, Egyptian, Hebrew, Omotic, and others, as well as the groups to which they pertain. Since he established it, NACAL has served a unique role among the meetings of learned societies in North America. Only a handful of organizations worldwide hold annual meetings dedicated to Afroasiatic linguistics, and NACAL is one of a very small number of venues where linguists from all sub-disciplines and schools of thought meet to share their research. NACAL is also an academic nexus, a unique node at which graduate students at the beginning of their careers rub shoulders with the native speakers of the languages which they study and with the titans of their fields, men and women of an almost legendary stature such as Hetzron himself. This volume contains sixteen contributions from these scholars, on a broad cross-section of topics within the field of Afroasiatic linguistics.
Five Egyptian Goddesses
Ancient Egyptian Tombs
Egyptian Studies III
The Abu Bakr Cemetery at Giza
The Oxford History of the Ancient Near East: Volume II
Down to the Theban Domination of Upper Egypt

In Pottery and Economy in Old Kingdom Egypt, Leslie Anne Warden analyzes utilitarian ceramics to provide a framework for the Egyptian economy which is fluid, full of agents, and defined by small scale, face-to-face relationships rather than the state.
Goddesses often are labeled as one-dimensional forces of nature or fertility. In examining a number of goddesses whose primary role is sovereignty, this volume reveals the rich diversity of goddess traditions. Drawn from a variety of cultural and historical settings, the goddesses described here include Inanna of ancient Sumer; Oshun of Nigeria; and Cihuacoatl of pre-historical America.

This book explores the development of tombs as a cultural phenomenon in ancient Egypt and examines what tombs reveal about ancient Egyptian culture and Egyptians' belief in the afterlife. Investigates the roles of tombs in the development of funerary practices Draws on a range of data, including architecture, artifacts and texts Discusses tombs within the context of everyday life in Ancient Egypt Stresses the importance of the tomb as an eternal expression of the self
In Through Hermopolitan Lenses Wael Sherbiny presents a pioneering study and detailed analysis of the so-called Book of Two Ways based on all the original and hitherto unpublished sources of this pictorial-textual composition from ancient Egypt.
From the Old Kingdom to the Middle Kingdom
Pottery and Economy in Old Kingdom Egypt
International Dictionary of Historic Places
Kingship, Power, and Legitimacy in Ancient Egypt
Dendera in the 3rd Millennium B.C.
An Archaeological Perspective
Dendera in the Third Millennium B.C., Down to the Theban Domination of Upper EgyptDendera in the Third Millennium Before ChristDown to the Theban Domination of Upper EgyptDendera in the 3rd Millennium B.C.Down to the Theban Domination of Upper EgyptAmerican Univ in Cairo Press
Based on the author's thesis (Ph. D.--New York University, 1978).
Early Dynastic Egypt spans the five centuries preceding the construction of the Great Pyramid at Giza. This was the formative period of ancient Egyptian civilization, and it witnessed the creation of a distinctive culture that was to endure for 3,000 years. This book examines the background to that great achievement, the mechanisms by which it was accomplished, and the character of life in the Nile valley during the first 500 years of Pharaonic rule. The results of over thirty years of international scholarship and excavation are presented in a single highly illustrated volume. It traces the re-discovery of Early Dynastic Egypt, explains how the dynasties established themselves in government and concludes by examining the impact of the early state on individual communities and regions.
A. Abdel-Raziq: An unpublished small sculpture of a female acrobat at the Al-Salam School Museum in Assiut. N. Abdelwahed | J. M. Iskander | T. Tawfik: The Blocks from the Nilometer at Roda. Preliminary Report on the Reconstruction Work. B. Ahmed: The Stela of Hori-Sheri at the Egyptian Museum (Cairo JE 59858). H. Beinlich: Das Relief Hildesheim F 38. M. Wilding Brown: A New Analysis of the Titles of Teti on Statue BM EA 888. K. Cortebeeck: Stamp seals in ancient Egyptian tombs. A revision of the usages in quest of the sex of their owners. K. Hassan: Two Administrative Hieratic ostraca from Deir el-Bahri (Late 20th and Early 21st Dynasties). B. Hufft: Motivtransfer und Rezeption? Ein Beitrag zu den ägyptischen reliefierten Lotuskelchen der 3. Zwischenzeit. K. Jansen-Winkeln: H#wtj "Anführer" als allgemeine Bezeichnung und als Titel. E. Lanciers: The Cult of Arensnuphis in Thebes in the Graeco-Roman Period. H. Madkour: An Eleventh Dynasty Stela of the Priest Ka-whmi. D. Metawi: A Late-Eighteenth Dynasty Memphite Stela (Cairo Museum JE 20222). A. J. Morales: A false-door spell in the Pyramid Texts? An interpretation for the discontinuation of PT355. A. J. Morales | S. Falk | M. Osman | R. Sánchez: Casado | H. Shared | K. Yamamoto | E. H. Zidan: The Middle Kingdom Theban Project Preliminary report on the Freie Universität Mission to Deir el-Bahari, First and Second Seasons (2015–2016). J. F. Quack: Zur Situierung von TB 166 Pleyte. M. G. Rashed | A. A. Abdelrahman: The Statue of Ankhef-Khonsou from Karnak Cachette (CK 1164). J. C. Sánchez-León | A. Jiménez-Serrano: Keeping Provincial Power in the Lineage During the Twelfth Dynasty: The Case of Khema, Governor of Elephantine. J. M. Serrano: Threesolar hymns from Dra Abu el-Naga. S. Soleiman An Inscribed Slab of Unknown Ownership discovered recently at Saqqara. N. Staring: RevisitingThree Objects in Berlin Pertaining to the Mayor of Memphis, Ptahmose The "Lost" Faience Stela ÄM 19718 and the Limestone Pyramid Panels ÄM 1631-1632. S. Töpfer: Teile des Totenbuches des Anch-ef-en-Chonsu, Sohn des Bes-en-Mut in der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek (Papyrus Wien Aeg. 12022a+b).
Historical and Archaeological Aspects of Egyptian Funerary Culture
The Tomb of I?p at El ?aff
A Companion to Ancient Egyptian Art
Ancient Egyptian Chronology
Religious Ideas and Ritual Practice in Middle Kingdom Elite Cemeteries
Dendera in the Third Millennium Before Christ

The book is the first complete publication of a relatively small but interesting collection of Old Kingdom monuments in the State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg. Twenty-two pieces are reproduced as black-and-white photographs and line drawings. Among them are two statues, fourteen reliefs and relief fragments, five offering stones and a fragment of an ointment tablet; several objects in museums of Cairo, Copenhagen, and Cambridge belonging to the same people are published as well. Most of these monuments were never published or are known only through books and periodicals in Russian that usually are not available in Egyptological libraries. Although the Hermitage pieces were acquired at antiquities dealers without any documentation, their modern history is traced and in a half of cases either their provenance is reconstructed or related monuments are found. A limited number of monuments allowed the author to discuss them to a much greater extent than it is common in museum publications and, thus, the book in spite of its structure of a catalogue virtually is a detailed study of various problems of Old Kingdom history and ideology.
Contains essays on the history of 1,000 historic places
This volume explores the earliest appearances and functions of the five major Egyptian goddesses Neith, Hathor, Nut, Isis and Nephthys. Although their importance endured throughout more than three millennia of ancient Egyptian history, their origins, earliest roles, and relationships in religion, myth, and cult have never before been studied together in detail. Showcasing the latest research with carefully chosen illustrations and a full bibliography, Susan Tower Hollis suggests that the origins of the goddesses derived primarily from their functions, as, shown by their first appearances in the text and art of the Protodynastic, Early Dynastic, and Old Kingdom periods of the late fourth and third millennia BCE. The roles of the goddess Bat are also explored where she is viewed both as an independent figure and in her specific connections to Hathor, including the background to their shared bovine iconography. Hollis provides evidence of the goddesses' close ties with royalty and, in the case of Neith, her special connections to early queens. Vital reading for all scholars of Egyptian religion and other ancient religions and mythology, this volume brings to light the earliest origins of these goddesses who would go on to play major parts in later narratives, myths, and mortuary cult.
Ancient Egyptian Calligraphy
Egypt in the Eastern Mediterranean During the Old Kingdom
The Private Feast Lists of Ancient Egypt
Studien zur altägyptischen Kultur, Band 45
Unis to Pepy I
Searching for Ancient Egypt