

Middle Egyptian Grammar Ssea Publication

The wish to affiliate with a specific cultural, social, or ethnical group is as important today as it was in past societies, such as that of the ancient Egyptians. The same significance applies to the self-presentation of an individual within such a group. Although it is inevitable that we perceive ancient cultures through the lens of our time, place, and value systems, we can certainly try to look beyond these limitations. Questions of how the ancient Egyptians saw themselves and how individuals tried to establish and thus present themselves in society are central pieces of the puzzle of how we interpret this ancient culture. This volume focuses on the topic of identity and self-presentation, tackling the subject from many different angles: the ways in which social and personal identities are constructed and maintained; the manipulations of culture by individuals to reflect real or aspirational identities; and the methods modern scholars use to attempt to say something about ancient persons. Building on the work of Ronald J. Leprohon, to whom this volume is dedicated, contributions in this volume present an overview of our current state of understanding of patterns of identity and self-presentation in ancient Egypt. The contributions approach various aspects of identity and self-presentation through studies of gender, literature, material culture, mythology, names, and officialdom.

This volume contains the original hieratic text, complete transcription into hieroglyphs, transliteration, English translation, philological apparatus and copiously illustrated medical commentaries for the 48 clinical cases of the Edwin Smith Papyrus, as well as extensive bibliographical resources, and a lucid introduction exploring the importance of the document, the history of previous scholarship, and distinctive aspects of the current edition. It offers an authoritative treatment of the Egyptian text, which clarifies the meaning of many passages from the papyrus and points the way to their correct medical interpretation. The Edwin Smith Papyrus is the first comprehensive trauma treatise in the history of medicine. Not only is the ESP the source of numerous anatomical and functional concepts of the nervous system, it is the basis for the development of modern objective clinical thinking, establishing the foundations of modern medicine more than a thousand years before Hippocrates. The volume features an impressive array of medical material that reveals the precise conditions described by the ancient physician and explores the Egyptian contribution to modern diagnostics, clinical practice, and methodology. This publication sets the standard in the presentation of ancient medical documents. It also includes the previously unpublished translation of the papyrus by Edwin Smith himself. Reviews: "An extraordinary contribution to our medical and surgical history! There is no question that the collaboration of an Egyptologist and a neurosurgeon has clearly made this translation a better result and a clear improvement on Breasted's original brilliant accomplishment, bringing this remarkable historical document back to new life. The addition of the illustrations will help the nonmedical reader understand what the various injuries represent--as always a 'picture is worth a thousand words.' A landmark work!" -- James T. Goodrich, M.D., Ph.D., D.Sci., (Hon) Director, Division of Pediatric Neurosurgery, Children's Hospital at Montefiore. Professor of Clinical Neurosurgery, Pediatrics, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Albert Einstein College of Medicine "Sanchez and Meltzer have performed a minor miracle, producing a new edition of Papyrus Edwin Smith that surpasses all previous efforts at translating and understanding this difficult and fascinating text. Meltzer has taken full advantage of this opportunity to test the Standard Text of Egyptian grammar against a text that is perfect for the task. His translation remains lucid for a beginner while the grammatical notes are thought-provoking for professionals. This book is truly an important accomplishment in the history of translation and our understanding of medical history," -- Edward Bleiberg, Ph.D., Curator of Egyptian Art, Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, NY "This eloquent volume brings a cascade of new insights and breathes fresh vitality into the ancient Edwin Smith Papyrus. The eminent scholars, Gonzalo M. Sanchez, a distinguished neurosurgeon and strong contributor to the field of Egyptology, and Edmund S. Meltzer, a noted philologist, have teamed up to bring modern neuroscience and sophisticated advances in the interpretation of ancient Egyptian texts to bear on new case translations and commentaries. Remarkably, they have also brought to light the notes of Edwin Smith himself, which are published here for the first time. A visual index in color at the start of the volume makes the basic nature of the injuries clear to all, specialist and nonspecialist alike. Black and white photographs demonstrate the particular injuries in the cases. The authors convincingly demonstrate that the approach to treatment of trauma in ancient Egypt was very much in keeping with modern concepts of medical-surgical care. Not only will this sumptuous Lockwood Press volume fascinate clinical neuroscientists, Egyptologists, and historians of science, it will bring new audiences to this remarkable document." -- John Booss, MD, Professor Emeritus, Departments of Neurology and Laboratory Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine; Former National Director of Neurology, Department of Veterans Affairs "This new edition of the Edwin Smith Papyrus should stand for a long time as the definitive study of a very important text, and--thanks to the very successful and happy collaboration of Edmund Meltzer and Gonzalo Sanchez--as a model for future studies of ancient Egypt's technical literature. This is a complete publication, which provides students and scholars with a facsimile of the original hieratic text, an accurate transcription of the hieratic, a modern translation and exhaustive philological commentary, and--particularly important for non-Egyptologists--an expert medical commentary by an experienced neurosurgeon. This is a milestone not only for Egyptology, but for the history of science and of medicine." - Stephen Vinson, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures, Indiana University With the help of Egyptologists Collier and Manley, museum-goers, tourists, and armchair travelers alike can gain a basic knowledge of the language and culture of ancient Egypt. Each chapter introduces a new aspect of hieroglyphic script and encourages acquisition of reading skills with practical exercises. 200 illustrations.

A Grammar of Its Six Major Dialects

Ancient Egyptian

The Ancient Egyptian Pyramid Texts

His Good Name

The Evidence for the Authenticity of the Exodus Tradition

The Race to Decode the Rosetta Stone

The Book of the Dead

This is a practical, modern introductory grammar for classroom and self-instruction. Unlike Alan Gardiner's monumental Egyptian Grammar , this is not intended as a reference work, and it is designed to be as user-friendly as possible by, for example, presenting simplified forms of genuine texts rather than diving straight into the originals. It is suggested the the 16 lessons be spread over about 30 weeks study. The book is widely used in North American courses.

This is a classic study into the Egyptians' use of the past, focusing on the pictures and texts common in Ancient Egypt showing groupings of kings. The author discusses the genesis and development of the "king list" tradition, following a tradition over three millennia. After taking a chronological approach to "king lists", annals and day lists from the Old to New Kingdoms, the book focuses on the Aegyptiaca of Manetho, perhaps the first truly 'historical' approach to Egyptian sources written during the early Ptolemaic period.

Scholars of the Hebrew Bible have in the last decade begun to question the historical accuracy of the Israelite sojourn in Egypt, as described in the book of Exodus. The reason for the rejection of the exodus tradition is said to be the lack of historical and archaeological evidence in Egypt. Those advancing these claims, however, are not specialists in the study of Egyptian history, culture, and archaeology. In this pioneering book, James Hoffmeier examines the most current Egyptological evidence and argues that it supports the biblical record concerning Israel in Egypt.

Late Egyptian Grammar

Nefertiti's Sun Temple (2 vols.)

Hieroglyphic Egyptian

Black Athena Comes of Age

Conjunction, Contiguity, Contingency

Egyptian Grammar Being an Intro. to the Study of Hieroglyphs

Egyptian Readingbook

"Human beings," the acclaimed Egyptologist Jan Assmann writes, "are the animals that have to live with the knowledge of their death, and culture is the world they create so they can live with that knowledge." In his new book, Assmann explores images of death and of death rites in ancient Egypt to provide startling new insights into the particular character of the civilization as a whole. Drawing on the unfamiliar genre of the death liturgy, he arrives at a remarkably comprehensive view of the religion of death in ancient Egypt. Assmann describes in detail nine different images of death: death as the body being torn apart, as social isolation, the notion of the court of the dead, the dead body, the mummy, the soul and ancestral spirit of the dead, death as separation and transition, as homecoming, and as secret. *Death and Salvation in Ancient Egypt* also includes a fascinating discussion of rites that reflect beliefs about death through language and ritual.

Pharaoh Akhenaten, who reigned for seventeen years in the fourteenth century B.C.E, is one of the most intriguing rulers of ancient Egypt. His odd appearance and his preoccupation with worshiping the sun disc Aten have stimulated academic discussion and controversy for more than a century. Despite the numerous books and articles about this enigmatic figure, many questions about Akhenaten and the Atenism religion remain unanswered. In *Akhenaten and the Origins of Monotheism*, James K. Hoffmeier argues that Akhenaten was not, as is often said, a radical advocating a new religion, but rather a primitivist: that is, one who reaches back to a golden age and emulates it. Akhenaten's inspiration was the Old Kingdom (2650-2400 B.C.E.), when the sun-god Re/Atum ruled as the unrivaled head of the Egyptian pantheon. Hoffmeier finds that Akhenaten was a genuine convert to the worship of Aten, the sole creator God, based on the Pharaoh's own testimony of a theophany, a divine encounter that launched his monotheistic religious odyssey. The book also explores the Atenist religion's possible relationship to Israel's religion, offering a close comparison of the hymn to the Aten to Psalm 104, which has been identified by scholars as influenced by the Egyptian hymn. Through a careful reading of key texts, artworks, and archaeological studies, Hoffmeier provides compelling new insights into a religion that predated Moses and Hebrew monotheism, the impact of Atenism on Egyptian religion and politics, and the aftermath of Akhenaten's reign.

The Egyptian Alphabetical language is the MOTHER and origin of all languages; and how it was diffused to become other 'languages' throughout the world. This book will show how the Egyptians had various modes of writings for various purposes , and how the Egyptian modes were falsely designated as "separate languages" belonging to others. ,the falsehood of having different languages on the Rosetta (and numerous other like) Stone; evaluation of the 'hieratic' and "demotic" forms of writing. The book will also highlight how the Egyptian Alphabetical language is the MOTHER and origin of all languages (as confirmed by all writers of antiquities); and how this one original language came to be called Greek, Hebrew, Arabic and other 'languages' throughout the world—through deterioration of sound values via 'sound shifts', as well as foreign degradation of the original Egyptian writing forms. The book is divided into seven parts with a total of 24 chapters, as follows: Part I. Denial, Distortion and Diversion has 3 chapters—Chapters 1 to 3: Chapter 1: The Archetypal Primacy of The Egyptian Alphabet will show the role and remote history of alphabetical letter-forms writing in Ancient Egypt prior to any other place on earth. Chapter 2: The Concealment of The Supreme Egyptian Alphabet will show the incredible western academia scheme to conceal the Ancient Egyptian alphabetical letter-forms from its prominent position in the history of writing. Chapter 3: The Diversion of A Proto-Sinaitic "Phoenician Connection" will uncover all the facts about having "Phoenicians" as the inventor of alphabets on an Egyptian soil! Part II. Formation and Forms of Egyptian Alphabetic Writings has 6 chapters—Chapters 4 to 9: Chapter 4: Genesis of Egyptian Alphabetic Letters/Writing will refute the unfounded obsession that alphabetical letter-forms were derived from pictures; and the differences between ideograms, signs and alphabetical writing. Chapter 5: The Egyptian Sound Organization of Letters will cover the primary three vowels as the originators of all vowel sounds and associated consonants. Chapter 6: The Egyptian Alphabetic Writing Styles will sort out present common confusion of Ancient Egyptian styles of writing and set the two primary styles as uncials and cursive. Chapter 7: The Profession of Egyptian Scribes will cover the range of Egyptian writings; the profession of scribes; writing surfaces & instruments; and documentations of official missions by Egyptian scribes. Chapter 8: Multiple Writing Forms of a Single Document will cover the commonality of have several styles of same language on a single document; and examples of multiple writing forms on Egyptian magical divination papyri as well as on Egyptian stelae. Chapter 9: Multiple Writing Forms of The Rosetta Stone will expose the total misrepresentation of the three Egyptian writing forms on the Rosetta Stone as incorrectly being Egyptian and "Greek"! Part III. How The One World Language Became The Many has five chapters—Chapters 10 to 14: Chapter 10: The Beacon of the Ancient World will cover Egyptian settlements throughout the world; Ancient Egypt and The Seven Seas; Ancient Egypt as the World economic engine; the dominant Egyptian language; and the Egyptian Mother language of all language families. Chapter 11: Common Characteristics of Ancient Egyptian Alphabetic Writing System will detail such characteristics. Chapter 12: Letter-forms Divergence of World Alphabets From Its Egyptian Origin will cover the apparent variations of alphabetical letter-forms in world alphabets from its Egyptian origin; as well as an overview of the archetypal 28 Egyptian alphabetical letter-forms and their divergence into other regions of the world. Chapter 13: Sound Divergence of World Alphabets From Its Egyptian Origin will cover the systematic sound variations; as well as causes and effects of sound divergence from its Egyptian origin into other world alphabets. Chapter 14: Cavalier Designations of New Languages will cover how a new language has been awarded as a symbol of identity for winners of wars and new religions; as well as how "new" languages were fabricated from Egyptian scripts. Part IV. The Primary Linguistic Characteristics of The Egyptian Language has one chapter—Chapter 15: Chapter 15: The Primary Linguistic Characteristics of The Egyptian Language will cover the four pillars of a language; as well as an overview of the Egyptian prototypical interconnected lexicon, grammar and syntax. Part V. Out of Egypt—Diffusion Patterns To Asia and Africa has 5 chapters—Chapters 16 to 20: Chapter 16: Hebrew and Moses of Egypt will show the Egyptian origin of Hebrew and the absence of any linguistic distinction between Hebrew and the Ancient Egyptian language. Chapter 17: The Ancient Egyptian Hegemony of Asiatic Neighbors will discuss the found scripts in North and South Arabia; and clear up all apparent differences between them and the Ancient Egyptian writing system. Chapter 18: The African Connections will discuss the history and details of the Ethiopic language(s) and clear up all apparent differences between them and the Ancient Egyptian writing system. Chapter 19: From Egypt To India and Beyond will cover the two primary inscription styles in the Indian Sub-Continent; and clear up all apparent differences between them and the Ancient Egyptian writing system. Chapter 20: From Egypt to The Black Sea Basin [Georgia & Armenia] will cover affinities of languages from Central Asia To the Black Sea Basin; Ancient Egyptian settlements in the Black Sea Basin; Pre-existence of "Armenian/Georgian" alphabets in Ancient Egypt; and sameness of Ancient Egyptian alphabetical writing system in later "Georgian & Armenian Languages". Part VI. Out of Egypt—Diffusion Patterns To Europe has two chapters—Chapters 21 & 22: Chapter 21: Greek: A Shameless Linguistic Heist will cover role of Greeks in Ancient Egypt as hired security guards; pre-existence of the proclaimed "Greek" alphabetical letter-forms in the Ancient Egyptian system; robbing and postdating Egyptian scripts to rename them as "Greek"; and the absence of any linguistic distinction between Greek and the Ancient Egyptian language. Chapter 22: The European Languages will cover Etruscan, Latin and Hispanic languages; and the absence of any linguistic distinction between them and the Ancient Egyptian language. Part VII. The Ancient Future of The Universal Language has two chapters—Chapters 23 & 24: Chapter 23: Egyptian Alphabetical Vocalic Language [Past, Present & Future] will cover the state of the vocalic and written language in Egypt and the minor changes that occurred over thousands of years. Chapter 24: Renaissance & Seeking the Universal Language—The Ancient Future will cover an overview of the English language's inconsistent phonetic writing system; Renaissance search for a Universal Language; and how such a language, by all accounts is the [Ancient] Egyptian Language.

A Step-by-step Guide to Teach Yourself

Book of the Dead

Hieroglyphics of Horapollo Nilous

New Approaches to the Book of Mormon

Short Egyptian Grammar

A Contribution to the Study of the Egyptian Sense of History

The God's Wife of Amun (ca.740-525 BC)

Discover how the ancient Egyptians controlled their immortal destiny! This book, edited by Foy Scalf, explores what the Book of the Dead was believed to do, how it worked, how it was made, and what happened to it.

Reproduction of the original: The Book of the Dead by E. A. Wallis Budge

Three studies of the Book of Mormon: (1) Detailed analysis of the Egyptian characteristics of the Book of Mormon, (2) editorial markers in the Book of Mormon, and (3) a broad look at the realia of the Book of Mormon as evidences of historical authenticity. An Historical Study

The Ancient Egyptian Universal Writing Modes

God's Wife, God's Servant

Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities Journal

Memory Game

Journal of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities

M. Abdelrahim: Die Festival Court of the Temple of Ramesses II at Abydos (Part I). K. H. Awad: Zwei Totengedenksteine des späten Mittleren Reiches im Louvre. H. Beinlich: Das Wiener Relief L1. A. Bettum: Dismutenibtes and Aaiu. Two 25th Dynasty Coffins in Oslo. F. Breyer: Thutmosis III. und die Hethiter. Bemerkungen zum Kurustama-Vertrag sowie zu anatolischen Toponymen und einer hethitischen Lehnübersetzung in den Annalen Thutmosis' III. G. P. F. Broekman: Libyan Rule Over Egypt. The Influence of the Tribal Background of the Ruling Class on Political Structures and Developments during the Libyan Period in Egypt. R. Bußmann: Der Kult für die Königsmutter Anchenes-Merire I. im Tempel des Chontamenti. Zwei unpublizierte Türstürze der 6. Dynastie aus Abydos. R. Gundacker: Königliche Pyramidentexte im Mittleren Reich? Zur Herkunft und zu einigen Besonderheiten der Pyramidentexte Sesostrisanchs. S. Herrmann: Landestypische Krankheiten in der Description de l'Égypte. J. M. Iskander: The Lintel of Ptahemheb in Cairo Museum (TR 22/3/25/10). J. E. Jay: Parallelism in the Correspondence between Senwosret I and Sinuhe. J. Kahl / M. El-Khadragy / U. Verhoeven / S. Prell / I. Eichner / Th. Beckh: The Asyut Project: Seventh Season of Fieldwork (2009). D. Klotz: Emhab versus the tmrht: Monomachy and the Expulsion of the Hyksos. B. Lurson: Nouveaux éléments sur la décoration et l'architecture du temple contigu au Ramesseum. E.-E. Morgan: Ägyptische Ohrensteine. Fragen und Antworten. R. Nutz: Zur ideologischen Verortung von T -ntr und Punt. M. Nuzzolo: The V Dynasty Sun Temples Personnel. An overview of titles and cult practise through the epigraphic evidence. D. Stefanovic: The Late Middle Kingdom stela of the staff of provisioning sector (sn') (Musées d'art et d'histoire, Genève 6875). Ch. Theis: Die Pyramiden der Ersten Zwischenzeit. Nach philologischen und archäologischen Quellen. D. Topmann: PT-Sequenzen in Spruch 885 der Sargtexte. S. Uljas: Archaeology of Language. A Case Study from Middle Kingdom/Second Intermediate Period Egypt and Nubia.

The surprising and compelling story of two rival geniuses in an all-out race to decode one of the world's most famous documents—the Rosetta Stone—and their twenty-year-long battle to solve the mystery of ancient Egypt's hieroglyphs. The Rosetta Stone is one of the most famous objects in the world, attracting millions of visitors to the British museum ever year, and yet most people don't really know what it is. Discovered in a pile of rubble in 1799, this slab of stone proved to be the key to unlocking a lost language that baffled scholars for centuries. Carved in ancient Egypt, the Rosetta Stone carried the same message in different languages—in Greek using Greek letters, and in Egyptian using picture-writing called hieroglyphs. Until its discovery, no one in the world knew how to read the hieroglyphs that covered every temple and text and statue in Egypt. Dominating the world for thirty centuries, ancient Egypt was the mightiest empire the world had ever known, yet everything about it—the pyramids, mummies, the Sphinx—was shrouded in mystery. Whoever was able to decipher the Rosetta Stone, and learn how to read hieroglyphs, would solve that mystery and fling open a door that had been locked for two thousand years. Two brilliant rivals set out to win that prize. One was English, the other French, at a time when England and France were enemies and the world's two great superpowers. The Writing of the Gods chronicles this high-stakes intellectual race in which the winner would win glory for both himself and his nation. A riveting portrait of empires both ancient and modern, this is an unparalleled look at the culture and history of ancient Egypt and a fascinating, fast-paced story of human folly and discovery unlike any other.

An elegant, easily readable, and most serviceable volume."-K. A. Kitchen, Journal of Near Eastern Studies "A reliable rendering of the Egyptian text that can be useful to students of Egyptology and provide the layman with delightful reading material."-Mordechai Gilula, Cultura

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Hieroglyphs from a to Z

An Introduction to the Language and Culture of Hieroglyphs

Akhenaten and the Origins of Monotheism

Essays on Identity and Self-Presentation in Ancient Egypt in Honor of Ronald J. Leprohon

A Critical Edition and Commentary Prolegomenon and Prologue

A New Cult Complex at Tell el-Amarna

The Ancient Egyptian Language

The Rosetta Stone is one of the most popular artefacts in the British Museum. Containing a decree written in Greek, Demotic and hieroglyphics, it proved to be the key to deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphics. This concise study traces the history of 'the most famous piece of rock in the world' to become a modern icon and tells the story of the race to use it to decipher Egypt's ancient script by Jean-François Champollion and Thomas Young. Also includes a translation of the text.

Middle Egyptian introduces the reader to the writing system of ancient Egypt and the language of hieroglyphic texts. It contains twenty-six lessons, exercises (with answers), a list of hieroglyphic signs, and a dictionary. It also includes a series of twenty-five essays on the most important aspects of ancient Egyptian history, society, religion and literature. The combination of grammar lessons and cultural essays allows users to not only read hieroglyphic texts but also to understand them, providing readers with the foundation to understand texts on monuments and to read great works of ancient Egyptian literature in the original text. This second edition contains revised exercises and essays, providing an up to date account of current research and discoveries. New illustrations enhance discussions and examples. These additions combine with the previous edition to create a complete grammatical description of the classical language of ancient Egypt for specialists in linguistics and other fields.

Im Juli 1863 erschien zum ersten Mal die Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde. Das älteste ägyptologische Journal, im Fachjargon lange Zeit als „die Zeitschrift“ oder „Ägyptische Zeitschrift“ zitiert, wurde von deutschen Wissenschaftlern (Heinrich Brugsch, Richard Lepsius) in Deutschland begründet, wo die institutionelle Emanzipation der Ägyptologie aus akademischen Kontexten wie der Klassischen Philologie, der Theologie, der orientalischen und der allgemeinen Sprachwissenschaft frühzeitig einsetzte und rasch voranschritt. In den Gründungsjahren des Deutschen Kaiserreichs standen hier sechs von weltweit sieben Lehrstühlen des jungen Fachs. Während die ZÄS von Anfang an eine internationale Autoren- und Leserschaft hatte, war sie doch zugleich Dokument und Spiegel der deutschen Ägyptologie, ihrer Befindlichkeiten, Kontinuitäten und Brüche von ihren Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart. Durch Krieg und Nachkriegswirren bedingt, fielen insgesamt zehn Jahrgänge aus, so dass im 150. Jahr der ZÄS ihr 140. Band erscheint. Um dieses Jubiläum angemessen zu begehen, erscheint ein Sonderband der ZÄS zur Geschichte der deutschen Ägyptologie und ihres „Zentralorgans“, wie die ZÄS im Editorial von 1863 genannt wird. Das Thema wird von verschiedenen Autoren in ausgewählten Aspekten behandelt. Ein Schwerpunkt liegt auf der Zeit des Nationalsozialismus. Der Band wird arrondiert durch Beiträge zur Geschichte der englischen, belgischen und französischen Ägyptologie. Einige Beiträge gehen der Frage nach, wie und in welchem Maße zeitgenössische kulturelle Werte und weltanschauliche Axiome die ägyptologischen Daten und ihre Interpretation beeinflusst haben und beeinflussen. Der Band wurde von einem wissenschaftlichen Beirat aus Neuzethistorikern und disziplingeschichtlich ausgewiesenen Ägyptologen begleitet.

An Introduction to the Language and Literature of the Middle Kingdom

AEB

The Edwin Smith Papyrus

Ägyptologen und Ägyptologen zwischen Kaiserreich und Gründung der beiden deutschen Staaten

Exercises and Middle Egyptian Texts

The Literature of Ancient Egypt

The Writing of the Gods

The Pyramid Texts are the oldest body of extant literature from ancient Egypt. First carved on the walls of the burial chambers in the pyramids of kings and queens of the Old Kingdom, they provide the earliest comprehensive view of the way in which the ancient Egyptians understood the structure of the universe, the role of the gods, and the fate of human beings after death. Their importance lies in

their antiquity and in their endurance throughout the entire intellectual history of ancient Egypt. This volume contains the complete translation of the Pyramid Texts, including new texts recently discovered and published. It incorporates full restorations and readings indicated by post-Old Kingdom copies of the texts and is the first translation that presents the texts in the order in which they

were meant to be read in each of the original sources.

This book offers a comprehensive, self-contained introduction to one of the oldest known recorded languages—Hieroglyphic Egyptian. Unlike other approaches, it is geared toward learning to read one of the masterpieces of Middle Egyptian literature, the story “Shipwrecked Sailor,” written around 2200 bce. The text’s eighteen lessons—organized around such topics as the body, flora, fauna, titles, administration, religion, sexuality, and warfare—cover all the basic grammar and syntax of Middle Egyptian. The book includes exercises for each chapter, sign lists, Egyptian/English and English/Egyptian dictionaries defining all the words and phrases used in the lessons, and a new edition of the tale “Shipwrecked Sailor” with facing commentary. Although the overall approach is literary, Hieroglyphic Egyptian can also be used as an introduction to reading other material, such as biographical inscriptions, religious texts, historical annals, and mathematical or medical papyri. The text is suitable for classroom use, as well as for those who want to learn independently.

In Nefertiti’s Sun Temple Jacquelyn Williamson reconstructs art and inscriptions from the ancient city at Tell el-Amarna to locate Queen Nefertiti’s ‘Sunshade of Re’ temple and a mortuary site that served the funerary needs of the non-royal courtiers.

Middle Egyptian
Pharaonic King-lists, Annals, and Day-books

Israel in Egypt
Middle Egyptian Grammar

Death and Salvation in Ancient Egypt

Updated Translation of the Trauma Treatise and Modern Medical Commentaries

A Linguistic Introduction

Coptic is the final stage of the ancient Egyptian language, written in an alphabet derived primarily from Greek instead of hieroglyphs. It borrows some vocabulary from ancient Greek, and it was used primarily for writing Christian scriptures and treatises. There is no uniform Coptic language, but rather six major dialects. Unlike previous grammars that focus on just two of the Coptic dialects, this volume, written by senior Egyptologist James P. Allen, describes the grammar of the language in each of the six major dialects. It also includes exercises with an answer key, a chrestomathy, and an accompanying dictionary, making it suitable for teaching or self-guided learning as well as general reference.

Join the Super Friends as they unite against the bad guys and stand up for justice in this action-packed colouring book!

The language of Ancient Egypt has been the object of careful investigation since its decipherment in the nineteenth century, but this is the first accessible account that uses the insight of modern linguistics. Antonio Loprieno discusses the hieroglyphic system and its cursive varieties, and the phonology, morphology and syntax of Ancient Egyptian, as well as looking at its genetic ties with other languages of the Near East. This book will be indispensable for both linguists and Egyptologists.

The Rosetta Stone

Explorations in Critical Methodology

How to Read Egyptian Hieroglyphs

On Relationships Between Events in the Egyptian and Coptic Verbal Systems

Reflexionen zur Geschichte und Episteme eines altertumswissenschaftlichen Fachs im 150. Jahr der Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde

EGYPTIANISMS IN THE BOOK OF MORMON AND OTHER STUDIES

Becoming God in Ancient Egypt

Mariam F. Ayad explores how five women were elevated to a position of supreme religious authority. Drawing on a variety of textual, iconographic, and archaeological evidence, and containing fifty-one black and white and colour illustrations, the volume discusses this often neglected subject, placing the women within the broader context of the politically volatile, turbulent seventh and eighth centuries BCE.

This monograph comprises three intimately related studies on the grammar of hieroglyphic Egyptian and its linear descendant, Coptic, covering a period of 4000 years of language history. Depuydt approaches the subject from the standpoint of the ‘Standard Theory’ developed by his mentor, the distinguished Egyptologist, Hans Jakob Polotsky. The first essay studies the verb form called ‘conjunctive’, arguing that the function of the conjunctive is to ‘conjoin’ a chain of two or more events into a single - though compound - notion. The second essay shows how a certain syntactic construction can be used to refer to events that are contiguous, that is, events that succeed one another rapidly in time. The third essay examines verb forms that refer to events whose occurrence is contingent on the occurrence of other events implied or explicitly mentioned in the context. The respective grammatical phenomena are labelled conjunction, contiguity and contingency. Taken together, these three studies constitute a significant advance in our understanding of the ancient languages of Egypt.

An indispensable guide to learning Late Egyptian, the language of the New Kingdom (c. 1300-700 BC).

Studien zur Alt ägyptischen Kultur Band 39

The Language of Ramesses

The S S E A Journal

The Instruction of Amenemope

Coptic

The first accessible account of the language of Ancient Egypt to use the insights of modern linguistics.

The first comprehensive study of how the phonology and grammar of ancient Egyptian changed over four millennia of language history.

When Joseph Smith presented the Book of Mormon for sale in early 1830, questions surfaced immediately regarding its claim to be an ancient history of America. In this ten-essay compilation, scholars outline the broad contours of contemporary research bearing on this question. Drawing from a variety of disciplines, contributors discuss historicity from the standpoint of physical and cultural anthropology, geography, linguistics, demographics, literary forms, liturgical context, theology, and evolution of the original manuscript to published work. The message of the Book of Mormon is one of socio-economic equality and divine intervention. That message can be obscured by people who revere it as an icon and proof-text rather than read it for understanding. Furthermore, attempts to make the book safe for Sunday school audiences can gloss over context. Returning to a nineteenth-century understanding restores the book’s spiritual rather than symbolic importance. By asking hard questions, contributors modify, even transform, previous theories regarding the nature of LDS scripture. Still, through painstaking research, they share a wealth of fresh perspectives and offer an array of new directions for future investigation.