

The Nile River at sunset





LOWER EGYPT

UPPER EGYPT

The Nile Delta from space





LIBYA

NUBIA

The Flooding of the Nile



Egyptian Chronology

(all dates BCE)

3100-2600 Early Dynastic Period

2600-2150 Old Kingdom

Pyramid Era: 2550-2400

2150-2040 1st Intermediate Period

2040-1650 Middle Kingdom

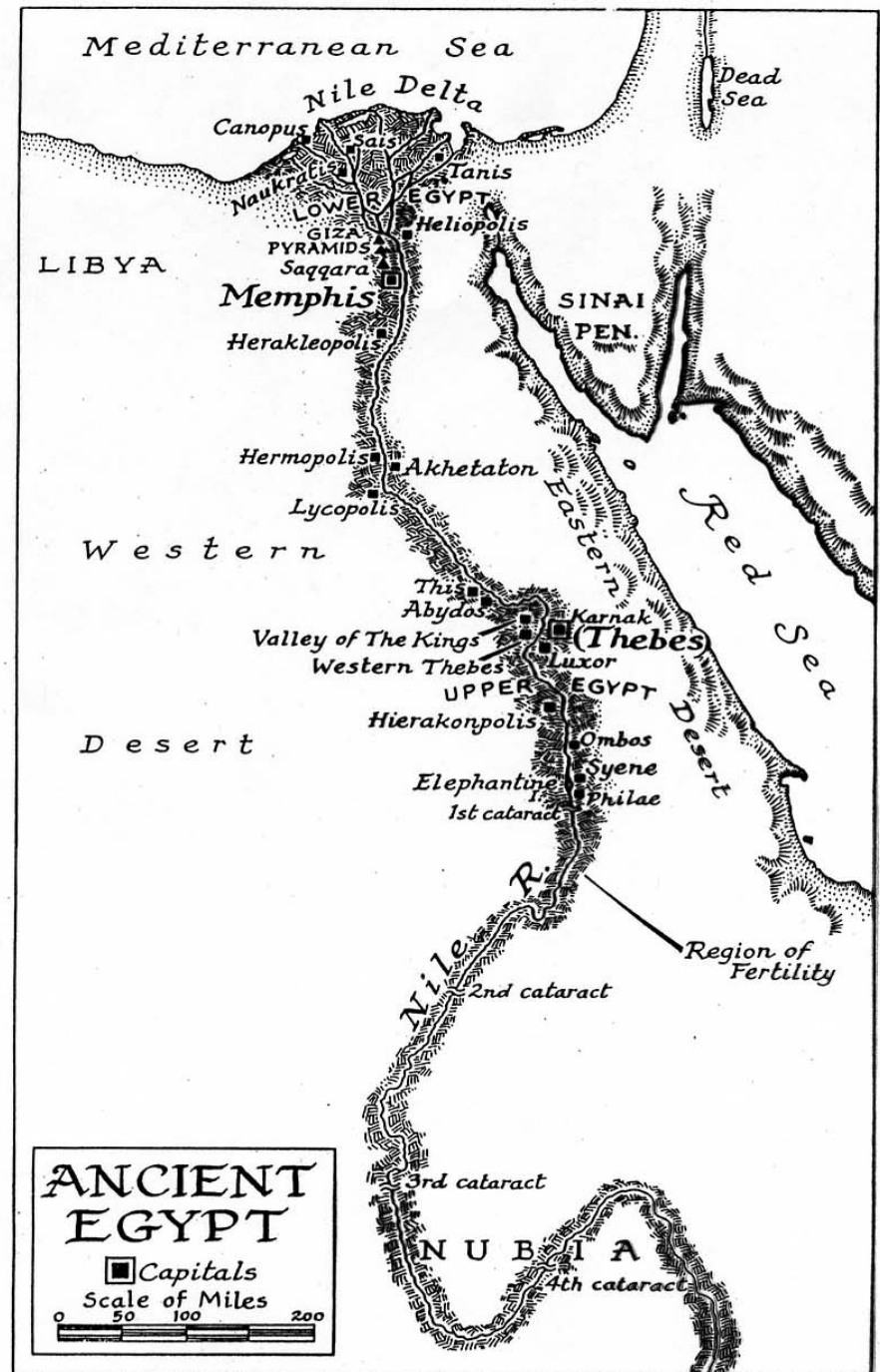
1650-1567 2nd Intermediate
Period: The Hyksos

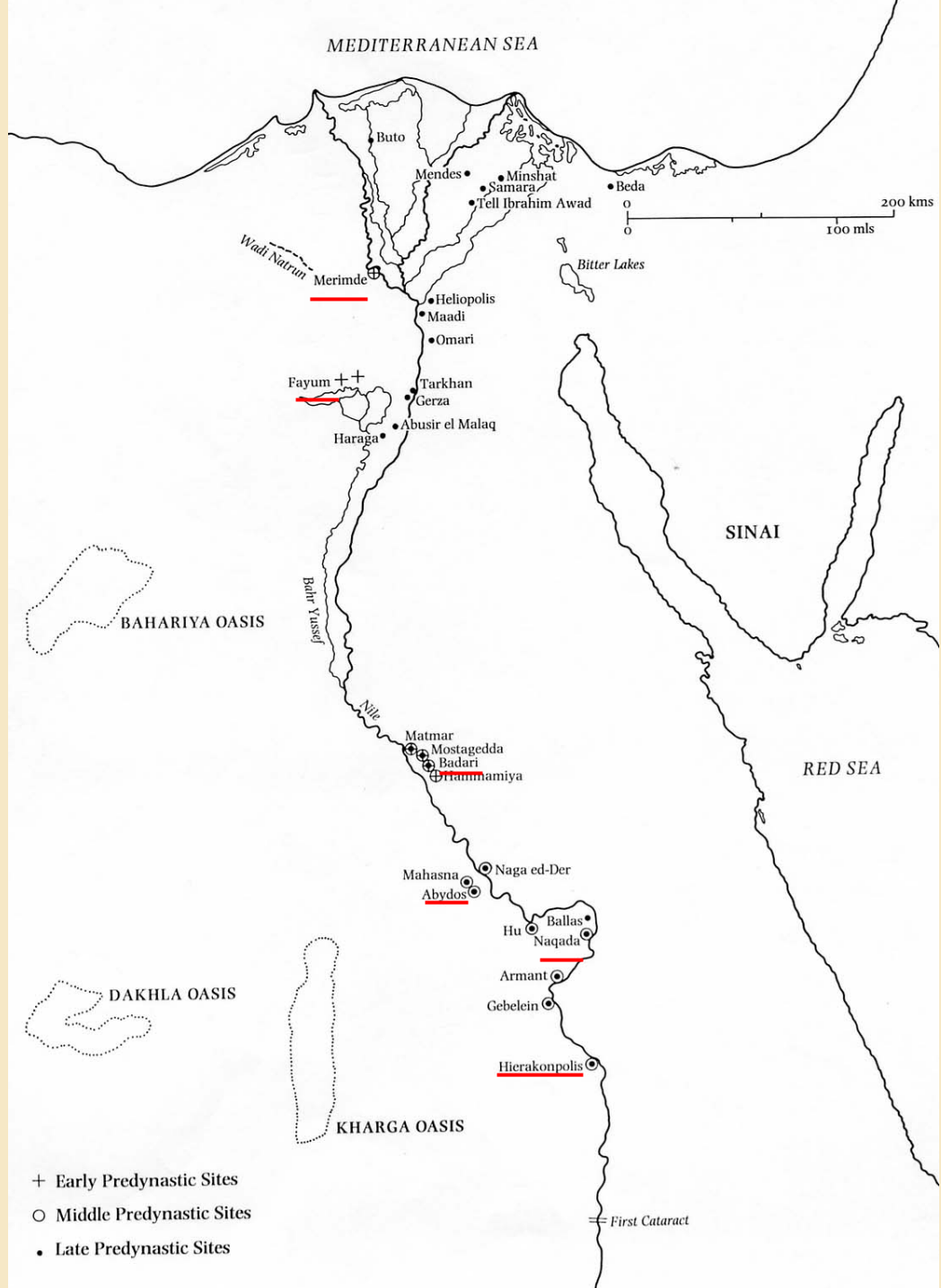
1567-1069 New Kingdom

Hatshepsut: 1479-1458

Akhenaten: 1352-1338

Ramses II: 1279-1212





E1-04c

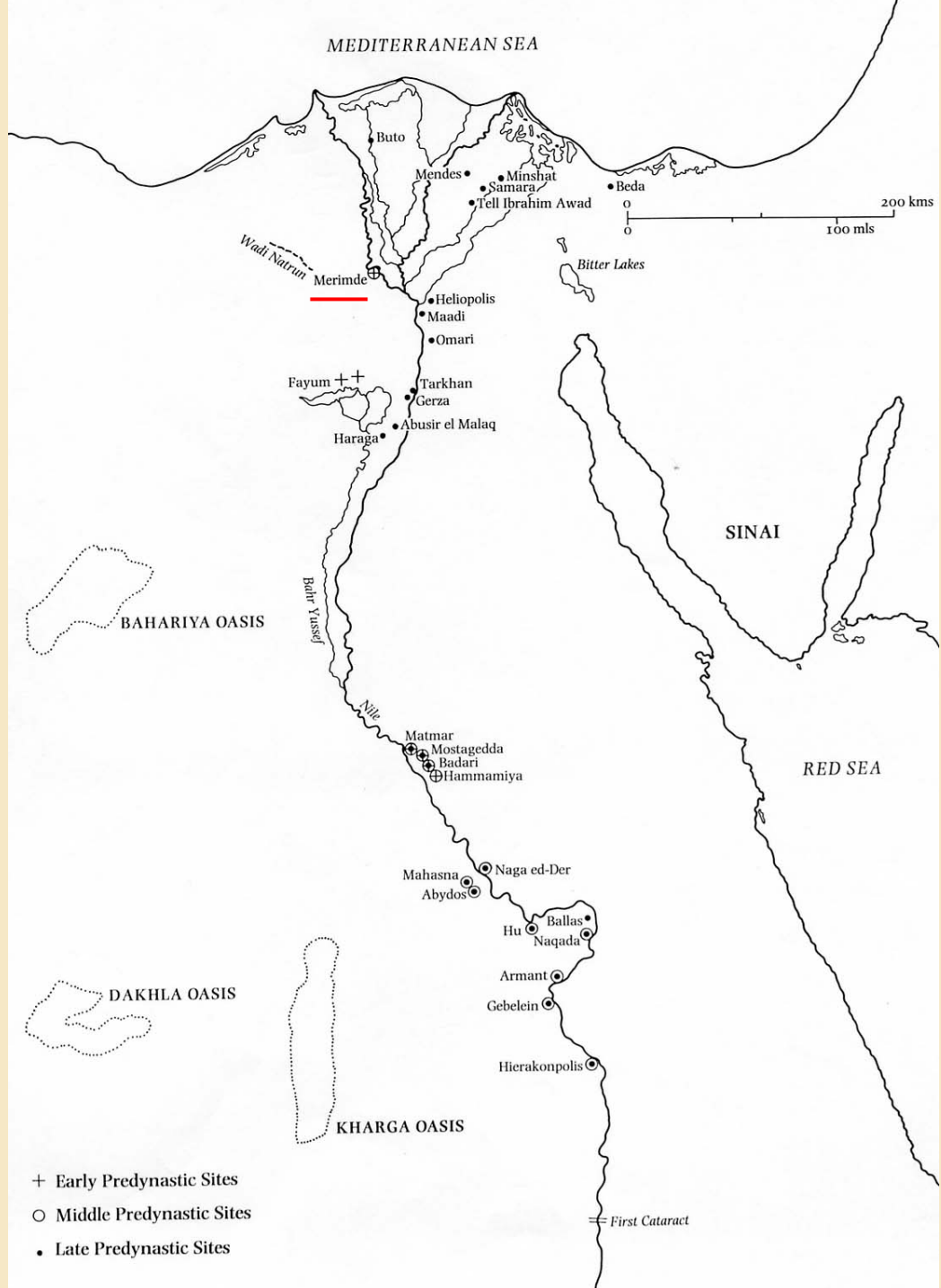
Paleolithic Flints



E1-05

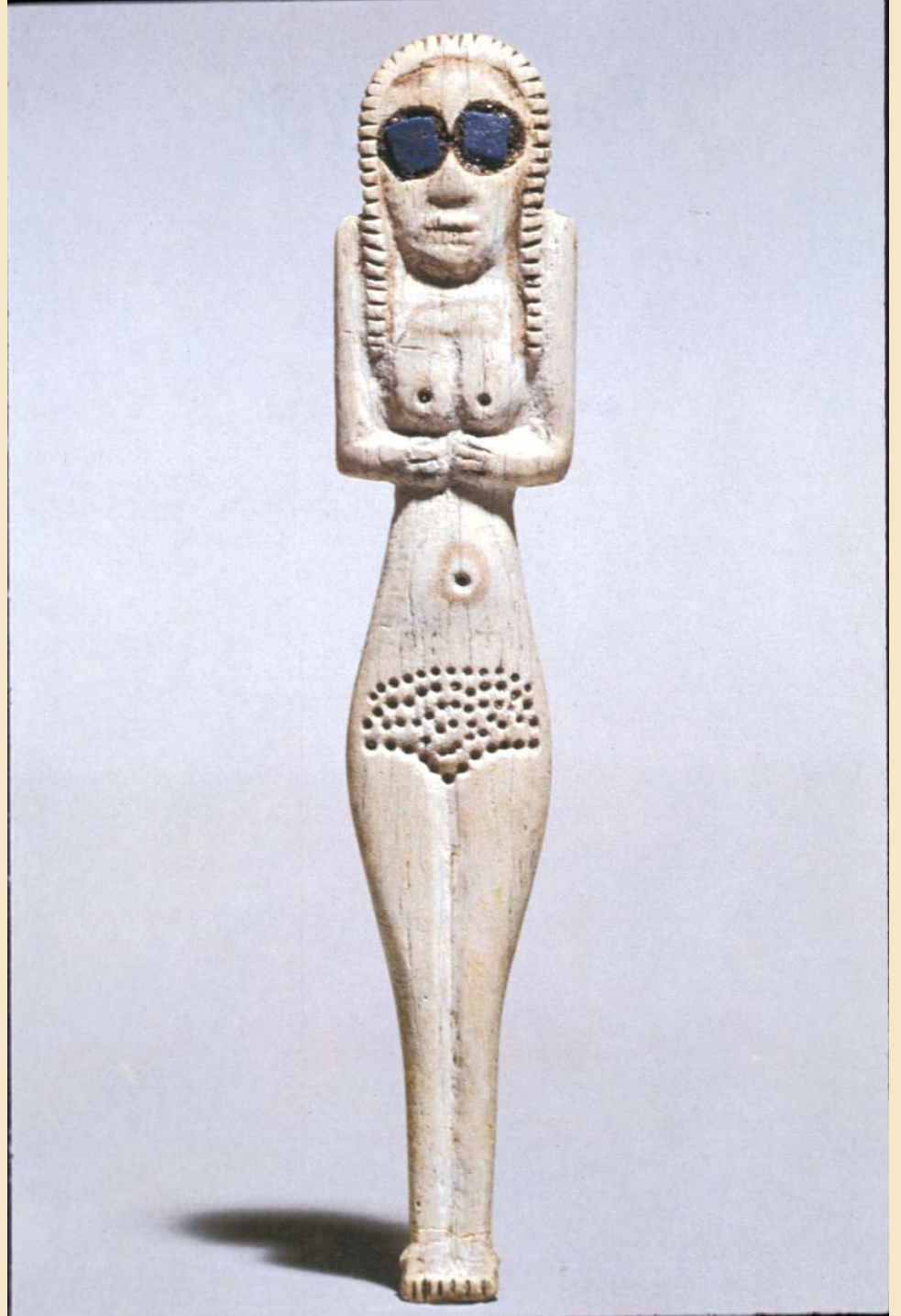
Neolithic flint scraper

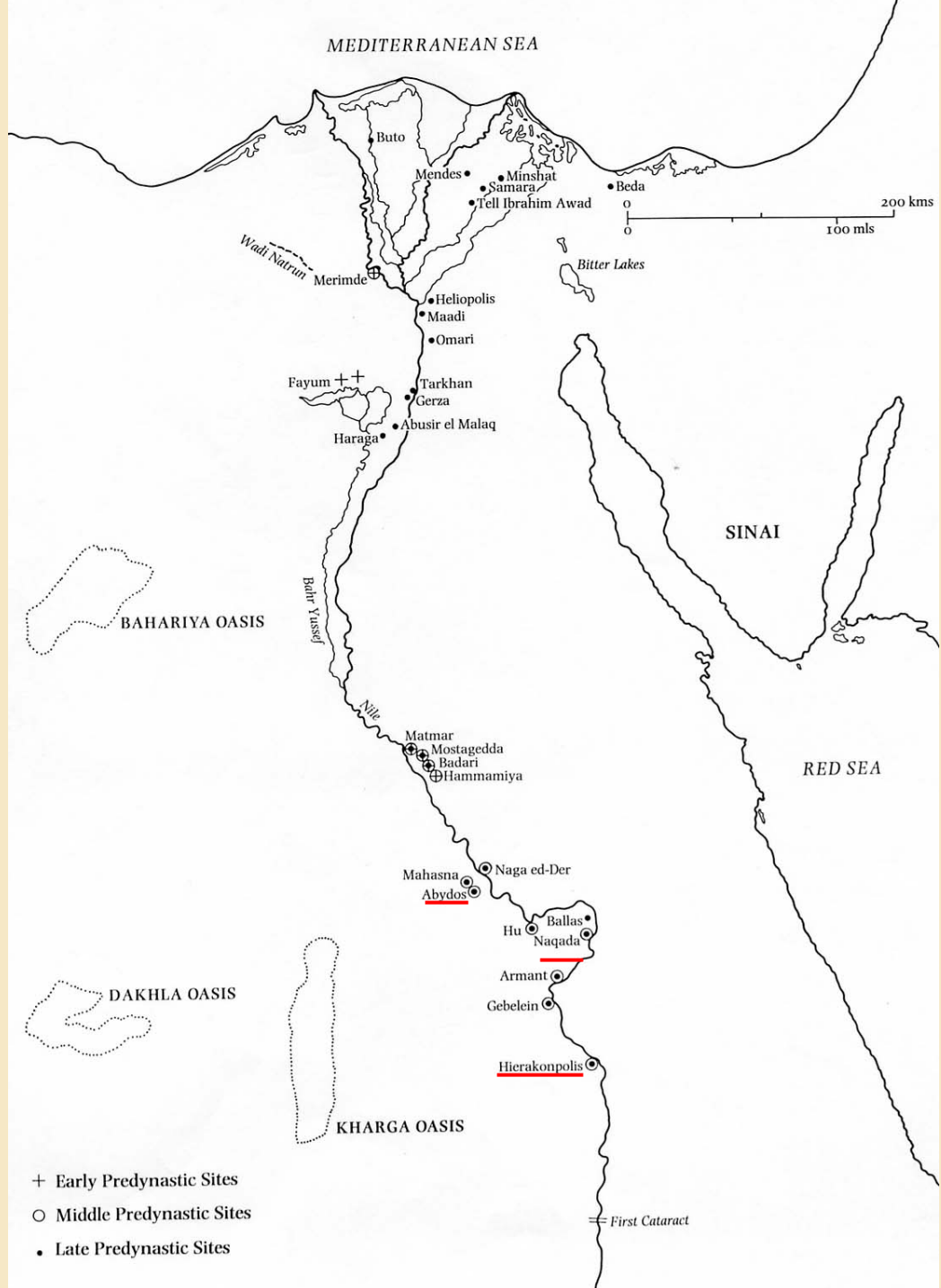




E1-04c

Early Ivory Statuette



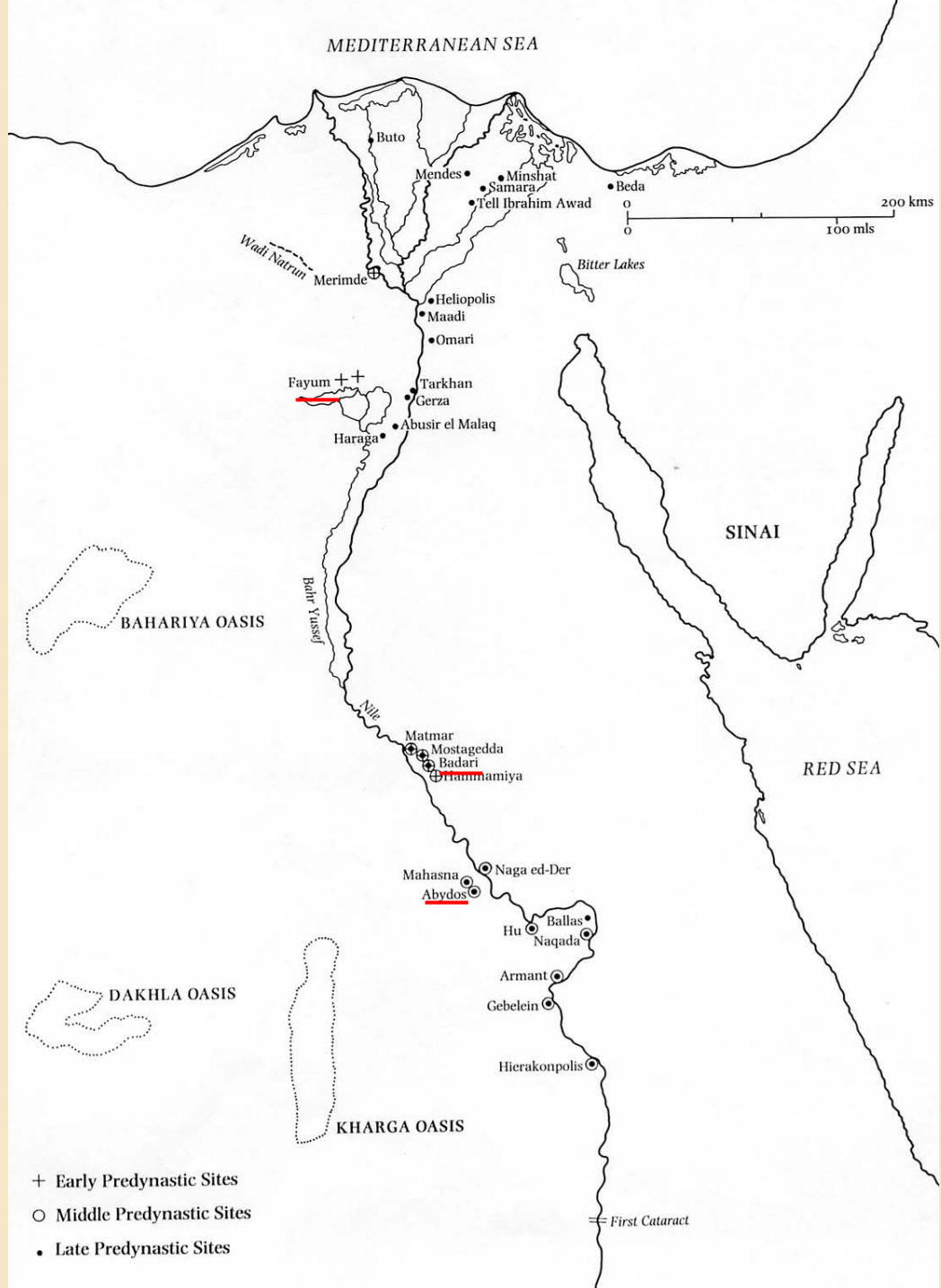


Hierakonpolis



Abydos: sanctuary of Osiris





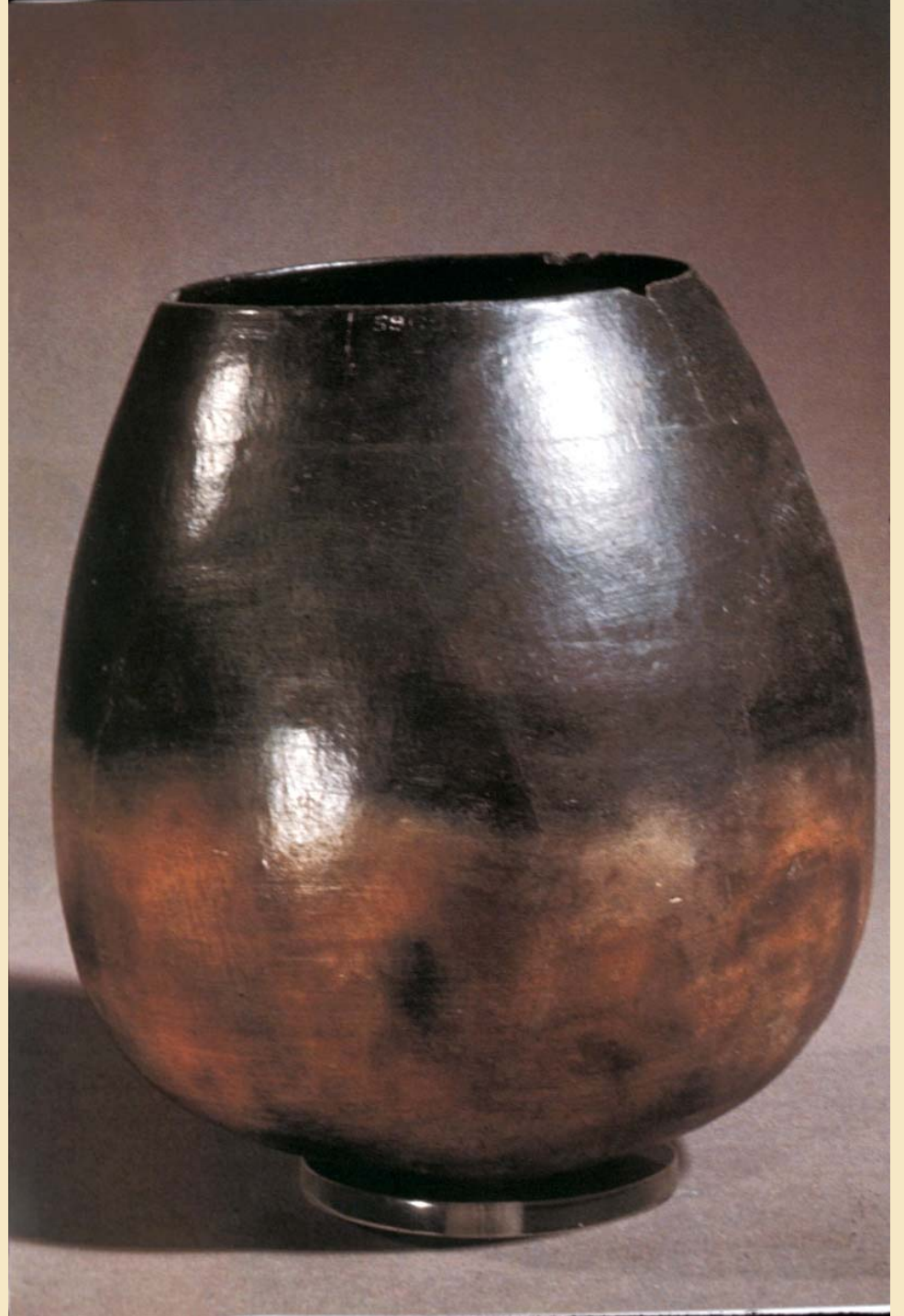
E1-04b



Flint Sickle

E1-10

Badarian Pot



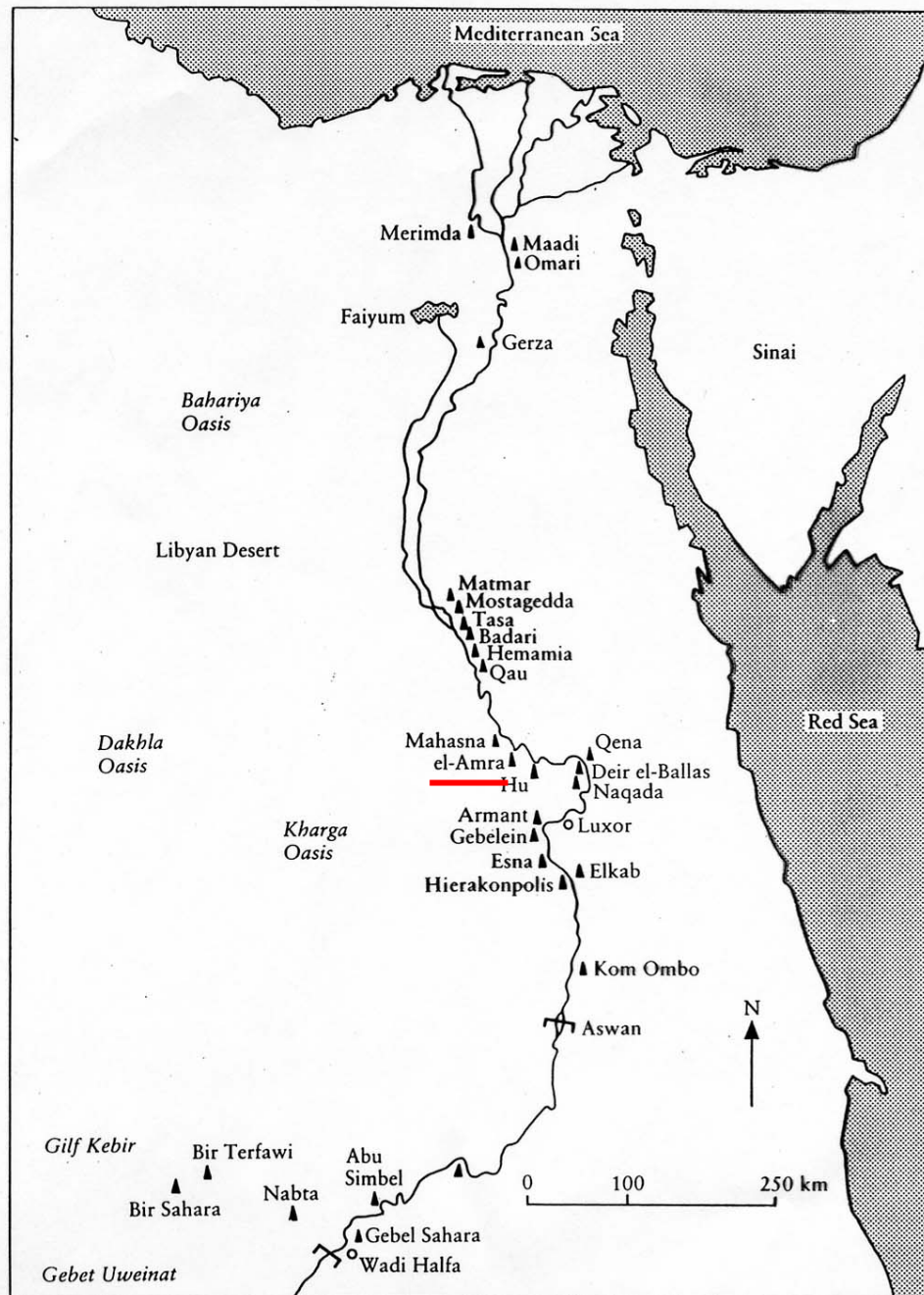
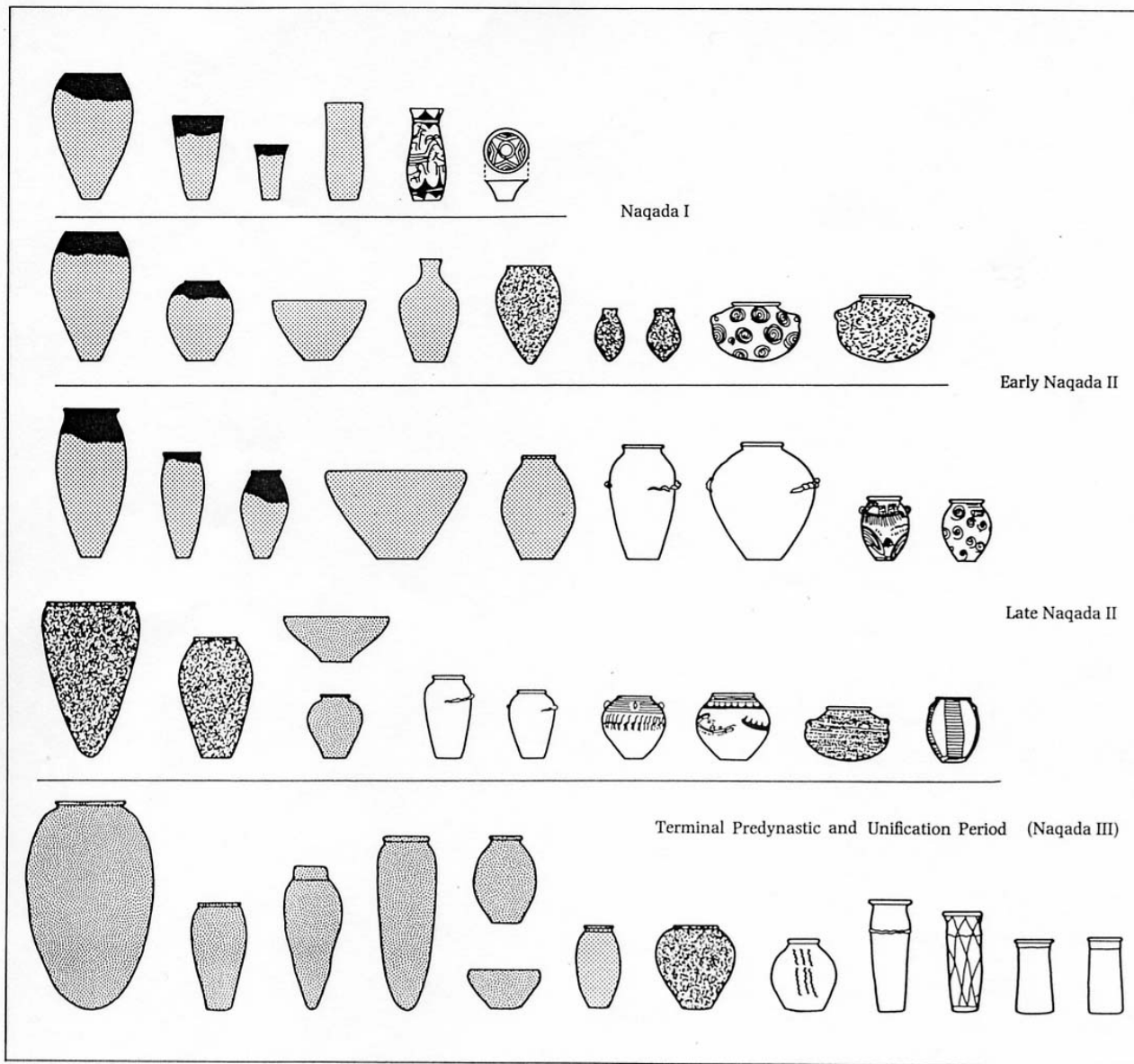


FIGURE 2 *Principal Neolithic sites in Egypt.*



2 Examples of
Predynastic pottery
styles, showing the
changes which took
place over time.



2. Paintings on pottery. Amratian and Gerzean periods

Naqada I
Vase:
red-on-white
ware



Naqada I Vase: man spearing hippo



Amratan
figurine:
carved
from ivory
tusk



Gerzean Pot



3. Decorated ware with boats with standards.
Gerzean period.
New Haven, Yale Art Gallery

Stone Vase



E1-17

Clay Pot (painted to look like stone ware)



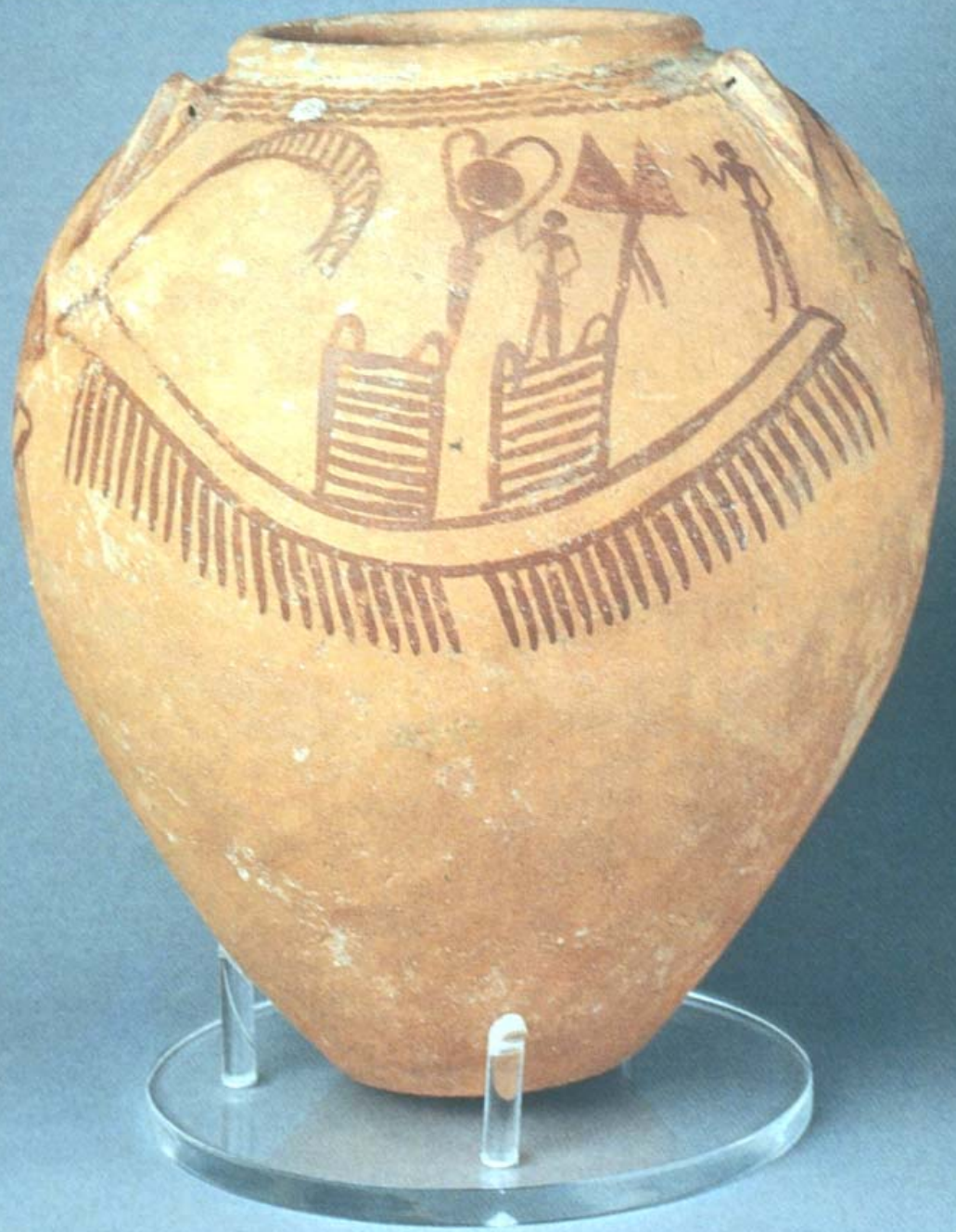
E1-18

Pressure-flaked Flints



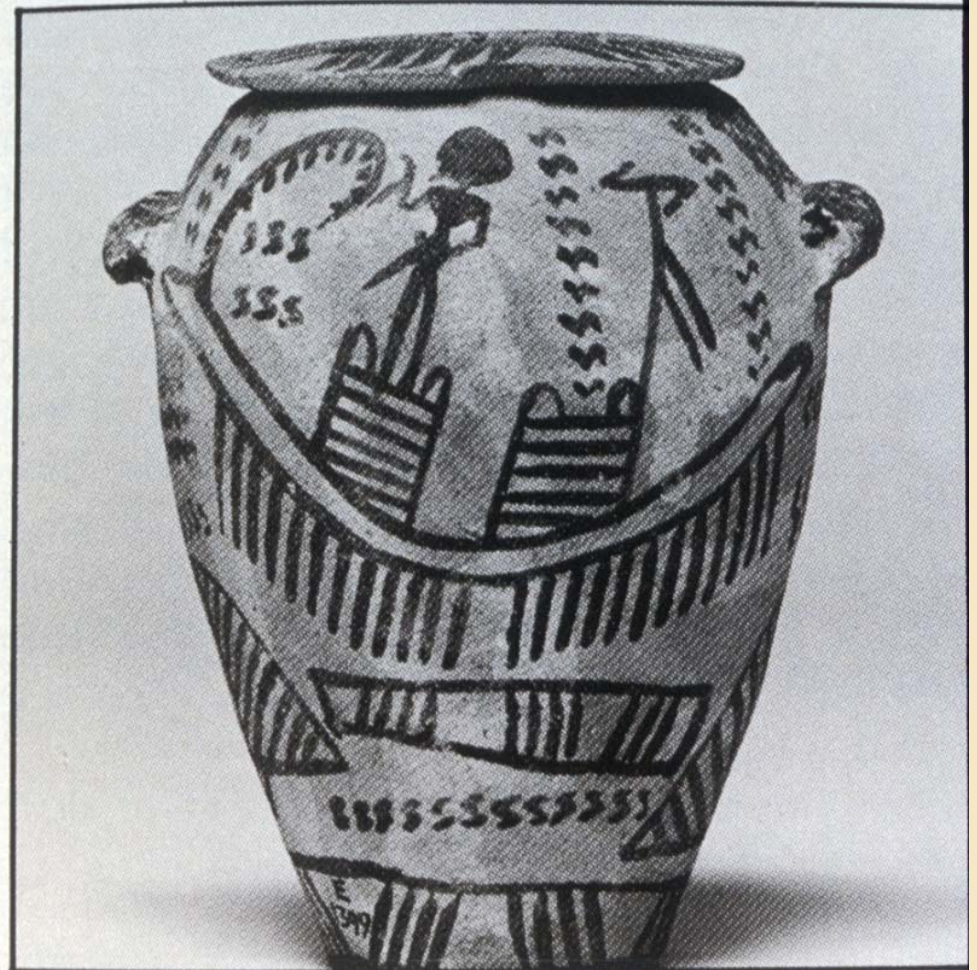
Naqada II Vase:

multi-oared
boat



Naqada II Vase:

another
multi-oared
boat



1. Jar

Painted pottery

Ballas, Egypt

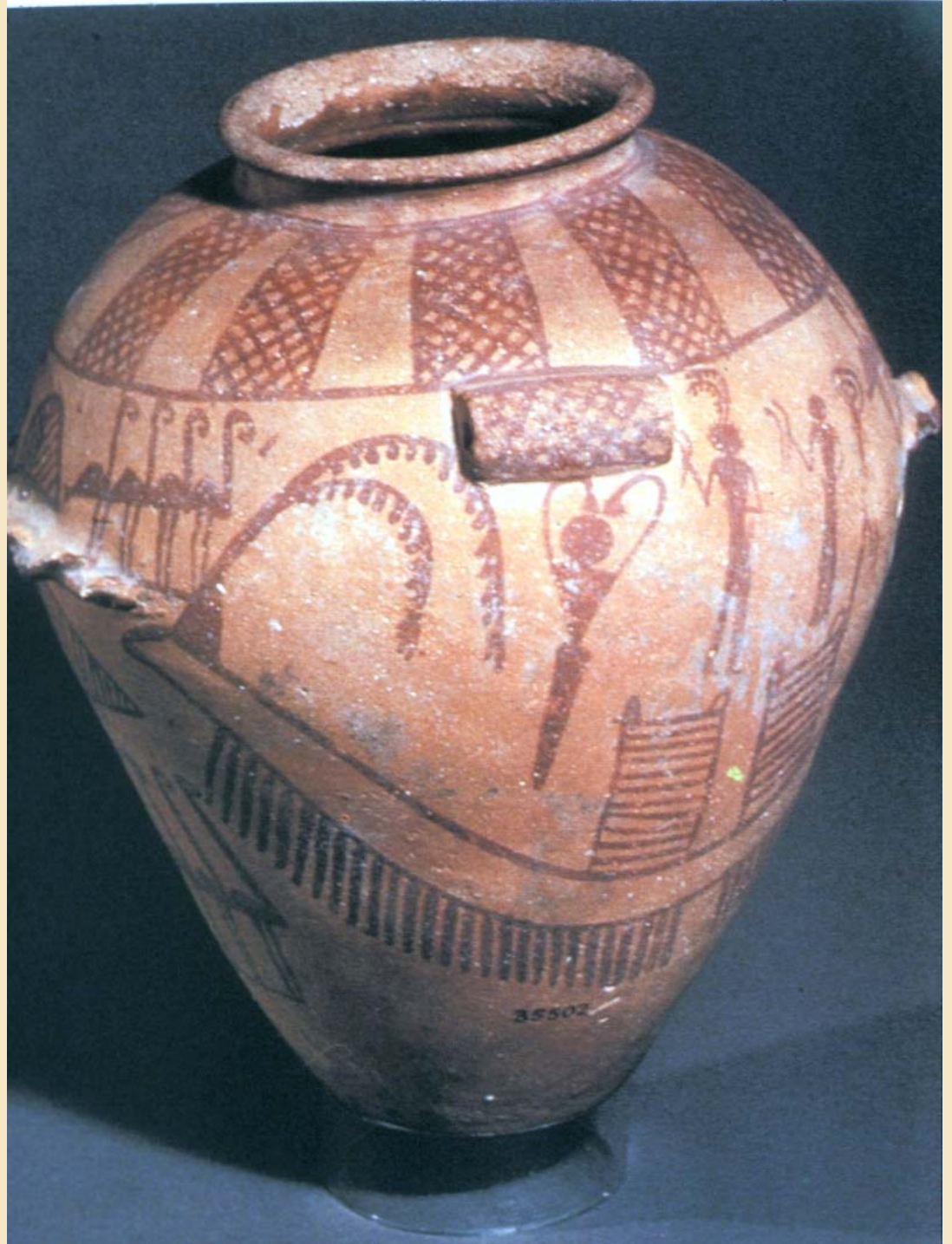
*Middle Predynastic Period (ca.
3500–3100 B.C.)*

E 1399

H. 11.9 cm.

Naqada II Vase:

woman
dancing



Naqada II Burial

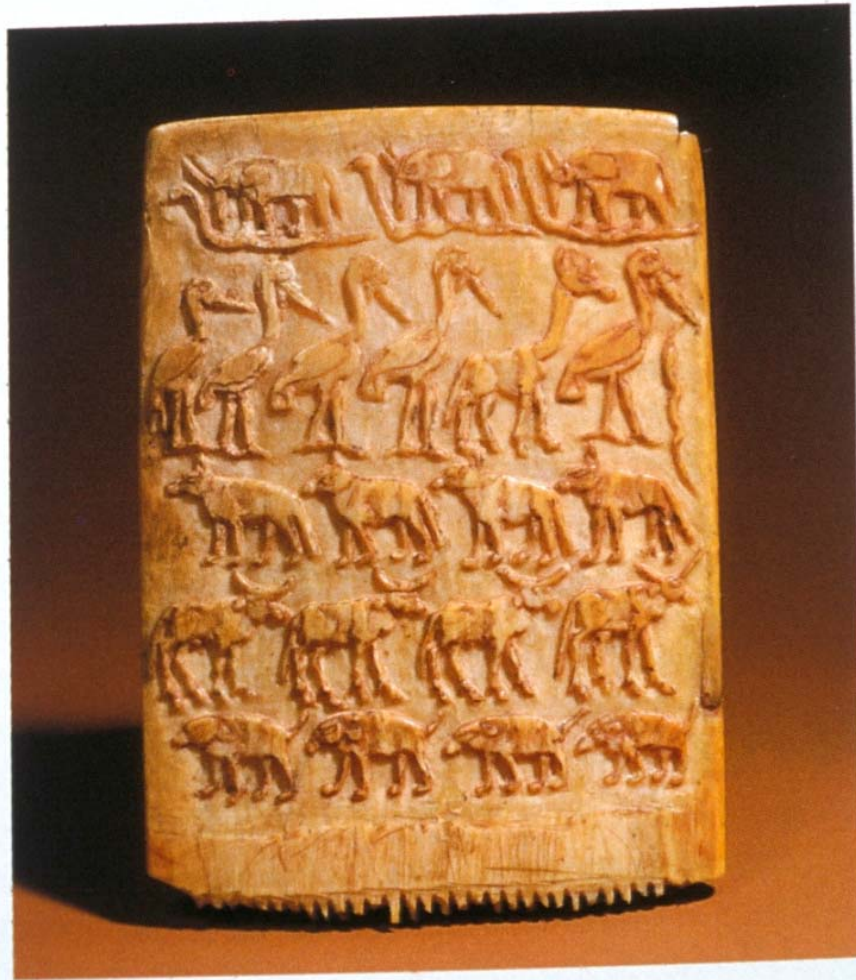


1 Knife Handle

Gerzean Period,
ca. 3600–3200 B.C. Ivory;
L. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (10.5 cm.) Purchase,
Edward S. Harkness Gift,
1926 (26.7.1281)



2 Comb
Gerzean Period,
ca. 3400–3200 B.C. Ivory;
2 1/8 x 1 1/2 in. (5.5 x 4 cm.)
Theodore M. Davis Collection,
Bequest of Theodore M. Davis,
1915 (30.8.224)





LOWER EGYPT

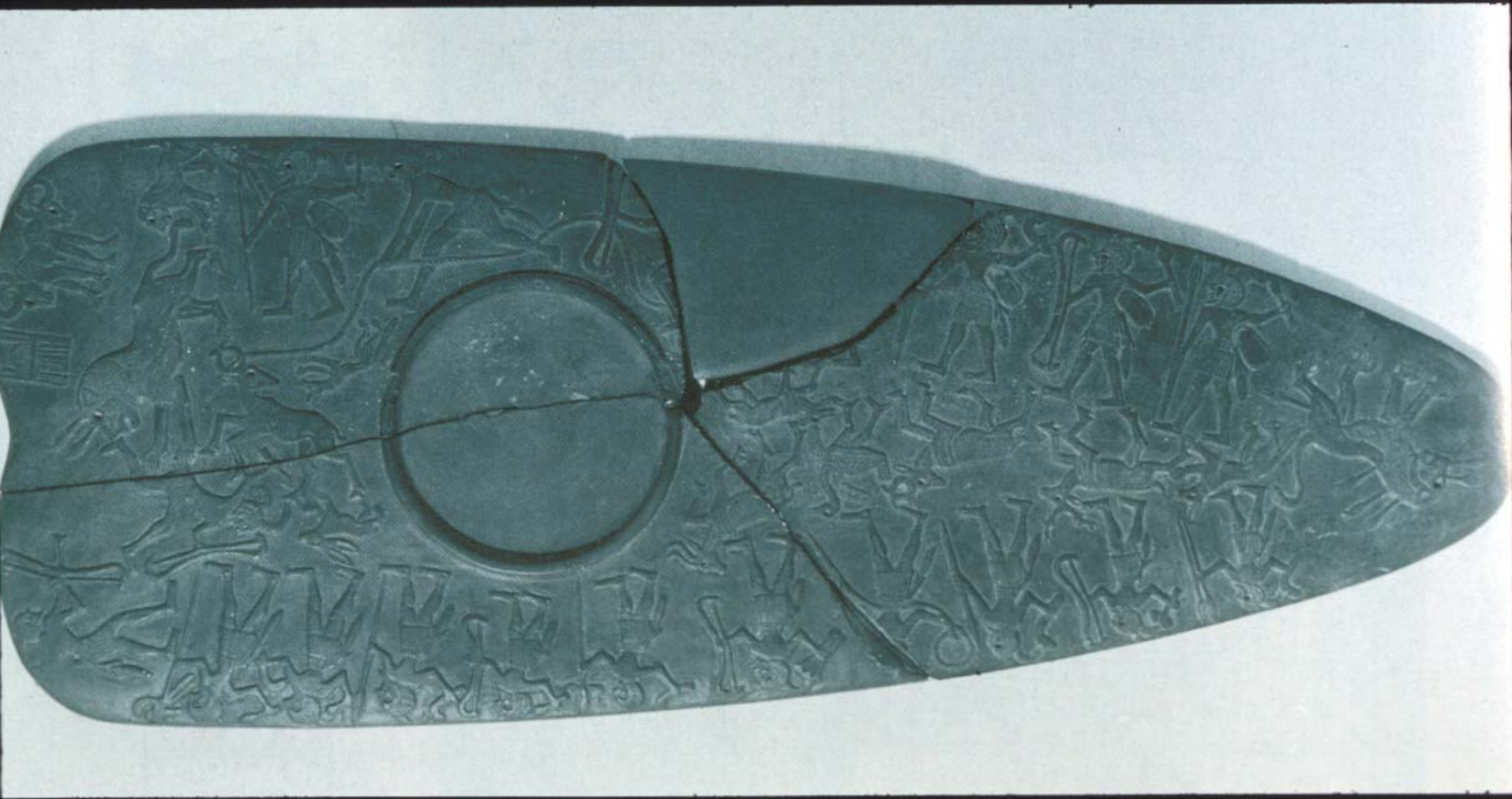
UPPER EGYPT

Bird-headed Palette (Naqada II)



E1-25

Early Palette





King Den smiting a foreigner with a mace



2 Maceheads (Naqada I/II)

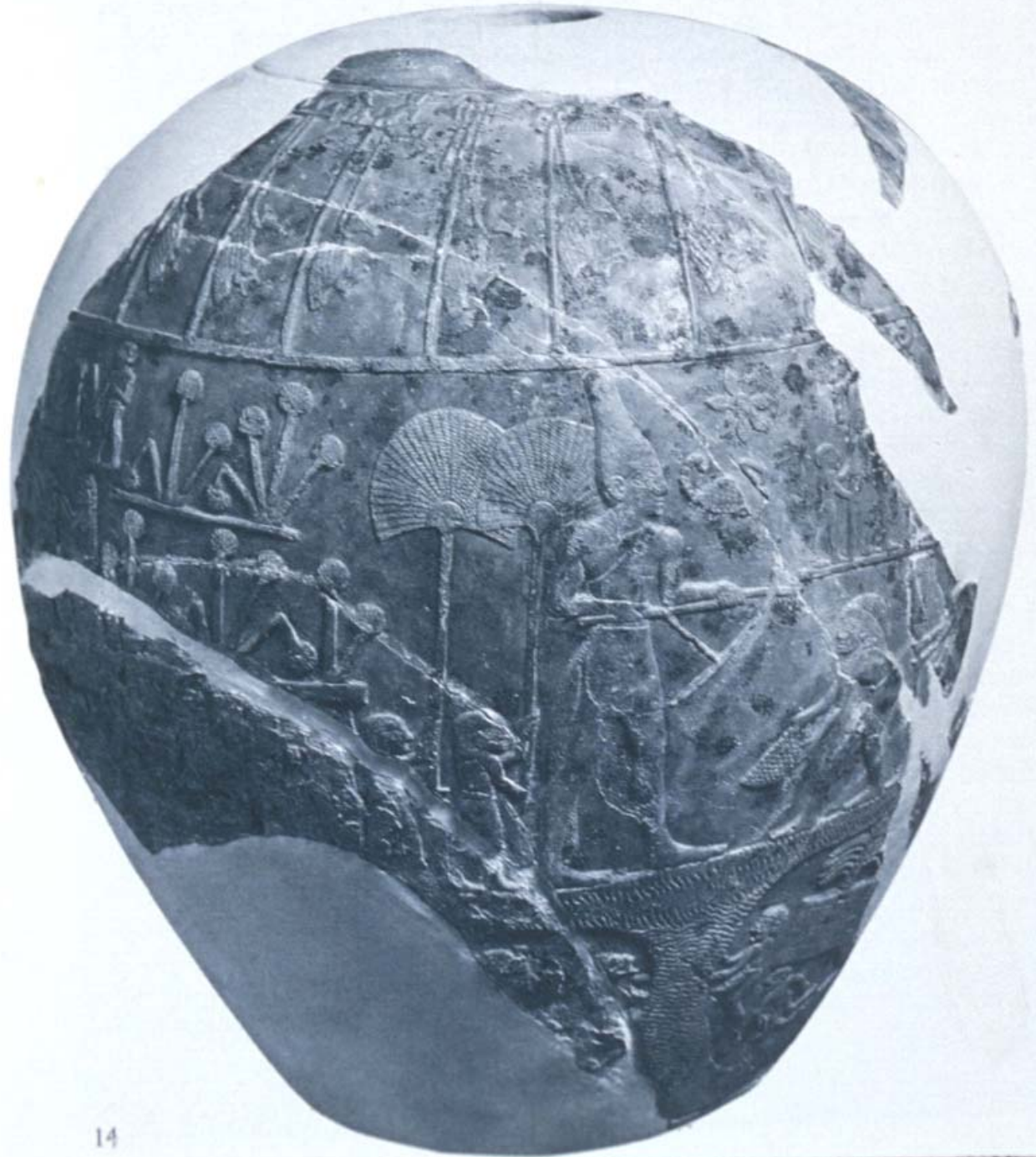


Libyan Palette

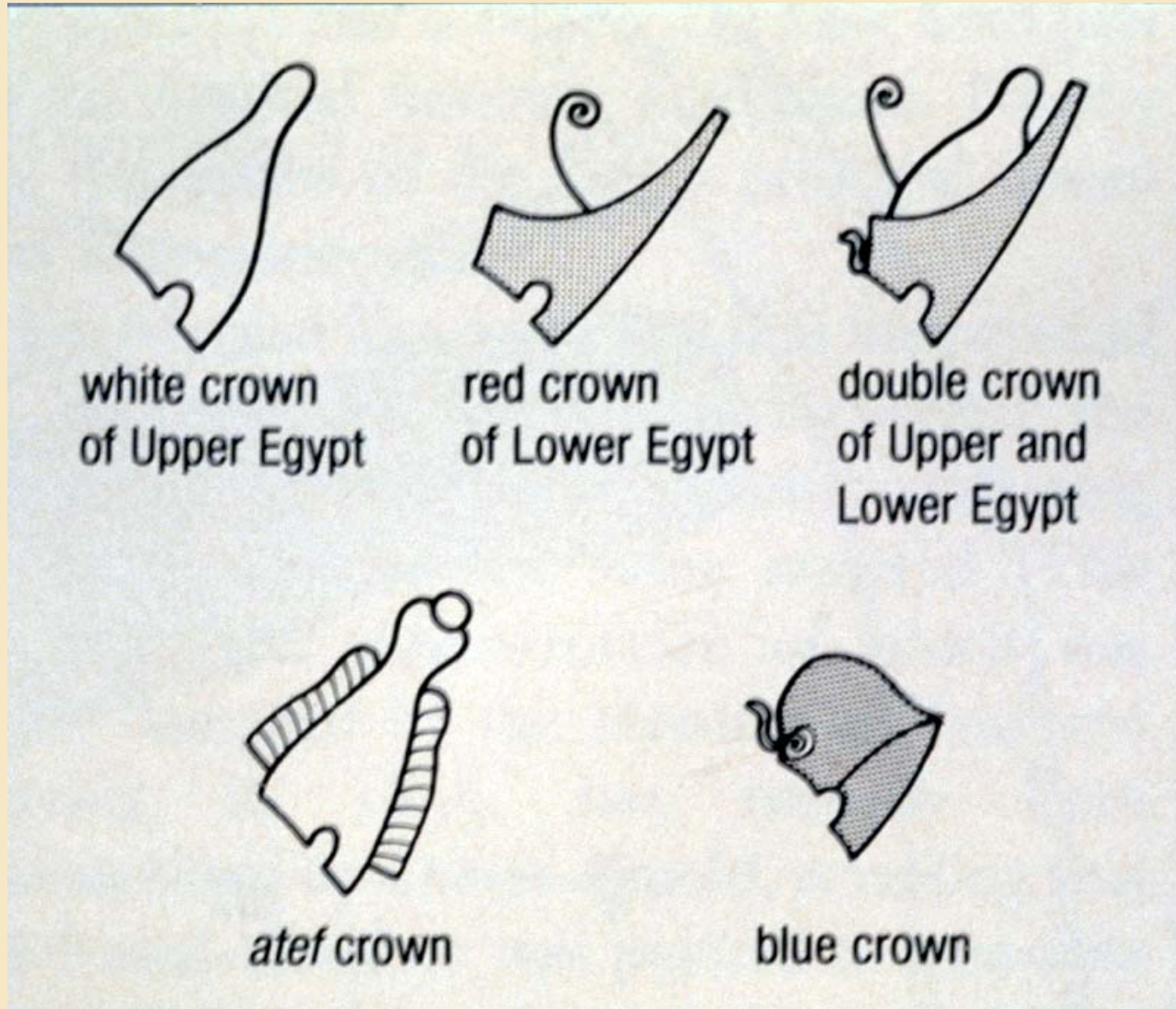


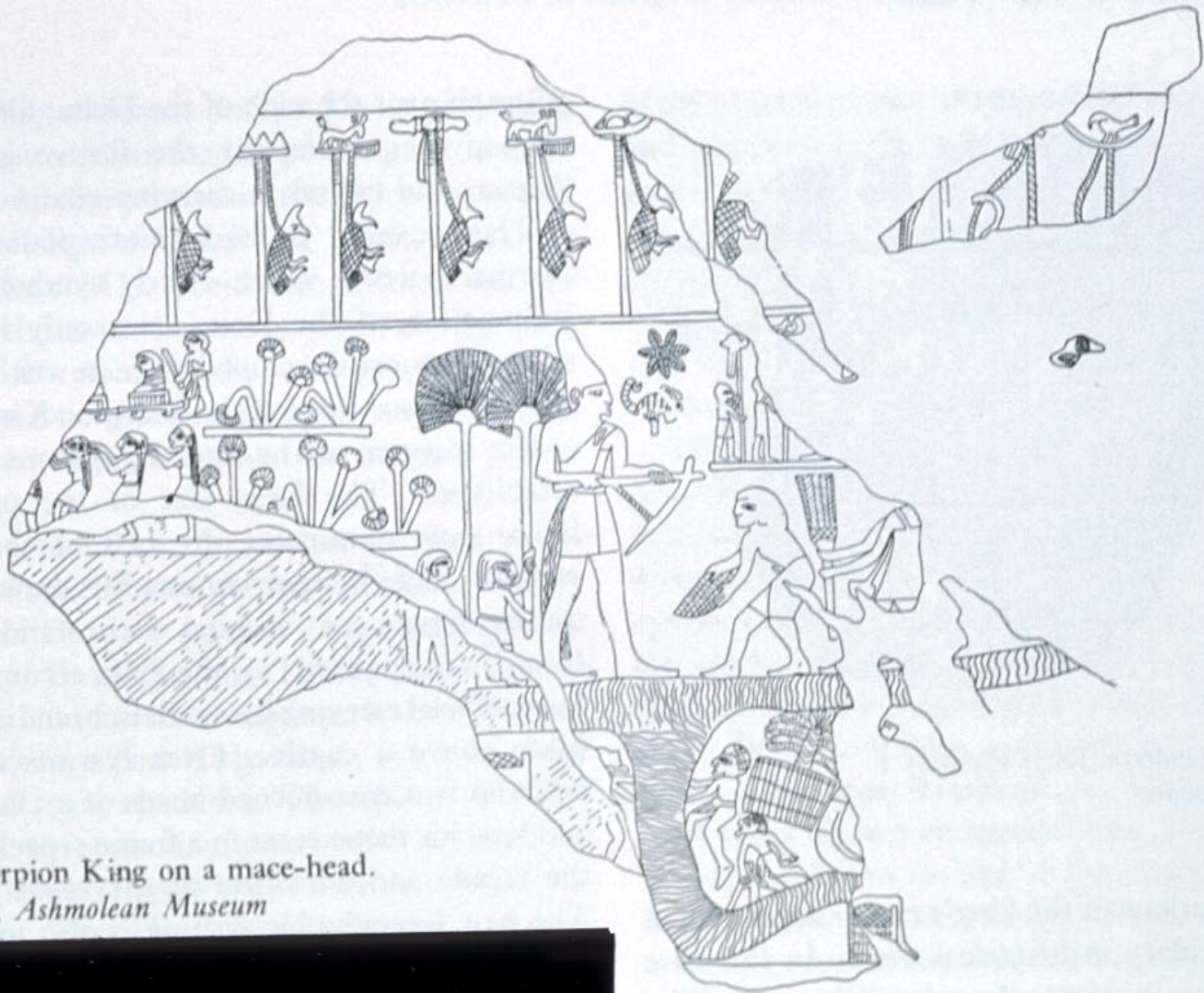
E1-30

King Scorpion Macehead



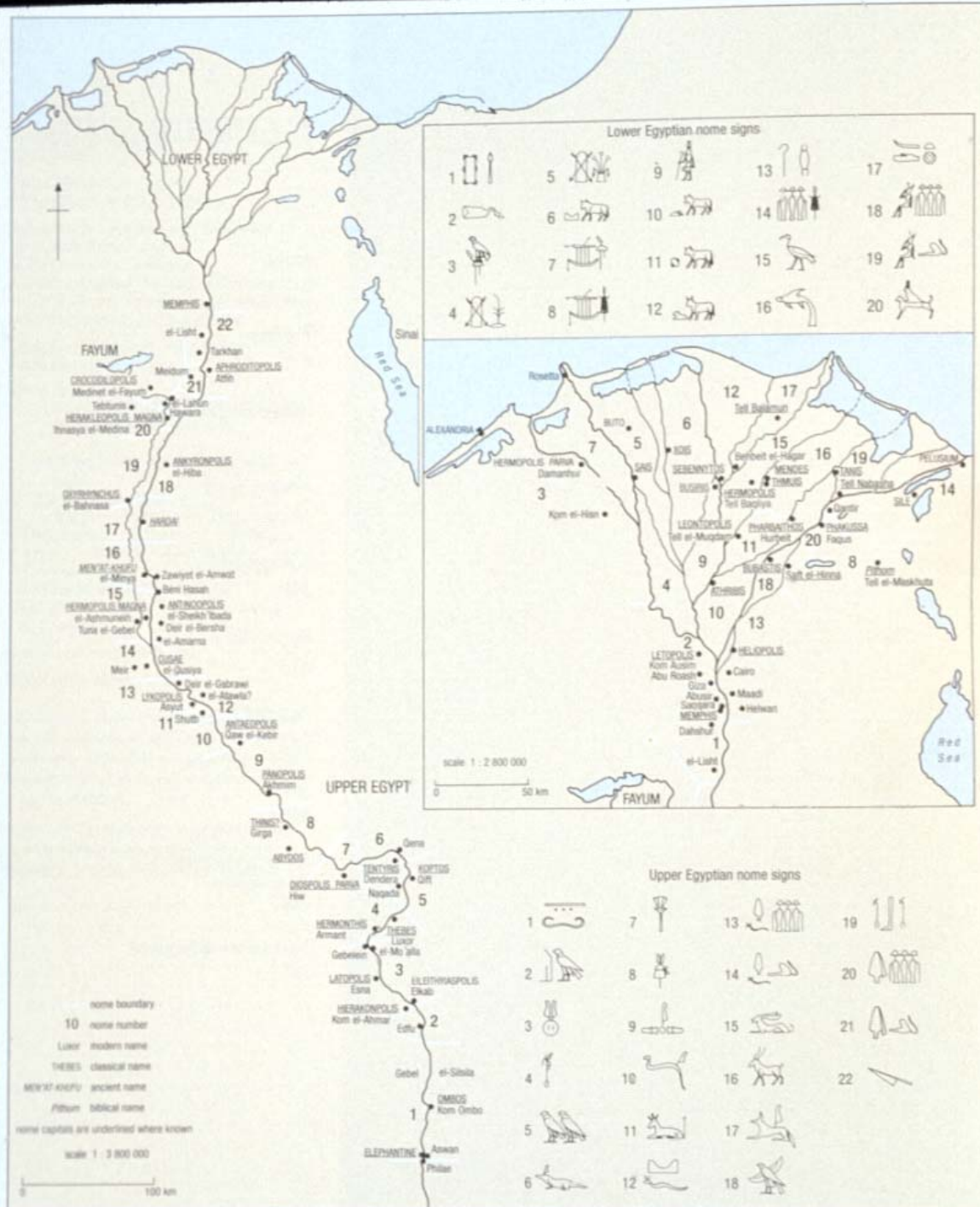
The Crowns of Egyptian Kings



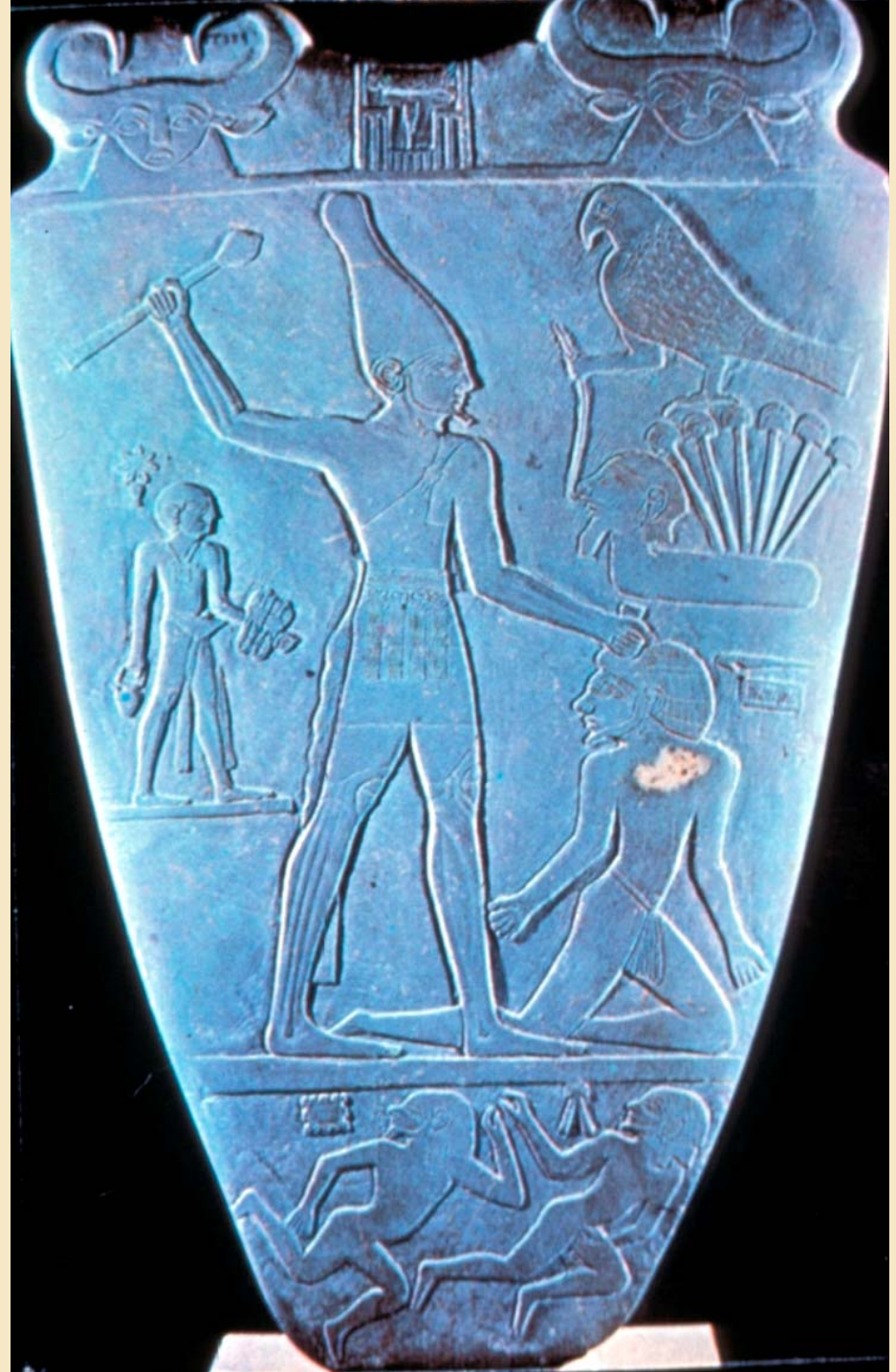


12. Scorpion King on a mace-head.
Oxford, Ashmolean Museum

Nomes of Egypt



The Narmer Palette (obverse)



Serekh of Raneb



The Narmer Palette (obverse)



The Narmer Palette Palette (reverse)





E1-38a



E1-38b

Cylinder Seal, with long-necked beasts



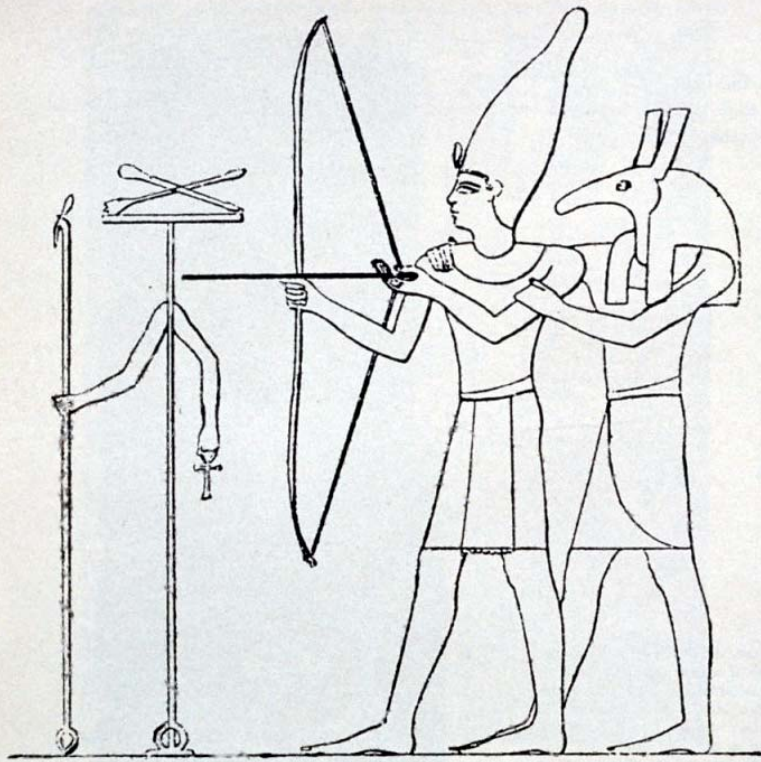
Horus Hawkhead



DAWN OF THE TWO LANDS

This superb gold hawk's head, 37.5cm (15in) tall, was found in the Main Deposit of Hieraconpolis. It was originally mounted on a wooden body sheathed with plates of copper, although these were too badly damaged to survive. It is difficult to give it an exact date. Because it was found near two fine copper statues, one bearing the name of King Pepi I, it is generally believed to be of late Old Kingdom date. It is possible, though, that it was made much later in the New Kingdom. The remarkable piercing eyes of the head are formed from a single rod of obsidian which runs from side to side, each end being shaped and polished.

A rare depiction of the god of disorder Seth, adored by the deputy foreman Aapehty. Late Nineteenth Dynasty, c. 1200 BC. EA 35630.



Seth

First Dynasty, c.3100-2890 BC:

These eight kings presided over the first united Egyptian state and the emergence of the hieroglyphic script. From this beginning to the end of the indigenous dynasties, kingship, script, art and religion interlocked in the historic fusion that we call Pharaonic civilisation. The tombs of the First Dynasty kings lie in a confined section of the cemeteries at Abydos.

NARMER



Named on the necropolis seal of Den as first ruler of the First Dynasty. His position seems confirmed by the famous votive palette on which he is shown wearing both the crowns of dual Egypt.

AHA



First king under whom a governor built a tomb at Saqqara, the cemetery of Memphis. Aha may then have been the founder of Memphis, the city which came to be the capital of Egypt in the Old Kingdom (Third to Eighth Dynasties).

DJER



The earliest surviving royal jewellery comes from an arm found in the tomb of Djer. In the Middle Kingdom and afterwards the Egyptians thought that this tomb housed the body of Osiris, god of the dead. The king left an inscription near Wadi Halfa, evidence for a military campaign deep into Nubia.