

Kemet - what ancient Egyptians called Egypt - "Black land"
Misr - what modern Egyptians call Egypt

Modern language - Arabic

Modern religion - Islam

small minority of Coptic Christians

Ancient Language = Ancient Egyptian

- had no vowels in written language
- modern translations often insert e
- often famous pharos have greek names that were used
- leads to various spellings
- Gods keep Greek names

Upper Egypt - the Southern Part of Egypt
Lower Egypt - the Northern Part
* Nile Runs North

Division at
Cairo

Cataract - a very rocky outcropping in the Nile
- a natural boundary w/c ships can't pass
- 1st cataract is at Aswan - now the Aswan Dam

Kemet = Egypt = Black land = Nile Valley

Desheret - Red land - the desert

Isfet = chaos, associated w/ the untamed Desert

Ma'at = truth, justice, fundamental balance in universe



- in modern Egypt, people are expanding farms into the desert, use the pumps, disrupt archeology
tombs usually in the low desert.

wadi = dry ancient stream beds

- nice, flat areas for building
- but, often archeological sites

Divisions of North (Lower) and South (Upper) Egypt

- cultural, linguistic, topographical, religious differences
- country is often only tenuously united
- deserts are very untamed + unstable politically

Manetho (305-285 BCE)

- Egyptian historian, lived under Roman Rule
- wrote Aegyptiaca - a history of Egypt.
 - implemented 30 dynasty system
- * None of his work survives - only quotations from other authors. esp. Josephus

Time Line

Old Kingdom

- heavy centralized govt, men had to pay labor tax → Pyramids

1st intermediate period

- old kingdom breaks down due to internal loss of control
- divides N+S

Middle Kingdom

- Renaissance of o.k., known for lit + language
- Dynasty 12, world weary kings

2nd Intermediate Period

- foreign control, Asiatic migrants seize control

New Kingdom

- rulers from South remove foreign control
- famous pharaohs, incest → birth defects
- priesthood gains lots of power

3rd intermediate period

- Libyan kings in North
- Theocracy in south
- Nubians invade

Late Period

- Egyptian, Persian, Greek, Roman rulers
 - Hieroglyphs lost
 - outlawed by Romans as 'pagan'
 - switched to Greek + Coptic
- Coptic = Greek w/ a few extra letters

netjer / netcher = god

netjeru = gods

~~ess~~ cosmogony - creation / origin of the cosmos

Heliopolitan Cosmogony, Ennead (1st 9 gods)

- nun = watery, dark, nothingness before creation

- a mound of primeval earth arises

- Atum - emerges from the mound spontaneously. - he is the self-begotten one. OR a lotus flower comes from the mound and then Atum comes from the flower

- he is the completion of creation. He becomes a version of the sun god (setting sun).

- he is a very old god = when personified = human male.

• he spits / ejaculates / coughs / sneezes

Shu - male god of air - has a feather on his head

beget ↓ Tefnut - female god of moisture - lion-headed

Geb - male Earth god

beget ↓ Nut - female sky god

Osiris * most important *

- always mummified, killed by his brother Seth

- ruler of the under-world

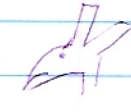
- green or black face = fertility (father of Horus)

Isis - wife of Osiris, mother of Horus

- fully human female or fully bird

- goddess of magic, mother, protection

Seth - god of chaos, destruction, desert

- kills Osiris, funny "seth-animal" 

Nephtys - helper goddess

- wife of Seth

- mother of Anubis

Hermopolitan Cosmogony

Ogdoad:

1. Nun / Nannet - watery abyss
 2. Amen / Amenet - hidden
 3. Heh / Hehet - boundarylessness
 4. Keku / Kekut - darkness
- these 8 parts are male and female pairs that make up the Watery Chaos before Creation
 - proceed Atum

Memphite Cosmogony

Ptah - home in Memphis

- creator god who speaks things into existence
- always ~~is~~ seen w/ blue hat
- craftsman god
- androgynous / mummified

- There is no secular realm in Egypt
- ◦ variation in intensity of personal piety but never zero
- No art for art's sake - "art" was functional
- Cyclical view of years (time)
 - new cycle w/ each new king
 - new year = new cycle
 - seasons (12 months, 3 seasons, 4 months each)
 - each month = 3 weeks of 10 days

National Mythology

- Regional and geographic differences
- Local gods have local cult centers
- Link areas by linking gods in national mythology
- Lesko - speaks from practicality. Unity ppl w/ religion + mythology → similar to propagand
- Hornung - trying to bring North + South, desert and Nile together with a ma'at
 - purposeful
- The nation is fluid, so is the mythology
 - how it matches current events as Egypt evolves

Sun God - has 3 main forms

1. Khepri - the rising sun.
 - the scarab beetle that pushes a dungball across the sky
2. Re/Ra - the afternoon sun
 - main god, leader of the ennead
 - cult center in Heliopolis
 - seen as: a falcon, 1/2 human, just a sun disk, a ram
 - travels in a solar boat - travels through the underworld at night.
 1. he can descend underneath
 2. maybe Nut swallows him at sunset and gives birth at sun rise
3. Atum - the setting sun.

Apophis - an evil serpent

- chases Re through underworld each night trying to swallow him
- Seth protects Re on the boat from Apophis
- Snakes - not all bad like Apophis - can also be protective of Re on his boat

Eye of Re

- daughter figure, a title, Hathor, Sekmet,
- can be peaceful or very powerful

* Story of the lost children.

- after Atum creates Shu + Tefnut - they get lost in the abyss. Atum sends his eye out to find them. When the eye returns she finds that Atum/Re has made a new eye for himself. She is very sad
 = And cries out humans as her tears

neheh - cyclical time } together, the sum of all created time
djet - linear time } past, present, + future.

- time only exists in the created cosmos
- both can mean forever
- neheh - eternal recurrence - flow of time
- djet - eternal continuity - duration of time

As gods:

djet - female		- when you die you stay in neheh + djet
neheh - male		- neheh + djet = life time of Re

Stages of Mytho-historical time

1. Chaos before creation
2. moment of emergence
3. creation of world
4. kingship of Re
5. role of other gods (Osiris)
6. role of human kings (history)
7. end of days - return to chaos

Death

- gods can die in the realm of humans
 - Re has symbolic death every sunset
 - Osiris was killed by Seth and now only resides in the underworld.

4 categories of sentient beings

1. gods
2. kings
3. dead ppl
4. alive ppl

- Horus = king in life
- Osiris = king in death

#9 is an important number

- number in the ennead
- represents the plurality

Destruction of Humanity / Book of the heavenly cow

- ppl are causing trouble for Re. He is very mad at them so he sends his eye/Hathor out to kill them. After one day of killing Re is appeased but the eye wants more. Re has his priest mix hematite w/beer and pour it in the field where Hathor will be. The next day, Hathor finds the "blood" and drinks it up. She becomes so drunk- she forgets to kill humanity.
- Re is so drawn out by this experience he decides to retreat to the sky and leave the kingship to Osiris. He travels to the sky on the back of Nut, the sky goddess. While she is in cow form.

Organization / Nature of the gods.

- often in ♀ + ♂ pairs, husband/wife, brother/sister
- triads also common. esp. Osiris, Isis, and Horus.
- hierarchy
 - Re-Atum always on top
 - images of the gods drawn to different sizes depending on relative importance
- World of the Gods is very similar to the Human sphere.
 - have laws and courts.
- kheperu - "forms" - qualities of the gods powers
 - ex: Isis is magical
- Iru - "to make" - visual representations of the kheperu or skills
 - ex: Isis is a bird and able to fly
- Sun god is most powerful- has many Iru.
 - gods can change between their Iru at will
- gods can change Iru but not gender
- oddly, gods do not change their clothing style

Osiris Myth

story: Osiris is king of the world. Seth, his brother is jealous. Seth makes Osiris a coffin, convinces him to get inside. Then clamps the coffin closed and throws it in the Nile. Coffin washes up on the coast of Byblos. King of Byblos uses coffin as part of his castle. Isis demands the coffin back. Isis takes the coffin back to the Delta. Seth finds out. Chops up Osiris into 14+ pieces and scatters them all over Egypt. Isis + Nephthys go find the many parts except his penis. Isis makes him a new penis..... Post mortem conception of Horus. Osiris retreats to rule the underworld.

Themes: brother/sister marriage, mummification, heir, the many supposed tombs of Osiris.

Plutarch - Greek historian. Our version of the story comes from him. Egyptians did not want to write this story down b/c it would make it more real.

Anubis - god of embalming - guards ~~coarse~~ corpses.

- almost always seen as part or entirely jackal.
- Osiris mistakes Nephthys for Isis, Anubis is their love child.

Thoth - moon, god of scribes,

- writing, knowledge, truth, integrity, record keeping.
- messenger between gods
- usually seen as an Ibis (bird)
- son of Re or son of Horus

Contendings of Horus and Seth

story: Seth the brother and Horus the young son both want to be king now that Osiris is gone. They are having a meeting with the ennead to decide who it should be. Everyone says Horus except Re. He likes Seth. Decide to ask Neith - the goddess of war. She also says Horus. Re gets upset and storms off. Oddly, Hathor, Re's daughter, cheers him up by flushing him. Isis and Seth are feuding. Seth gets so mad he says that if

2

story cont: Isis says he will leave. So they all go to an island w/o Isis. They tell the ferryman not to let Isis across. Isis tricks him w/ gold and cake to take her across. While she is ~~there~~ there she disguises herself and tricks Seth into saying that her son is the rightful heir. Seth finds out it was her. gets mad at the ferryman and cuts off his toes. Seth + Horus play hippo. Isis tries to interfere but fails → Horus cuts her head off. Then Seth + Horus are battling. Seth scratches at Horus' eye(s) Thoth/Hathor heals his eyes. Then Seth + Horus sent to Seth's house to have dinner and make up. After dinner Seth tries to rape Horus. Horus catches Seth's semen in his hand. Puts the semen in the Nile. Then puts his semen on Seth's salad. Next day. Seth tells Re to call forth the semen. Seth's was in the river but Horus' was in Seth (show of dominance). In one version when Horus' semen comes out of Seth = Thoth. So Seth has another 'great idea' let's race stone boats. Obviously that fails. so they decide to ask Osiris. Osiris says "Horus, why do I not make the grain grow?" Re = "There would be grain w/o you" Osiris threatens Re w/ demons. Re agrees. Horus it is. Osiris also calls Re out on trampling Ma'at for over 80 years w/ this trial. Seth treated nicely. Gets to guard Re at night

Themes: rightful heir, strength vs cleverness, sexual violence, struggle between Re + Osiris

- Last hieroglyphs written 400 CE
 - outlawed by Romans as Pagan
- Ancient tombs have been reused / graffitied
- Hieroglyphs = no one wanted them + they were outlawed
 - ↳ easy to forget.
- Language (5 phases)
 1. Old Egyptian
 2. Middle Egyptian
 3. Late Egyptian
 4. Demotic
 5. Coptic (w/ greek letters)
- Scripts
 1. Hieroglyphs
 2. Hieratic = cursive hieroglyphs (1:1 correlation)
 3. Demotic = cursive hieratic shorthand.
 4. Coptic - greek letters

Rosetta Stone

discovery/acquisition 1798 Napoleon takes over Egypt. Brings a lot of scholars w/ him to document. They find the stone. British defeat French in 1801. As part of the treaty Brits demand Stone. Brits take it back to England. (It's still there) French go on to be an instrumental academic force in Egyptology.


the stone has hieroglyphs for the gods, demotic for the people and ~~coptic~~ greek for the administrators.

decipherment Thomas Young - realizes that some of the demotic characters look sorta like hieroglyphs. Also discovers some of the phonetic aspects of hieroglyphs. Jean-Francois Champollion was a language prodigy. Realizes that some glyphs are 1 letter, some 2, and others whole words. Finds the name of Ramses. = Totally gets it.

Names

kings names often have god's names incorporated.

ex: Maiakara - Ra is most important. He is listed 1st

- When reading hieroglyphs - read into the faces.
- ka - arms, sorta like a soul 
- Young Horus Statue
 - pour H₂O over the statue covered w/ spells.
 - H₂O absorbs the protective power = ~~date~~ drink the H₂O and you'll be safe.
- Scribe Statues
 - the only ones to ever have less than perfect bodies.
Scholars = plumpish = not laborers
 - scribes could be mediators between gods + ppl b/c they have so much power over words

Socio-political Characteristics of the Middle Kingdom

- re-emergence of monumental royal architecture.
- After 1st intermediate period
- New Capital at Itj-Tawy
- beginnings of imperial expansion
- distinctive royal sculpture in 12th dynasty - they look worried
- Middle Kingdom viewed as "classic age" even by Ancient Egyptians

Itj-Tawy

- in the North. Almost in Lower Egypt.
- very fertile. Faiyum Oasis feeds the land.

Amenemhat I

- a new different royal line
- perhaps the royal vizier to 11th dynasty king
- used literary propaganda to justify his rule.
- begins expansion between 1st & 2nd cataracts.
- builds large wall in North East.
- expands toward Nubia (for gold)
- builds fortress of Buhen (huge!)
- Sinai - headed here for Turquoise & Amethyst.

Pyramids

- interior is mudbrick - did not preserve very well
- this was cheaper, easier, and more conservative.

The Prophecy of Neferti

- set in 4th Dynasty, Talking about the 12th. Written during the 12th. Our copy from the 18th.

story: The king is bored. Calls for entertainment. The prophet Neferti comes in to tell him a story. "The sun will not shine, the officials will lose their jobs, the Nile will be erratic, Ma'at will collapse, foreigners will come to Egypt. no personal values, civil war, rich will become poor..."

"... But a new, strong king will come. His name is Ameny. To save the day"
 - Thirly veiled reference to Amenemhet = propaganda

Eloquent Peasant

Social Hierarchy

- provincial peasant → Nemtinakht (bad guy) minor official
- Rensi - high official. → King

Peasant gets to talk to Rensi and even the king. - Very unusual

Themes: 1. questioning the social order 2. duty + obligation of officials 3. Upset that they are not performing their duties 4. Questioning the potential breakdown of the social order. 5. Not calling to change it. just being aware of its flaws.

A Dark Side of Perfection

- the resolution doesn't actually fix what the story is about
- a questioning of injustice but w/o resolution

Scales/Balance/Grain/Reckoning = motifs

Peasant is saying - that only if everyone fulfills their role can Ma'at be maintained.

No currency in Ancient Egypt - ppl paid in grain + beer. an unbalanced scale was greatest injustice.

Spalinger

- feast days + festivals were not really for general public
- maybe the general public just saw it as a big party

Tellel

- generalizes a lot
- mostly about later Egypt / Greco Roman times

King

living king - body of Horus

- the intermediate between humans and the world of the gods

Prests - would work in the ~~the~~ name of the king.

Cult images / statues

- none preserved entirely.
 - stolen, looted, destroyed, melted down.
- we have some of a Horus cult image.
 - only the head. gold or wood, old kingdom.
 - relatively small
 - precious metals + stones
 - not put in tombs

Daily Temple Rituals

- revolve around taking care of image
- idea was that the spirit of the god could/would inhabit the image. - want the god to be pleased/happy.
- temple rituals gave meaning to each day. = maintain Maat.

Cult Temples

- enclosed w/ large mud-brick walls
- established in New Kingdom
- Pylon - entrance to the temple. Taller than mud-brick walls
 - if kings expand temples, inner pylons are oldest.

Peri Style Hall / open court yard - had a few columns

Hypo Style Hall - so many columns - covered w/ hieroglyphs

- top of columns, capitals = made to look like plants

Decoration

Pylons = show scenes of destroying chaos of foreigners.

- preserving Ma'at

inner = show scenes of king giving to / pleasing the gods.

Hatshepsut - female king

- after 20 years of ruling at a stolen throne - ppl didn't like her much. chiseled her pictures + name out.

- left visible scars on pictures

- her successor Amenhotep II did not declare a wife

Akhenaten

- king who wanted Aten instead of Amen-Re. had the name changed all over. After his death they went and changed them all back.

Thebes - most important religious center. New Kingdom onwards. Location of Luxor temple.

Luxor Temple

• in Thebes. Has a N-S axis instead of the usual E/W.

b/c it was a subsidiary temple to the Karnak temple

- road of sphinxes connects them.

- on the East bank. (Valley of the Kings on the West)

- 18th Dynasty = Hatshepsut - builds weigh station - starts

- Built for: Amenemopet

"Birth rooms" show scenes of his divine conception

- Amenhotep III makes a lot of progress

- finished by Tut

- Tut's decorations usurped by Horemheb.

- finally finished by Sety I in the 19th Dynasty

- Ramesses II

- usurped Hatshepsut's rest station.

- stole statues from Amenhotep

- new courtyard.

Ramesses II. cont.

- built most recent, outermost pylons. Depict battle against Syria.
- he stole many statues but didn't want others to steal his. Wrote his name really deep.
- Reigned for 60 years. 1000 of sand?
- self deifying king.
- makes kink in temple orientation for expansion.

Nectanebol - Forecourt

- taken over by Romans for military camp. ~1500 soldiers
- ~~built~~ built in niche for imperial cult.

Later = Christian Frescos + a church

Now = Mosque on Ramesses II peristyle hall.

- they didn't know about this temple when they built it b/c it was mostly covered in sand.

Animal cults

1. Pet mummies

- Sarcophagus of Tamyt "Tah-meat" - pet of Amenhotep III
- Tombs will often have ~~the~~ pets in them
 - very healthy, well fed pets
 - k9 teeth removed

2. Food Offerings

- meat prepared just like ready to eat. Then, wrapped in linen and dried w/ salt.
- food often put in special boxes that looked like the food inside.

3. Temple Animals

Bull Cults

1. Apis - ptah - in Memphis

Sagqara - the Necropolis in Memphis - Very extensive in size and age

Serapeum - subterranean complex specifically for Apis bulls.

- Apis is important b/c it is very old. Textual references date it back to at least the 1st Dynasty.

2. Mnevis - in Heliopolis^{-Re} - only 2 bull mummies remain

3. Buchis - in ~~Armant~~^{Armant} Memphis - Re + Montu

- important b/c many mummification tools were found

- = when these bulls died - whole funeral shebang. including canopic jars. Funerary mask. 70 day mummification period
- Put in position of a sphinx. Wrapped in place + strapped to a wooden board.
- whole thing in stone sarcophagus.

Auguste Mariette

- Sent by the Louve to get Coptic manuscripts.
- finds Serapeum
 - stashes finds in trap door.
 - told Egyptian officials that he wasn't finding anything.
- became leader of antiquity council
- started Cairo museum
- did not keep good records.

4. Votive Mummies

- most mummies are votive offerings
 - ibis, cat, shrew, falcons
 - purchased by pilgrims to give to gods
 - priests would bury collection once yearly in mass communal tombs.
 - unnatural death - ibis hatchery, crocodile pens, only kittens and young cats.
 - shrews + falcons often together.
 - falcon = daytime sun god. Shrew = ~~at~~ night time.

Why was this so Popular?

1. greco-roman conquests = this was a uniquely egyptian thing to do
2. Increasing involvement from individuals
3. Animals are oracles - ask them questions
 - priests would interpret animal for you.

Techniques of Mummification

- best method: 1. full evisceration / turpentine enema. + exsanguination
- keep stomach, liver, intestines, lungs = jars. return heart
 - remove moist brain in humans
 - Natron = natural salt
 - keep out in the sun. change Natron often

Deir el-Medina

- just slightly south of the valley of the kings. in W. Thebes.
- in complete desert.
 - no vegetation, beyond flood plain
- still have foundations for entire village
 - could house 120 max
- this was a planned village
 - worker village for workers of the Valley of the Kings.
 - isolated these workers b/c they knew the location
- built by Amenhotep I
- stone cutters, draftsmen, painters, chisellers, scribes
 - had their own laws
 - took care of their own religion/cults
 - large % literate (40%) - maybe even some women
 - New Kingdom
 - made their own beautiful tombs nearby
- Ostracans - disposable writing material - limestone flake / pot sherd
- So much evidence b/c:
 1. no natural H₂O in village
 2. tried to dig a well → failed → trash p.?
- Meresger
 - goddess who was the natural peak above valley of the kings. "goddess of the west"
 - local goddess for all of Thebes

Evidence

Stelea - asks for forgiveness

- starts + ends w/ name of goddess, does not trumpet up his own accomplishments

?? spends the night at Hathor's temple hoping for a vision.

Manifestation of the god - some sort of punishment

- a bad omen

Pinch = magic

- mitigating or deterring misfortune
- don't need to ask for forgiveness b/c it's not your fault

Heka = magic

- one of the fundamental forces in primal chaos
- kings, gods, dead, special objects have inherent heka
- this force can be harnessed by average people

Graeco-Egyptian Papyri

- large corpus of papyri w/ ink
- 1st century BCE
- demotic & greek writing
- "professional" books of magicians
- all manner of topics
 - love potions, healing, dreams, oracles
- Red = evil
 - Seth + Apophis - always written in red b/c they are so dangerous

Apotropaic Wand = Protective Wand

- often made of ~~the~~ ivory
- inscribed w/ images of gods
- show wear on tips - dragged on ground
 - = protective circles
- often broken in middle
 - used mainly by women & children

Wedjat amulets

- eye of horus amulets
- protective, healing



Djed amulets

spine of Osiris



* Amulets = in domestic situations associated w/ women & children

Story of Setne Khamwaset

story: Khamwaset goes to tomb of Naneferkaptah + his wife Ahweru to get the book of Thoth. They say: if he finds the book like they did he will have lots of power. They tell him how they found it. The book was in a box in another box... under a ton of the. Make a boat out of wax (figurine) encounters a snake - cuts it up so it cannot regenerate (like Osiris) Naneferkaptah rewrites book - mixes w/ beer. Drinks it = "knows" it. On the way home their son drowns. Then the wife drowns. b/c Thoth is mad that they stole his book.

Khamwaset takes the book anyways - has his own mistress w/ sexy lady Tabubu. gives her everything, even the lives of his kids. then he wakes up naked + in trouble w/ the pharaoh. puts the book back.

= full of magical practices

Khamwaset

- son of Ramesses II
- high ranking priest
- restorer of monuments
 - unburred the sphinx
- his literary personality became known as a magician + sage

Taylor

- Death is a transitional phase
- Egyptians rarely actually mention death
- "Taking the ferry to the West"
- Westerners = the dead
- Hathor, as a cow, emerges from reeds/cliff from the West
- Ementet = goddess of the West "ee-men-tet"
west = the code word for the underworld
- Goal: Preserve as many of the 5 components of an individual as possible
Ka, ba, name, heart, body
to become a tot, or transfigured body

1) Body

- obviously mummification, lots of jewelry, death masks
even wrapped the coffin in linen - 3 nested coffins

2) Heart

- removed from body, dried separately and then replaced = seat of intellect and emotion
- * do not want to lose your heart b/c it needs to be weighed against the feather of maat.

* spells on heart scarabs to keep heart from testifying against you

- your heart can get away from you like in the tale of Sinuhe

3) ka - identical copy of your self

- a spiritual double - drawn as a twin that follows you around

* needs a physical receptacle like a statue or, in life the actual body

Ka - also needs nourishment via food offerings
 - kept in a closed off room, not meant to be seen

→ False door

- in maštaba tombs
 - meant to imitate a reed mat door
 - offering scene drawn on it
 - where offerings for the ka are left
 - point of communication w/ the dead
 - ka can inhabit the inscribed name
- neheh - continuous, cyclical rebirth in the afterlife
 djed - linear time in the tomb

4) Ba

- a counterpart to the ka
- mobile spirit
- can fly out of the tomb and into the world or go to the underworld
 - ↳ day w/ re
 - ↳ w/ Osiris
- depicted as a bird w/ a human face
- * needs to bond w/ the body each night in the 6th hour just as he bonds to Osiris as he travels through the underworld
- it is the part of your mind that can speak back to you

5) Name

- it needs to be inscribed somewhere, preferably where it can be read aloud

Tale of Sinuhe

- set in the 12th Dynasty
- our copies are from the Middle Kingdom

Themes:

1) depiction of foreigners

- they save sinuhe from dying; give him food + H₂O
- Chief puts him up, gives him land, eventually Sinuhe becomes powerful leader who is very wealthy

* Back + forth between Royal propaganda of the "other" outsiders and a realist view

2) Needs to be in Egypt for death

- as Sinuhe ages he gets a feeling that he must return to Egypt b/c it would be awful to die away from his homeland
- Foreigners might not perform the correct ~~ceremonies~~ ceremonies or say your name
- the geography of the underworld is only in Egypt

Old Kingdom Dynasties 3-6

1. Pyramid architecture did not emerge from a vacuum (or aliens)
2. Pyramids are not exclusive to the old kingdom

Early Dynastic period 1+2 3000-2683 BCE

Abydos - location of royal tombs

- main burial chamber made of mud brick and lined w/ wood and later granite
- associated w/ human sacrifice

Aha - 1st king - 33 men + 7 lions sacrificed and buried near him

Djer - 2nd king - 318 subsidiary chambers for burial of men + women

- later, fewer human sacrifices, then none

Mortuary temples

- closer to flood plain
- earliest preserved mortuary temple was for Khasekhemwy of the 2nd Dynasty at Abydos
- perimeter wall around the temple was quite massive
- inside:
 - many places for offerings esp at doorways
 - many areas for shrines + chapels
- 6 of 8 early dynastic kings had mortuary temples

Boat Pits

- boats buried upside down next to tomb
- parts would project above ground
- we have 14 boats

Old Kingdom

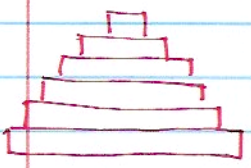
Dynasty 3

Djoser - royal burial at Saggara

- initiated Pyramid form
- Mastaba-type of tomb for Royalty
- square-ish building w/ entrance and then underground shaft to burial chamber

Djoser's Step pyramid at Saggara

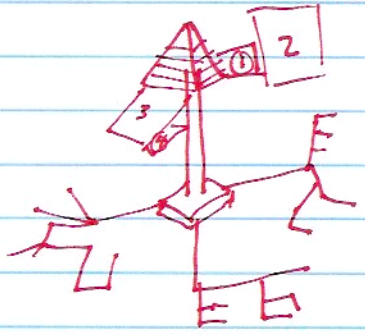
- 1st preserved stone structure



Pyramid Complex: (is atypical)

- oriented North/South
- niched enclosure wall

① Attached mortuary temple on N. side



② ③ massive courtyards

④ smaller cult chapels

- large subterranean complex
- many of the corridors are decorated esp w/ Faience = blue glass tiles

Dynasty 4

Sneferu - built 3 Pyramids - trial + error

#1 - step pyramid



robbled

bc the center is made of stone but the outside was mud brick = crumbled

#2 bent pyramid



- tried to build leaning layers w/o a firm foundation

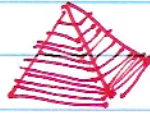


- too steep = changed to horizontal layers

- to make a smooth appearance - cover outside w/ smooth limestone

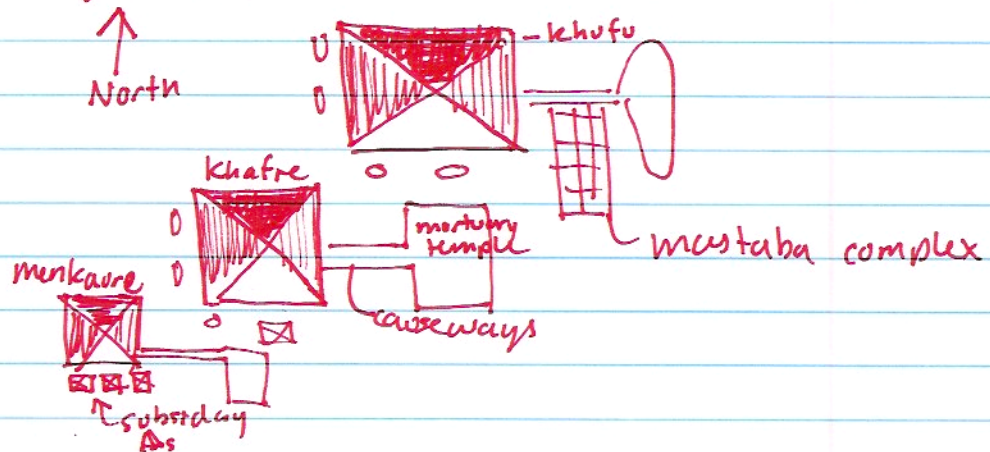
#3 - Red pyramid

- 1st successful pyramid
- limestone covering - has since been removed



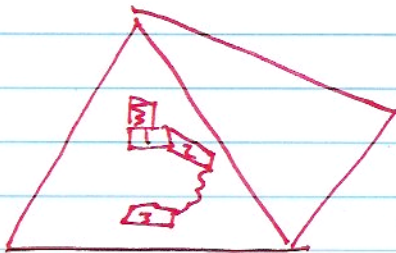
Khufu, Khafre, + Menkaure

- built the 3 pyramids in Giza
- 3 generations



- oriented East/West
- causeways covered in relief
- mortuary temples
- subsidiary ~~tombs~~ tombs + pyramids for queens
- mastaba complex for royal elite
- boat pits
- pyramids covered in limestone to look white

Khufu's interior



- 1 - Royal burial chamber w/ sarcophagus
- 2 - grand chamber
- 3 - unfinished burial chamber

- Boats in boat pits - disassembled then buried - one put back together in museum

Menkaure's pyramid complex

- smaller pyramid but mostly of granite - which is very expensive b/c it's hard to quarry and only comes from Aswan
 - also has a larger mortuary temple
- ### Valley + Mortuary temples
- statues - very fine
 - well preserved
 - many diodest triads

5th + 6th Dynasty Δ s

- smaller, poorly constructed
 - not all square blocks - filled w/ rubble
- But - pyramid texts
- walls covered w/ text and ceiling covered w/ stars

Non Royal tombs in Old Kingdom

- mastabas
- became more + more elaborate w/ relief + paintings
- as many as 30 rooms

Middle Kingdom

- real crap pyramids
 - core of mud brick - tons of debris
 - stone on outside - reused
 - built further south
 - cheap pyramids but extensive mortuary temples
- * Rock cut tombs
- increasing trend to build in provinces
 - entrance on a cliff face

New Kingdom

royal tombs - Valley of the Kings

West bank across from Thebes

tomb separated from mortuary temple

- entirely subterranean
- mortuary temple in Thebes
- many kings buried here
- KV5 - Ramses sons (500)
- much of the painting early - mid look like stick figures from Papyrus
- mid-late actual relief
- Pyramid form taken up by non-royals



- in miniature form

- or



- shaped burial chambers

tut = idealized image of the dead

- divine attributes such as golden skin or blue hair
- physical body is merely the core of the tut
- Remember Tutankhamen's many layers of coffins

"Ritual of Embalming" - only Ancient Egyptian source regarding the process of embalming

- from the Roman period - written in hieratic
- 3 copies on papyrus
- longest copy in Cairo Museum
 - left blanks for owner's name → mass production
- instructions of 2 types
 - 1) action component = "annoint this", "wrap that"
 - 2) ritual component = "say this prayer"

Canopic Jars

- house 4 organs: ~~lungs~~ lungs, intestines, stomach, liver
- kept in the burial chamber physically close to the body
- Each jar is a mini representation of the body
- 4 sons of Horus

Hapy	Imsety	Duamutet	Qebhsenuet
lungs	liver	stomach	intestines

- very old = mentioned in pyramid texts of 5th & 6th Dynasties
 - but not in the official genealogy of the gods
- 4 sons protected by 4 goddesses
Isis, Nephthys, Neith, + Selket

King Tut's jars

- 4 coffin-ettes, in a box w/ 4 places, guarded by 4 goddesses embracing the box
 - Canopic Shrine
 - box inside a box
- note: Even though the 4 sons of Horus weren't depicted they were in the inscription

Dummy canopic jars

- can't actually hold anything
- organs desiccated then replaced in body w/ wax figurines of the 4 sons

Messy Parts of ancient mummification

- Egyptians refuse to talk about it

Herodotus - Greek 5th century BCE

- apocryphal stories esp. about Khefu's daughter, the prostitute (each man had to donate a block → how to build a pyramid)
- ~~not~~ not sure Herodotus ever actually went to Egypt
- had an interpreter + translator
- his writings emphasize how Egyptians do everything backwards from the hellenistic world
- * talks about mummification techniques
 - "forgets" to mention the rituals performed or the divine interpretation
- ↳ mummy is icon of otherness

Modern

1660 - mummies were ground up and used as medicine

1700's - mummy head is the ideal thing to bring back from travels to Egypt imperial/colonial appropriations

- Prince of Wales "finds" 30 mummies - ultimate sign of imperialism

Lunt

- magic lantern shows of mummies - gothic, meant to scare,
- Egyptian hall in London - movie theater

Themes

"When you remove the divineness of a mummy - the goodness and celebration is removed and replaced w/ fear"

2. "This is about how talking pictures and displaying them is like claiming territory"
3. "Reviewers saw movies as hieroglyphics - as being a direct convalence of esoteric knowledge"

Mummy as Commodity

- "mummy" - the word - has come to mean anything not understood
- Unveiling of Tut's tomb - posed photos to make it seem cinematic
- Chasing mummies - a TV show - on history channel - like a scripted reality show - host is a native Egyptian who, in 2000, founded the Valley of the Golden Mummies

* For Ancient Egyptians, mummies are not supposed to be scary

Taylor

Old Kingdom - mummies not encased - arms wrapped separately - articulate limbs, then dress

Middle Kingdom - mummies are mummyiform

- pack out feathers w/ resin + saw dust, esp face
- the paint feathers onto mask

* Techniques in Herodotus are not standard until 18th dynasty

Late New Kingdom - mummification is purchasable

Functions of the coffin

1. microcosm of the universe
 - often, lid painted w/ Nut
 - base of coffin painted like underworld w/ Osiris
 - floor has pathway
2. tomb in miniature
 - paintings of jars, false doors, etc.
3. Visually represent the transfigured spirit
 - green/gold face
 - fake beard
 - representations of elite clothing

coffin - inner layer

sarcophagus - stone, outer most layer

Coffin Development

Early Dynastic Period

- body in fetal position

Old Kingdom

- full length - long rectangular coffins
- coffin lies North/South - w/ body looking East
- inscribed w/ standard offering rituals

Middle Kingdom

- standard rectangle
- Eastern face - eyes painted on outside
- false door on east side
- offering formula on outside
- pictorial representations of things needed in afterlife
- interior decoration = coffin texts

Anthropoid coffins

- nested coffins
- white background
- inscriptions + drawings

Anthropoid coffins

made of: wood, cartonnage (like paper mache)

Elite:

- Nemes headdress
- false beard, inlaid eyes

End of 2nd Intermediate Period

17th Dynasty

- rishi - anthropoid w/ feathers all over body
- nested coffin

18th

- anthropoid
- horizontal + vertical ~~panels~~ bands of inscription
- fairly plain - eyes on the side
- no longer distinguish lid from base

19th

- arms + hands modelled on outside
- arms crossed like royalty
- yellow background, highly elaborate inscriptions
- elaborate collar painted on - flowers + beads
- in the center: Khepri or Nut w/ wings

21st

- very elaborate - wig, inscription, drawings fill every available space
- mummy board - to cover body has clothing painted on it - symbols of rebirth + ka
- spells from book of the dead
- inside also highly decorated

By this time

- large graves and elaborate coffins b/c tomb is less decorated

22nd Dynasty

- marked decrease of decoration
- mummy case of cartonnage - sewn up the back

25th/26th

vaulted outer
coffin w/ posts



Harper's Songs

1. From the New Kingdom - on papyrus
2. From New Kingdom tomb in Dier el-Medina
 - Harpist shown as fat & blind
 - themes & tones:
 - pessimistic
 - carpe diem b/c afterlife isn't a sure thing
 - every day is sacred
 - some say afterlife doesn't matter, others say that you should prepare but enjoy now too
 - don't worry about the afterlife - we will all die and all tombs will fall to ruin
 - even when they are being cynical they are very careful
 - Harpist is not supposed to be expressing canonical views just the doubts of a lower class crazy.

Pyramid Texts

- collection of 715-759 spells or utterances
- not connected, could be mixed + matched
- a single pyramid would not have all of them maybe 300 or so.
- written in Old Egyptian + hieroglyphic script
- used primarily in Old Kingdom but some spells remain until late period
- present in all Old Kingdom royal pyramids from Unas to 6th Dynasty
- not in 4th Dynasty ~~at~~ Giza, or Middle Kingdom pyramids
- Also in 6th Dynasty Queen's pyramids
- carved in verticle columns of burial chamber, antechamber, corridor, + sarcophagus
- NO illustrations
- 1st discovered by Gaston Maspero in 1880
- text from ceiling to floor, ceiling covered w/ stars

How were they used?

1. used in living world as protection against harmful creatures + hymns to gods
2. hymns during mummification
3. inscribed in tomb for uses in afterlife / eternity

Arrangement

- protective spells near entryways or edges of walls
- king's limbs + integrity in burial chamber
- offerings near king's North wall
- animals + people hieroglyphs not drawn in full - so they can't come to life

Themes

- assist king in his ascent to the sky + realm of the gods
- Osiris is in the realm of the underworld
- King identified w/ Creator god: Atum-Re

Cannibal Hymn

- violent imagery - absorbing a god's power by eating them

Other Hymns

- much more respectful to the gods

Coffin Texts

- 1st appear at end of Old Kingdom
- become popular in Middle Kingdom for non-royalty
- written in coffins esp from elite tombs in provincial areas
- written in Middle Egyptian language in hieroglyphs both formal + cursive - sometimes even in hieratic
- total of 1175 spells - some local variations
 - everyone is equated w/ Osiris
- superseded Book of the Dead in New Kingdom
- Has illustrations
- Apophis emerges
- images of earth bound + celestial afterlife

The Book of Two Ways

- a discrete unit of the coffin texts
- a guide to the afterlife
 - 1. way by H₂O another way by land
- starts w/ story of re birth
- 2nd part in red ~~rectangle~~ = "entourage of flame"
 - then a spell to pass the entourage
- A series of rooms that you'll need the names of the gate keepers to get past
- to a building "image of enclosure"
- Depiction of the two ways text here
 - H₂O way → gateway approaching - have to claim you are the doctor for Osiris
 - Earth way → have to know many more names
- = result is getting to ride in Re's boat
- Roset'au - name of Memphis necropolis, also the last path
- finally a hymn to sun god + 7 gates w/ 7 more names
- Then creator god gives speech
- "The End"

Books of the Netherworld

- New Kingdom
- Only used in king's tomb walls
- later, small snippets appear in elite tomb papyri

Amduat (one of the many books of the Netherworld)

Doat



= nether world

Amduat = "that which is in the nether world"

Text describes the 12 hours of the night and
Re's journey

metaphor for the journey of the soul

* Re's underworld form is a RAM = Ba

- homophone w/ Ba for the soul

* last hour on East wall

* 18th Dynasty

- illustrated

- columns of script divided w/ columns of images
divided into 3 registers

- Early versions only have papyrus-like stick figures

HOURS

1. not yet in underworld - Re is Ram + Khepri forms -
many deities appear in praise of Re - rejoicing
- 2/3. Watery - Re greeted by aku = blessed dead - Re gives
them land + grain - Underworld is subterranean,
wet, + in the sky
4. Danger Zone
- Zigzag route - sandy land - dangerous creatures
like snakes w/ wings - Re's boat towed by 4 gods
5. moving into realm of Osiris - tomb/mound of Osiris
- 2 birds, Isis + Nephthys

- 6. Re as Ba - joins w/ his corpse/Osiris
- 7. Apophis confronts Re - Isis + Seth defeat him w/ knives - Also, Osiris is defeating his enemies
- 8. Re greets blessed dead ~~etc~~ again - gives them clothing - barque still being towed
- 9. outlines/praises Re's entourage
- 10. addresses those who died by drowning - blesses them
- 11. more rejoicing
- 12. Re as khepri/Scarab being welcomed into the arms of Shu

Book of Gates

- like Amduat - has 12 hours
- but, has Re being judged by Osiris before bonding
- just before 6th hour - must be judge before becoming an ahk
- shows the gates + 3 guardians between each hour
- Heka + Sia = magic + knowledge accompany Re.
- Battle w/ Apophis re-appears in 10th hour

By late New Kingdom

- carving into plaster walls + painting
- Using other Nether World books
- full modeled figures

- Ani's Book of the Dead
 - New Kingdom - 19th Dynasty
 - one 78 ft papyrus roll
 - written in classic Middle Egyptian in hieroglyphs
 - archaic to scribes = many errors

- Ani

- a high ranking scribe at Abydos
- chose which sheets he wanted
- at least 3 writers + 2 artists
- would have been really expensive
- prefabricated and then had Ani's name inserted

Text

- images from left to right
- text mostly in retrograde
(left to right)

E. A. Wallace Budge 1857-1934

- bought this book for the British museum
- he was the ~~curator~~ curator thereof of Antiquities
- he was a collector, not an archaeologist
- hated by the French antiquities service
- locals helped to foil plans of French trying to keep artifacts in Egypt
- Since Egypt was under British military control, he used them for protection
- = not well regarded now or then
 - cut scroll into pieces for easier transport

Raymond Faulkner 1972

- collected the 190 some spells of the book of the dead
- translated an ideal version

Our Book:

- Budge's facsimile
- Digitally enhanced
- Faulkner's ideal translations
- chapter numbers from Lepsius

Lepsius

- had a copy of the Book - numbered chapters in order
- turns out, they were inconsistent and most all books are different jumbles of chapters

Oyden boelet

- filled in translation where Faulkner was incomplete

James Wagerman's book idea

Arrangement

plates 1-37

Look for:

- Mythical allusions
- creation myths
- texts that reference actual ritual behaviors
- correlation between text & image

1
Akhenaten = Amenhotep IV

18th Dynasty New Kingdom

his father: Amenhotep III was long ruled

very rich - lots of marriages -

- Amen-Re temple at Luxor very rich temple

- King as god

Art - in early reign was very normal depictions

Year 2 - changes his name to Akhenaten

"effective spirit of Aten"

- Sends artists to scratch out Amen in his father's name

= worship of Aten - the sun disk form of the sun
plus - not worshipping other forms

- Depiction of Atum

- sun disk w/ hands

coming wt as rays



Propegates a new art form

- not shown as ideal art

- elongated face, large hips, almond eyes

- erected unorthodox statues at Karnak

Year 5

- abandons Thebes as capital city

- moves to Amarna

- shuts down Luxor Temple

wife = Nefertiti

• Informal depictions of the Royal family

• Can only worship Atum via the Royal family
= no more personal pray

• City on the East bank - tombs on East Cliffs

• Even today Amarna is remote

2

Built Temple + city in Amarna w/ small blocks
for quick assembly

- temple open to the sun - lots of windows to the sky
- city had 20-30 k people
- Today, just foundations but well preserved b/c after his death everyone just moved back to Thebes

Why here?

- not already dedicated to any god
- wanted to break the power cycle at Luxor
- his family lived in the far north of the city and rode charriots to work in the city each day
- Royal temple far from the nearest suburbs
 - heavily fortified

Monothelism?

- Raises one deity ~~to~~ very high
- does not diminish other household gods except Amen

Recurring Motif

- Akhenaten was divine progeny of Aten as was his wife
- maia was kept & maintained

Ignored Osiris & After life

- did not do anything for non-royalty

Why did this fail?

- After his death everyone evacuated the city
- called him the heretic
- Aten was not anthropomorphic
- no accommodation of Osirian Afterlife
- Aten was a remote god presiding over a stable ^{world}
- Theology robbed Egyptians of their creative imagery

History of the Armana Excavation

1900 - Ludwig Borchardt - German

makes famous Nefertiti bust find

- did not want to hand it over to the French
 - disguised it as a poorly constructed, dirty, broken piece.
 - sneaks it out of the country
 - No one knew about it until after WWI
- Then Egypt wants it back - Hitler says no

John Pendlebury

- British began to excavate after WWI
- not young athlete
- excavated ~~the~~ North side
- Book: Nefertiti lived here
- good archaeologist but mostly worked in Crete
 - ended up dying there in WWI when the Germans captured him