



Ancient Egypt

Pre-Dynastic Period (5000 BCE)
through Decadent Period
(642 CE)







Pre-Dynastic Egypt

5000 - 3100 BCE

- Origins are connected with Agricultural Revolution (5000 BCE)
- Irrigation methods developed
- Beginnings of establishment of provinces or nomes
- Each nome ruled by a nomarch
- Connected by common sets of language/writing





Archaic Period 3100 to 2900 BCE

- Menes considered the great unifier of Egypt
- Joined Upper Kingdom and Lower Kingdom
- Established Capital at Memphis
- Established divine position of Pharaoh
- Possibly known as Narmer
- First of the “tomb builders” (Abydos)

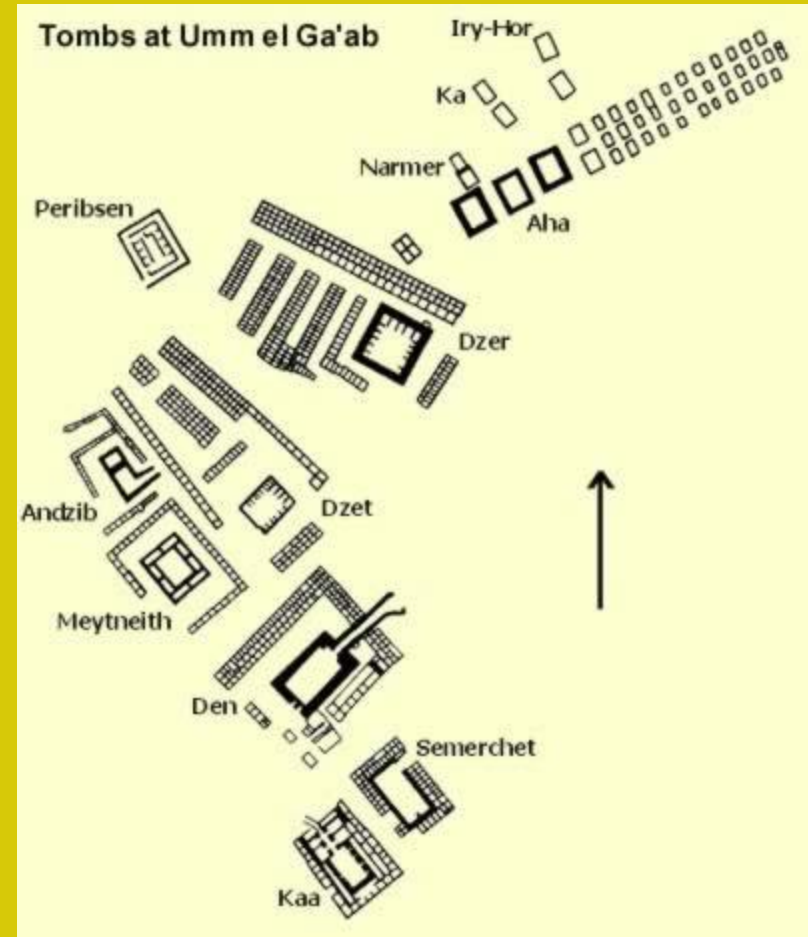




Menes



Symbol of Aha





The Old Kingdom

2650 – 2150 BCE

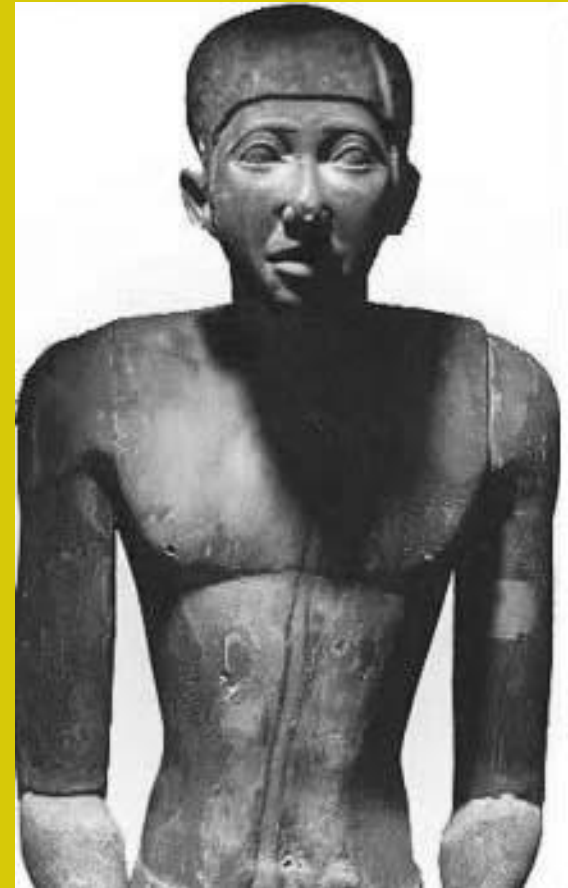
- Characterized by the “Pyramid Builders”
- Social Classes (Priests, Slaves, Common, and Wealthy) emerged
- Consisted of 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Dynasties
 - Zoser (3rd)
 - Khufu (4th)
 - Sahure (5th)
 - Pepi I and II (6th)





Imhotep

- The Great Architect of Egypt
- Designed the earliest pyramids and is said to be responsible for creating columns
- Founder of Egyptian Medicine





Zoser's Tomb



Khufu's Tomb/Great Pyramid





Era of Unrest

2475 – 2160 BCE

- Collapse of Central Government
- Caused by the expanding power of regional rulers
- Trade is undermined by feuding regional nomarchs





The Middle Kingdom

2160 – 1788 BCE

- Re-establishment of Central Rule under 11th Dynasty
 - Amunemhet I
- Moved capital to Thebes (11th 2055- 2004)
- Capital later moved to Crocidodilopolis (12th 1991-1962) after Fayum Development





Egyptian Women

- Primarily attached to household duties
- Could not hold office, attend school, or join bureaucracy
- Could own land, sue for divorce, had equal legal protection in theory





Second Intermediate Period

1788 - 1580 BCE

- After Death of Queen Sobekneferu the Kingdom is Split
- Hyksos exploit split to invade and take over Egyptian lands.
- Introduces Chariots, Bronze Weaponry, composite bows, and preservation of ancient Egypt's history





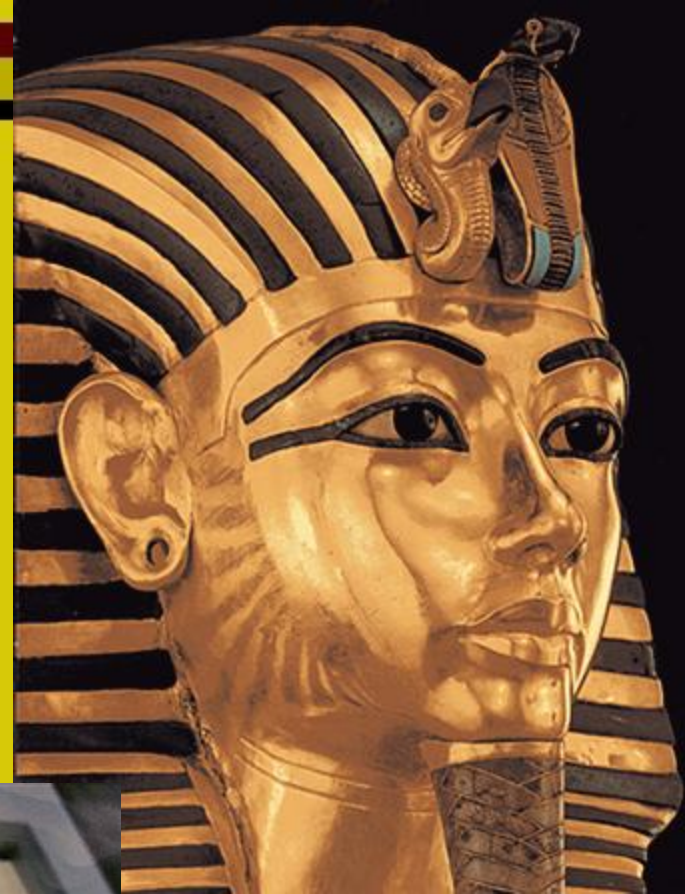
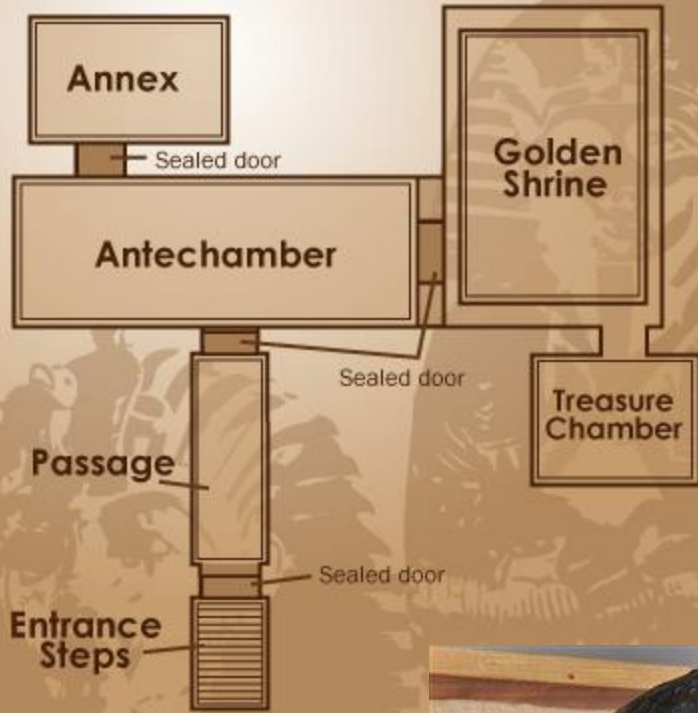


The New Kingdom 1580 – 1150 BCE

18th Dynasty 1550 - 1292

- Ahmose I expels Hyskos
- Moves Capital back to Thebes, later moved to Akhetaten
- Period marked by Military expansion and Military rule
- Key Rulers
 - Ahmose I
 - Amenhotep I
 - Nefertiti
 - Tutankhamen





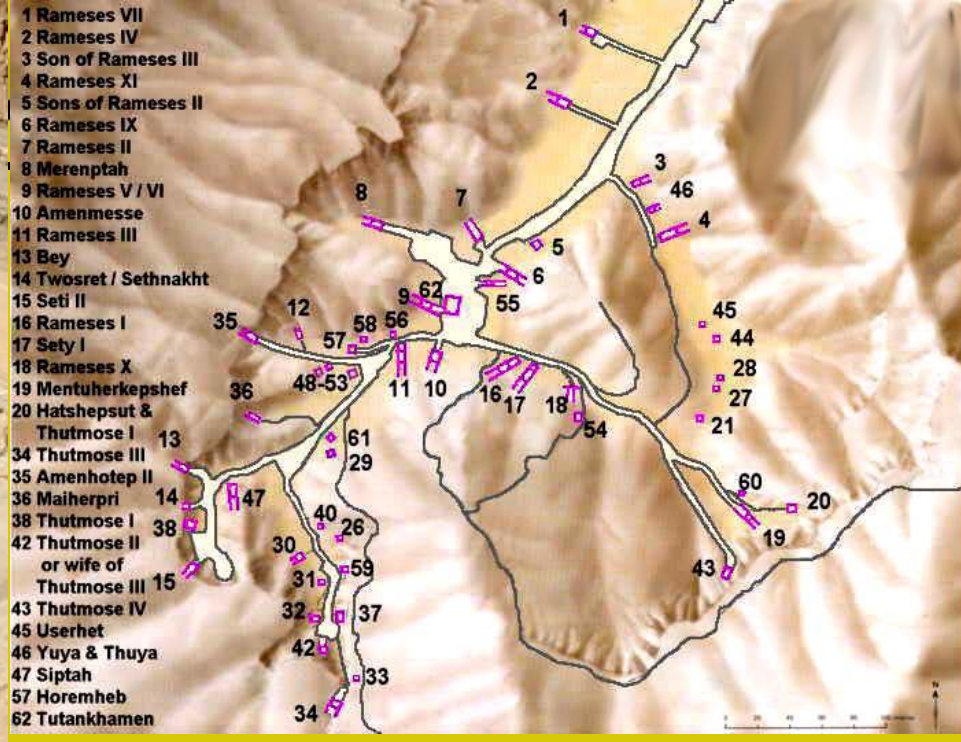


The New Kingdom 1580 – 1150 BCE

19th Dynasty 1292 – 1187 BCE

- Ramses I moves Capital to Avaris
- Reclaimed and defended lost territories
- Expanded construction at Valley of the Kings as well as elsewhere in Kingdom
- Merenptah moved the Capital city back to Memphis





Valley of the Kings

- Contains tombs of 63 different Kings
- Important Archeological digs have led to great amounts of Historical Knowledge





The New Kingdom 1580 – 1150 BCE

20th Dynasty 1190-1069 BCE

- Setnakhte moves Capital back to Memphis
- Era marked with War (Hittites and Libyans), Corruption, Civil Disobedience, Famine, and a general Division of the Empire
- Ramses III (1186-1155 BCE) seen as last great Pharaoh





Amenmesse

- Otherwise known as “Moses”
- Seen as father of Jewish faith
- Established state of Israel
- Led Hyskos out of Egypt (ca 1190 BCE)





Third Intermediate Period 1069 – 752 BCE

- Egypt severely weakened by civil wars
- Up to 4 different rulers at any given time
- Vulnerable to outside attack





The Late Kingdom 752-343 BCE

- Regions of empire begin breaking away and forming new empires
- Libyans, Kushites, Ethiopians, Assyrians, and Persians all rule at one time or another
- Egyptians briefly regain control of empire (marked by the 28th, 29th, and 30th dynasties)

