

Chapter 3 Ancient Egypt Nubia Hanover Area School

This student-friendly introduction to the archaeology of ancient Egypt guides readers from the Paleolithic to the Greco-Roman periods, and has now been updated to include recent discoveries and new illustrations.

- Superbly illustrated with photographs, maps, and site plans, with additional illustrations in this new edition
- Organized into 11 chapters, covering: the history of Egyptology and Egyptian archaeology; prehistoric and pharaonic chronology and the ancient Egyptian language; geography, resources, and environment; and seven chapters organized chronologically and devoted to specific archaeological sites and evidence
- Includes sections on salient topics such as the constructing the Great Pyramid at Giza and the process of mummification

Ancient Nubia provides a clear and up-to-date account of the past of Nubia, both in Egypt and in the Sudan, from the earliest human activity known there in old Stone Age times to the coming of Islam in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries AD. The archaeology and ancient history have been obscure until very recently, and this book fills a gap in making the story of Nubia more widely known. In non-technical language, the book shows the main results of archaeological and historical research from the nineteenth century beginnings of such studies until the present day. For much of this time, Nubia was an archaeological backwater, but the work during the Aswan High Dam salvage campaign brought it to the world's attention. Interest is now growing rapidly, with several world-class museums opening exhibitions and galleries devoted to Nubian material. Ancient Nubia provides background and detailed information, aimed at the general reader and undergraduates, on the Nubian past, dealing with the area's first contacts with Egypt, the beginnings of urban life, Egyptian occupation in the New Kingdom, the growth of an independent state, Napata and Meroe, Christian Nubia and Islam. It describes the country and the people, and gives details of the monuments and artefacts of the ancient Nubians and their fascinating culture, which survived centuries of change and periods of foreign rule.

Egypt, 1400s BC. The pharaoh's pampered second daughter, lively, intelligent Hatshepsut, delights in racing her chariot through the marketplace and testing her archery skills in the Nile's marshlands. But the death of her elder sister, Neferubity, in a gruesome accident arising from Hatshepsut's games forces her to confront her guilt...and sets her on a profoundly changed course. Hatshepsut enters a loveless marriage with her half brother, Thut, to secure his claim to the Isis Throne and produce a male heir. But it is another of Thut's wives, the commoner Aset, who bears him a son, while Hatshepsut develops a searing attraction for his brilliant adviser Senenmut. And when Thut suddenly dies, Hatshepsut becomes de facto ruler, as regent to her two-year-old nephew. Once, Hatshepsut anticipated being free to live and love as she chose. Now she must put Egypt first. Ever daring, she will lead a vast army and build great temples, but always she will be torn between the demands of leadership and the desires of her heart. And even as she makes her boldest move of all, her enemies will plot her downfall.... Once again, Stephanie Thornton brings to life a remarkable woman from the distant past whose willingness to defy tradition changed the course of history.

The book presents the historical evolution of gold mining activities in the Egyptian and Nubian Desert (Sudan) from about 4000 BC until the Early Islamic Period (~800 – 1350 AD), subdivided into the main classical epochs including the Early Dynastic – Old and Middle Kingdoms – New Kingdom (including Kushitic) – Ptolemaic – Roman and Early Islamic. It is illustrated with many informative colour images, maps and drawings. An up to date comprehensive geological introduction gives a general overview on the gold production zones in the Eastern Desert of Egypt and northern (Nubian) Sudan, including the various formation processes of the gold bearing quartz veins mined in these ancient periods. The more than 250 gold production sites presented, are described both, from their archaeological (as far as surface inventory is concerned) and geological environmental conditions, resulting in an evolution scheme of prospecting and mining methods within the main periods of mining activities. The book offers for the first time a complete catalogue of the many gold production sites in Egypt and Nubia under geological and archaeological aspects. It provides information about the importance of gold for the Pharaohs and the spectacular gold rush in Early Arab times.

Resettlement and Years of Coping

The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt

The Politics of Trade

Arts and Crafts of the Ancient Egyptians, Nubians, and Ethiopians

Ethnic Identities and Boundaries in Egypt's Nubian Empire

The Nubian Past

In ancient Egypt, one of the primary roles of the king was to maintain order and destroy chaos. Since the beginning of Egyptian history, images of foreigners were used as symbols of chaos and thus shown as captives being bound and trampled under the king's feet. The early 18th dynasty (1550-1372 BCE) was the height of international trade, diplomacy and Egyptian imperial expansion. During this time new images of foreigners bearing tribute became popular in the tombs of the necropolis at Thebes, the burial place of the Egyptian elite. This volume analyses the new presentation of foreigners in these tombs. Far from being chaotic, they are shown in an orderly fashion, carrying tribute that underscores the wealth and prestige of the tomb owner. This orderliness reflects the ability of the Egyptian state to impose order on foreign lands, but also crucially symbolises the tomb owner's ability to overcome the chaos of death and achieve a successful afterlife. Illustrated with colour plates and black-and-white images, this new volume is an important and original study of the significance of these images for the tomb owner and the functioning of the funerary cult.

This study examines a people who had to be relocated when the Aswan High Dam was constructed along the Nile River. The author, an Egyptian anthropologist, traces various stages of response and adjustment and draws conclusions about the nature of forced resettlement, its impact, and government policy. The book is written in four parts. Part I, Technical Development and Forced Change, introduces elements of the Egyptian Nubian culture prior to the building of the Aswan High Dam and the resultant flooding of the Nubian homeland. Studies and surveys by the Egyptian Government and the resettlement policies are analyzed, including the concerns and hopes of the Nubians upon leaving their homeland for new villages away from the lake region. Part II, Culture Change and Coping Strategies, examines the problems faced by the Nubians in adapting to their new location and the means by which the displaced Nubians coped with the various changes. Part III, Recent Developments and Future Trends, reveals the strength of the attachment Nubians felt for their homeland in their moving back to the shores of the lake as close to former home sites as possible. Nubians abroad and the London case are included to show how those outside the region had the objective of saving enough money to invest back home. Part IV, Research Theory and Policy, evaluates the plans and procedures associated with the uprooting and resettlement of people, using the experience of the Egyptian Nubians as a case study.

A Companion to Ancient Egyptian Art presents a comprehensive collection of original essays exploring key concepts, critical discourses, and theories that shape the discipline of ancient Egyptian art.

- Winner of the 2016 PROSE Award for Single Volume Reference in the Humanities & Social Sciences
- Features contributions from top scholars in their respective fields of expertise relating to ancient Egyptian art
- Provides overviews of past and present scholarship and suggests new avenues to stimulate debate and allow for critical readings of individual art works
- Explores themes and topics such as methodological approaches, transmission of Egyptian art and its connections with other cultures, ancient reception, technology and interpretation,
- Provides a comprehensive synthesis on a discipline that has diversified to the extent that it now incorporates subjects ranging from gender theory to 'X-ray fluorescence' and 'image-based interpretations systems'

The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt uniquely covers 700,000 years of ancient Egypt from the stone age to the Roman conquest. The story of the ancient Egyptians, from their prehistoric origins to their conquest by the Persians, Greeks, and Romans makes for fascinating reading, with subjects ranging from the changing nature of life and death in the Nile valley to some of the earliest masterpieces of art, architecture, and literature in the ancient world.An international team of experts in the field address the issues surrounding this distinctive culture, vividly relating the rise and fall of ruling dynasties, exploring colourful personalities, and uncovering surprising facts, such as the revelation that Scotland Yard possesses a print taken from the hand of a mummy. A well-rounded picture of an intriguing civilization emerges.

Gods, Priests, and Men

The Use of Egyptian and Egyptianizing Material Culture in Nubian Burials of the Classic Kerma Period

Modeling Cross-cultural Interaction in Ancient Borderlands

Egypt's Rival in Africa

The Christian Epigraphy of Egypt and Nubia

Gold and Gold Mining in Ancient Egypt and Nubia

The travel accounts of Frédéric Caillaud were an important early contribution to the birth of Egyptology in the first half of the nineteenth century. But one of his major works was never published. For the first time here, his exquisite color plates are presented alongside a translation of his original French text. Arriving in Egypt in 1815, Caillaud made copious notes on the flora and fauna, people and antiquities, and took a collection of over two thousand objects back to France. His beautifully rendered watercolors of scenes on ancient Egyptian tombs and temples show animated scenes of ancient daily life.

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

Aksum and Nubia assembles and analyzes the textual and archaeological evidence of interaction between Nubia and the Ethiopian kingdom of Aksum, focusing primarily on the fourth century CE. Although ancient Nubia and Ethiopia have been the subject of a growing number of studies in recent years, little attention has been given to contact between these two regions. Hatke argues that ancient Northeast Africa cannot be treated as a unified area politically, economically, or culturally. Rather, Nubia and Ethiopia developed within very different regional spheres of interaction, as a result of which the Nubian kingdom of Kush came to focus its energies on the Nile Valley, relying on this as its main route of contact with the outside world, while Aksum was oriented towards the Red Sea and Arabia. In this way Aksum and Kush coexisted in peace for most of their history, and such contact as they maintained with each other was limited to small-scale commerce. Only in the fourth century CE did Aksum take up arms against Kush, and even then the conflict seems to have been related mainly to security issues on Aksum's western frontier. Although Aksum never managed to hold onto Kush for long, much less dealt the final death-blow to the Nubian kingdom, as is often believed, claims to Kush continued to play a role in Aksumite royal ideology as late as the sixth century. Aksum and Nubia critically examines the extent to which relations between two ancient African states were influenced by warfare, commerce, and political fictions.

This book introduces the Cross Cultural Interaction Model (CCIM) as a tool to visually display and organize the inherent complexity of the social, economic, and political interactions that take place in multicultural borderlands or across long distances.

From Slave to Pharaoh

World History

Theban Tomb Paintings from the Early Eighteenth Dynasty

The Oxford Handbook of Ancient Nubia

Arts of Ancient Nubia: Mfa Highlights

The Book of the Dead

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER

- “ Magisterial . . . [A] rich portrait of ancient Egypt ’ s complex evolution over the course of three millennia. ” —Los Angeles Times **NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR** BY The Washington Post
 - Publishers Weekly In this landmark volume, one of the world ’ s most renowned Egyptologists tells the epic story of this great civilization, from its birth as the first nation-state to its absorption into the Roman Empire. Drawing upon forty years of archaeological research, award-winning scholar Toby Wilkinson takes us inside a tribal society with a pre-monetary economy and decadent, divine kings who ruled with all-too-recognizable human emotions. Here are the legendary leaders: Akhenaten, the “ heretic king, ” who with his wife Nefertiti brought about a revolution with a bold new religion; Tutankhamun, whose dazzling tomb would remain hidden for three millennia; and eleven pharaohs called Ramesses, the last of whom presided over the militarism, lawlessness, and corruption that caused a political and societal decline. Filled with new information and unique interpretations, *The Rise and Fall of Ancient Egypt* is a riveting and revelatory work of wild drama, bold spectacle, unforgettable characters, and sweeping history. “ With a literary flair and a sense for a story well told, Mr. Wilkinson offers a highly readable, factually up-to-date account. ” —The Wall Street Journal “ [Wilkinson] writes with considerable verve. . . . [He] is nimble at conveying the sumptuous pageantry and cultural sophistication of pharaonic Egypt. ” —The New York Times

Offers a broad and unique look at Ancient Egypt during its long age of imperialism Written for enthusiasts and scholars of pharaonic Egypt, as well as for those interested in comparative imperialism, this book provides a look at some of the most intriguing evidence for grand strategy, low-level insurgencies, back-room deals, and complex colonial dynamics that exists for the Bronze Age world. It explores the actions of a variety of Egypt ’ s imperial governments from the dawn of the state until 1069 BCE as they endeavored to control fiercely independent mountain dwellers in Lebanon, urban populations in Canaan and Nubia, highly mobile Nilotic pastoralists, and predatory desert raiders. The book is especially valuable as it foregrounds the reactions of local populations and their active roles in shaping the trajectory of empire. With its emphasis on the experimental nature of imperialism and its attention to cross-cultural comparison and social history, this book offers a fresh perspective on a fascinating subject. Organized around central imperial themes—which are explored in depth at particular places and times in Egypt ’ s history—Ancient Egyptian Imperialism covers: Trade Before Empire—Empire Before the State (c. 3500-2686); Settler Colonialism (c. 2400-2160); Military Occupation (c. 2055-1775); Creolization, Collaboration, Colonization (c. 1775-1295); Motivation, Intimidation, Enticement (c. 1550-1295); Organization and Infrastructure (c. 1458-1295); Outwitting the State (c. 1362-1332); Conversions and Contractions in Egypt ’ s Northern Empire (c. 1295-1136); and Conversions and Contractions in Egypt ’ s Southern Empire (c. 1550-1069). Offers a wider focus of Egypt ’ s experimentation with empire than is covered by general Egyptologists Draws analogies to tactics employed by imperial governments and by dominated peoples in a variety of historically documented empires, both old world and new Answers questions such as “ how often and to what degree did imperial blueprints undergo revisions? ” Ancient Egyptian Imperialism is an excellent text for students and scholars of history, comparative history, and ancient history, as well for those interested in political science, anthropology, and the Biblical World.

A collection of essays based on the latest historical research and archeological discoveries surveys the culture and religion of ancient Egypt.

An enormously important book, taking the form of a journey through Egypt from north to south, describing all of the ancient monuments and contemporary life of the time

Cultures, States, and Societies to 1500

Description of Egypt

African Kingdoms on the Nile

Wretched Kush

Ancient Egyptian Imperialism

Geoarchaeology of the Ancient Gold Mining Sites in the Egyptian and Sudanese Eastern Deserts

The cultures of Nubia built the earliest cities, states, and empires of inner Africa, but they remain relatively poorly known outside their modern descendants and the community of archaeologists, historians, and art historians researching them. The earliest archaeological work in Nubia was motivated by the region's role as neighbor, trade partner, and enemy of ancient Egypt. Increasingly, however, ancient Nile-based Nubian cultures are recognized in their own right as the earliest complex societies in inner Africa. As agro-pastoral cultures, Nubian settlement, economy, political organization, and religious ideologies were often organized differently from those of the urban, bureaucratic, and predominantly agricultural states of Egypt and the ancient Near East. Nubian societies are thus of great interest in comparative study, and are also recognized for their broader impact on the histories of the eastern Mediterranean and the Near East. The Oxford Handbook of Ancient Nubia brings together chapters by an international group of scholars on a wide variety of topics that relate to the history and archaeology of the region. After important introductory chapters on the history of research in Nubia and on its climate and physical environment, the largest part of the volume focuses on the sequence of cultures that lead almost to the present day. Several cross-cutting themes are woven through these chapters, including essays on desert cultures and on Nubians in Egypt. Eleven final chapters synthesize subjects across all historical phases, including gender and the body, economy and trade, landscape archaeology, iron working, and stone quarrying.

A collection of the most important papers on Egyptian religion by Aylward Manley Blackman (1883-1956). He had an unrivalled knowledge of Egyptian religion and his work focussed particularly on religious practices. This book also includes an up-to-date bibliography. Twenty-four essays examine aspects of belief, rituals concerned with the cult of the dead, the cult of the temple and methods of communication between te Gods and men.

The present book collects 31 articles that Jacques van der Vliet, a leading scholar in the field of Coptic Studies (Leiden University / Radboud University, Nijmegen), has published since 1999 on Christian inscriptions from Egypt and Nubia. These inscriptions are dated between the third/fourth and the fourteenth centuries, and are often written in Coptic and/or Greek, once in Latin, and sometimes (partly) in Arabic, Syriac or Old Nubian. They include inscriptions on tomb stones, walls of religious buildings, tools, vessels, furniture, amulets and even texts on luxury garments. Whereas earlier scholars in the field of Coptic Studies often focused on either Coptic or Greek, Van der Vliet argues that inscriptions in different languages that appear in the same space or on the same kind of objects should be examined together. In addition, he aims to combine the information from documentary texts, archaeological remains and inscriptions, in order to reconstruct the economic, social and religious life of monastic or civil communities. He practiced this methodology in his studies on the Fayum, Wadi al-Natrun, Sohag, Western Thebes and the region of Aswan and Northern Nubia, which are all included in this book.

This work uses Nubia as a case study to explore the nature of ethnic identity. It begins by using the tools of anthropology, examining the ancient Egyptian construction of ethnic identities with its stark contrast between civilized Egyptians and barbaric foreigners.

Aksum and Nubia

Ancient Civilizations of Africa

The Nubian Exodus

Daughter of the Gods

Herodotus in Nubia

Medieval Nubia

For centuries, Egyptian civilization has been at the origin of the story we tell about the West. But Charles Bonnet's archaeological excavations have unearthed extraordinary sites in modern Sudan that challenge this notion and compel us to look to black Africa and the Nubian Kingdom of Kush, where a highly civilized state existed 2500-1500 BCE.

This picture book features images of Ancient Egyptian Jewelry covering works from Pre-dynastic shell necklaces to intricately designed gold earrings of the Roman period. A brief introductory essay discusses the history of jewelry and the evolution of Ancient Egyptian jewelry craftsmanship.

Readers will follow the story from the Egyptians' prehistoric origins to their conquest by the Persians, Greeks, and Romans. Begin the journey at Hatshepsut's tomb, Egypt's first woman pharaoh. Then explore the amazing pyramids at Giza, learn about the fascinating language of hieroglyphics, and the rise and fall of the mighty pharaohs.

"Ancient Nubia ... will introduce you to the peoples and culture of the ancient land of Nubia. A civilization sometimes threatened by, but more often competitive with, its more powerful northern neighbor, Egypt. Ancient Nubia had an identity and a diversity of tradition that is extraordinary to investigate."--Cover.

From Queen to Pharaoh

Trouble in the West

Discover Ancient Egypt

Egypt and the Persian Empire, 525-332 BC

Studies in the Religion of Pharaonic Egypt

In From Slave to Pharaoh, noted Egyptologist Donald B. Redford examines over two millennia of complex social and cultural interactions between Egypt and the Nubian and Sudanese civilizations that lay to the south of Egypt. These interactions resulted in the expulsion of the black Kushite pharaohs of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty in 671 B.C. by an invading Assyrian army. Redford traces the development of Egyptian perceptions of race as their dominance over the darker-skinned peoples of Nubia and the Sudan grew, exploring the cultural construction of spatial and spiritual boundaries between Egypt and other African peoples. Redford focuses on the role of racial identity in the formulation of imperial power in Egypt and the legitimization of its sphere of influence, and he highlights the dichotomy between the Egyptians' treatment of the black Africans it deemed enemies and of those living within Egyptian society. He also describes the range of responses—from resistance to assimilation—of subjugated Nubians and Sudanese to their loss of self-determination. Indeed, by the time of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty, the culture of the Kushite kings who conquered Egypt in the late eighth century B.C. was thoroughly Egyptian itself. Moving beyond recent debates between Afrocentrists and their critics over the racial characteristics of Egyptian civilization, From Slave to Pharaoh reveals the true complexity of race, identity, and power in Egypt as documented through surviving texts and artifacts, while at the same time providing a compelling account of war, conquest, and culture in the ancient world.

The first full-length study of the social and economic history of medieval Nubia, this book uses unpublished indigenous Old Nubian documentary sources to reveal a complex society that blended Greco-Roman legal traditions with African festive practices.

This cutting-edge synthesis of the archaeology of Nubia and Sudan from prehistory to the nineteenth century AD is the first major work on this area for over three decades. Drawing on results of the latest research and developing new interpretive frameworks, the area which has produced the most spectacular archaeology in sub-Saharan Africa is examined here by an author with extensive experience in this field. The geographical range of the book extends through the Nubian north, the Middle Nile Basin, and includes what has become the modern Sudan. Using period-based chapters, the region's long-term history is traced and a potential for a more broadly framed and inclusive 'historical archaeology' of Sudan's more recent past is explored. This text breaks new ground in its move beyond the Egyptocentric and more traditional culture-histories of Nubia, often isolated in Africanist research, and it relocates the early civilizations and their archaeology within their Sudanic Africa context. This is a captivating study of the area's history, and will inform and enthral all students and researchers of Archaeology and Egyptology.

Ancient Egyptian ImperialismJohn Wiley & Sons

The Rise and Fall of Ancient Egypt

A Companion to Ancient Egyptian Art

Warfare, Commerce, and Political Fictions in Ancient Northeast Africa

A Novel of Ancient Egypt

Handbook of Ancient Nubia

A Picture Book

Moving beyond recent debates between Afrocentrists and their critics over the racial characteristics of Egyptian civilization, From Slave to Pharaoh reveals the true complexity of race, identity, and power in Egypt as documented through surviving texts and artifacts, while at the same time providing a compelling account of war, conquest, and culture in the ancient world.

Numerous research projects have studied the Nubian cultures of Sudan and Egypt over the last thirty years, leading to significant new insights. The contributions to this handbook illuminate our current understanding of the cultural history of this fascinating region, including its art, religion, and social structure.

A fascinating look at the artistically productive reign of Hatshepsut, a female pharaoh in ancient Egypt

Nubia's remote setting has not only lent it an air of mystery, but also isolated it from exploration. This book attempts to document some of the recent discoveries about ancient Nubia, with its remarkable history, architecture, and culture. By doing so, the authors of the essays give us a more familiar, African legacy.

Ancient Egyptian Jewelry

Ancient Nubia

An Introduction to the Archaeology of Ancient Egypt

Egypt and Lower Nubia in the 4th Millennium BC

Foreigners in Ancient Egypt

An Archaeology of the Sudan

Ancient Nubia was home to a series of civilizations between the sixth millennium BCE and 350 CE that produced towering monuments, including more pyramids than in neighboring Egypt, and artifacts of enduring beauty and significance. Nubia's trade network reached across the Mediterranean and far into Africa. At the time that Nubian kings conquered Egypt, in the middle of the eighth century BCE, they controlled one of the largest empires of the ancient world. The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has the most extensive and important collection of ancient Nubian art outside of Khartoum, mostly gathered during the pioneering Harvard University-Boston Museum of Fine Arts Expedition in the first half of the 20th century. The objects highlighted in this volume include refined early ceramics, monumental statues and relief carvings made for royal pyramids, exquisite gold and enamel jewelry, playful decorations for furniture and clothing, and luxury goods traded from around the Mediterranean world.

Deals with the period beginning at the close of the Neolithic era, from around the eighth millennium before our era. This period of some 9,000 years of history has been sub-divided into four major geographical zones, following the pattern of African historical research. Chapters 1 to 12 cover the corridor of the Nile, Egypt and Nubia. Chapters 13 to 16 relate to the Ethiopian highlands. Chapters 17 to 20 describe the part of Africa later called the Maghrib and its Saharan hinterland. Chapters 21 to 29, the rest of Africa as well as some of the islands of the Indian Ocean.--Publisher's description

World History: Cultures, States, and Societies to 1500 offers a comprehensive introduction to the history of humankind from prehistory to 1500. Authored by six USG faculty members with advance degrees in History, this textbook offers up-to-date original scholarship. It covers such cultures, states, and societies as Ancient Mesopotamia, Ancient Israel, Dynastic Egypt, India's Classical Age, the Dynasties of China, Archaic Greece, the Roman Empire, Islam, Medieval Africa, the Americas, and the Khanates of Central Asia. It includes 350 high-quality images and maps, chronologies, and learning questions to help guide student learning. Its digital nature allows students to follow links to applicable sources and videos, expanding their educational experience beyond the textbook. It provides a new and free alternative to traditional textbooks, making World History an invaluable resource in our modern age of technology and advancement.

By re-examining the archaeological evidence from salvage campaigns in Egypt and Sudan using anthropological and economic theories, this book offers a fresh view of exchange patterns between Egypt and Lower Nubia in the 4th millennium BC and how these relationships changed.

Egypt in Perspective - Orientation Guide and Cultural Orientation: Geography, History, Economy, Security, Religion, Cairo, Suez, Nasser, Sadat, Mubarak, Arab Spring, Islam, Coptic Christian, Nubians

The Lost Manuscript of Frédéric Caillaud

Notes and Views in Egypt and Nubia, Made During the Years 1825, 26, 27, and 28 : Chiefly Consisting of a Series of Descriptions and Delineations of the Monuments, Scenery, &c. of Those Countries ...

Hatshepsut

Ancient Egypt

A Social and Economic History

These two unique guides produced by the Department of Defense provide comprehensive information about all aspects of life in Egypt, with a special emphasis on geography, history, the economy, society, security and military matters, religion, traditions, urban and rural life, ethnic groups, crime, the environment, government, holidays, gender issues and much more.Chapter 1 - Geography * Introduction * Geographic Divisions * Climate * Water Resources * Major Cities * Cairo * Alexandria * Port Said * Suez * Aswan * Luxor * Environmental Issues * Natural Hazards * Chapter 1 Assessment * Chapter 2 - History * Introduction * Ancient History * Unification of Upper and Lower Egypt * Decline of Imperial Egypt * Greek and Roman Rule (332 B.C.E.-642 C.E.) * The Islamic Conquest and Arab Rule (642-1250) * Mamluk Expansion and Ottoman Rule (1250-1805) * The Dawn of Modern Egypt (1798-1882)... * British Occupation (1882-1922) * The Suez Canal * British Colonialism and Egyptian Nationalism * Pan-Arabism and the Muslim Brotherhood * Movement Toward Independence * The Nasser Presidency (1956-1970) * Nationalization of the Suez Canal * The Six-Day War (1967 War) * The Anwar Sadat Presidency (1970-1981) * The Mubarak Presidency (1981-2011) * Opposition to the Government * Reform * Recent Events * Chapter 2 Assessment * Chapter 3 - Economy * Introduction * Standard of Living * Agriculture * Land Reform * Cotton * Industry * Services * Banking * Tourism * Trade * Energy * Transportation * Investment * Outlook * Chapter 3 Assessment * Chapter 4 - Society * Introduction * Ethnic Groups and Languages * "Egyptians" * Nubians * Berbers * Dom * Religion * Islam * Coptic Orthodoxy * Cuisine * Traditional Dress * Gender Issues * Female Genital Mutilation * Divorce Laws * Arts * Literature * Music and Dance * Sports and Recreation * Chapter 4 Assessment * Chapter 5 - Security * Introduction * U.S.-Egyptian Relations * Post-Mubarak Relationship * Relations with Neighboring Countries * Israel * Palestinian Territories * Jordan * Sudan * Libya * Police Force * Military * Army * Air Force * Air Defense * Navy * Issues Affecting Stability * Civil Unrest and Civil Rights * Unemployment * Corruption * Water and Food Insecurity * CHAPTER 1: PROFILE * Introduction * Geography * Climate * Bodies of Water * Nile River * Lake Nasser (Lake Nubia) * Suez Canal * Mediterranean Sea * Red Sea * Major Cities * Cairo * Alexandria * Aswan * Luxor * Suez * History * Early History * British Colonialism and the Suez Canal * Nasser and Independence * Anwar Sadat and Peace with Israel * Recent Events * Media * Economy * Ethnic Groups and Languages * Bedouins * Beja * Berbers * Copts * Greeks * Nubians * Chapter 1 Assessment * CHAPTER 2: RELIGION * Introduction * Islam * Coptic Christians * The Role of Religion in the Government * Influence of Religion in Daily Life * Religious Holidays * Islamic Holidays * Coptic Christian Holidays * Buildings of Worship * Mosques * Churches * Behavior in Places of Worship * Mosques * Coptic Christian Churches * Chapter 2 Assessment * CHAPTER 3: TRADITIONS * Introduction * Greetings * Hospitality * Dress Codes * Cuisine * Nonreligious Celebrations * Dos and Don'ts * Chapter 3 Assessment * CHAPTER 4: URBAN LIFE * Introduction * Urban Development * Education * Healthcare and Sanitation * Transportation and Traffic * Cars * Buses/minibuses * Metro/Tram * Trains * Taxis * Ferries/Boats * Dining Out * Coffeehouses * Marketplace * Beggars * Crime and Demonstrations * Chapter 4 Assessment * CHAPTER 5: RURAL LIFE * Introduction * Land Distribution * Rural Economy * Rural Lifestyle * Gender Roles in Rural Areas * Housing and Land Use * Who Is in Charge? * Healthcare and Sanitation * Rural Education * Rural Transportation * Land Mines * Border Crossings and Checkpoints * Chapter 5 Assessment * CHAPTER 6: FAMILY LIFE * Introduction * Status of Women * Marriage and Divorce * Marriage * Divorce * Social Events * Weddings

In Herodotus in Nubia László Török offers a revision of the current Egyptological and source critical assessment of Herodotus' passages on Nubia, i.e. the Aithiopia of Greek tradition, and discusses their function in the actual narrative contexts into which they are inserted.

The ancient Nubian Classic Kerma culture remains understudied despite the excavation of the burials of the main community at the Kingdom's capital at Kerma almost one-hundred years ago. The finds and associated archive from this historical excavation remain as the primary resource for reconstructing the political and social changes of the Classic Kerma Period (1700-1550 BCE). The Kerma king is implicated in military conflicts of the Second Intermediate Period (1700-1550 BCE), as recorded in several ancient Egyptian texts. As the Egyptian pharaoh lost control of northern territory to the Hyksos of Dynasty 15, southern territory appears to have fallen into Kerma control. Both the royal and private mortuary complexes of the Classic Kerma cemetery contain Egyptian imports in increasing concentrations, demonstrating that increased interregional interaction had repercussions for the Nubian community. This dissertation argues that the nature, scope, and larger implications of the interregional interaction between Kermans and Egypt during the Classic Kerma / Second Intermediate Periods can be reconstructed by analyzing the use of Egyptian and Egyptianizing material culture contained in Classic Kerma burials. Chapter 2 argues that previous studies of the Classic Kerma culture have included misguided or incomplete discussions of the evidence for Egyptian "influence" on this Nubian culture. The first publications on the site of Kerma by George Reisner were heavily skewed by his Egypto-centric and colonialist perspectives. The result of his interpretation of the site as an Egyptian colonial outpost was a legacy of reliance on the process of diffusion of Egyptian cultural advances to explain changes in Nubian cultures. Recent scholarship on ancient Nubia instead focuses on continuities over the long history of indigenous cultural developments. This dissertation argues for a nuanced and balanced discussion of Kerma interaction with Egypt, in which it is the relationship between them that creates social changes in the Kerma community. Chapters 3 and 4 on royal Classic Kerma contexts argue for the use of Egyptian and Egyptianizing material culture in programs of kingship ideology. Egyptian sculpture was interred in royal tumuli burials in the same loci as sacrificed Kermans, demonstrating the Kerma king's control over symbolic resources and his subjects. These Egyptian imports can be used to reconstruct the geographic scope and chronological progression of successive Nubian raids into southern Egyptian territory. The motivation for obtaining these imports may have been to stand as material evidence of Kerma military achievements. As conflict with Egypt increased over time, Kerma kings also integrated Egyptian visual elements into their programs of decoration in their monumental mortuary complexes. Wall paintings from the early part of the Classic Kerma Period may have included such Egyptianizing elements as part of a visual presentation of narratives of north - south conflict, speaking to the political events of the time. Faience tile decorations from the close of the Classic Kerma Period demonstrate how Kerma workshops developed previously Egyptian technologies for the design and creation of royal iconography. The use of the Egyptian winged sun disc motif in the form of Egyptian and Egyptianizing material culture concentrated in the last Classic Kerma king's mortuary complex illustrates how material and visual references to Egypt worked in combination to construct a royal Kerma persona. At the same time, a singular use of the same Egyptian winged sun disc motif in a private Classic Kerma burial argues for the connection of royal and private expressions of status and identity. Chapters 5 and 6 on private Classic Kerma contexts argue that the political events of the Second Intermediate Period, and the resulting changes in Kerma kingship also affected social relationships within the rest of the Kerma community. The use of Egyptian imports increases over the four generations of private Classic Kerma subsidiary burials, which are constructed directly into the four main Classic Kerma royal tumuli. Control of Egyptian imports is concentrated in private graves with the most complex burial equipment, suggesting there was a link between the acquisition of exotic material culture and the construction of social status. Additionally, closely Egyptianizing object types were produced at Kerma to provide more accessible alternatives to 'authentic' Egyptian imports. The continued use of Nubian burial goods within the same system of social negotiation argues against the use of Egyptian material culture as a process of acculturation. In fact, most Egyptian object types are placed in Kerma burials in ways that diverge significantly from their use in Egyptian funerary practices. The use of Egyptianizing animal motifs in combination with traditional Nubian and fantastical forms in the personalized funerary equipment of the highest-status private Classic Kerma burials also argues against acculturation. Instead, exotic and fantastical motifs were sought out for use in individual distinction in the increasingly restrictive highest-status social faction of the Classic Kerma community. The adaptation of the Egyptian Taweret hippopotamus goddess to represent high-status women demonstrates that they were active participants in the religious - economic exchange of material resources at Kerma. The use of Egyptian and Egyptianizing material culture in Classic Kerma burials demonstrates that this ancient Nubian culture was affected by its changing relationship with Egypt in the Second Intermediate Period. The Kerma king grew in his command of local and foreign material resources, as conflict with Egypt increased over time. As the nature of royal power changed, the internal relationships of the Classic Kerma community increased in social stratification, and Egyptian objects and visual references were used in strategies of status negotiation. Overall, the cultural practices and strategies of interaction of the Classic Kermans remained essentially Nubian, as part of a long history of development of this ancient African culture.

Trouble in the West: Egypt and the Persian Empire, 525-332 B.C. fully reconstructs Persian efforts to conquer, control, and, eventually, reconquer Egypt. Reinterpreting Persian-Greek interactions in the process, it furnishes a new narrative of 5th and 4th century history and places that narrative in the enduring struggle between Near Eastern imperial powers and Egypt that marked the longue duree ancient history

The Black Experience of Ancient Egypt

The Black Kingdom of the Nile

Egyptian Nubians