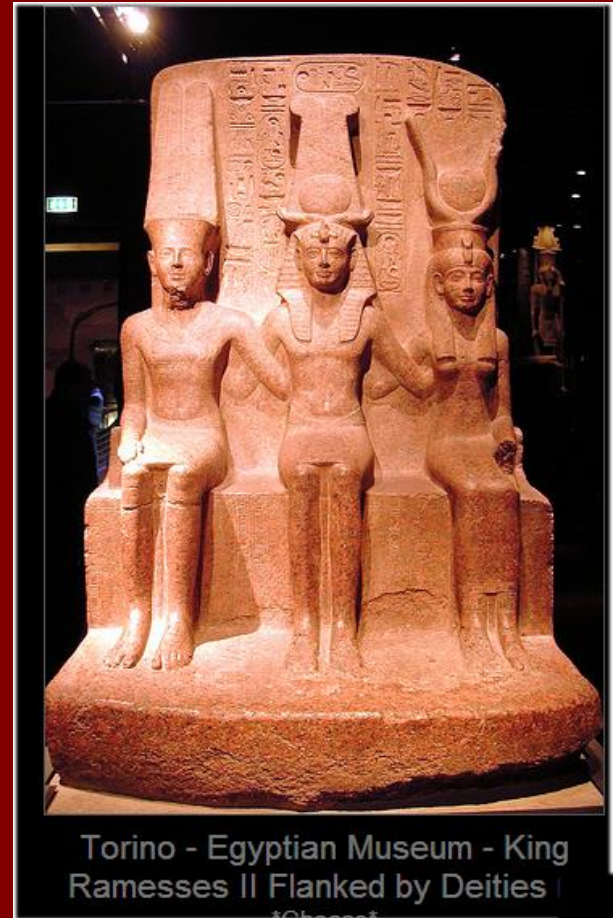


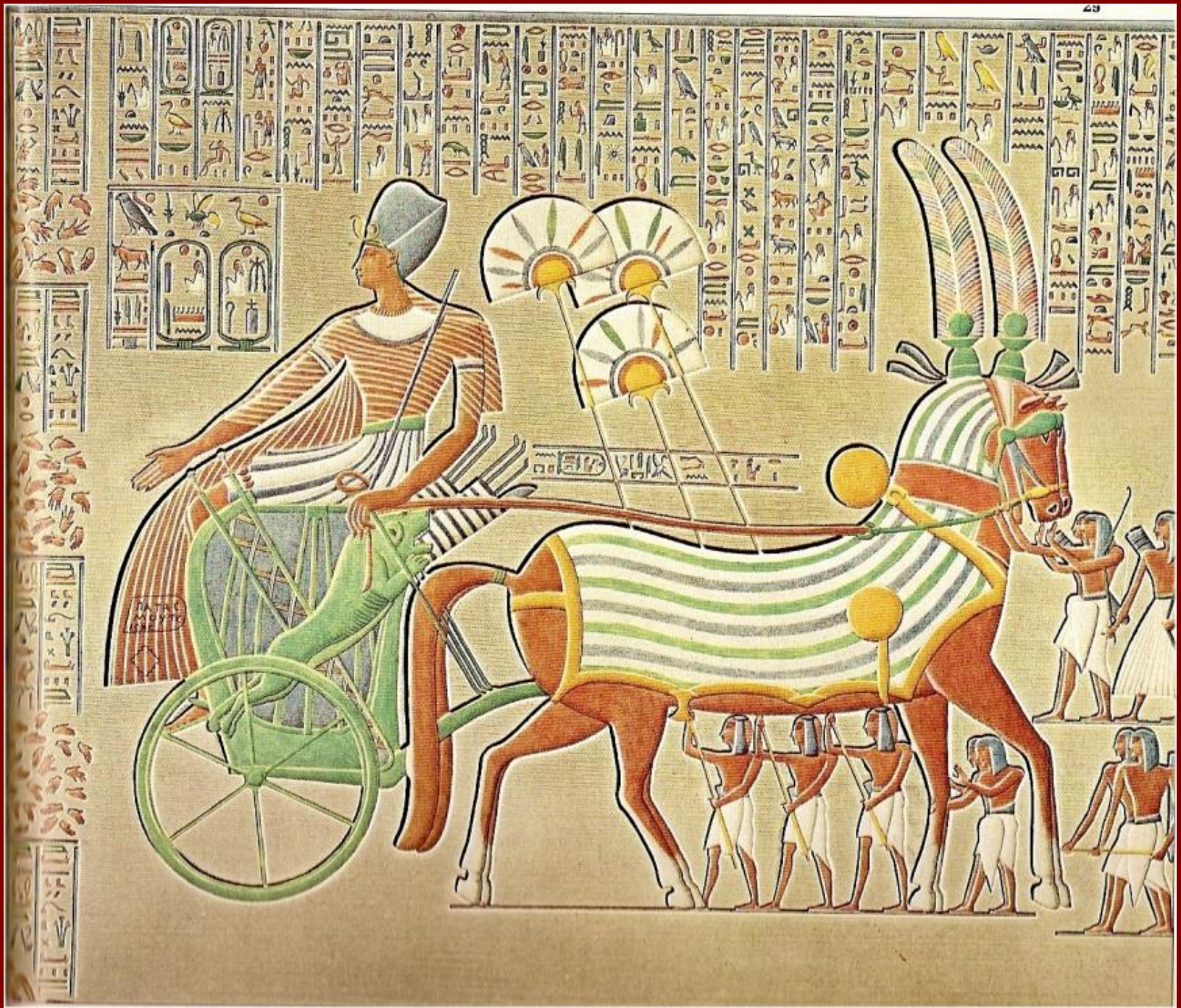
6. Ramses II (Ramesses the Great)(1279-1213 b.c.)
 - a. one of longest reigning pharaohs—66 yrs
 - b. built many statues and monuments to himself
 - c. Abu Simbel and Karnak
 - d. had almost 100 children (with many wives)
 - e. spent over 15 years battling the Hittites.



An ancient
playboy! (M)





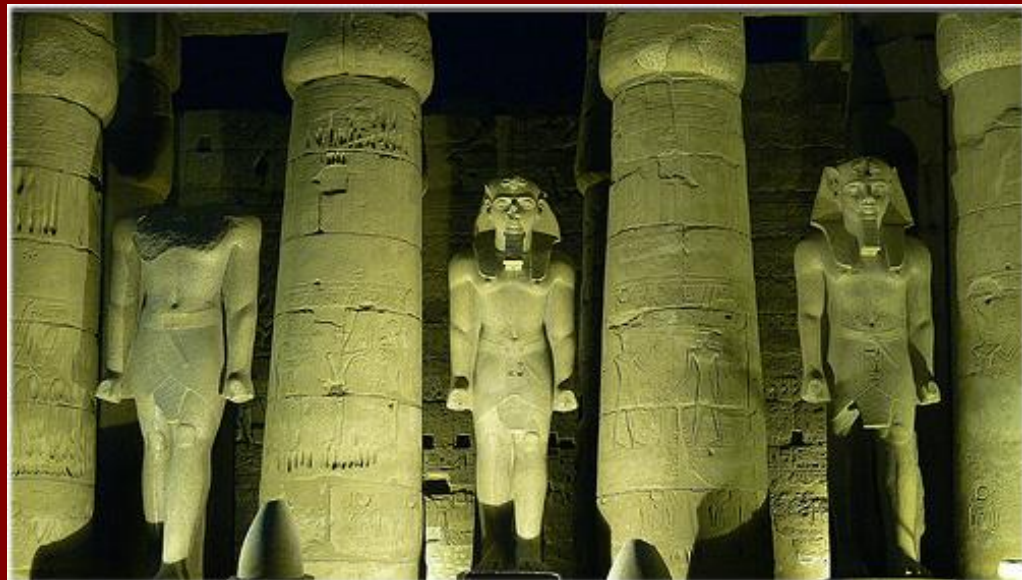
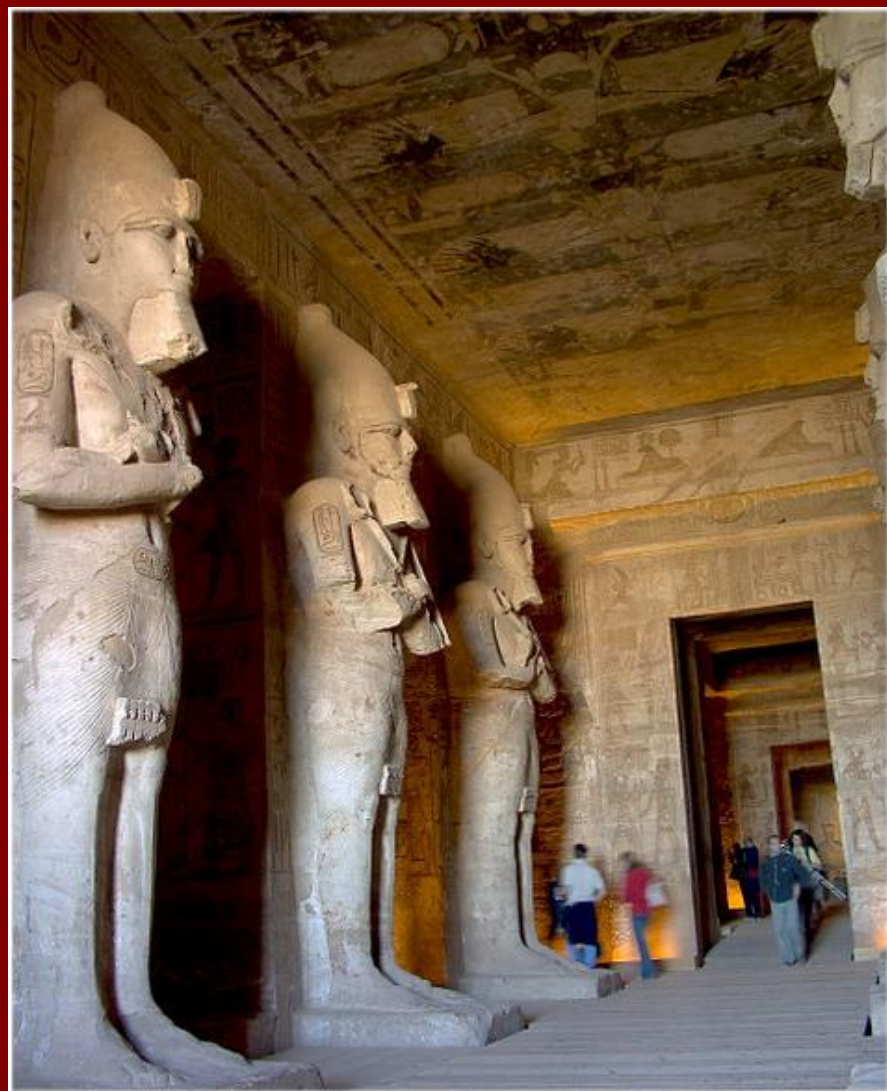






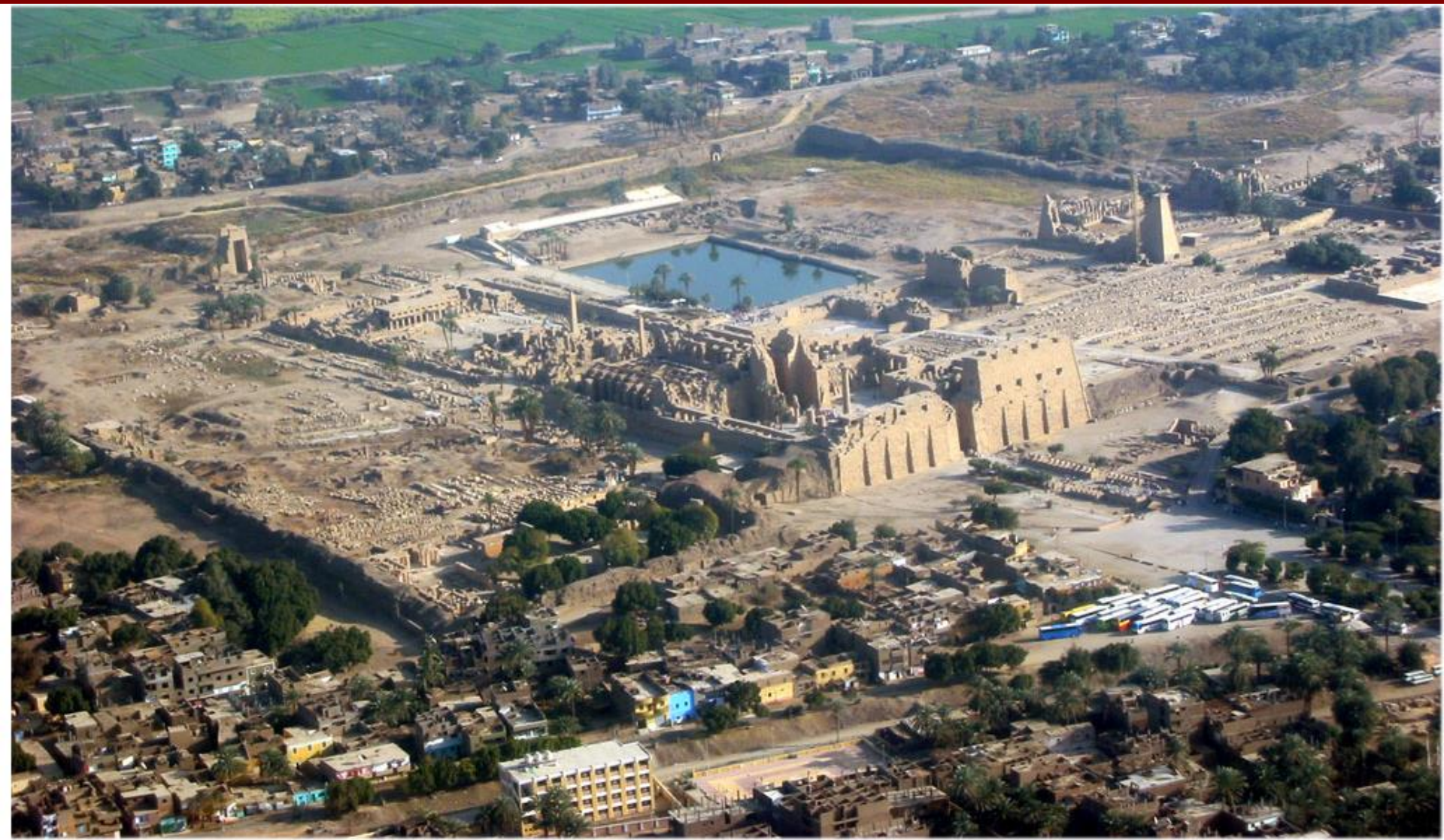




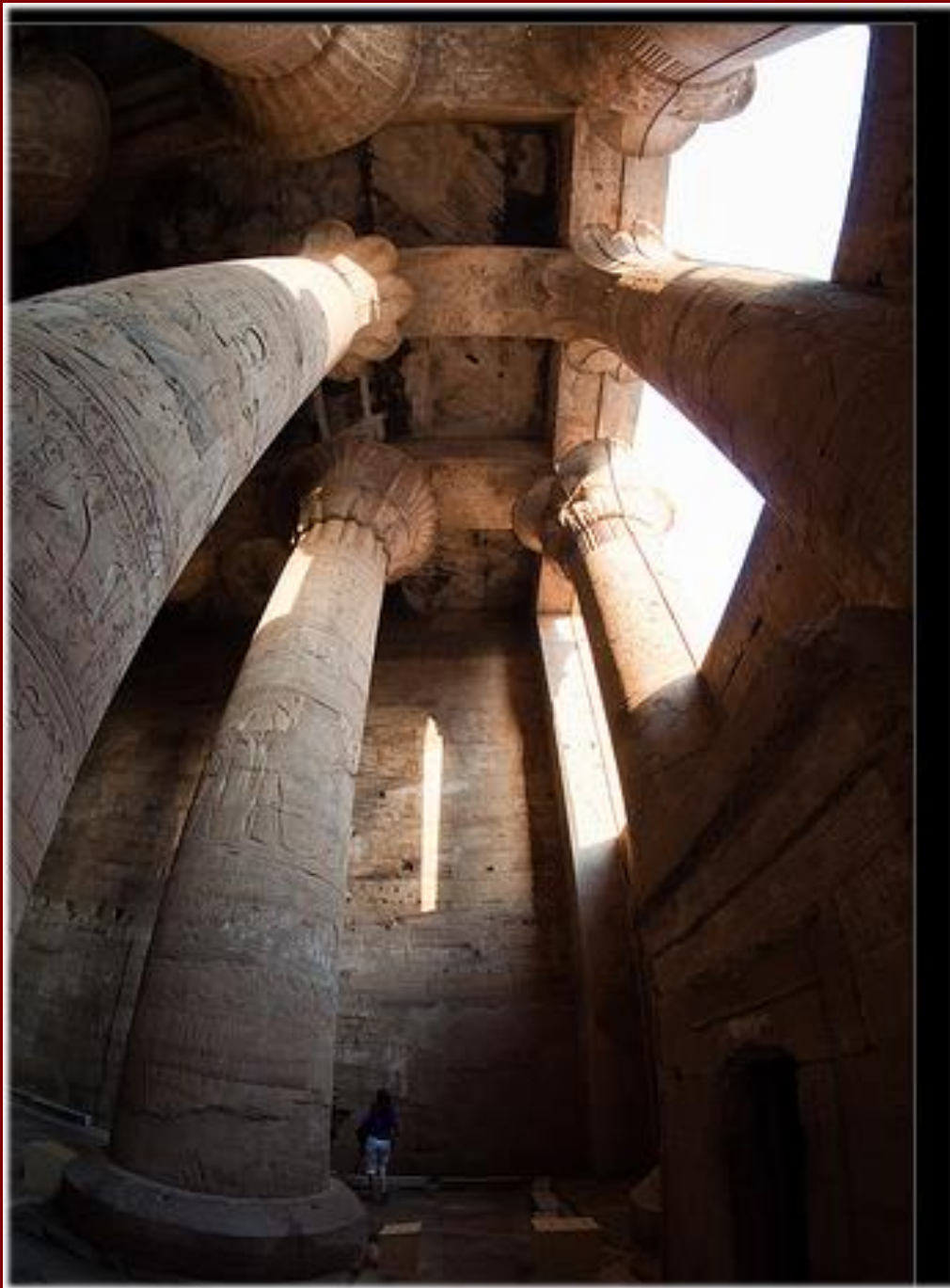






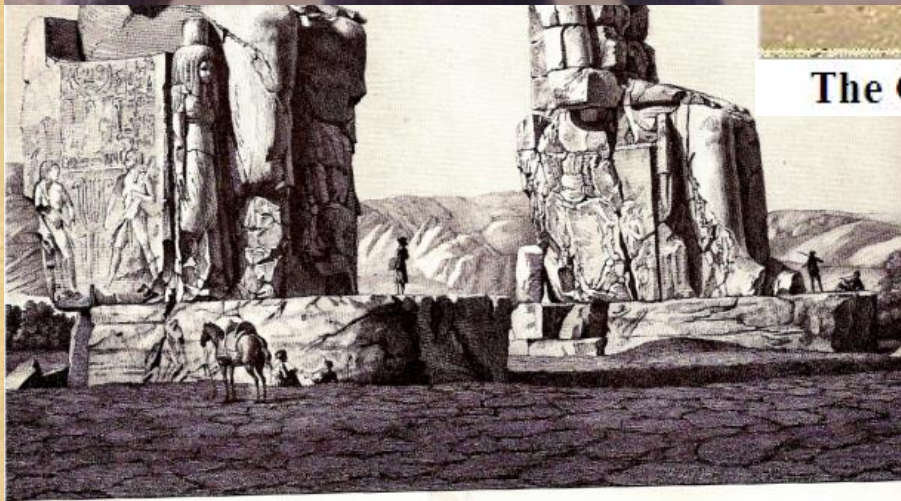






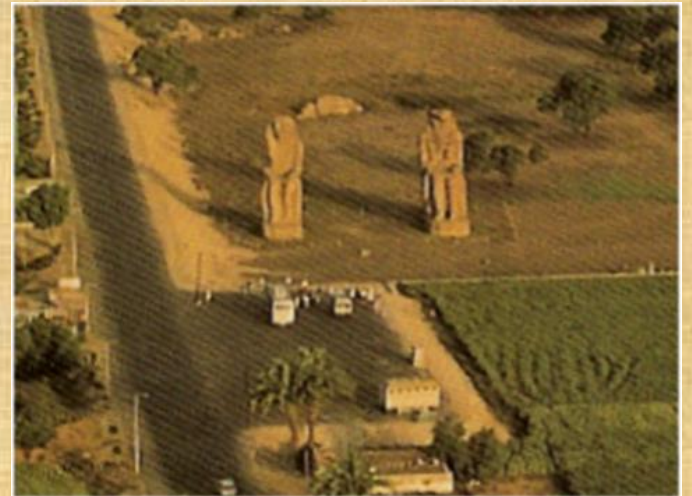


The Great Colossi Of Memnon, Thebes

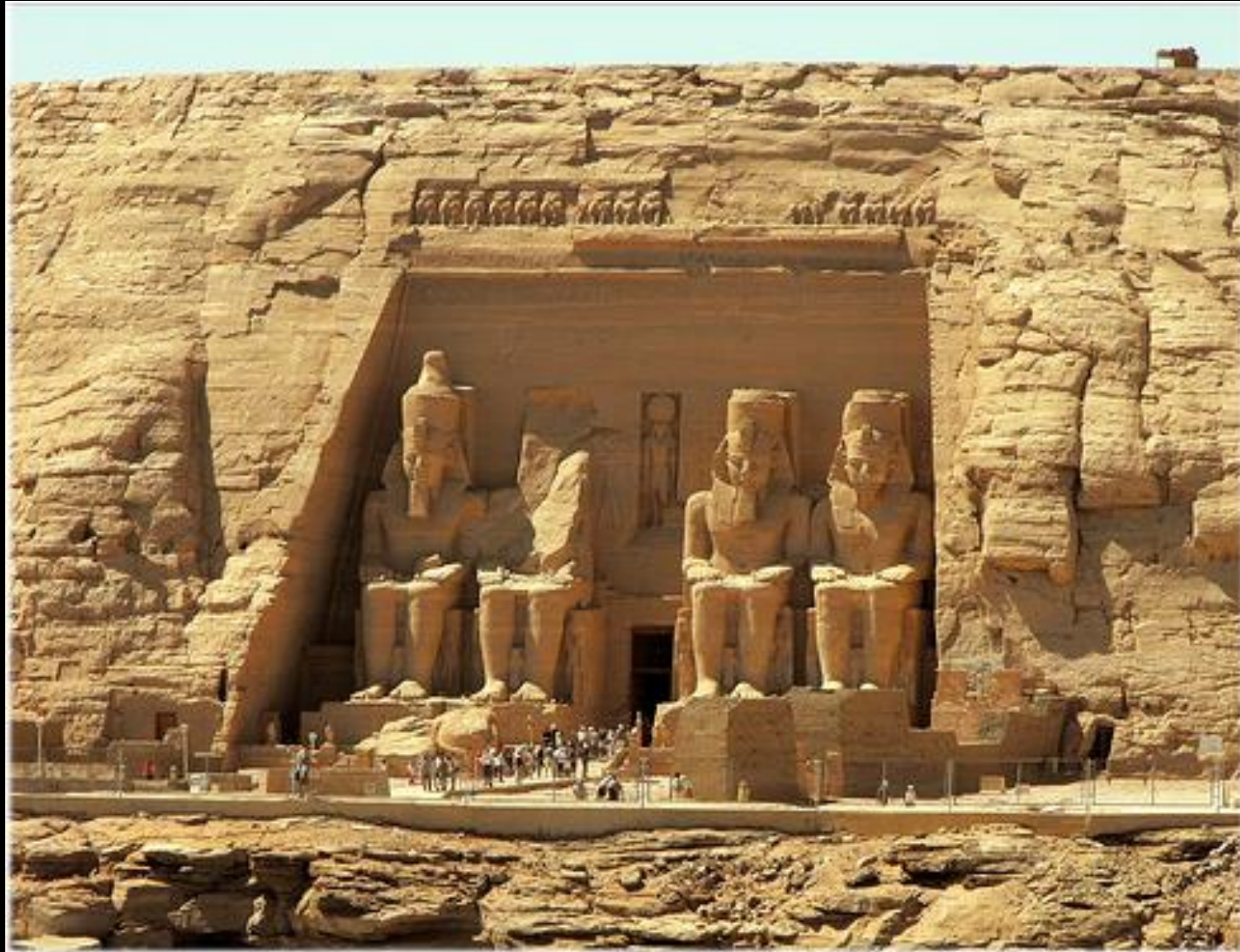


Though many of Egypt's ruins had become neglected relics even in antiquity, these figures towering above the desert near Thebes—the Colossi of Memnon, remnants of a vanished temple—continued to lure curious visitors through Greek and Roman times. After an earthquake cracked the right-hand statue in 27 A.D., its sun-warmed stone emitted sounds in

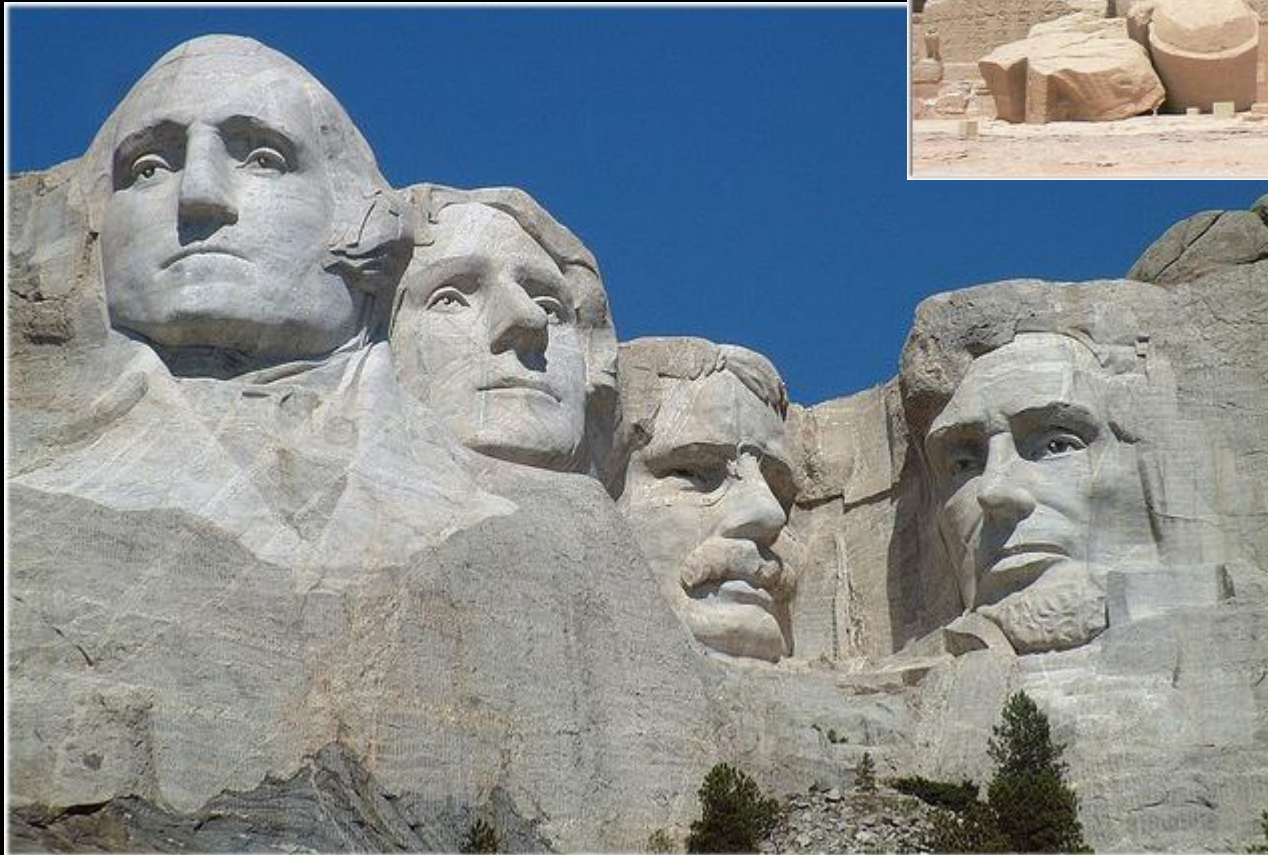
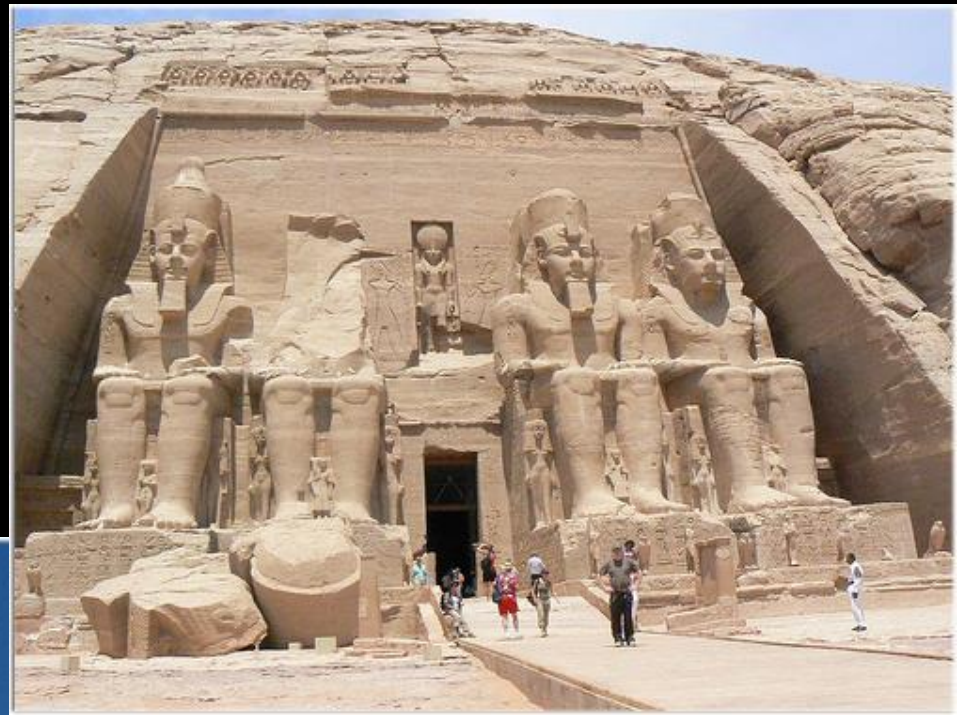
the early morning, which ancient witnesses interpreted as a god's voice. But the eerie noises had long ended by the time a French artist drew reconstructions of the figure from two perspectives (opposite) during the late 1700s. The drawings incorporate not only Egyptian hieroglyphs but also later writings carved on the original by Greek and Roman visitors.



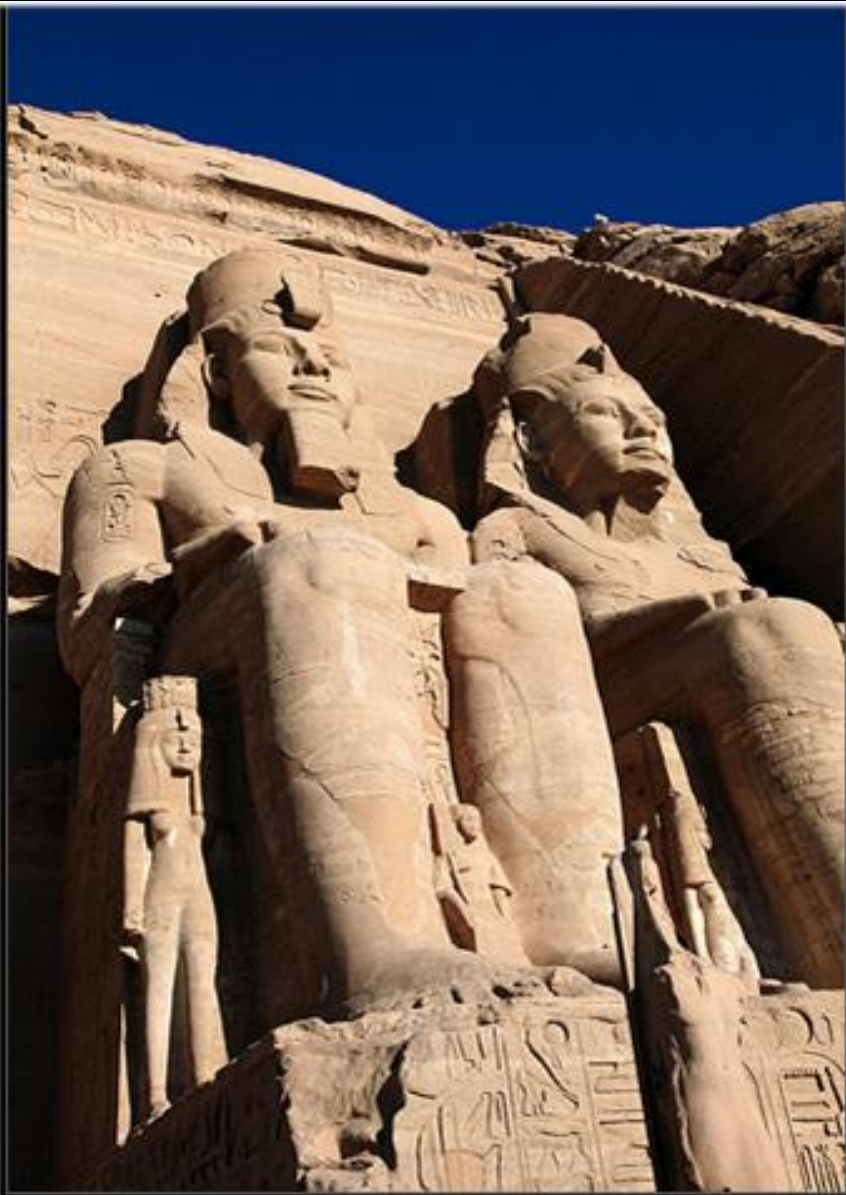
Abu Simbel: 1279-1213 B. C. E. Monument to Ramses II



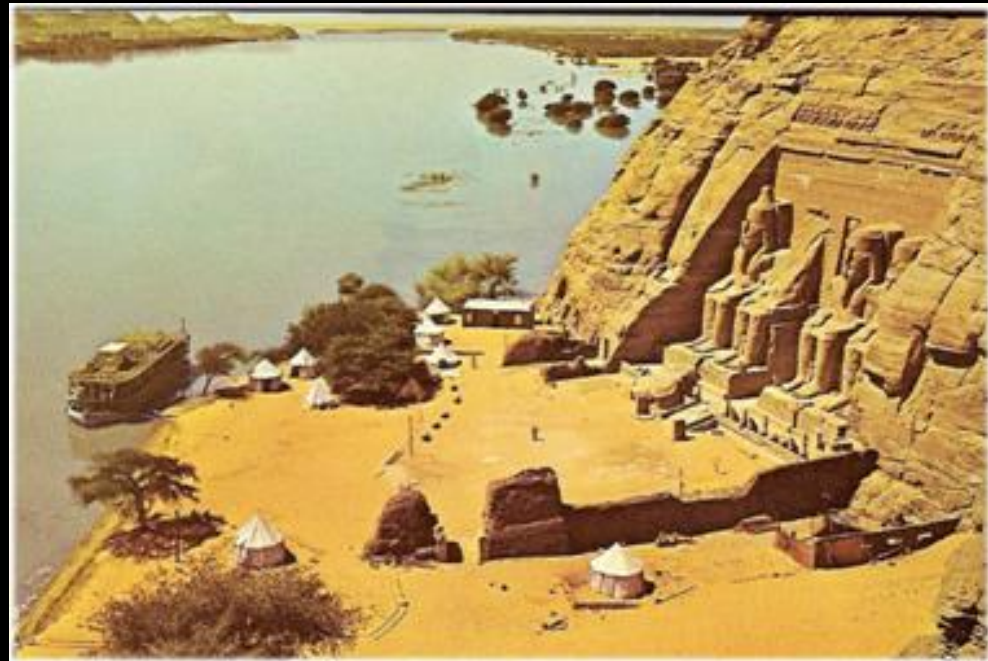
What does it remind you of in the USA...
a in a neighboring state?

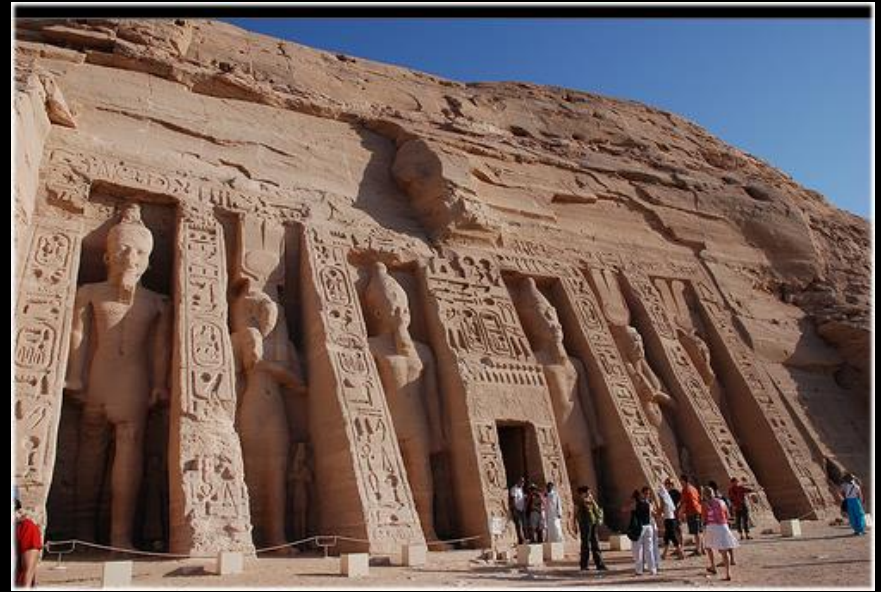
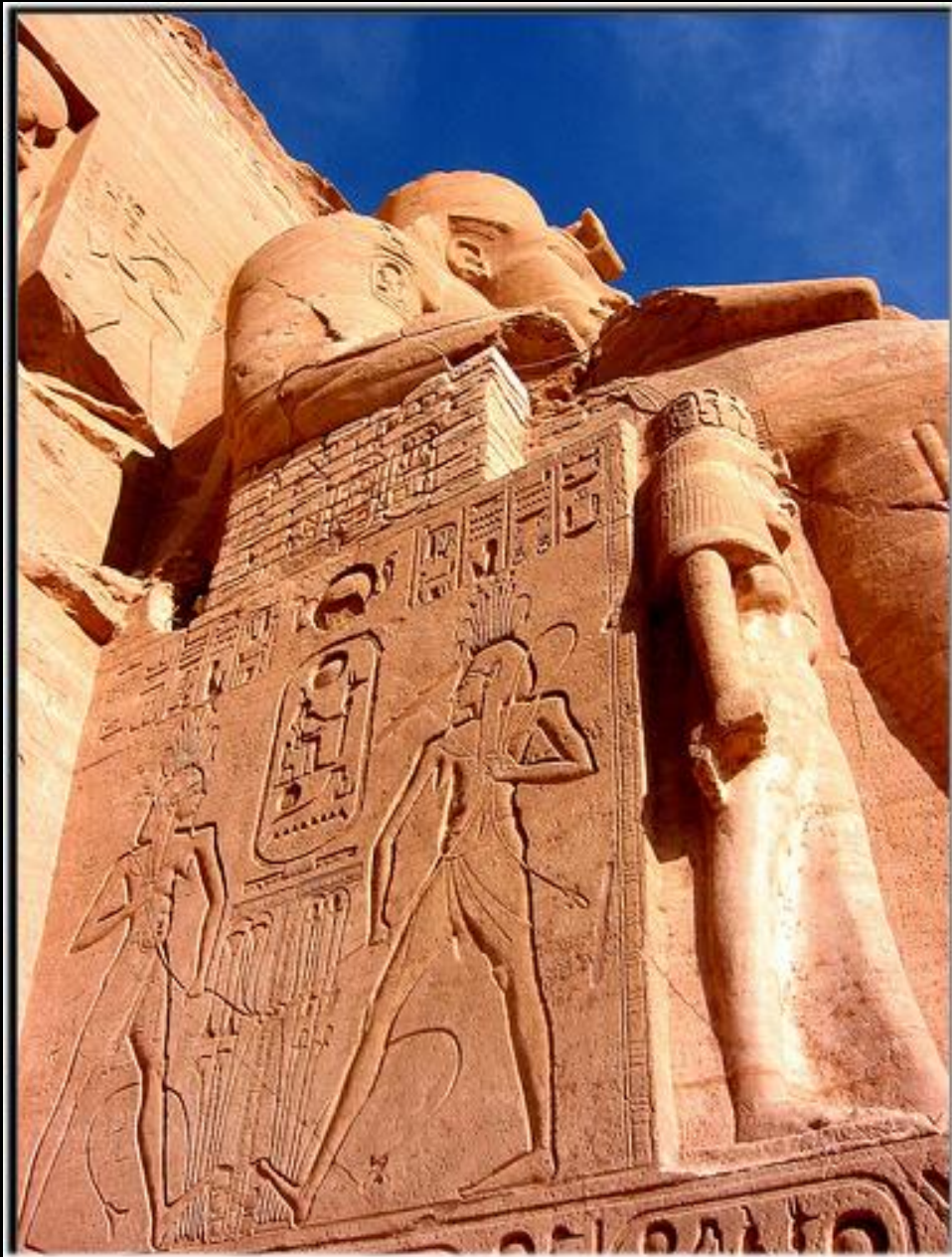


Mt Rushmore
South Dakota

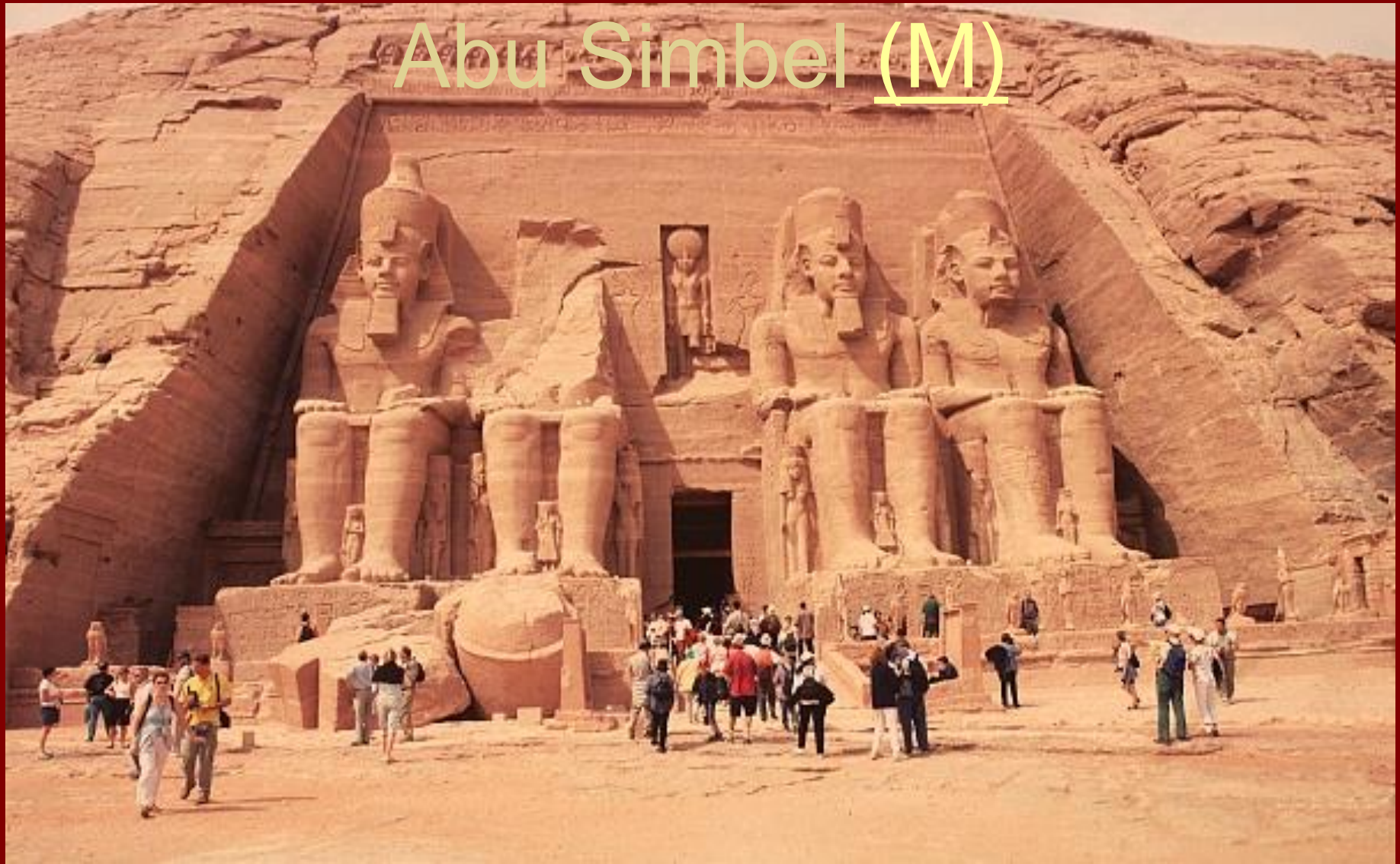


Statues of Ramesses II at the facade of Abu Simbel great temple,





Abu Simbel (M)



Pictographs
(as in Sumer)



Hieroglyphics
(stone)

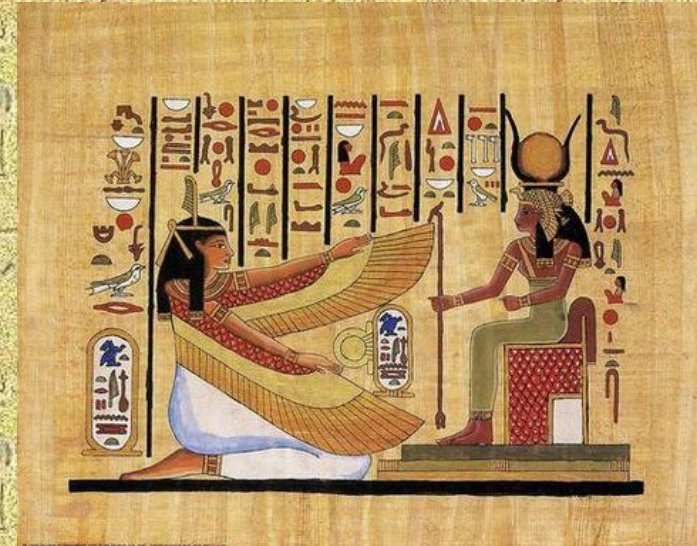


Hieratic script
(papyrus)

3500-3000 BC Pictograms



Paintings evolved into pictograms, like these examples from Mesopotamia (now Iraq, Syria, and Turkey). They became so abstract that they no longer resembled the objects they stood for.

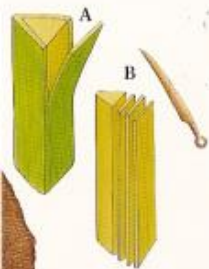


Hieroglyphics



Egyptian scribes wrote in a picture-language using symbols called hieroglyphs. Other ancient cultures used hieroglyphic writing, but the characters remained in use in Egypt for longer than

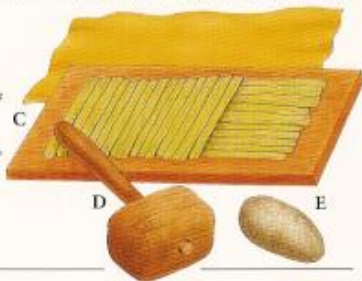
anywhere else: from about 3000 BC to AD 394. There were about 700 different symbols in the Egyptian system, compared to 26 in the modern alphabet. In the 19th century their meaning was discovered.



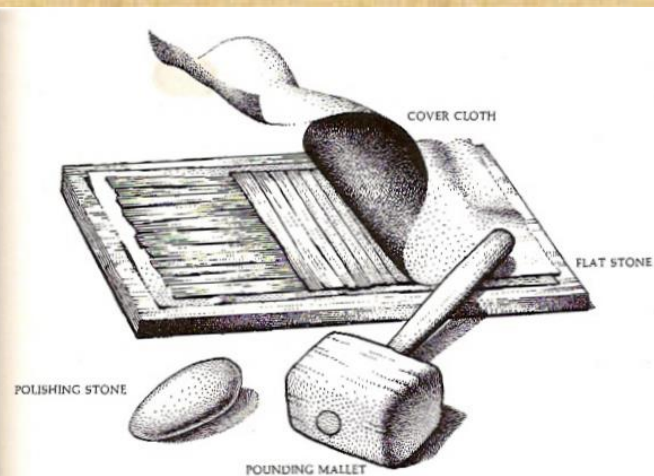
Making papyrus

The outer part of the papyrus reed was removed (A), and the soft inner pith soaked in water. Then the pith was cut into strips (B). These were laid next to each other, with another set of strips laid at right angles on top (C). The two layers were pounded with a mallet (D), to mash and flatten them together. A weight (E) was put on top while the sheet of papyrus dried out. Individual sheets could be glued together to make a roll.

The Rosetta Stone (left) was inscribed in 196 BC and discovered in the delta region in 1799. It contains the same text in three different scripts – hieroglyphics, demotic (a later script similar to hieratic), and Greek. This allowed the French linguist Jean-François Champollion to decipher the hieroglyphics, which modern historians had not been able to understand before.



21



FORMING PAPER from the raw papyrus, the Egyptians laid strips crosswise in a double layer on a flat stone. A cloth was laid over the strips and the papyrus was beaten with a wooden mallet for an hour or two—until the strips were matted together in a single sheet. This sheet was then pressed out under a heavy weight. Finally a papermaker polished the sheet with a rounded stone, trimmed the edges and pasted several sheets end-to-end into a long roll.



PAPYRUS REEDS



PEELING THE RIND

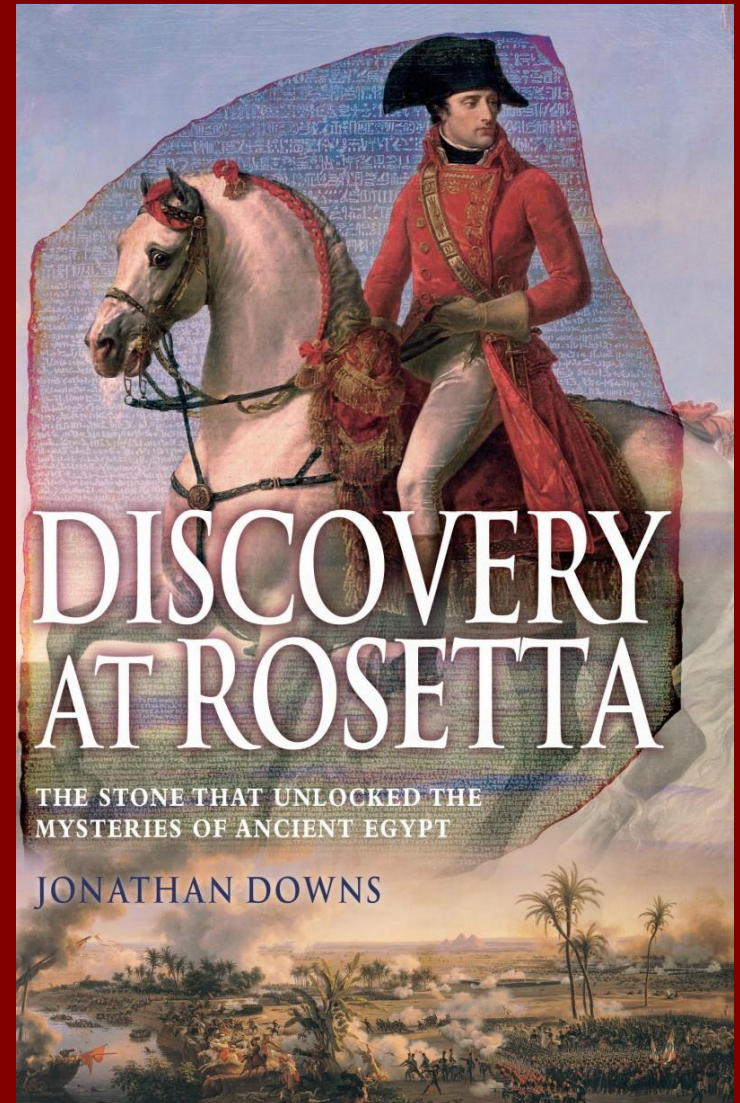
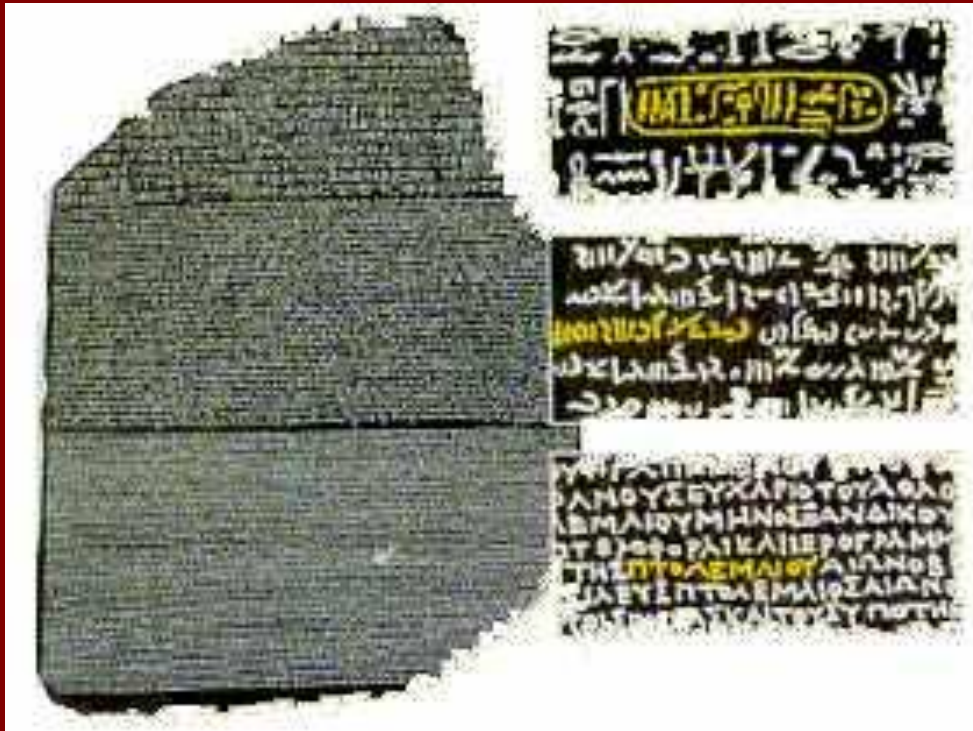


SLICING STRIPS

THE PAPYRUS REED, shown above at left, was the raw material of Egyptian papermaking. The Egyptians are thought to have used papyrus documents as early as the First Dynasty. The reeds were also used to make such necessities as sails, rope and sandals. The first step in making paper was to cut the 7-to-10-foot stems into shorter pieces. Then the rind was removed and the exposed inner pith was sliced lengthwise into thin strips, as illustrated above.

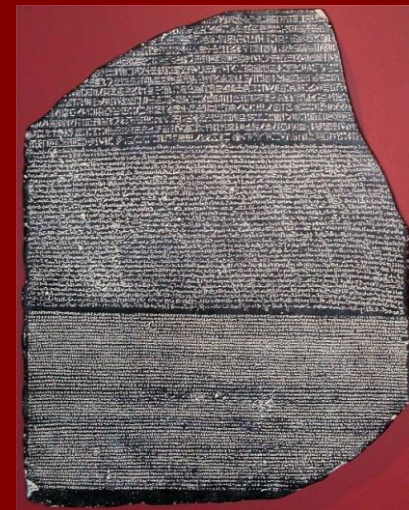
The Rosetta Stone

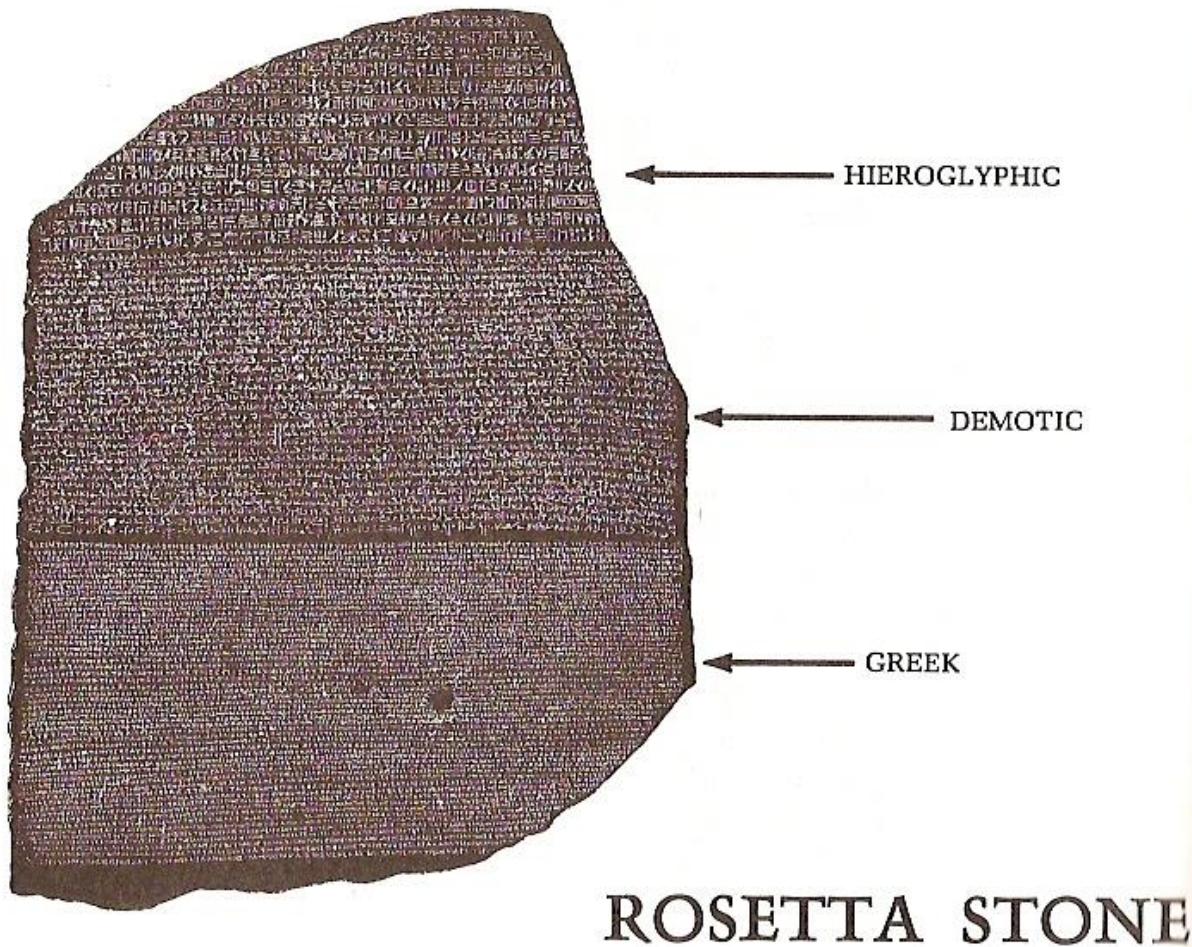
- 1799 stone found near delta village of Rosetta
- 1822 Jean Francois Champollion deciphered the hieroglyphics using Greek



Hieroglyphics-The Rosetta Stone

- In 1799 a.d. near the town of Rosetta, this stone was found.
- Jean Francois Champollion mastered the translation in 1822.
- The stone has 3 languages: hieroglyphics, demotic and greek.



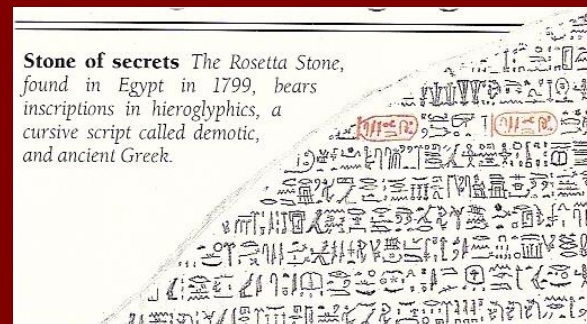


ROSETTA STONE

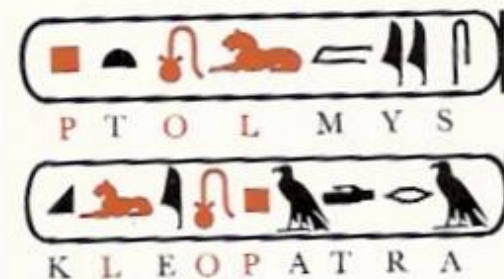
A. Hieroglyphic. This is topmost of the writings. This writing style was used throughout Egyptian history for nearly all documents and monuments intended for public viewing where the mantle of formal presentation was desirable. This type of writing corresponds to our present printing, particularly where Old English letters might be used to make the document or wording seem especially impressive.

B. Demotic. This was the middle group, being a highly abbreviated "handwritten" form of the hieroglyphs. Actually, this was the principal and popular writing form of the time when the stone was carved.

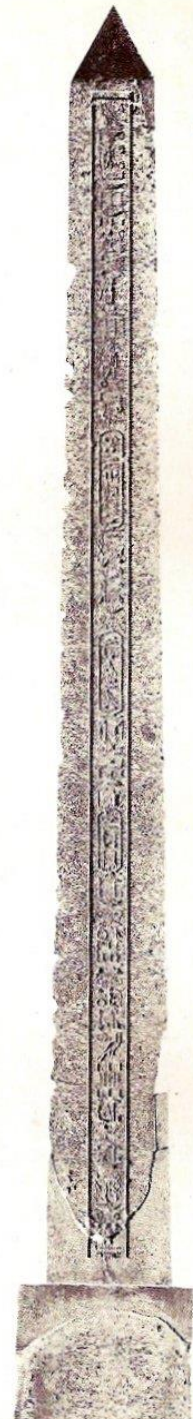
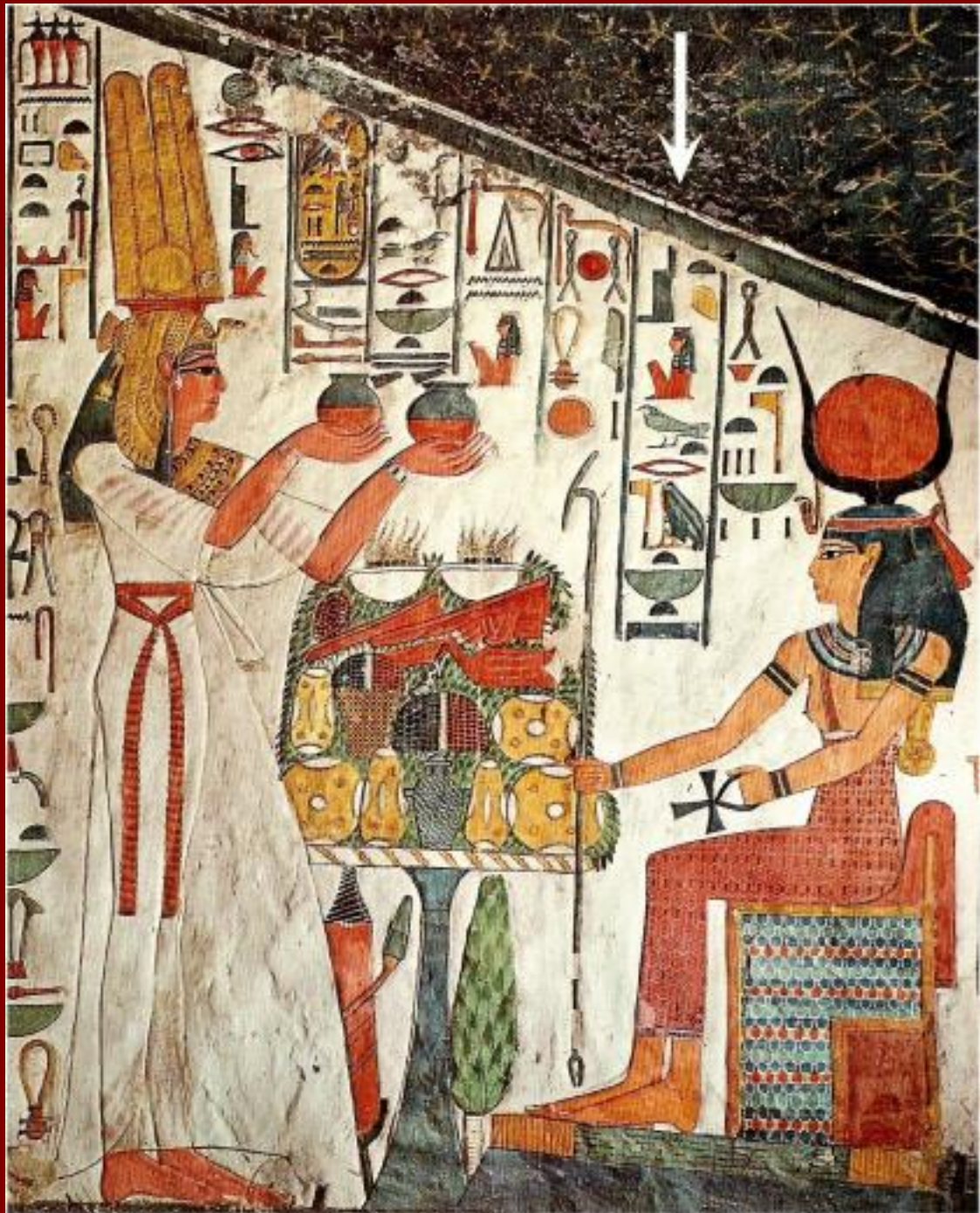
C. Greek. This was the language shown at the bottom. Therefore the implication of the writing was that the stone was carved after the arrival of Alexander the Great in 332 B.C.



Stone of secrets The Rosetta Stone, found in Egypt in 1799, bears inscriptions in hieroglyphics, a cursive script called demotic, and ancient Greek.



Royal names Scholars assumed that the oval or 'cartouche' in the hieroglyphics contained a royal name – Ptolemy. Champollion then compared the signs with other signs in a cartouche of Cleopatra found on an obelisk from Philae and identified P, O and L. After that he deduced the sound value of the remaining signs.



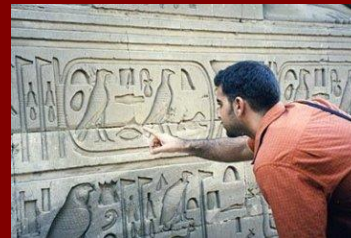
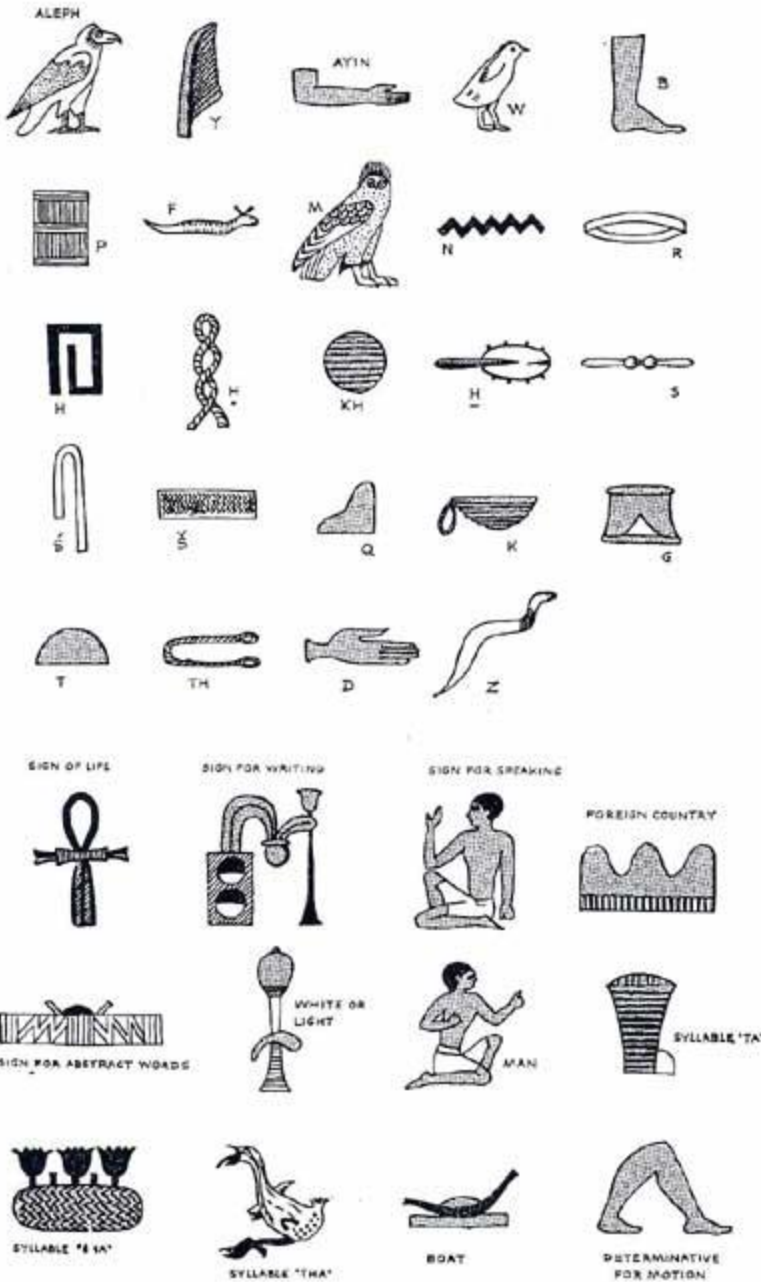
Hieroglyphics “Alphabet”

24 “letters” + 700 phonetic symbols








A E O  vulture	G  stand for a jar	K (C)  basket	S (C)  folded cloth
A  forearm	H  shelter	L (R)  mouth	SH  lake or pool
B  foot	H  rope	M  owl	T  loaf of bread
CH  hobble rope	I Y  flowering reed	N  water	TH  unknown
D  hand	J (G)  cobra	O U W  quail chick	TH  cow's belly
F PH V  horned viper	K (C)  hill	P  stool	Z  door bolt

Write you name in hieroglyphics...

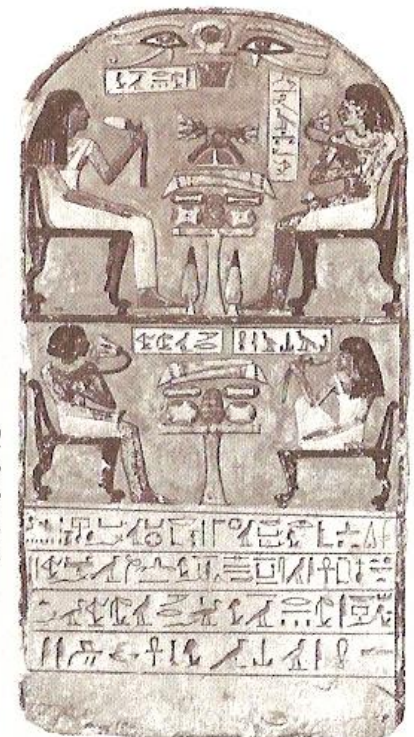
- No vowels No punctuation or spacing
- Over 700 ancient Egyptian symbols representing actual words, thousands of others used for individual sounds
- Written **both vertically** in rows and **horizontally** in columns
- The placement of the Egyptian hieroglyphics alphabet letters into an **eye pleasing layout** was extremely important
- Could be read **either from right to left or from left to right** .



	Man carrying basket on head	To carry, work, load up
	Man with arms tied behind back	Enemy, rebel, foreigner
	Man falling	Fallen enemy, to fall
	Child sucking thumb	Child, orphan, to be young
	Old man with cane	Old man, old, to lean, elder
	Man with pole in hand	Man in authority, official
	Man striking with stick	Strong, plunder, teach, strike
	Man with upraised arms	High, be high, rejoice, extol
	Man dancing	Dance, joy, jubilate
	Man with bundle on stick	Wanderer, herdsman, stranger
	Seated god	God (Note beard, straight wig)
	King	King (Note straight beard, hair, and asp on forehead)

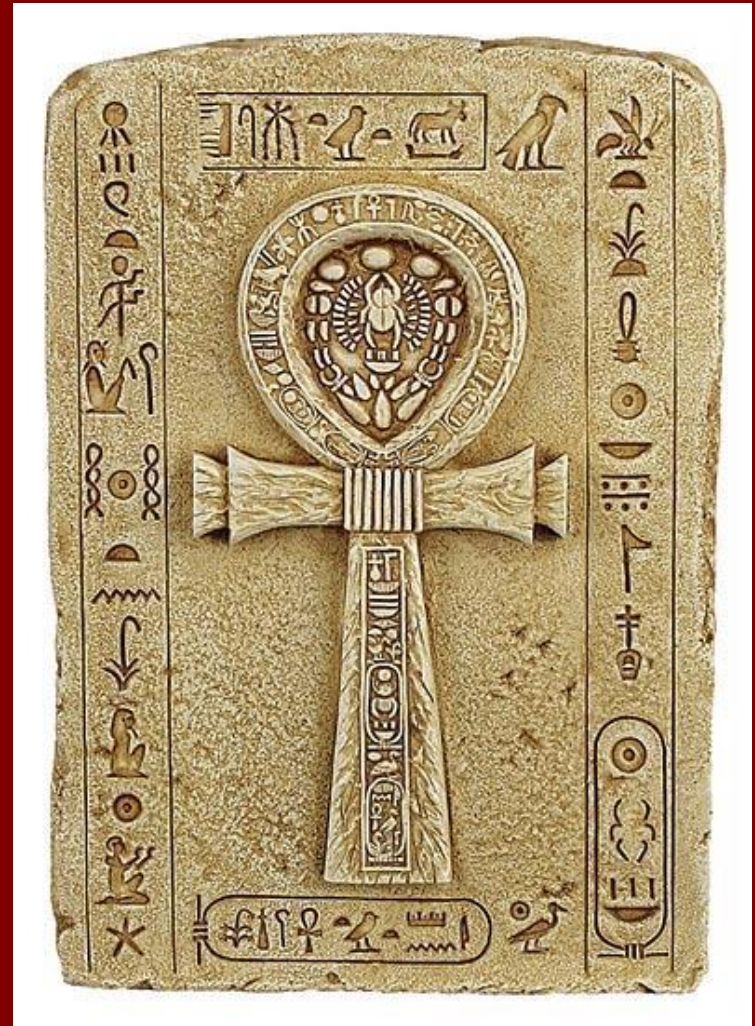
HIEROGLYPH	ILLUSTRATES	USED AS DETERMINATIVE TO INDICATE:
	Recumbent mummy	Death, sarcophagus
	Seated woman	Woman, female, wife
	Pregnant woman	Pregnant, to conceive
	Head profile	Head, nod
	Eye	Eye, to see
	Eye with flowing tears	To cry, weep
	Part of human face	Nose, to smell, face, take pleasure, enjoy

Bottom four rows are read toward the faces of the animals, right to left. Upper panels show three writing directions: right to left, left to right, and down

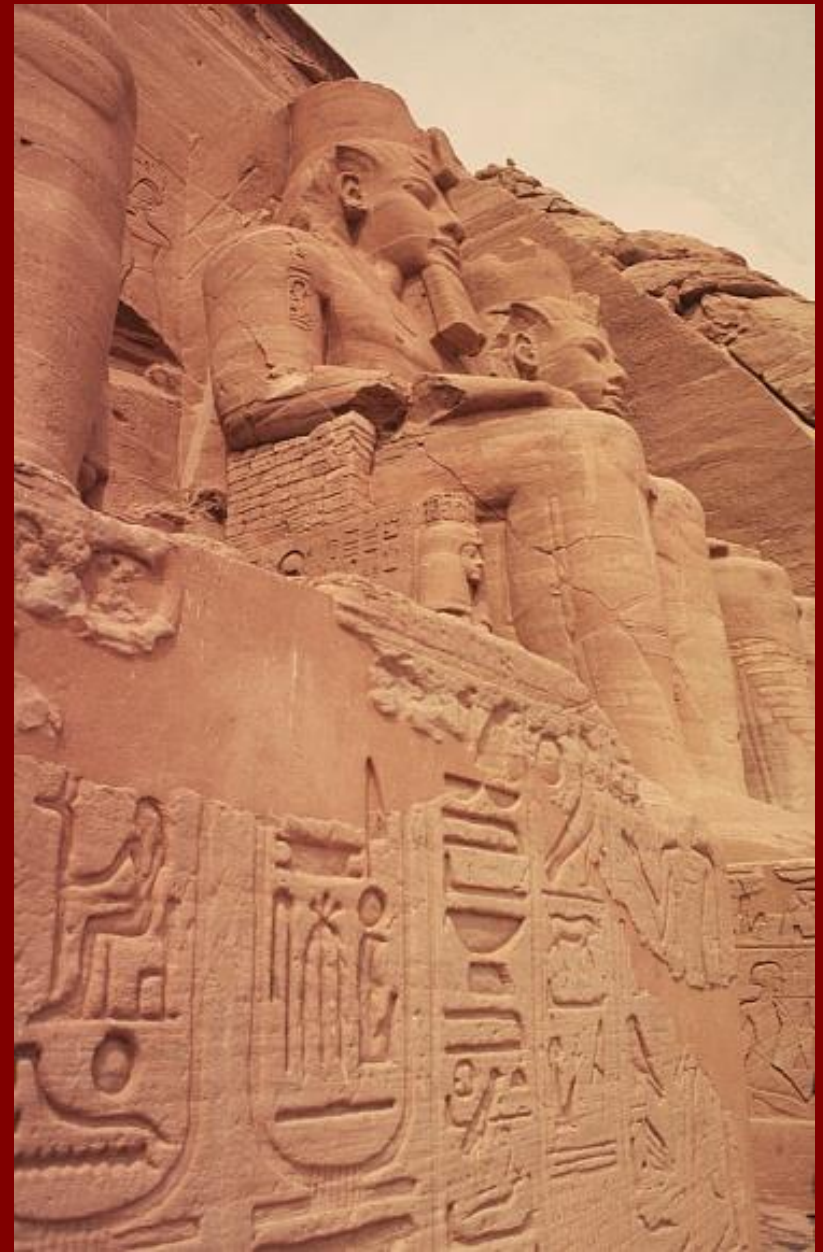
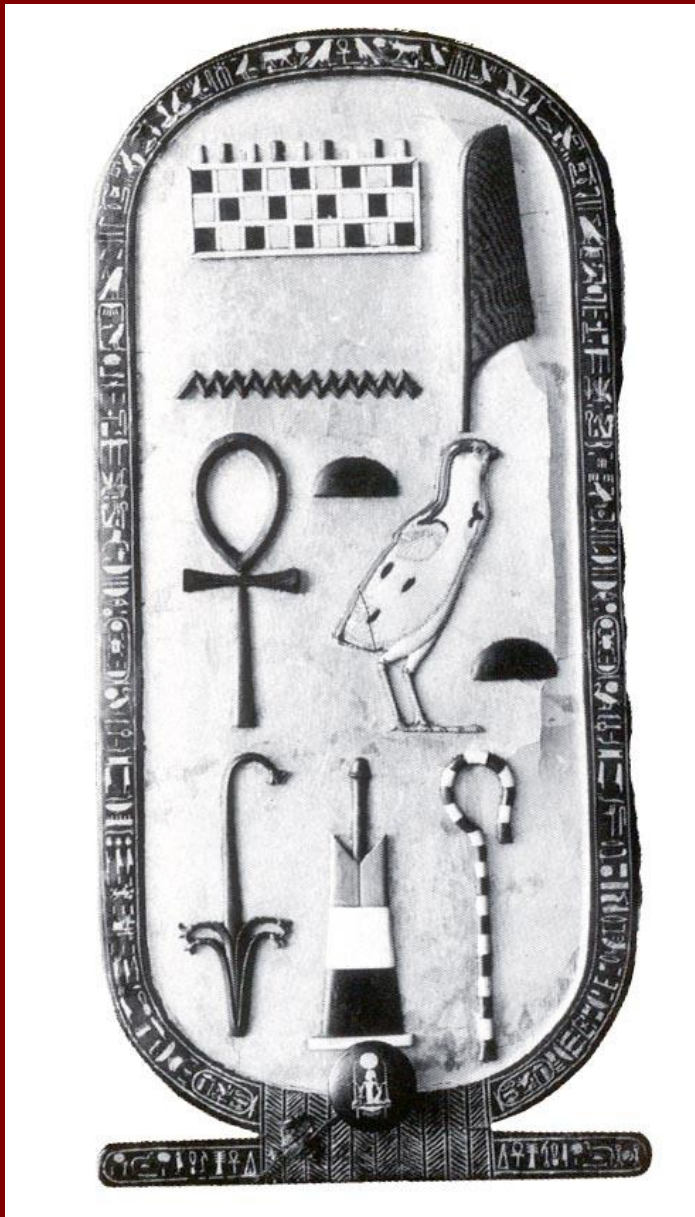




A cartouche



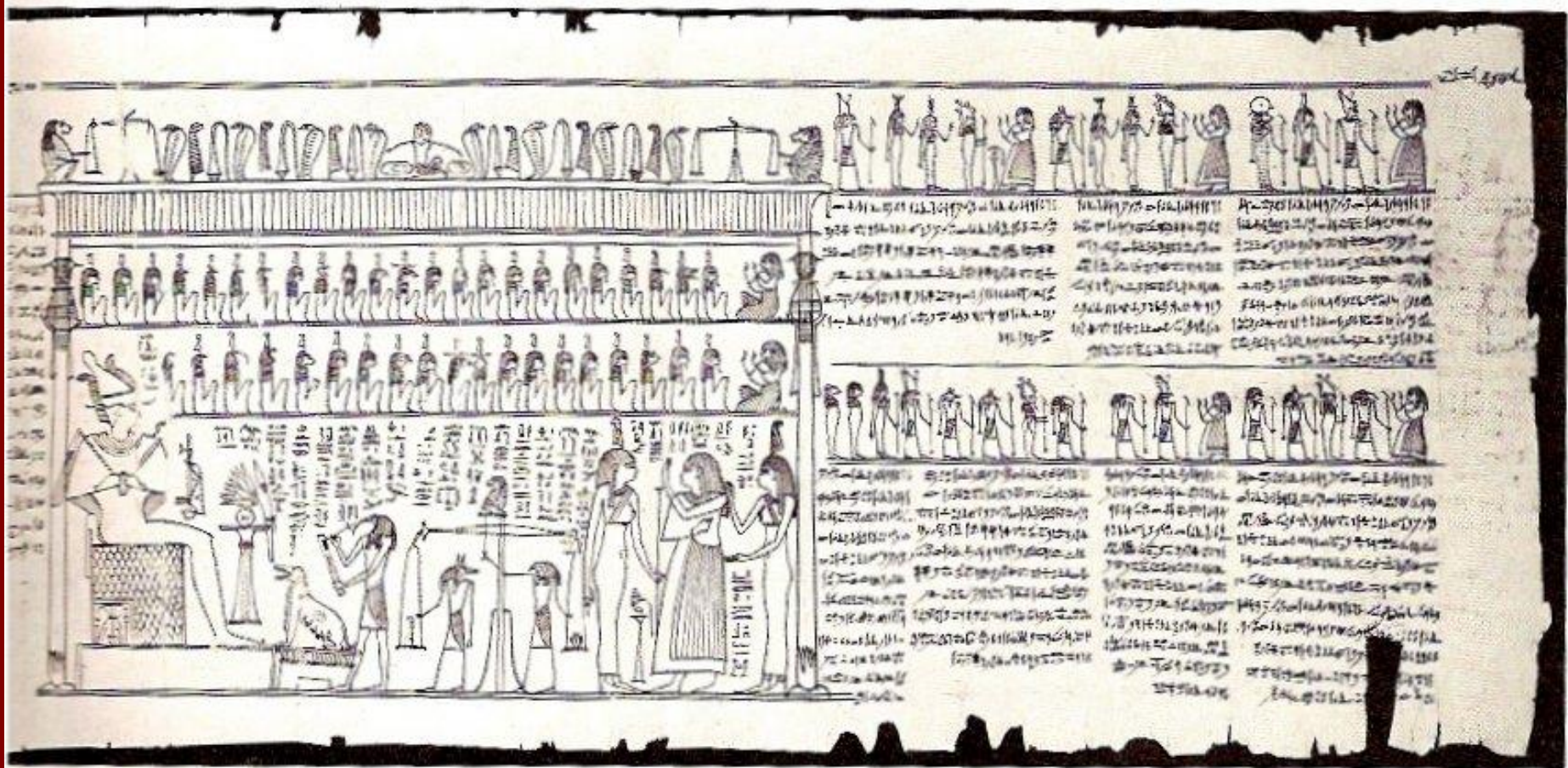
Ankh – “life”



Ramses II cartouche

Hieroglyphic “Cartouche”





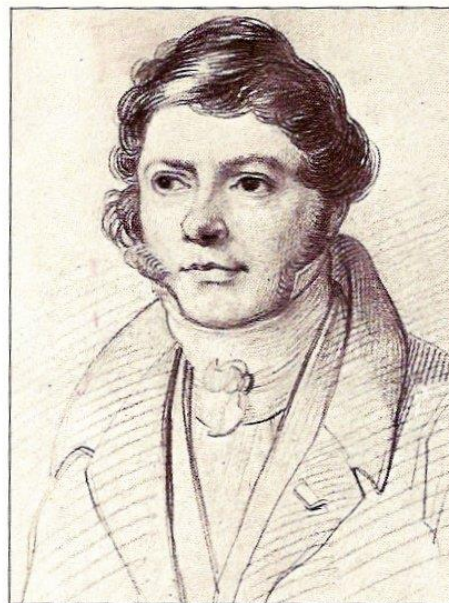
Columns of text in documents written on papyrus (above) also led Champollion, a compulsive Egyptologist, to identify hieratic, the script that evolved from hieroglyphs.

THE DECIPHERERS

When copies of the Rosetta Stone texts reached Europe, scholars went to work on it immediately. The Greek text was translated by 1802. Results from the first studies of the demotic portion were achieved the same year by Akerblad, a Swedish diplomat. He identified all of the proper names in the demotic section which occurred in the Greek section, plus a few other words. All of these were written alphabetically. Brilliant as was his work, it led him to the assumption that the rest of the demotic text was alphabetic. This was to prove in error, but it would take 12 years before the erroneous premise was set aside. The mistaken assumption also existed that some of the signs were vowels, which caused other false starts.

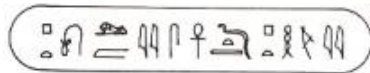
It was not until 1814 that the scientist Thomas Young deduced that the demotic writing was not entirely alphabetic. By 1816 he had developed a vocabulary of 86 words associating the Greek with the demotic. He then found that the groups of hieroglyphs with ovals around them, or cartouches as they are better known, contain royal names. Using several hieroglyphic texts, he recognized the names of Cleopatra and Berenice, and that of Ptolemy.

This breakthrough by Young helped pave the way for the work of Jean Francois Champollion of France, who had been laboring independently on the decipherment and was coming to similar conclusions. By the time he had reached the year of his death in 1832, Champollion had corrected and greatly enlarged Young's list of hieroglyphs, and deciphered the names and titles of most of the Roman emperors who had ruled Egypt. He also formulated a system for understanding the Egyptian grammar and evolved a method of decipherment which became the



Jean-François Champollion sat for this portrait in 1830. Though admired for his brilliance, he was regarded as arrogant by his envious peers.





Top portion of Rosetta Stone. Ptolemy cartouche, shown above and on following pages, is reversed to simplify reading



SOLVING THE MYSTERY

Thomas Young reached the conclusion in 1814 that the oval or cartouche marks surrounding some of the hieroglyphs contained royal names. He noted that one name in the Greek portion of the Rosetta Stone, Ptolemy or Ptolemaios, was repeated six times. Because the stone surface had been chiselled when the Greek language was employed in Egypt, Young started with the assumption that the writing inside the cartouches could be the same name, in hieroglyphs.

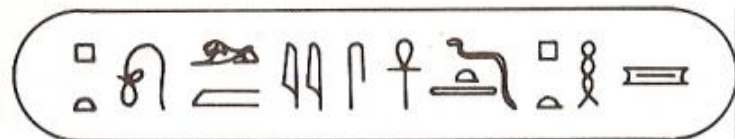
In 1815 an obelisk was found at Philae on the Nile River which also contained both Greek and Egyptian writing. On the monument, the name "Cleopatra" appeared in Greek. It was therefore assumed that in the cartouche in Egyptian on this stone it was the same name, Cleopatra, repeated in hieroglyphs. The problem was to prove it.



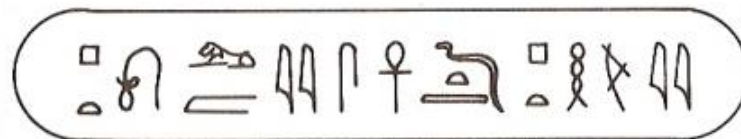
On Philae obelisk

Assisting Young in his search were the Greek words, which Young could read: "This decree is to be set up on a stela of hard stone, in sacred, native and Greek letters." Consequently Young went on the assumption made right along, that the two Egyptian scripts were either actual translations or paraphrased versions of the Greek text.

On the Philae obelisk they also had a cartouche which was almost the same as the one on the Rosetta Stone. Young started with the assumption it was "Ptolemy":

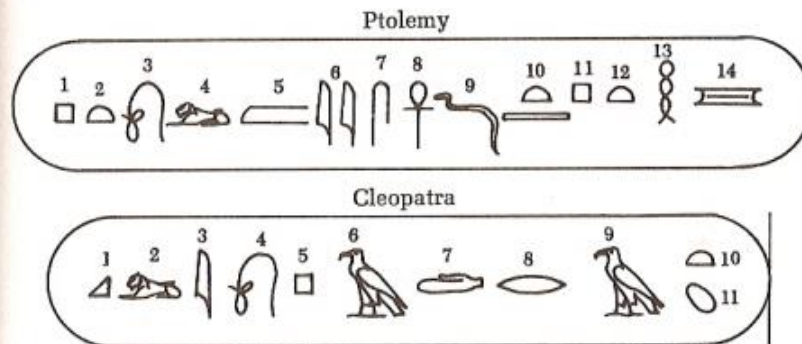


On Philae obelisk




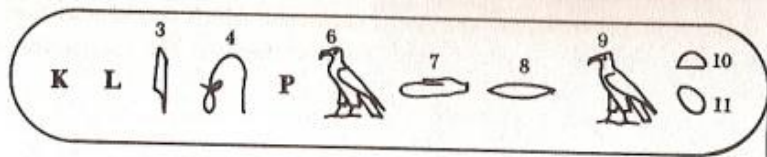
On Rosetta Stone (repeated six times with slight changes)



Placing the Ptolemy cartouche above Cleopatra's, and numbering the signs, Ptolemy 1 matches Cleopatra 5:







Since Ptolemy starts with a P, assume that □ is P.

The second letter in Cleopatra  is the same as Ptolemy 4. Based on the sounds of both names, the implication is strong that the sign is an L. If this is so, then Cleopatra 1 would be a hard-sounding C, or a K. Now substituting letters for pictures, this much is known:

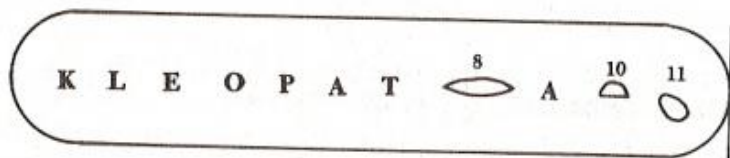



If the Egyptians pronounced Cleopatra the same way as at present, they would need an equivalent for an "e" and an "o," as the third and fourth letters, in between the L and the P. As an experiment, assume that Number 3 character  is an E, and Number 4  is an O.


In cartouches of Cleopatra found elsewhere, the pictures were the same as shown except for Number 7, in which  was often used instead of . The assumption would be that these are either the same or fairly similar. The  occurs as Number 2 in Ptolemy. Therefore it might be worth trying a T in position Number 7 of the Cleopatra cartouche.

In Cleopatra, Numbers 6 and 9 are identical. Because "A" seems to fit logically at these positions, a hawk  can tentatively be assumed to represent the sound of an A.

Substituting the letters deciphered thus far, the cartouche would be:

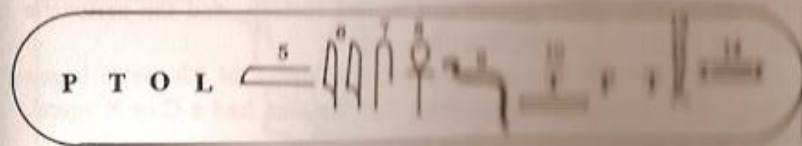


It was Thomas Young who noticed that when the name of a goddess, queen, or princess was mentioned, two signs were placed at the end of the name . This being so, the characters would not necessarily have to be pronounced, but would act as determinatives to show that the person described is feminine.

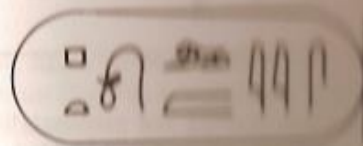
The final picture, Number 8 , must, by implication, be an "R." The

name CLEOPATRA is therefore spelled out in hieroglyphs:


Substitute the known letters in the Ptolemy cartouche:



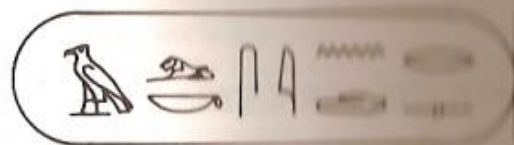
Immediately it becomes clear that there is more to the oval than the name Ptolemy. Elsewhere the name is found carved as follows:



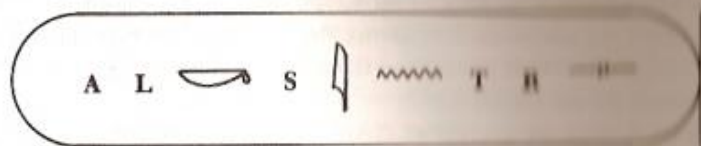
Therefore the additional part of the name fits the Greek text on the Rosetta Stone, meaning "long-lived, beloved of Fish."

Letter Number 5, by deduction, seems to represent M, and Number 6 would be an I or Y. The Greek name of Ptolemy is Ptolemaios. The remaining deduction, then, would indicate that  is an N.

These values were soon applied to another name found elsewhere:



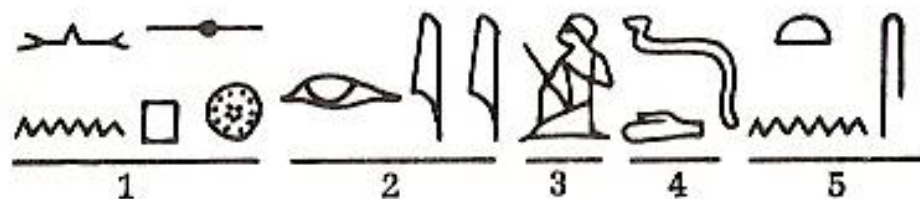
Substituting the letters already deciphered, the cartouche could be interpreted thus far:



Rosetta Stone

- The deciphering of the Rosetta Stone opened our eyes to Egypt's past.
- The Rosetta Stone is now in the British Museum.





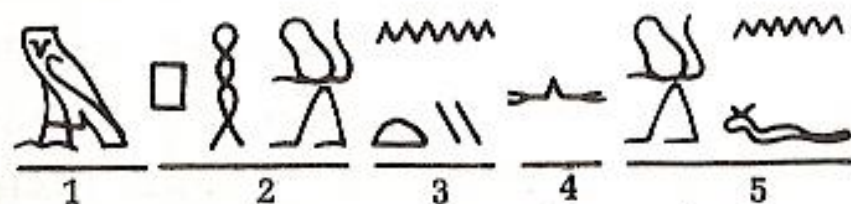
nen sep iree djedte-nes

Never will I do (what) she said



en intoo djerou henet

The limit of art cannot be attained



em peh nety en peh-enef

Do not attack (him) who does not attack



A



B



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



H



I



J



K



L



M



N



N



O



P



Q



R



S



T



T



U



V



W



X



Y



Z

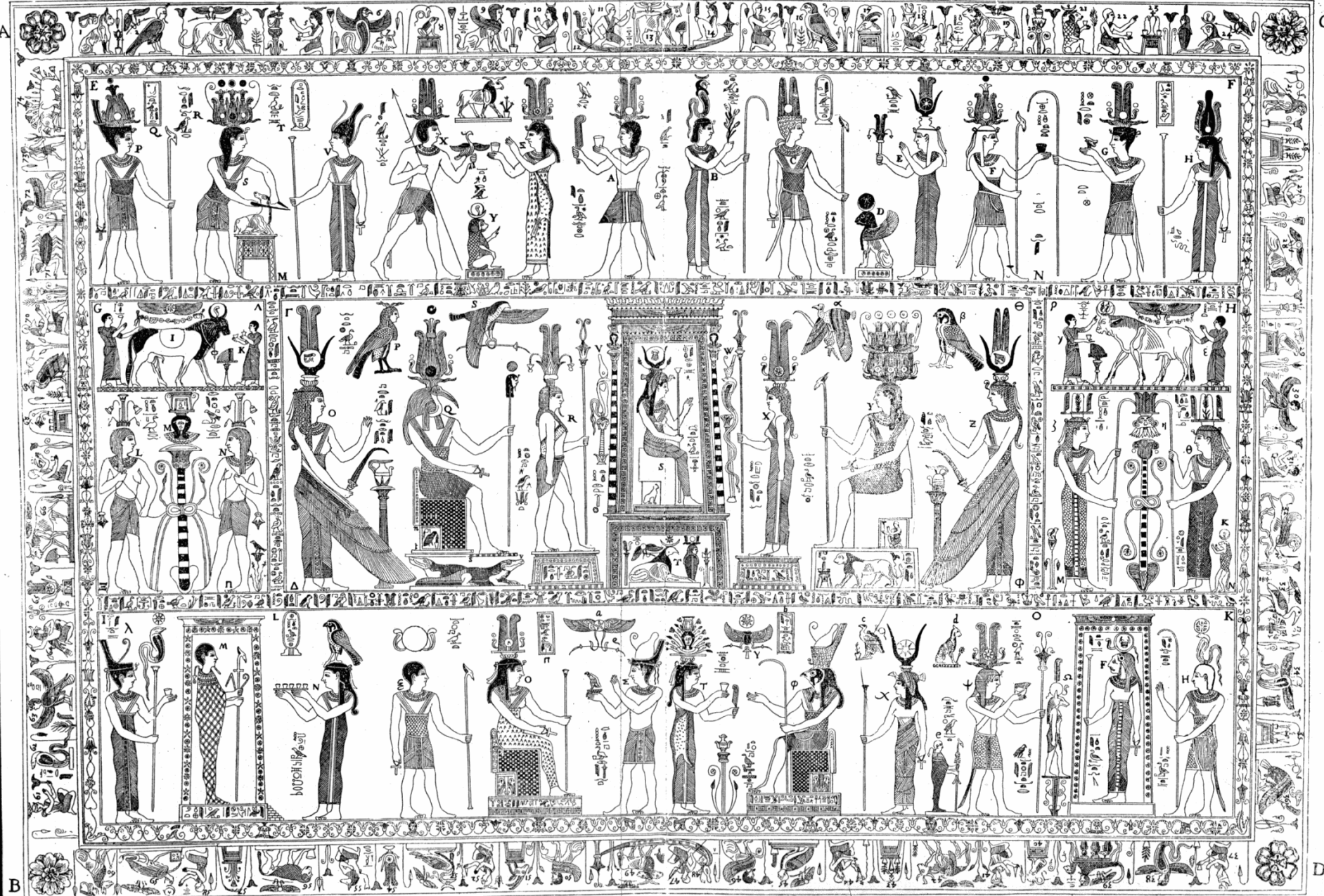
MENSÆ ISIAE, SIVE TABULÆ AENEÆ ET VTSISSIMÆ, SACRÆ ÆGYPTIORVM LITERIS CÆLATÆ VERVS, ET GENVINVS TYPVS, QVAM
 PRIMVM E MVSEO TORQVATI BEMBI, VNDE ET BEMBINA DICITVR, AN. M D LIX. EXTRACTAM AENEAS VICVS PARMENSIS EDIDIT. ATQVE FERD. I. CÆSARI CONSECRAVIT.

HANC DEINDE IN FORMAM COMMODIOREM CONTRACTAM

SERENISSIMO PRINCIPI LEOPOLDO GVILIELMO ARCHIDVCI AVSTRIÆ, SVPREMO BELGII ET BVRGVNDIÆ, GVBERNATORI NECNON MAGNO TEVTONICI ORD. MAGISTRO.








Veluti monumentum ære perennius dicat, consecrat. Athanasius Kircherius Soc. Iesu eiusdem interpretæ Romæ Anno. 1654

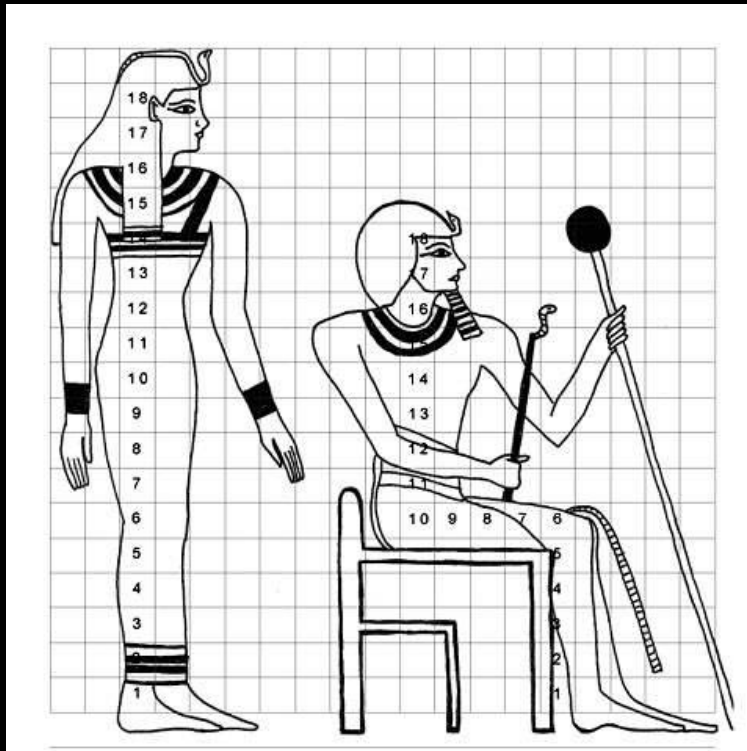
Inseratur hæc tabula in III tomo inter fol. 78. et 79



Egyptian Math &

Base 10 Symbols

						
1	10	100	1000	10,000	100,000	1,000,000



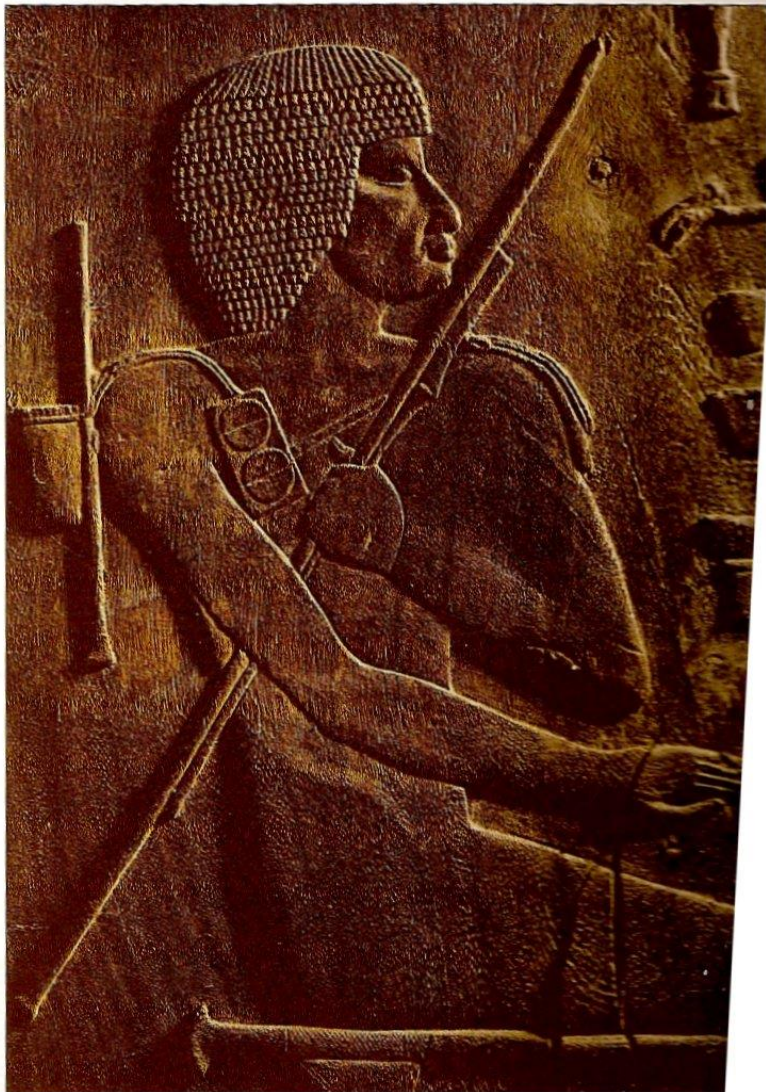
What number is this?





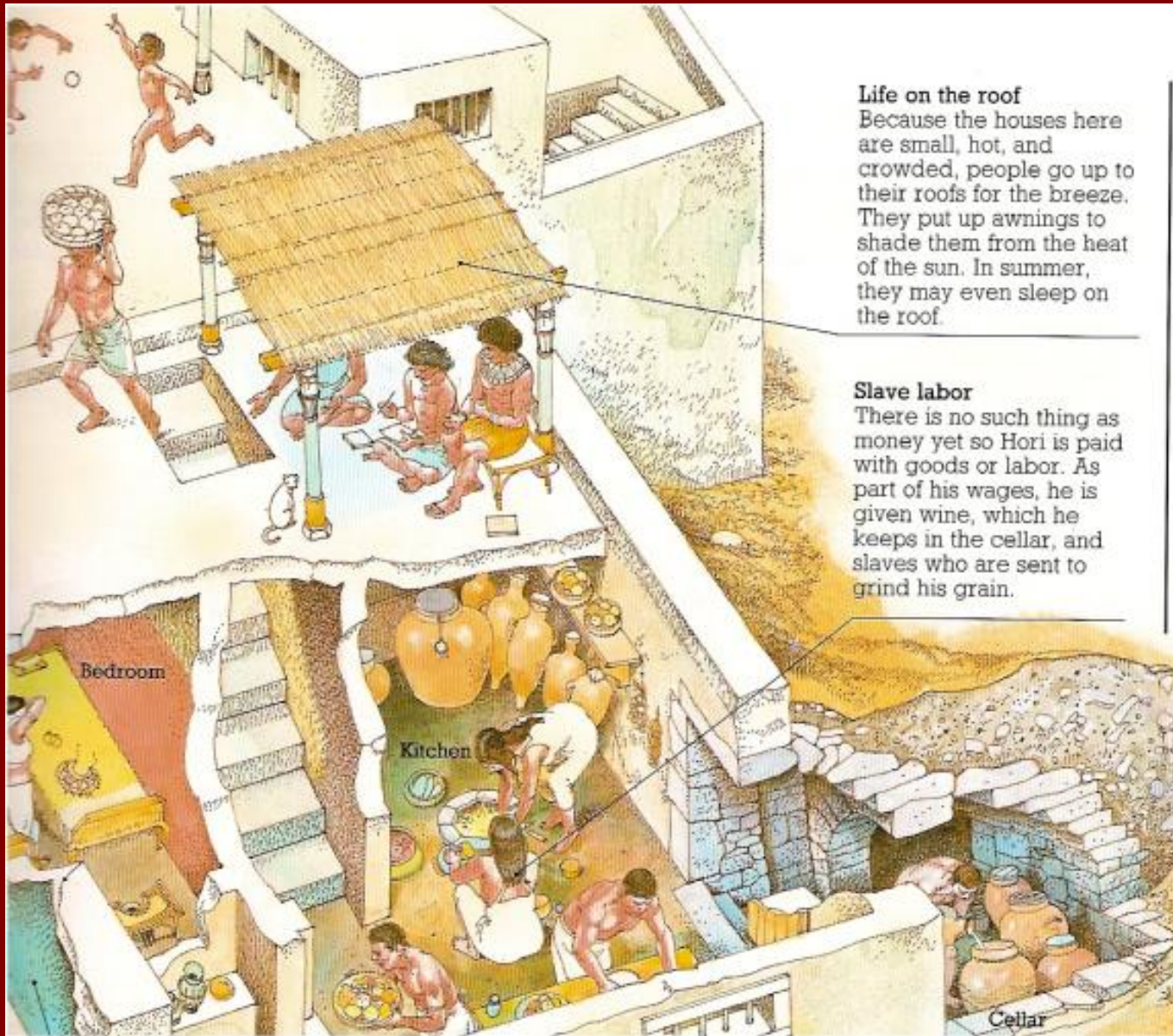
A principal role of scribes in ancient Egypt is memorialized in this farm scene sculpted in wood and placed in the tomb of a prominent nobleman named Meketre some 4,000 years ago. Seated on a throne in his pavilion (left), Meketre watches herdsman drive his cattle through the yard to be counted. To his right four scribes record the tally on papyrus sheets, while another scribe, across the yard, assisted by two drovers, takes an independent count as a cross-check. Such inventory taking enabled scribes to figure the tax assessment, generally to be paid in a percentage of the herd or other commodities.

The scribes of Egypt drew a marked distinction between the trades of such laborers as metalsmiths or stonemasons and their own more intellectual profession. But like all artisans, the scribes took great pride in the tools and materials of their craft, shown on this and the following pages. Indeed, the word for "scribe" in hieroglyphic writing combined pictures of the writers' implements—ink palette, water jug and brushes—with the pictograph of a man. When one prominent scribe had his portrait made (below) during the Third Millennium B.C., he instructed the sculptor to include his professional gear, which he clearly viewed as a badge of prestige.



King Tutankhamen's ivory palette (below) still holds its original ink cakes. The gem-inlaid case beside it carried the King's writing brushes.





Life on the roof
Because the houses here are small, hot, and crowded, people go up to their roofs for the breeze. They put up awnings to shade them from the heat of the sun. In summer, they may even sleep on the roof.

Slave labor
There is no such thing as money yet so Hori is paid with goods or labor. As part of his wages, he is given wine, which he keeps in the cellar, and slaves who are sent to grind his grain.



Right: Early figure of a dancing woman, from around 3500 BC.

Occupations

Outside the home, some women worked as bakers or weavers. Others learned to be professional musicians, singers, and dancers, performing at special ceremonies and private banquets. Some women looked after garden plots, growing fruit and vegetables, and sometimes working in the fields. Those from the upper ranks of society sometimes became priestesses and took part in temple rituals.

Above: A priestess wearing the leopard-skin robe of a religious official.



A woman being helped and protected in childbirth by two representatives of the goddess Hathor.

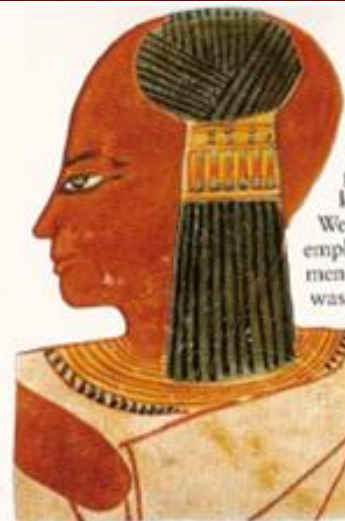
Marriage

Many girls got married when they were just 12 or 13, and they were usually a few years younger than their husbands. There was no wedding ceremony, but a marriage contract was drawn up. Husband and wife owned all their possessions jointly, but if a man divorced his wife, she kept any valuable items she brought into the marriage.

This young man (above) is wearing the hairstyle that was most common for boys and girls – the sidelock of youth. Wealthy and important individuals had the sidelock or tress plaited and decorated.

Makeup

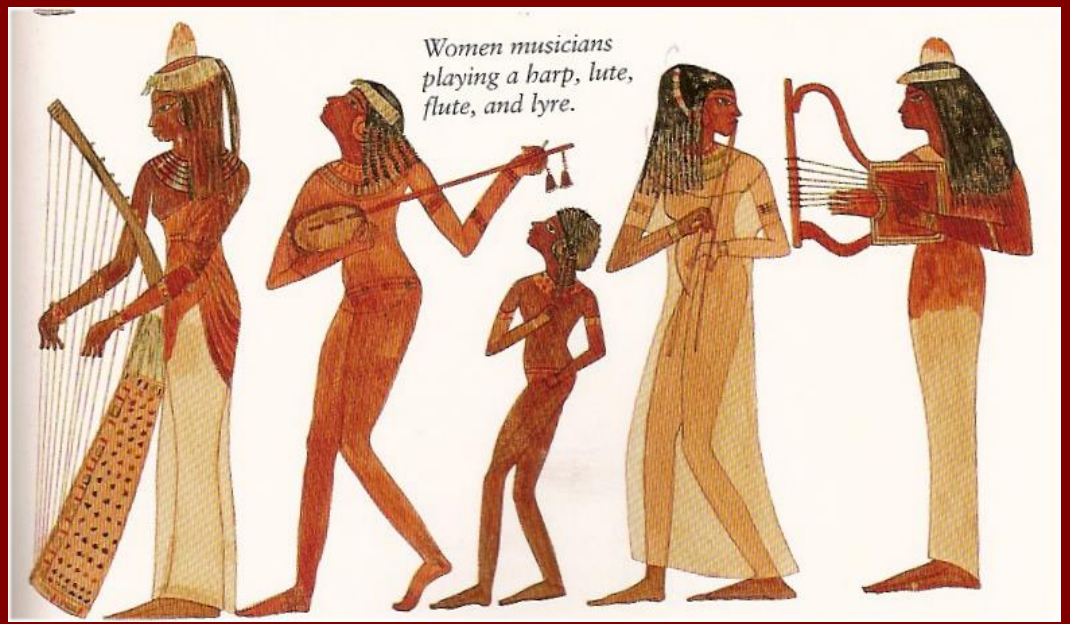
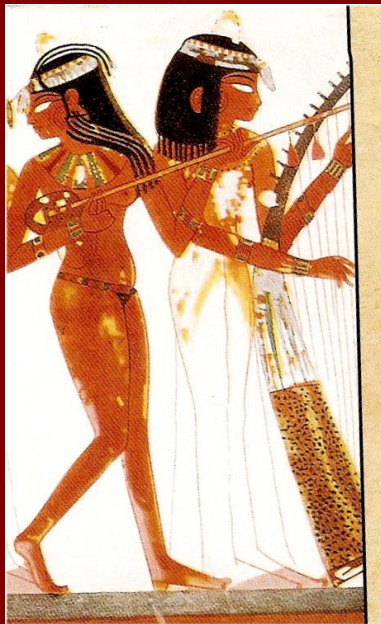
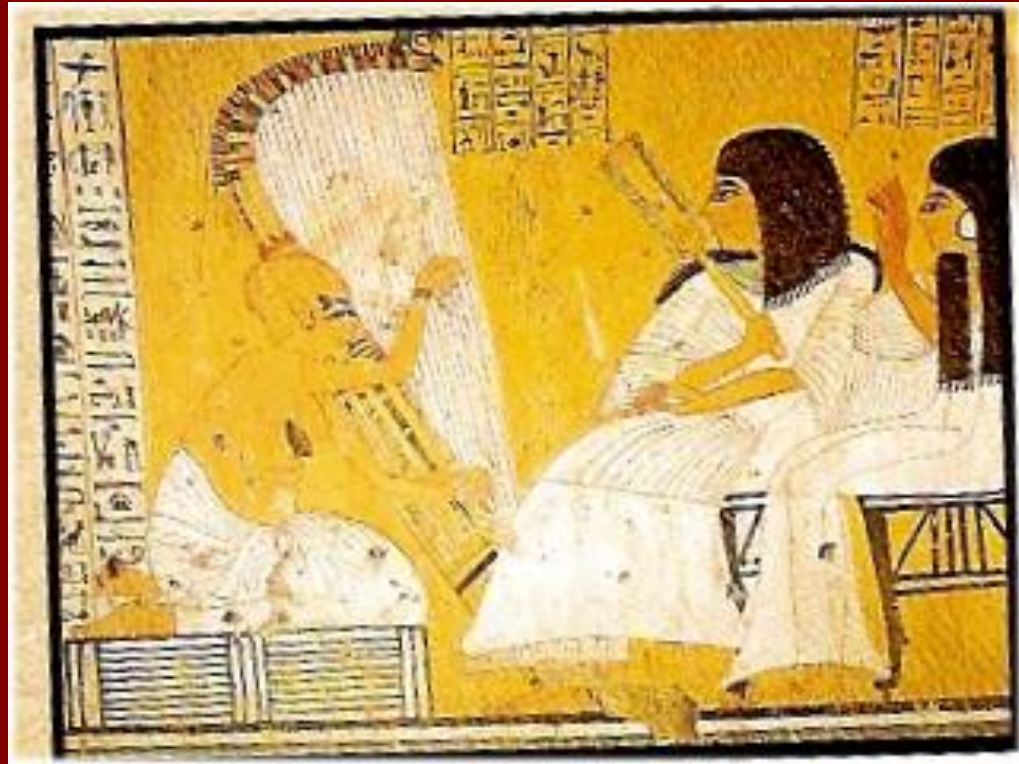
Cosmetics were made from various minerals, and both women and men wore makeup. Black eye powder was made from galena, green eye paint came from malachite, red lip paste from iron oxide, and powder to color the cheeks was made from ochre. Eye makeup may have been useful for protecting the wearer's eyes from bright sunlight. The Egyptians liked to dye their hair with henna, as some people still do today.

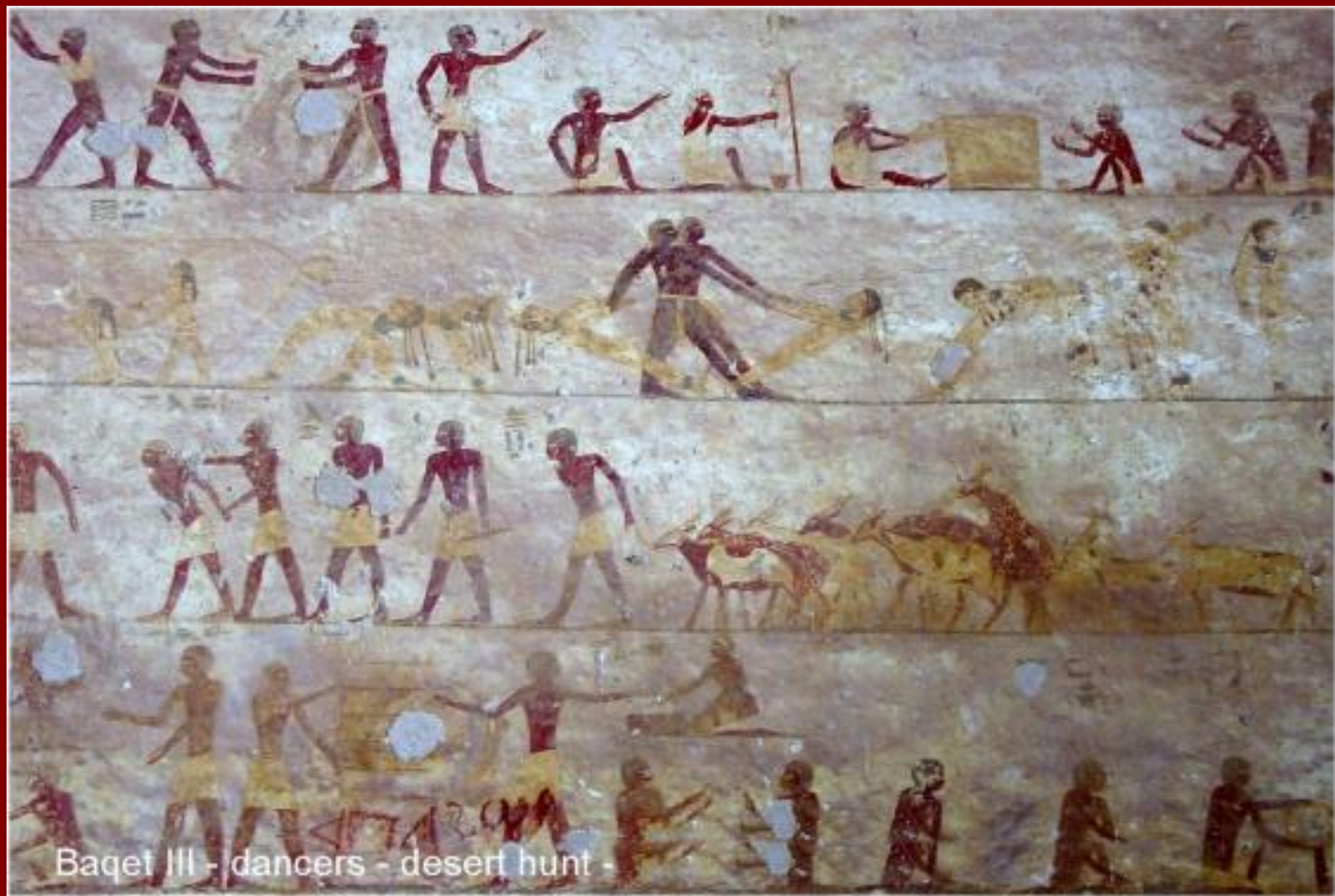


Fine dresses such as women (above) quality lin

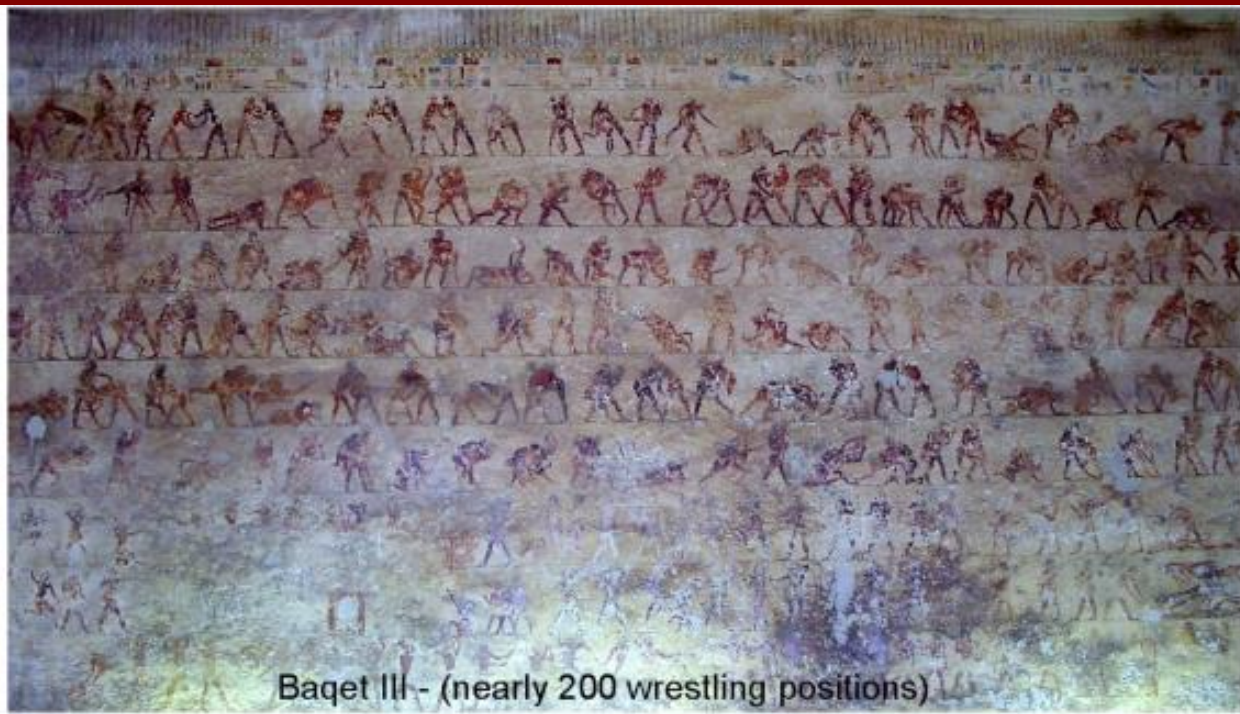
Hairstyles

Egyptian men and women took great trouble over their hair, keeping it clean, neat, and scented. Wealthy households were able to employ hairdressers. Many working men kept their hair short, and there was a great fashion for wigs, which were short for men and longer and more elaborate for women. The Egyptians generally liked to remove hair on other parts of their bodies, both for cleanliness and appearance. They often chose to shave their heads and wear wigs.

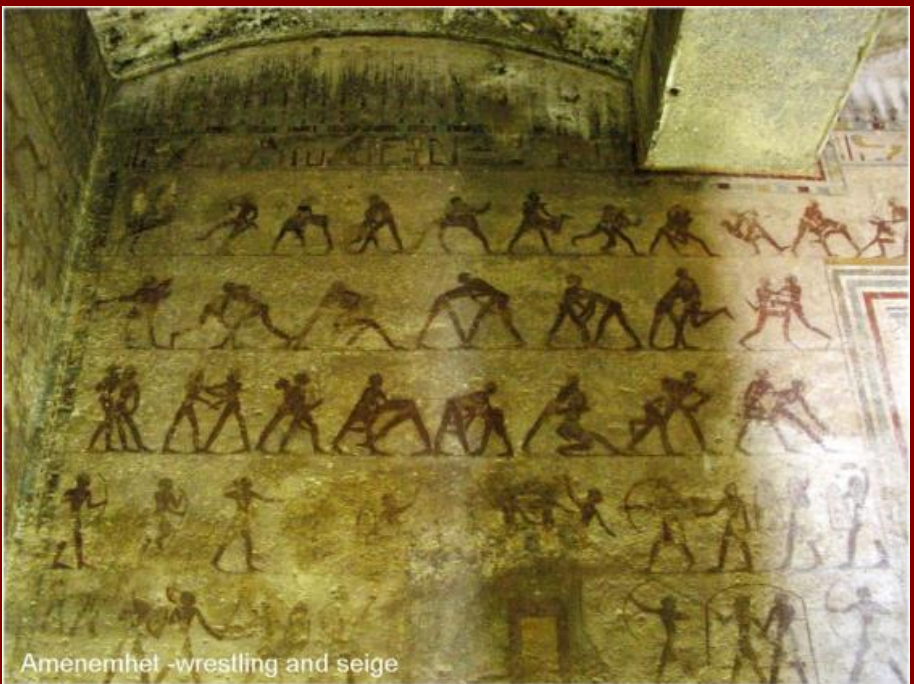




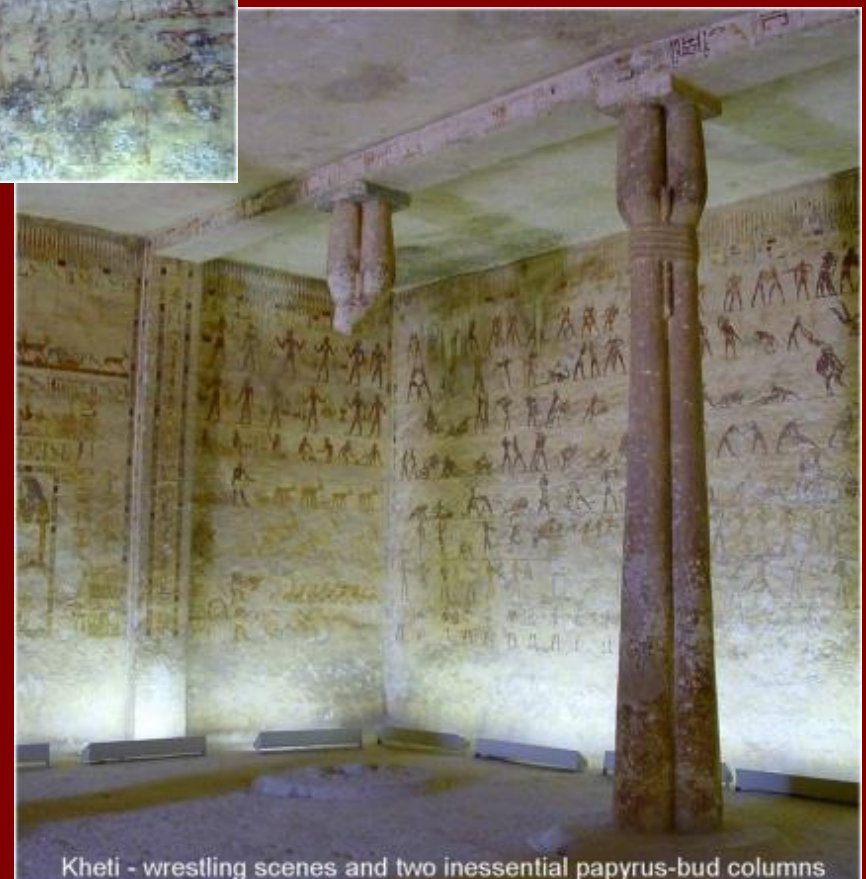
Baqet III - dancers - desert hunt -



Baqet III - (nearly 200 wrestling positions)



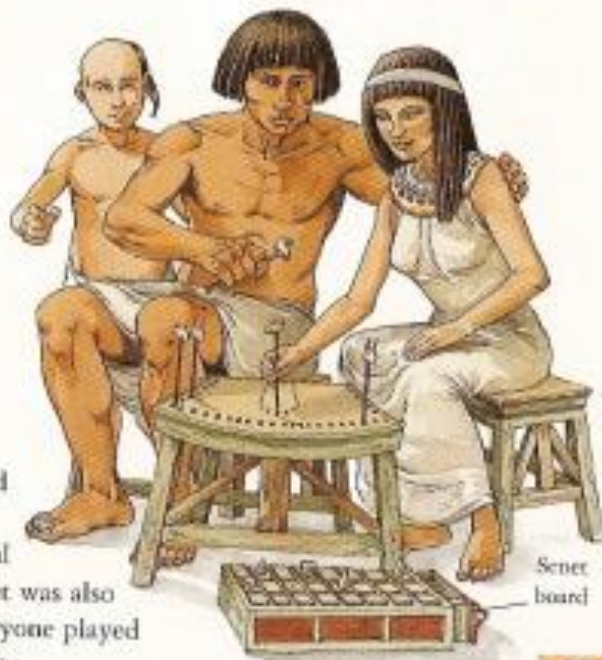
Amenemhet -wrestling and seige




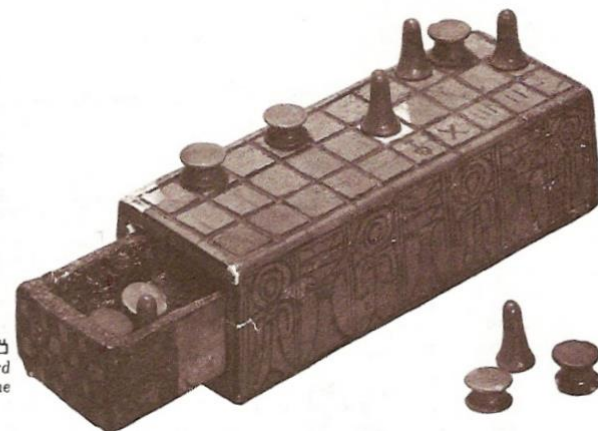
Kheti - wrestling scenes and two inessential papyrus-bud columns

BOARD GAMES

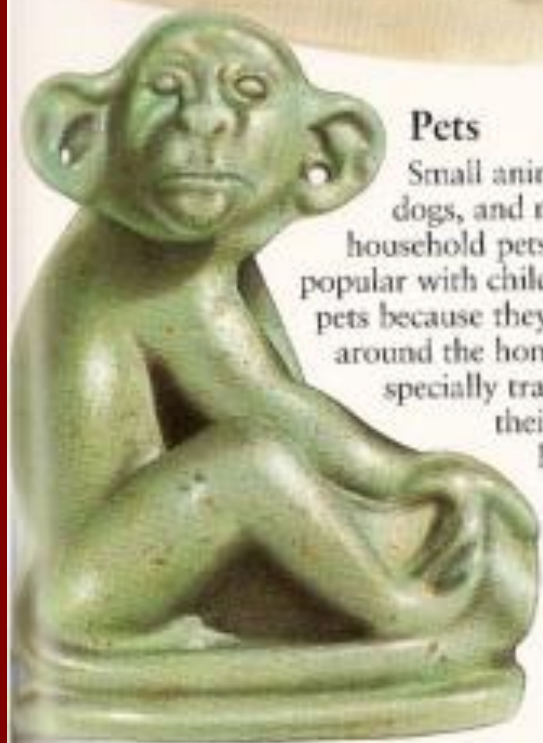
The Egyptians enjoyed board games, including Dogs and Jackals, played with pointed sticks carved with dog or jackal heads. The game of Senet was also immensely popular: everyone played it, from kings to servants.



Bilateral mn: 
silhouette of game board
similar to this one



Left: Wooden boxes such as this were used to store small vases and bottles of makeup and perfume.



Pets

Small animals such as cats, dogs, and monkeys were kept as household pets. They were very popular with children. Cats were favorite pets because they killed rats and mice around the home. Some may have been specially trained to help boys and their fathers when they hunted birds.

Left: Figurine of an African monkey.



These two colorful balls were made of clay and filled with seeds to make them rattle.



Below: Wooden toy cat with jaws that were opened and closed by pulling the string.

Below: Professional female dancers were very acrobatic. They performed back-bends and hand-stands.



Some men, but especially women, played a wide range of musical instruments. Instruments appeared very early in ancient Egypt, and some songs have also survived. Music was not written down, but it must have been extremely varied – it was used in religious ceremonies as well as to accompany dancing.

Music



This woman is playing an early kind of seven-stringed lyre.

Dance

The Egyptians danced both for fun and as part of ceremonies and rituals. Women often danced at banquets, but no pictures have been found of women and men dancing together.

Ancient Egyptian Housing

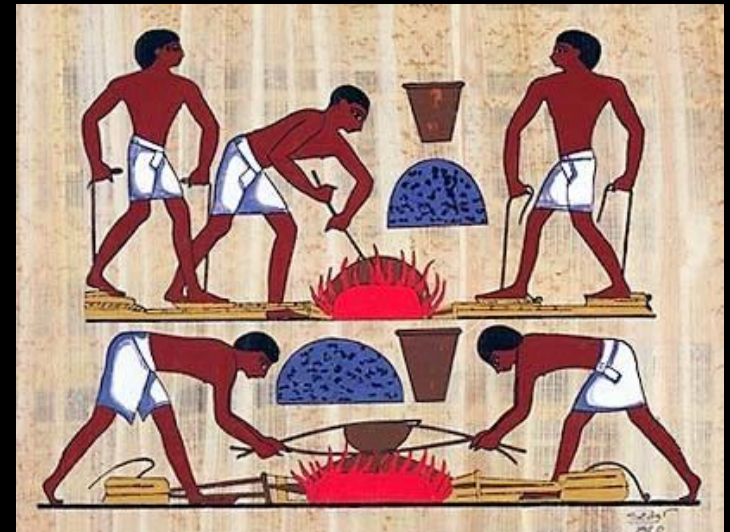


**Middle Class
Homes**

**Peasant
Homes**



Scenes of Ancient Egyptian Daily Life



Making Ancient Egyptian Beer



Making Ancient Egyptian Wine

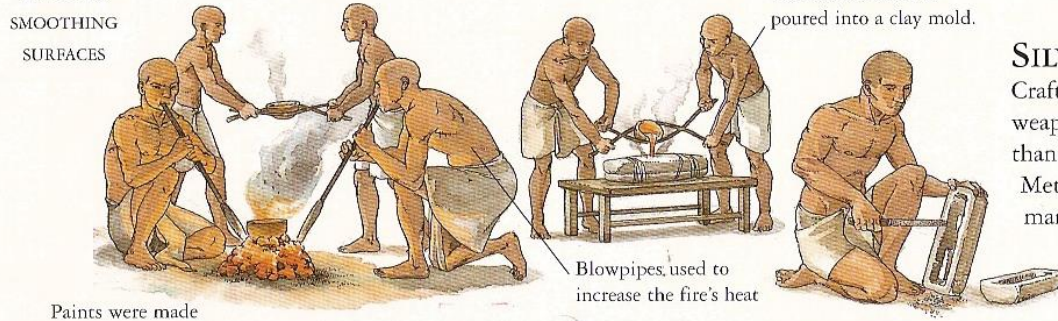




CRAFTWORKING

Art and craft was a serious matter in ancient Egypt. At the back of an Egyptian's mind was a nagging worry that the universe and all its gods and people might one day pass away. They believed that if artists and craftworkers created perfect examples of things, this was less likely to happen. Unsurprisingly, top painters, sculptors, and craftworkers could become rich and respected citizens.

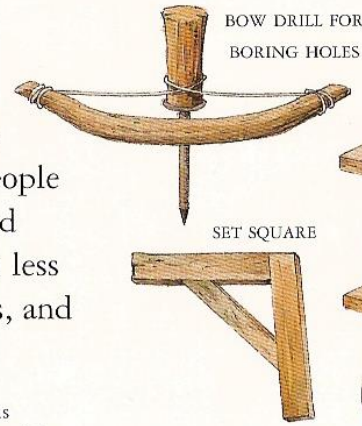
ADZE FOR SMOOTHING SURFACES



Paints were made

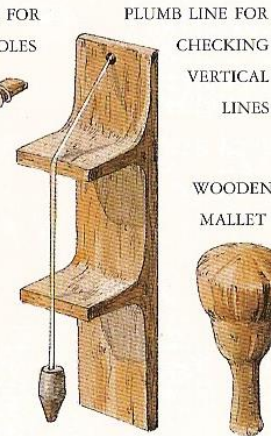
Blowpipes, used to increase the fire's heat

The molten silver is poured into a clay mold.



BOW DRILL FOR BORING HOLES

SET SQUARE



PLUMB LINE FOR CHECKING VERTICAL LINES

WOODEN MALLET

CHISEL

SILVER WORKERS

Craftworkers used copper and bronze to make tools, weapons, and jewelry. Silver was rare and more precious than gold—the gods' bones were said to be made of silver! Metalworking was a hard job, involving the carrying of many heavy loads. Metal foundries were dirty, smelly, and often dangerously hot, due to the open fires beneath the furnaces. Safety precautions were almost nonexistent.

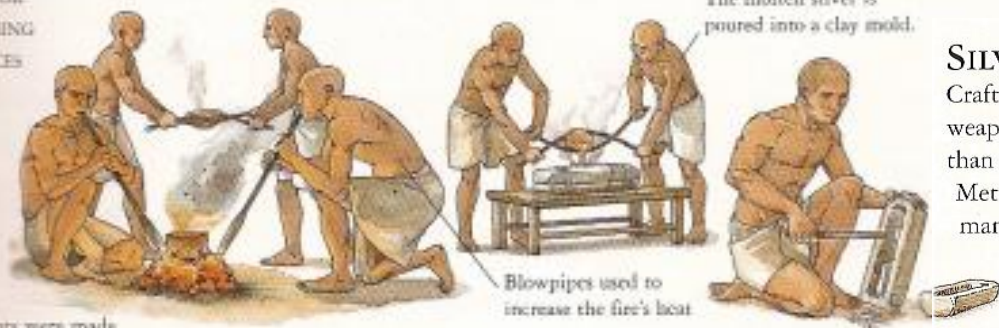
Right: A gilded wooden cubit-rod. The royal cubit was 20.6 inches (52.4 cm) long.

Weighing and measuring

Since coins were not used in Egypt before about 400 BC, metal and stone weights were used to decide the value of things. The basic unit was a copper weight called a deben. Lengths were measured in cubits, which were based on the length of a man's forearm. A cubit was made up of seven palm-widths, each made up of four thumb-widths or digits, making 28 digits to the cubit.

EDGE FOR
SMOOTHING
SURFACES

The molten silver is
poured into a clay mold.



Blowpipes used to
increase the fire's heat

Paints were made
from minerals such
as copper and iron.

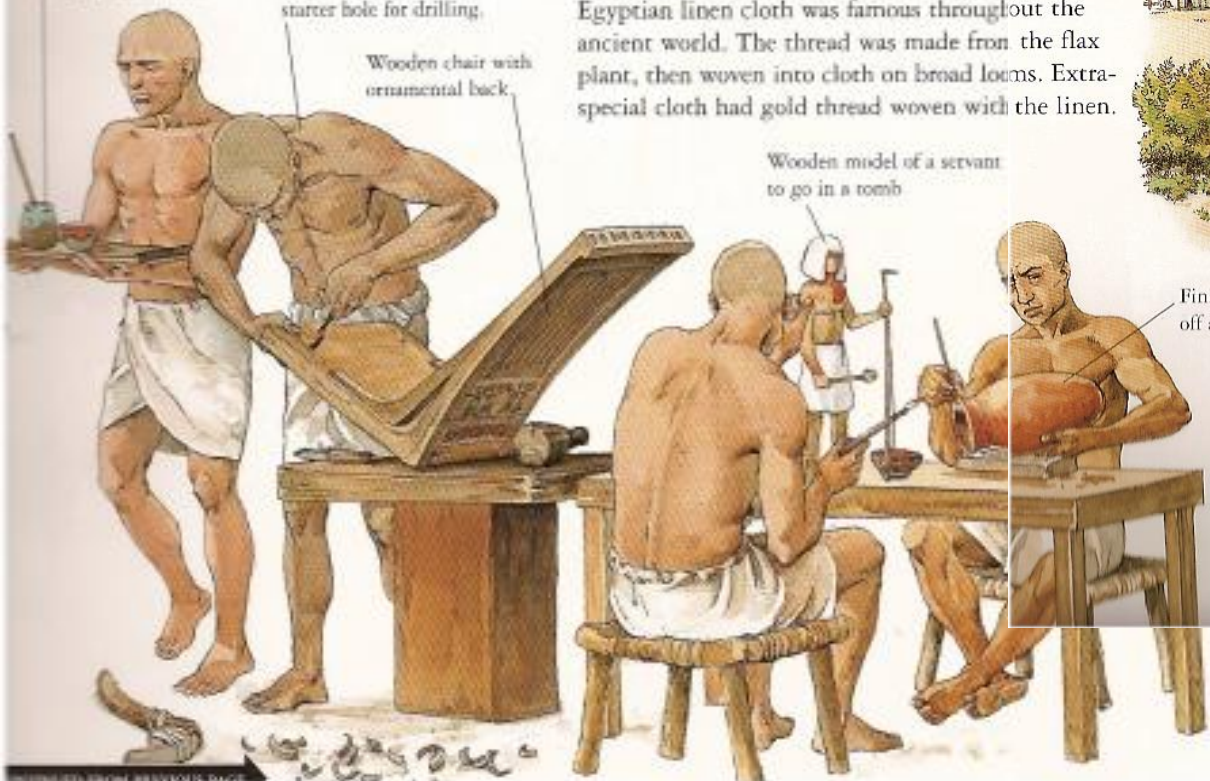
Workers used a sharp tool
called a brawdwl to make a
starter hole for drilling.

Wooden chair with
ornamental back

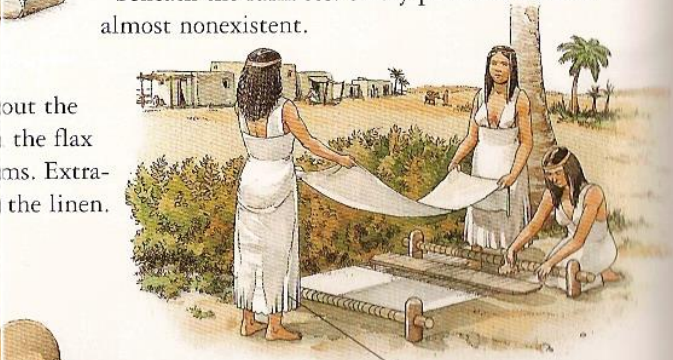
WONDER WEAVE

Egyptian linen cloth was famous throughout the ancient world. The thread was made from the flax plant, then woven into cloth on broad looms. Extra-special cloth had gold thread woven with the linen.

Wooden model of a servant
to go in a tomb



Finishing
off a vase



Linenworkers lift finished
cloth from a loom.

SILVER WORKERS

Craftworkers used copper and bronze to make tools, weapons, and jewelry. Silver was rare and more precious than gold—the gods' bones were said to be made of silver! Metalworking was a hard job, involving the carrying of many heavy loads. Metal foundries were dirty, smelly, and often dangerously hot, due to the open fires beneath the furnaces. Safety precautions were almost nonexistent.

SKILLED ARTISTS

Since the making of images was so important to ancient Egyptian society, artists and specialist craftworkers were important people. They enjoyed a much higher standard of living than farmers or ordinary craftworkers such as potters.



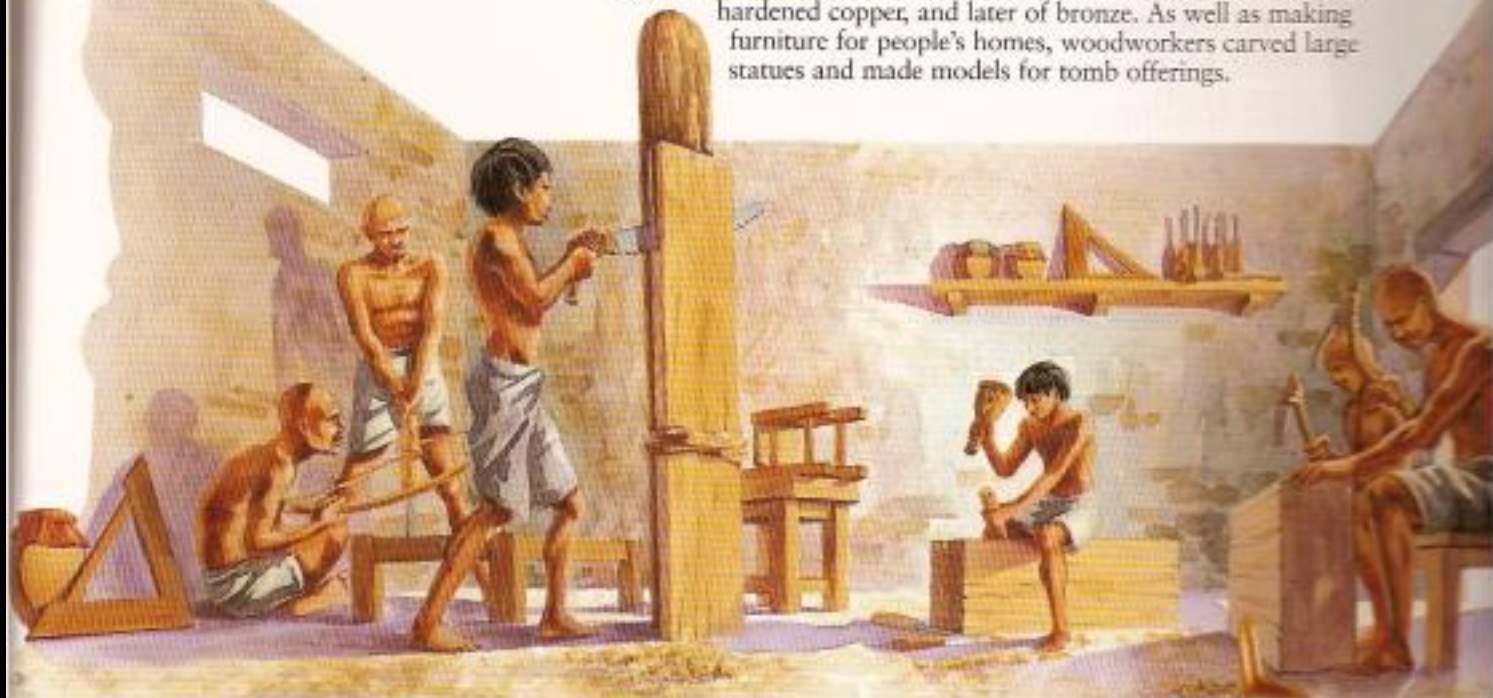
Some woodworking tools: a round burnisher for smoothing pieces down, a bronze chisel, a punch, and an adze with bronze blade and wooden handle.

Boatbuilders adding wooden planks to a boat.



Woodwork

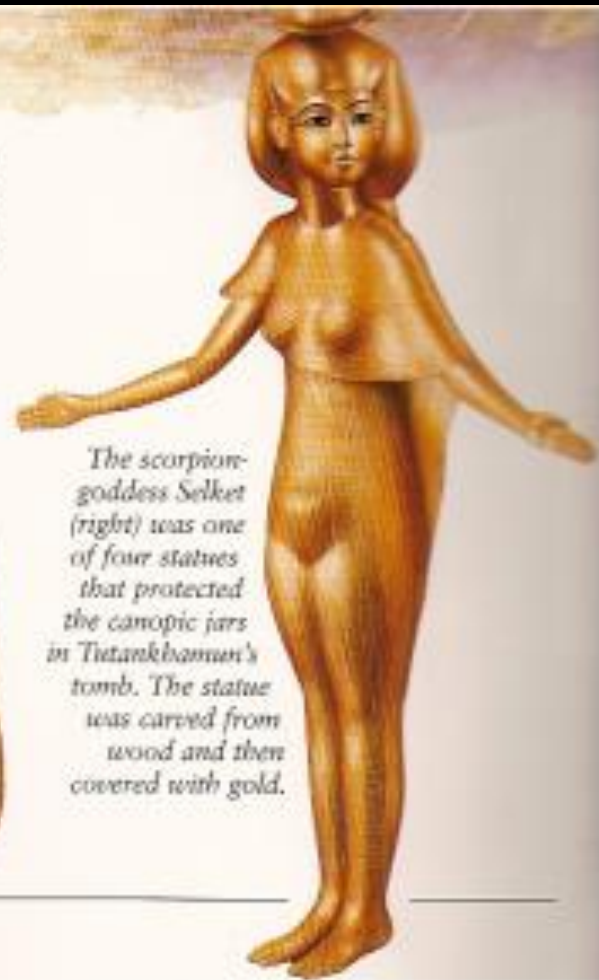
Carpenters used a range of tools in their workshops. They cut planks of wood by pulling a long saw through the timber, and then shaped the pieces using adzes. Early carpentry tools were made of hardened copper, and later of bronze. As well as making furniture for people's homes, woodworkers carved large statues and made models for tomb offerings.



Metal work

Metals were melted over charcoal furnaces and then poured into molds. When it had cooled, the metal was hammered into its final shape. From the Middle Kingdom period (2040–1782 BC), tin was added to copper to make bronze. Precious metals such as gold and silver were worked in the same way.

Below: A tomb wall at Saqqara showing scenes from craft workshops. In this scene metalworkers are blowing through pipes to beat metal in a crucible.



The scorpion-goddess Selket (right) was one of four statues that protected the canopic jars in Tutankhamun's tomb. The statue was carved from wood and then covered with gold.

An Egyptian Woman's "Must-Haves"



Perfume



Whigs

Mirror



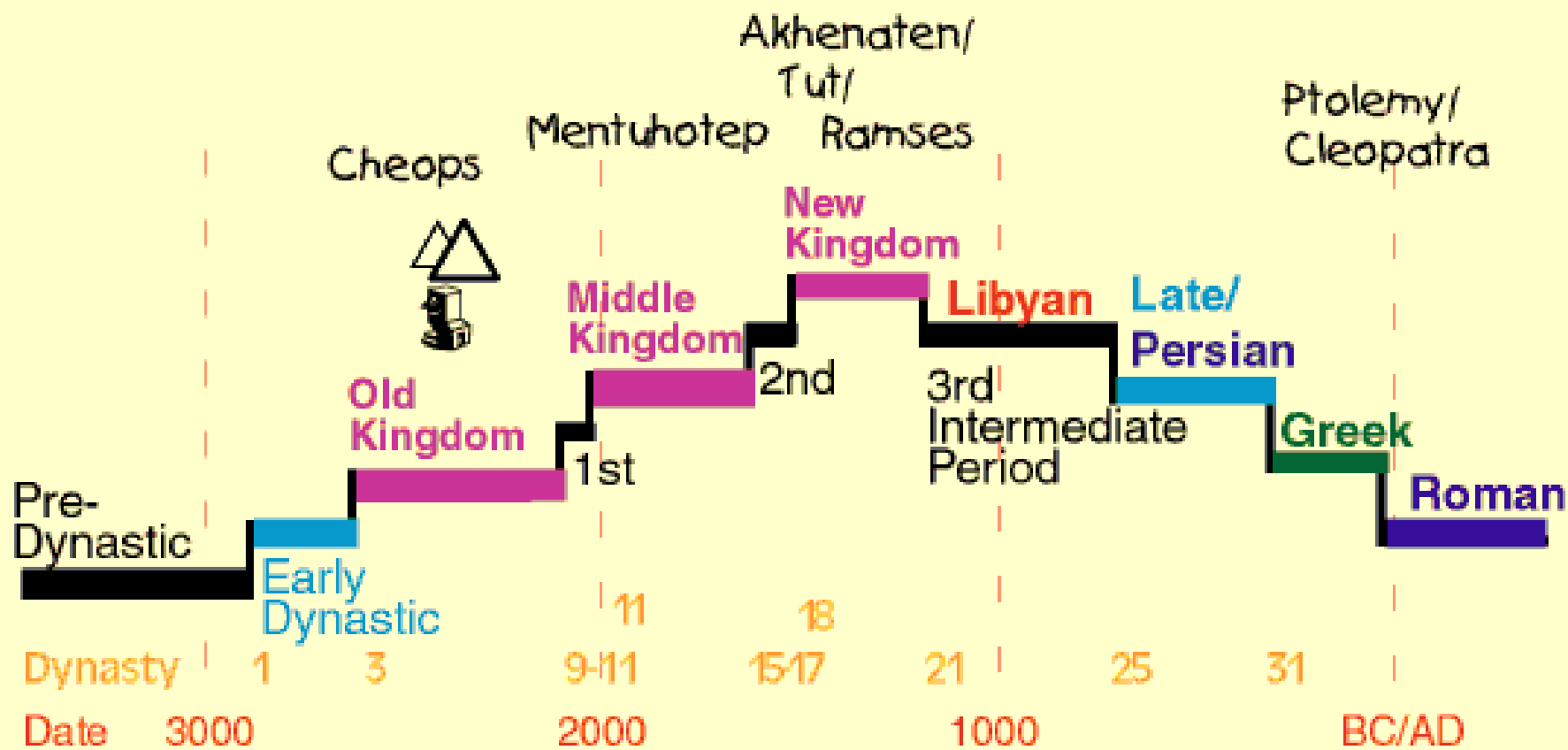
III. Decline of Egypt (1200 b.c.)

- 1. Weak pharaohs**
- 2. Unable to keep the empire together**
- 3. Invaders from Kush conquer in 751 b.c.**
- 4. The Assyrians rule in 671 b.c.**
- 5. Egypt is ruled by Persians 500 b.c.**
- 6. Egypt is later ruled by the Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Turks, French, British**

History of Egypt

- The **history of Egypt** is the longest continuous history, as a unified state, of any country in the world. The need to have a single authority to manage the waters of the Nile led to the creation of the world's first state in Egypt in about **3000 BC**
- Once Egypt did succumb to foreign rule, however, it proved unable to escape from it, and for 2,400 years Egypt was governed by foreigners: **Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Arabs, Turks, French, and British.**
- The **History of modern Egypt** is generally accepted as beginning in **1882**, when Egypt became a British colony. In 1922, Egypt was officially granted independence; British troops, however, remained in the country and true self-rule did not occur until **1952** with the rise to power of Colonel Gamal Abdul Nasser.
- Nasser's one party state has seen many changes but has remained in place, firstly under **Anwar Sadat**, and until the present day under Hosni Mubarak.

Egyptian History Time-Line



LA 20th CENTURY-FOX PRESENTA



ELIZABETH TAYLOR

NEI FILM DI

JOSEPH L. MANKIEWICZ

CLEOPATRA

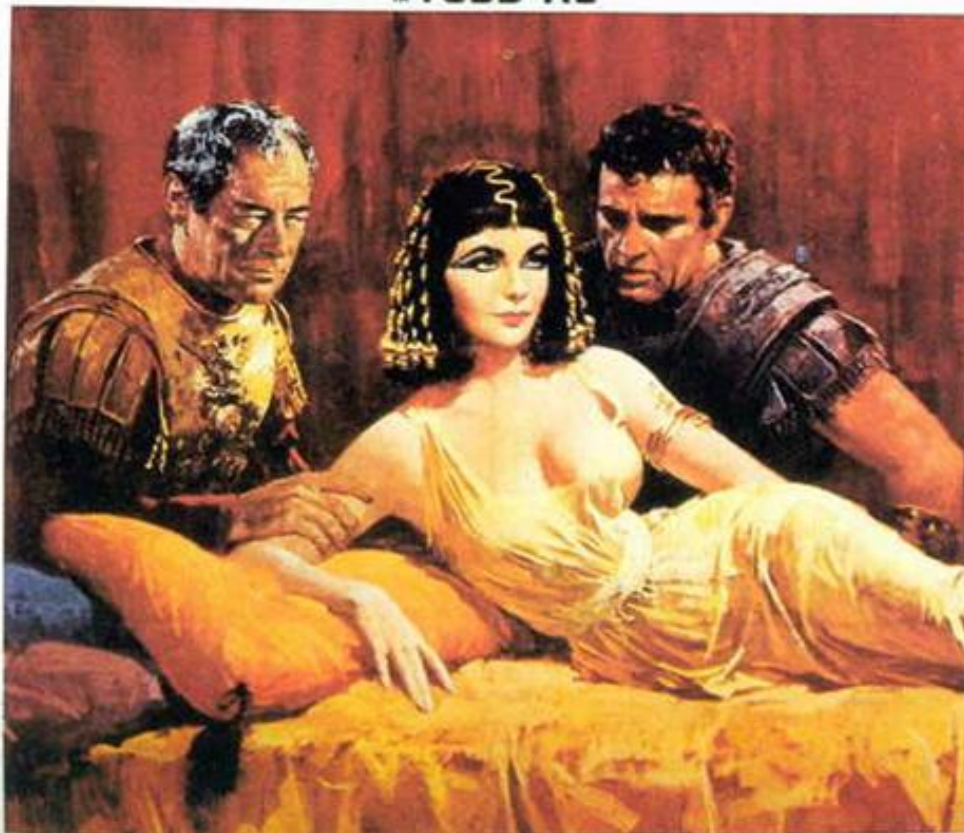
CON

RICHARD BURTON - REX HARRISON

(MARC ANTONIO)

IN **TODD-AO**

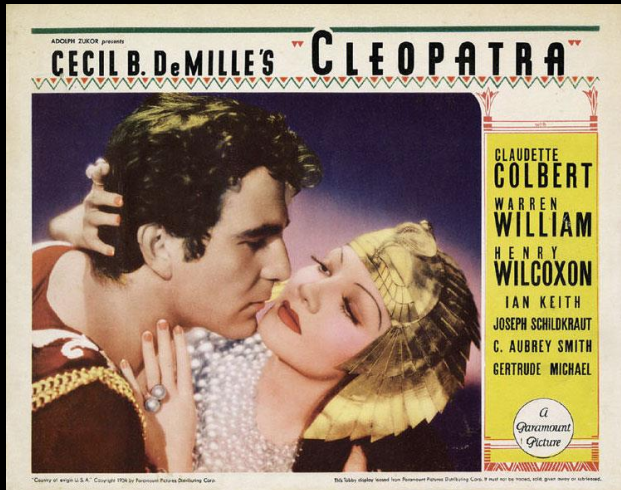
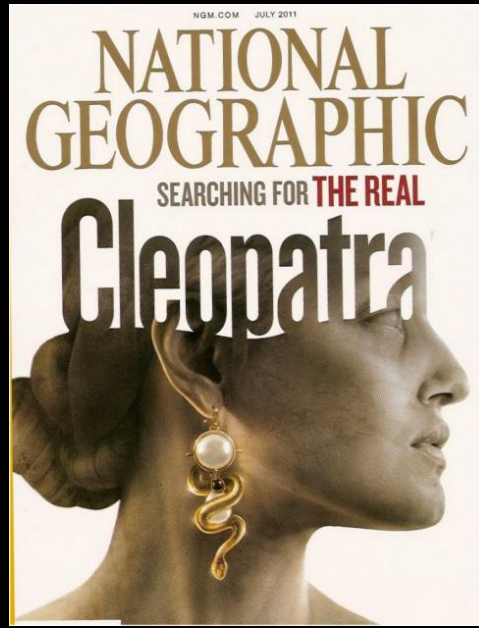
(GIULIO CESARE)



CON PAMELA BROWN - GEORGE COLE - NUME CRONIN - CESARE DANOVA - KENNETH HAIGH - ROBBY McDWALL

PRODOTTO DA WALTER WANGER - DIRETTO DA JOSEPH L. MANKIEWICZ - SCENeggiATURA DI JOSEPH L. MANKIEWICZ - RANNO McBRIDE - SIOBHY RICHMAN - ALEX NORTH - BE LUCE - MUSICA DI





Cleopatra's Alexandria

Founded by Alexander the Great in 331 B.C., this Mediterranean city became the world's most magnificent center of trade, culture, and learning under the Ptolemies. Ruins of the ancient buildings now lie under the sea and beneath modern construction. This re-creation shows what the city may have looked like during Cleopatra's reign, when a multicultural mix of perhaps 325,000 people made it their home.



Royal quarter
Scholars can only estimate the extent of this district, which held the pharaoh's palaces and the city's famed library and academy.

Port
 Royal harbor

Timonium (Mark Antony's dwelling)

Antirrhodos Island

Palace
Sanctuary of Isis

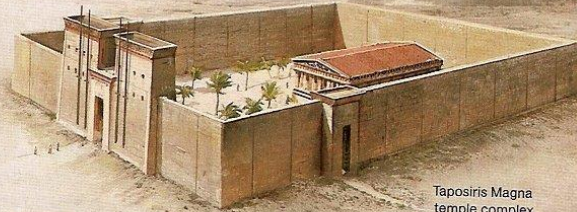
Pharos lighthouse
One of the wonders of the ancient world, the lighthouse, built in the third century B.C., may have stood more than 300 feet tall.

Pharos Island

Taposiris Magna

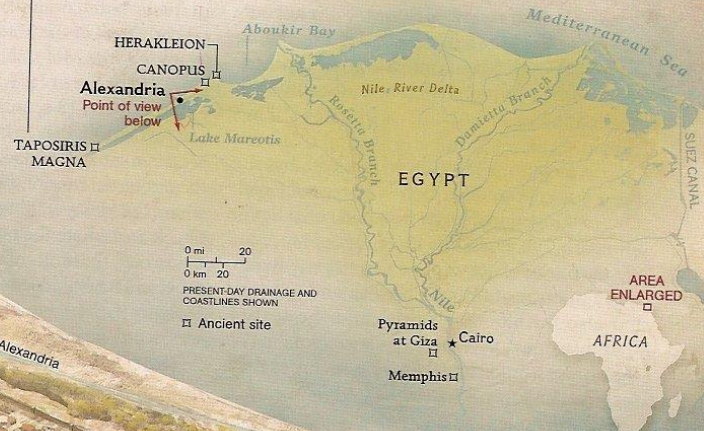
The search for the tomb of Cleopatra and Mark Antony extends to the temple ruins of this town connected to gods Isis and Osiris.

Isis sculpture from Taposiris Magna



Taposiris Magna temple complex

Lake Mareotis
Linked by canals to the Nile and Mediterranean, this lake—vital to shipping in Cleopatra's day, when Egypt supplied much of Rome's grain—is now much smaller.



0 mi 20
0 km 20
PRESENT-DAY DRAINAGE AND COASTLINES SHOWN
□ Ancient site

AREA ENLARGED
AFRICA



The Heptastadium was a causeway, a harbor breakwater, and an aqueduct bringing water to Pharos Island.

Ancient accounts describe the city's grand east-west boulevard as a hundred feet wide.

Shifting shore

Earthquakes, rising seas, sinking land, and new construction have dramatically reshaped the ancient coast and harbors shown here.

Western Harbor

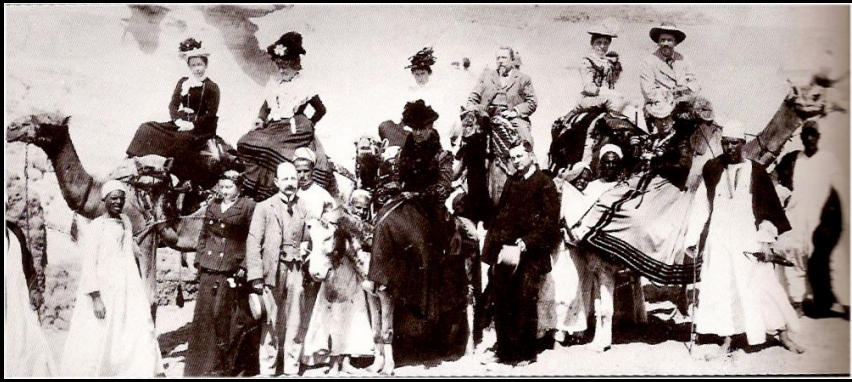
North

FERNANDO G. BAPTISTA AND AMANDA HOBBS, NGM STAFF
ART: JAIME JONES, NGM MAPS
SOURCES: EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY (IEASM); EGYPT'S SUNKEN TREASURES: THE ANCIENT CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, ASAH SHIMBUN AND TOPPAN PRINTING; JUDITH MCKENZIE, THE ARCHITECTURE OF ALEXANDRIA AND EGYPT; DUANE W. ROLLER, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Mediterranean Sea

Ancient Alexandria, Egypt, Around the Time of Hypatia





World's top 100 wonders

Test yourself. How many have you seen?

Click → a wonder to learn why it's special			
1	Pyramids of Egypt	33	Egyptian Museum
2	Great Wall of China	34	Borobudur
3	Taj Mahal	35	Valley of the Kings
4	Serengeti Migration	36	Hong Kong Harbor/City
5	Galapagos Islands	37	Sistine Chapel
6	Grand Canyon	38	Alhambra
7	Machu Picchu	39	Louvre Museum
8	Iguazu Falls	40	Canals of Venice
9	Bali	41	Versailles
10	Amazon Rain Forest	42	Carlsbad Caverns
11	Ngorongoro Crater	43	Mecca
12	Great Barrier Reef	44	Kathmandu Valley
13	Angkor Wat	45	Metropolitan Museum
14	Victoria Falls	46	Mount Everest
15	Forbidden City	47	Antarctic Cruise
16	Bagan	48	Temple Emerald Buddha
17	Karnak Temple	49	Hagia Sophia
18	Teotihuacan	50	Pompeii
19	Banzue	51	Kashmir Valley
20	Bora Bora	52	Praque Old Town
21	Acropolis/Parthenon	53	Golden Temple
22	Potala Palace	54	Amalfi Drive
23	Jerusalem Old City	55	Meenakshi
24	Terracotta Warriors	56	Chartres Cathedral
25	Chichen Itza	57	Mezquita of Cordoba
26	Petra	58	Damascus Old City
27	Nile River Cruise	59	Dubrovnik
28	Easter Island	60	Uffizi Gallery
29	Cappadocia	61	Rio Panoramic Views
30	Colosseum of Rome	62	Golden Pavilion
31	Fjords of Norway	63	Delphi
		64	St. Basil's Cathedral
		65	Abu Simbel
		67	Florence Cityscape
		68	Kremlin
		69	Varanasi/Ganges
		70	Li River Cruise
		71	Shwedagon Stupa
		72	Sahara Desert
		73	Leaning Tower of Pisa
		74	Baalbek
		75	Mont-St-Michel
		76	Topkapi Palace
		77	Carnival in Rio
		78	Stonehenge
		79	Angel Falls
		80	Yellowstone Park
		81	Santorini
		82	Petronas Twin Towers
		83	Matterhorn
		84	New York Skyline
		85	Marrakesh
		86	Eiffel Tower
		87	Ladakh
		88	Niagara Falls
		89	British Museum
		90	Burj Al Arab
		91	Yangtze River Cruise
		92	Yosemite National Park
		93	Ayers Rock
		94	Hermitage Museum
		95	Chambord Chateau
		96	Lijiang / Shangri-La
		97	Neuschwanstein Castle
		98	Benff National Park
		99	San Francisco

