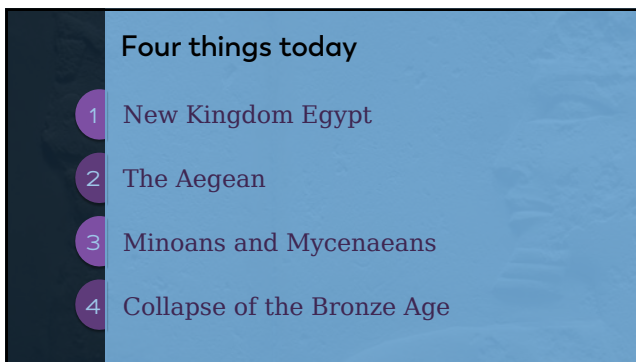
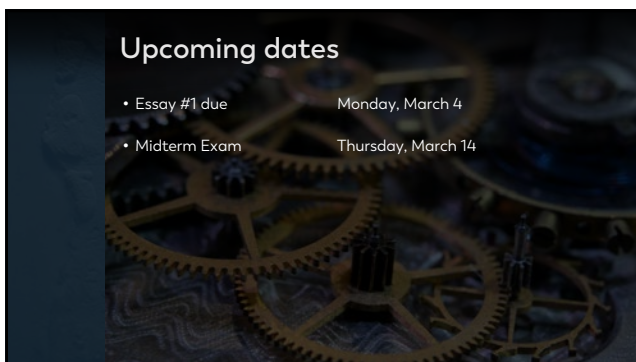




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Questions about whatever

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Quiz #2: Egyptian Empires

- For what reasons did the Old Kingdom pharaohs build pyramids? How did pyramids and ziggurats have similar functions?
- Who was Akhenaten? What do you think his story tells us about New Kingdom Egypt?
- For today you read Tablet 7 of *Gilgamesh*, "The Death of Enkidu." What are his reactions to his death? What does Enkidu's vision of the afterlife tell us about Sumerian beliefs regarding life and death?

EC1. All of the following are true of the Semitic invaders who dominated Egypt between the Middle and New Kingdoms EXCEPT:

- (a) The Egyptians called them the Hyksos, meaning "foreign rulers"
- (b) They ruled peacefully over Egypt for many thousands of years
- (c) They enthusiastically embraced and preserved Egyptian culture
- (d) They fought using horses and chariots, bronze weapons, and composite bows

EC2. In your opinion, why do you think unification was achievable in Egypt, but impossible in Sumer?

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The New Kingdom

6



Egypt during the New Kingdom

7



Hatshepsut

8



Akhenaten

9

Nefertiti



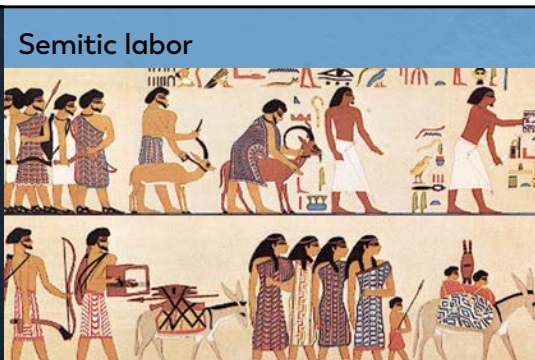
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Nubia



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Semitic labor



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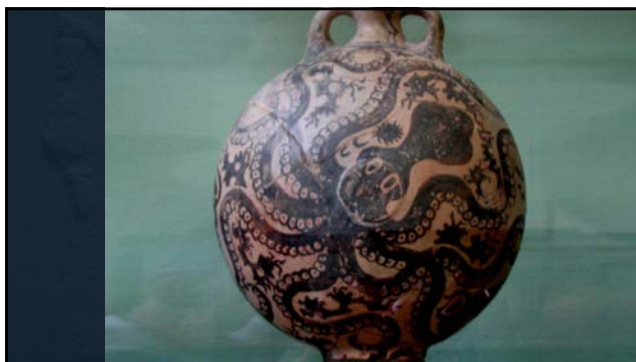
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Bull-leaping

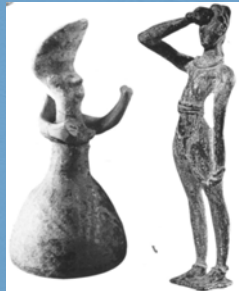


19

Peak sanctuaries



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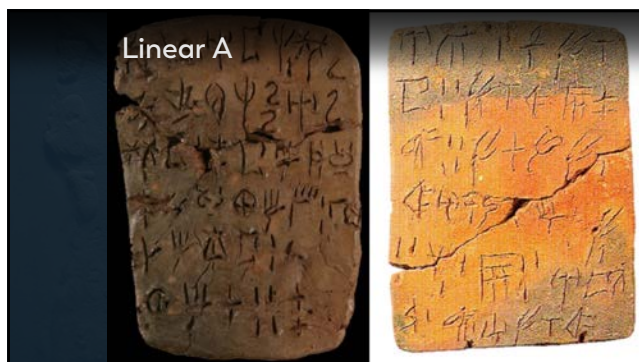
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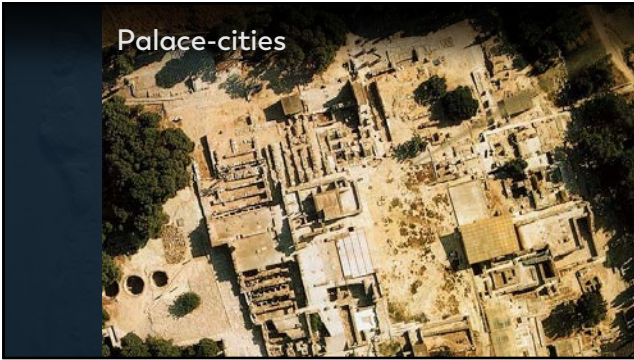
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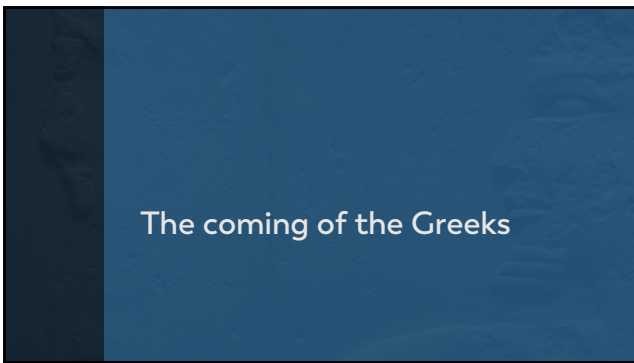
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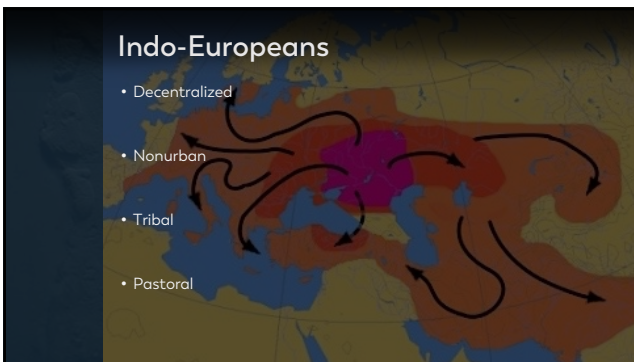
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30

PIE Root Word	Wagon Part	Daughter Languages
*k ^w ek ^w los	(wheel)	<i>Old Norse</i> hvel 'wheel'; <i>Old English</i> hweohl 'wheel'; <i>Middle Dutch</i> wiel 'wheel'; <i>Avestan</i> <i>Iranian</i> caxtra- 'wheel'; <i>Old Indic</i> cakra 'wheel, Sun disc'; <i>Greek</i> kuklos 'circle' and kukla (plural) 'wheels'; <i>Tocharian A</i> kukal 'wagon'; <i>Tocharian B</i> kokale 'wagon'
*rot ^w -ch ₂	(wheel)	<i>Old Irish</i> roth 'wheel'; <i>Old Norse</i> roth 'wheel'; <i>Latin</i> rota 'wheel'; <i>Old High German</i> rad 'wheel'; <i>Lithuanian</i> ratai 'wheel'; <i>Latvian</i> rats 'wheel' and rati (plural) 'wagons'; <i>Albanian</i> rreth 'ring, hoop, carriage tire'; <i>Avestan</i> <i>Iranian</i> ratha 'chariot, wagon'; <i>Old Indic</i> ratha 'chariot, wagon'
*ak ^w -, or	(axle)	<i>Latin</i> axis 'axle, axis'; <i>Old English</i> eac 'axle'; <i>Old High German</i> *h ₂ ek ^w - aka 'axle'; <i>Old Prussian</i> axis 'axle'; <i>Lithuanian</i> ašis 'axle'; <i>Old Church Slavonic</i> oś 'axle'; <i>Mycesian Greek</i> a-ko-so-ne 'axle'; <i>Old Indic</i> aks 'a axle'
*weǵh ² er-	(ride)	<i>Old Norse</i> amwin 'drive about'; <i>Latin</i> veho 'bear, convey'; <i>Old Norse</i> veiga 'bring, move'; <i>Old High German</i> wegan 'move, weigh'; <i>Lithuanian</i> veiti 'drive'; <i>Old Church Slavonic</i> veyti 'drive'; <i>Avestan</i> <i>Iranian</i> vazaiti 'transports, loads'; <i>Old Indic</i> vāhati 'transports, carries, convey'. Derivative nouns have the meaning 'wagon' in <i>Greek</i> , <i>Old Irish</i> , <i>Old Norse</i> , <i>Old High German</i> , and <i>Old</i>

31

Words I-E Greeks had to borrow

- Maritime terms, words for the sea, shipping
 - (e.g. θάλασσα thalassa 'sea')
- Words relating to Mediterranean agriculture
 - (e.g. ελιαια (w)elaiā 'olive', ἀμπέλος ampelios 'vine')
- Words regarding rulers, given by the populace
 - (e.g. Τύραννος Tyrannos 'tyrant', βασιλεύς basileus 'warrior-king')
- Building technology
 - (e.g. πύργος pyrgos 'tower')
- Personal names and theonyms
 - (e.g. Οδυσσεύς Odysseus)
 - (e.g. Ερμής Hermes)
- Place names
 - -nth- (e.g. Κόρινθος Korinthos, Ζάκυνθος Zakynthos)
 - -ss- (e.g. Παρνασσός Parnassos)
 - -tt- (e.g. Λυκαβηττός Lykabettos)

32



33

Mycenaean warfare



34

Lion Gate at Mycenae

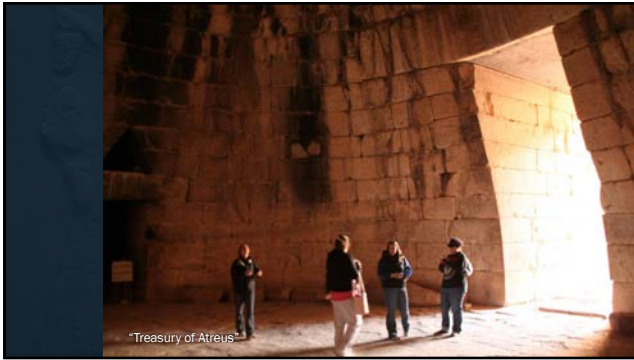


35

Pylos throne room reconstruction



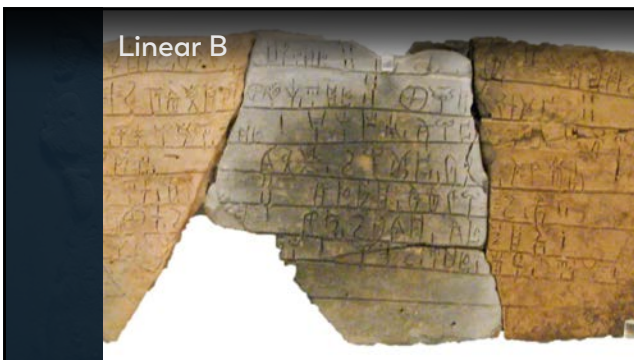
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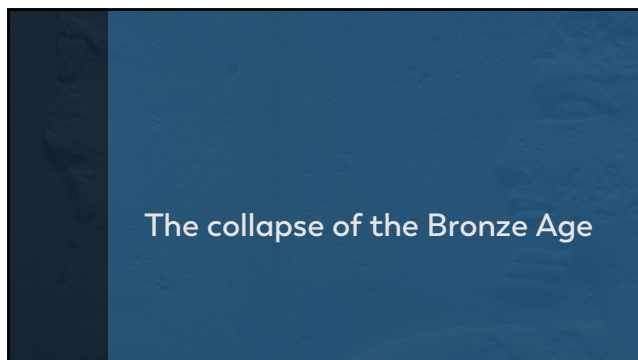
38



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