



Egyptian Empires
Civilizations of the Ancient World | Meeting #7

1



Upcoming Dates

- Monday, March 9
Gilgamesh Essay Due
- Tuesday, March 17
Midterm Exam
- Sunday, March 1
Responses for Week 5 Due

2

Four things today

- Ishtar / The Death of Enkidu
- Old Kingdom Egypt
- New Kingdom Egypt
- Hatshepsut and Akhenaten

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4

Quiz #3 | Egyptian Empires

- 1. The Nile delta is found in
 - a. Nubia
 - b. Kush
 - c. Lower Egypt
 - d. Upper Egypt
- 2. All of the following are true of the pyramids [Click](#)
 - a. They are associated with the earliest period of united Egypt, the Old Kingdom
 - b. They were intended to protect the mortal remains of the pharaoh buried within
 - c. They could not have been constructed by the ancient Egyptians, given their limited technology
 - d. The largest and most famous, the Great Pyramid of Khufu (Cheops), took 23 years to build
- 3. The New Kingdom pharaoh Akhenaten was famous for [Click](#)
 - a. religious reforms focusing on the supremacy of one god, Aten
 - b. having no wife
 - c. being born in Arizona before moving to Babylonia
 - d. sharing the throne with his cousin Amenhotep

Extra Credit

EC. The death of Enkidu involves a series of events and visions. What moment stands out to you? What does it suggest to you about Sumer?

5

Questions about whatever



6



Ishtar (Inanna)

- Sumerian goddess of fertility and war
- Depicted as capricious and not to be trusted

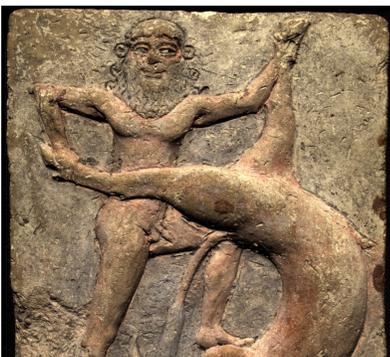
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Ishtar's Proposal

- Ishtar wants Gilgamesh
- Gilgamesh rejects Ishtar
 - Ishtar's treatment of past lovers
 - Refusal to pass from mortal life into being consort if goddess
- Reckless or heroic?

8



The Bull of Heaven

- Ishtar gets Enlil to send as vengeance
- Bull as a symbol of nature's power
 - Terrifying and destructive
 - Can be used by mortals
- Bull sent against Uruk
- Gilgamesh and Enkidu defeat using strength and cunning

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Death of Enkidu

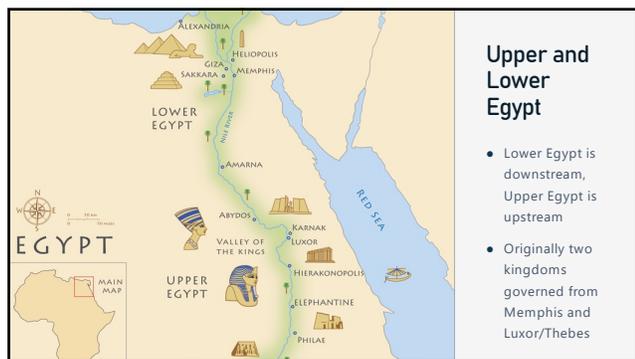
- Why does Enkidu die?
- What does he see in his visions?
- How does he react to his death?
- How does Gilgamesh react?



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Egypt

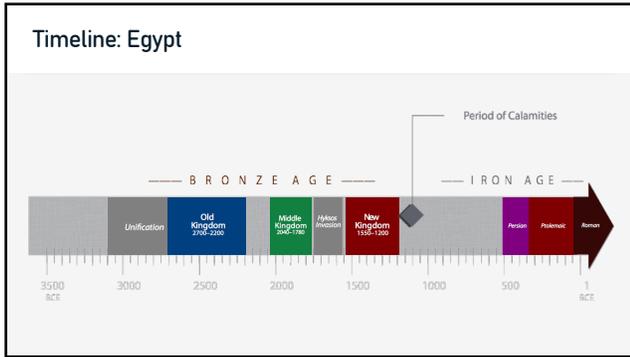
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Upper and Lower Egypt

- Lower Egypt is downstream, Upper Egypt is upstream
- Originally two kingdoms governed from Memphis and Luxor/Thebes

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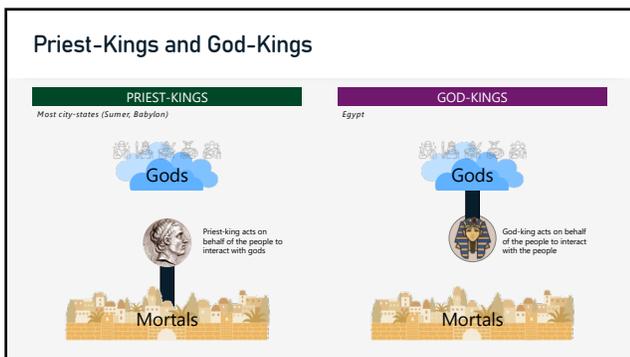


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The pharaoh

- Unifying presence
- Manifestation of the gods
- All-powerful

14



15



Ma'at

- Harmony, balance, justice
- Gods are benevolent; pharaohs must be benevolent and provide ma'at

16



The pharaoh's death

- Elaborate tombs
 - Pyramids in the earlier dynasties (Old Kingdom)
 - Valley of the Kings in New Kingdom
- Records of accomplishments
- Mummification
- Seen as a cycle mimicking Horis and Osiris

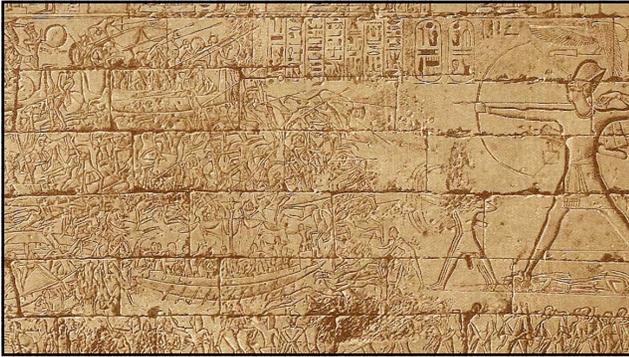
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Hieroglyphs

- Used to record official records and sacred texts
- Part of the preservation of the pharaoh's life after death
- Less formal versions used for other writings

18



19



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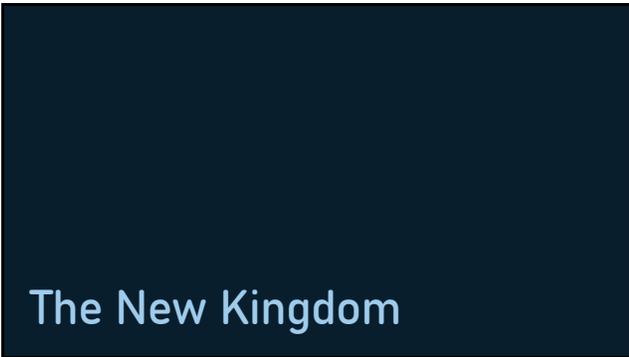
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The world-views of Sumer and Egypt

- Humans and the natural world
- Humans and the divine
- The ruler as intermediary

22



The New Kingdom

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Egypt during the New Kingdom

- No longer isolated
- Must become a bronze power to compete
- Pharaoh is no longer all-powerful

24



Hatshepsut

- Pharaohs had always been male
- Hatshepsut had a better claim to the throne
- Long, successful reign

25



Akhenaten

- Took the throne as Amenhotep IV
- Changed his throne name to Akhenaten
- Religious reforms in favor of one dominant god, Aten

26



Nefertiti

- Queen alongside Akhenaten
- Worked side by side with Akhenaten to build the new religion
 - Kept going after his passing until her own death
- Active role of women in New Kingdom Egypt

27



Tutankhamun

- Son of Akhentaten
- Restored the Egyptian polytheistic religion

28



Nubia

- Exploited by Egypt for resources
- Heavily influenced culturally
- Maintained a distinctive identity in defiance of Egypt

29



Semitic labor

- Egypt attractive because of wealth, climate, plentiful food
- Large numbers of Semitic migrants from the east
- Increasingly used as laborers and slaves

30



31



32
