ANTHRO 138TS: Archaeology of Ancient Egypt
Mid-Term Study Guide

The Midterm will count for 1/4 of the grade. The Midterm will be organized into three parts totaling 100 points. PLEASE BRING A BLUE BOOK. Each section will have a choice of questions/items to answer.

Map section: Match places from the short answer list below to points on a map (see Kemp p. 9 and Silverman pp. 17, 50). 20 points (10 of 15 at 2 points each).

Short Answer Identifications: Four bullet points describing items from the required texts and/or lecture, isolating each in terms of time, space and/or function/significance. 40 points (10 of 15 ID’s at 4 points each).

Essay: Several paragraphs (about 3 pages) on a specific essay topic drawn from the following study questions. 40 points (1 of 2 Essays).

Short Answer Study List:

Example: Thebes: 1. capital in the early Middle Kingdom. 2. reached its height in the New Kingdom as religious and political capital. 3. the site of the great Temple of Amun-Re at Karnak, the largest temple complex in the Egypt and the world. 4. West Bank necropolis including Valley of the Kings.

1) Abydos
2) Alexandria
3) Amenemhet I
4) Amun-Re
5) Aqualithic
6) Aswan
7) Ben-ben
8) Buhen
9) Buto
10) Byblos
11) Dashur
12) Deir el-Bahari
13) Democratization of the afterlife
14) El-Amarna
15) Giovanni Belzoni
16) Giza
17) Hatshepsut
18) Haty-a
19) Heirakonpolis
20) Hieroglyphs
21) Hor-Aha
22) Hyksos
23) Jean-François Champollion
24) Karnak
25) Kerma
26) Khafre/Nectanebo II Statues
27) Ma’at
28) Memphis
29) Merimde
30) Naqada
31) Narmer Palette
32) Nebhetepre
33) Nome/Nomarch
34) Osiris
35) Pepi II
36) Personal Piety
37) Piye (Piankhi)
38) Ramses II
39) Rosetta Stone
40) Sakkara
41) Senenmut
42) Sheshonk
43) Sinuhe
44) Tanis
45) Tel el-Dab’a/Avaris
46) The Unification
47) Thebes
48) Thutmose III
49) Ugarit
50) William Petrie
Study Questions

Be sure to use SPECIFIC EXAMPLES from both lectures and readings in support of your answers.

1) Trace approaches to Egyptian archaeology from the beginning of the 19th century to today. What data sets are available for the study of Pharaonic Egypt? What is archaeology's role?

2) Who were the Egyptians - native or invader? Discuss diffusionist Petrie and Afrocentrist Diop, and compare with the evidence from archaeology and physical anthropology. Be sure to employ both Kemp and Lecture.

3) Discuss the different factors contributing to the development of the Egyptian state around 3000 BC. What are the pros and cons of each? Which do you think explains the rise of Pharaonic civilization the best? Refer both to readings (especially Kemp) and the lectures.

4) How did the Egyptians build the pyramids? How did pyramid building change over time? What were the positive byproducts of pyramid building, both in terms of ideology and economy?

5) What factors contributed to the demise of the Old Kingdom? How were the nomarchs able to garner power away from the king? How and why did the royal ideology change after the First Intermediate Period?

6) How did Bietak determine that Tell el-Dab'a had been the capitol of the Hyksos (Avaris)? What did Bietak reveal about the ascent of the Hyksos in his excavations of the site? What was the traditional explanation? What evidence did Bietak find to support his interpretation?

7) Describe a typical New Kingdom temple. What ideological messages did it convey through its decorative program and layout? How was it different from temples before it? What economic role did it play?

8) How radical was Akhenaton's "revolution"? What did it accomplish? Why did it take place?

9) Was the Third Intermediate Period really intermediate? To what extent can it be characterized as a collapse? Be sure to consider how the royal burials at Tanis are relevant to this question.

10) How did the Greek Ptolomies dominate Egypt for 300 years? To what extent did they Egyptianize, and to what extent retain their own culture?