

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: Locate important places on a map (see Kemp, p. 9, Ryan, p. 26, 150, and Silverman, p. 17, 50). 20 points (10 places at 2 points each).

Short Answer Identifications: Two or three sentences/bullet points describing concepts, places and individuals discussed in the required texts and/or lecture, isolating each in terms of time, space and/or function/significance. 40 points (10 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.

SHORT ANSWER STUDY LIST:

Example: Thebes: Thebes rose to prominence as capital in the early Middle Kingdom, but reached its height in the New Kingdom when it was both the premier religious and political center. It is the site of the great Temple of Amun at Karnak, the largest temple complex in the Egypt and the world.

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

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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) 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 Kemp and the lectures.
- 3) How did the Egyptians build the pyramids? How did pyramid building change over time? What does that tell us about royal power and the priorities of the state (ie: investment in Pyramids vs. temples vs. military and trade expeditions)?
- 4) How did the pyramids build the Egyptian state both in terms of ideology and economy? What were the positive byproducts of pyramid building?
- 5) What factors contributed to the demise of the Old Kingdom? How were the nomarchs able to garner power away from the king?
- 6) How and why did the royal ideology change after the First Intermediate Period?
- 7) 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?
- 8) 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?
- 9) Discuss the differences in the relationship that the Dynasties of the Middle Kingdom had to Nubia and the Syro-Palestine region. How does this compare to the approach during the New Kingdom?
- 10) How radical was Akhenaton's "revolution"? What did it accomplish? Why did it take place?
- 11) Was the Third Intermediate Period really intermediate? To what extent can it be characterized as a collapse?
- 12) How did the Greek Ptolomies dominate Egypt for 300 years? To what extent did they Egyptianize, and to what extent retain their own culture?