

## WOH 1012 LECTURE NOTES

### V. Egypt

#### A. Origins

1. The Two Lands
  - a. *Kemet* “the black land”
  - b. *Deshret*, “the red land”
  - c. *Remet-en-Kemet*, “people of Egypt”
2. Geography
  - (1) *Iteru*, “the river,” or *iteru aa* “the great river”
  - (2) *Neilos*
  - b. The Nile is fed by two river systems
    - (1) White Nile
    - (2) Blue Nile and Atbara rivers
3. Flooding of the Nile
4. Seasons
  - a. *Akhet*—“time of inundation” (July to October)
  - b. *Peret*—“time of emergence” (November to February)
  - c. *Shemu*—“harvest” (March to June)

#### B. Prehistoric Period in Egypt

1. Early Paleolithic Era (700,000-70,000 years ago)
2. Early Middle Paleolithic Era (70,000-43,000 years ago)
3. Late Middle Paleolithic Era (43,000-30,000 years ago)
4. Late Paleolithic Era (30,000-10,000)
5. Mesolithic Era (10,000-5,000 years ago)
6. Neolithic Era (5,000-3,200 years ago)

#### C. Predynastic Period (4500–3100 bc)

1. Dynasty 0 (Scorpion)
  - a. Pharaohs
  - b. Horus
    - (1) *Maat*
  - c. Seth
2. Egyptian Mythology
  - a. Myths of origin (Memphite Theology)
    - (1) created 8 gods who came in pairs
      - (a) Hok & Hocket
      - (b) Kuk & Kuket
      - (c) Amun & Amunet
      - (d) Nun & Nunet
  - b. Moment of creation

- (1) Atum
  - (a) Shu (air) & Tefnut (moisture)
  - (b) Geb (earth) & Nut (sky)
  - (c) Isis & Osiris
  - (d) Seth & Nephthys
- c. Myth of Isis and Osiris
  - (1) Byblos (Lebanon)
  - (2) Lessons in the Story
  - (3) Horus

#### **D. Early Dynastic Period (Dynasties 1–3) (3100–2613 bc)**

- 1. Unification
  - a. Narmer (Menes)
- 2. First Dynasty
  - a. Abydos
  - b. Narmer founded Memphis
    - (1) Mastabas
    - (2) Djer
  - c. Narmer Palette
- 3. Third Dynasty
  - a. Djoser
    - (1) Imhothep
    - (2) Step Pyramid of Djoser at Saqqara
    - (3) *Heb-sed* court

#### **E. The Old Kingdom (Dynasties 4–8) (2613–2160 bc)**

- 1. Sneferu, “the Pyramid Builder”
  - a. Meidum Pyramid
    - (1) Corbelled ceiling
  - b. Bent Pyramid of Dahshur
  - c. Red Pyramid of Dahshur
  - d. Story about Sneferu
- 2. Khufu (Cheops)
  - a. Great Pyramid of Khufu “Cheops” 4th Dynasty (2613–2494 bc)
- 3. Khafre (Khefren)
  - a. The Sphinx
- 4. Later 4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty
  - a. Menkaure (Mykerinos)
  - b. Shepseskaf
- 5. Dynasty 5
  - a. Sun god Re
  - b. Things may have changed for religious reasons
  - c. Unas

6. Dynasty 6
  - a. Pepi II

#### **F. First Intermediate Period (Dynasties 9–11) (2160–2040 bc)**

1. Changes leading to fall of Old Kingdom
2. Sources for the First Intermediate Period
  - a. Manetho Chronicle
  - b. Kings lists
  - c. Lamentations

#### **G. Middle Kingdom (Dynasties 11–13) (2040–1750 bc)**

1. Middle Kingdom, 11<sup>th</sup> Dynasty
  - a. Intefs
  - b. Mentuhoteps
  - c. Wadi Hammamat
2. Middle Kingdom, 12<sup>th</sup> Dynasty
  - a. Amenemhat I
    - (1) Fayum

#### **H. Second Intermediate Period Dynasties 13–17) (1750–1550 bc)**

1. Reason for breakdown of Middle Kingdom
2. Dynasty XIII
3. Dynasty XV
  - a. Hyksos
  - b. Awaris
4. Dynasty XVII
  - a. Hyksos King Apophis
  - b. Theban Seqenere Tao
  - c. Kamose and Ahmose

#### **I. New Kingdom (Dynasties 18–20) (1550–1086 bc)**

1. Dynasty XVIII
  - a. Ahomse I (1534–1508)
    - (1) Ahmose-Nefertari
  - b. Amenhotep I
  - c. Tuthmosis I
    - (1) Stela
    - (2) Valley of the Kings
    - (3) Temple of Karnak
      - (a) Amun
  - d. Hatshepsut
    - (1) Senenmut

- e. Tuthmosis III
- f. Amenhotep II
- g. Tuthmosis IV
- h. Amenhotep III
  - (1) Luxor temple
  - (2) Amun & Aten
  - (3) Queen Tiji
    - (a) *Aten Gleams*
- i. Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten), 1352–1336
  - (1) Nefertiti
  - (2) Akhet-Aten (Tell el-Amarna)
- j. Tutankhamun (1336–1327)
  - (1) Tutankaten to Tutankhamun
  - (2) Ankhesenpaaten to Ankhesenamun
  - (3) The Grand Vizier Aye
- k. End of Dynasty 18
  - (1) Horemheb

## 2. Dynasty 19

- a. Ramses I (1293–1291)
- b. Seti I (1291–1279)
- c. Ramses II “the Great” (1279–1213)
  - (1) Nefertari
    - (a) Merenptah
  - (2) Battle of Kadesh, 1274
    - (a) Muwatallish
  - (3) Abu-Simbel
- d. Exodus?
- e. Mummy of Ramses II
- f. Merenptah
- g. Seti II
- h. Siptah
- i. Taweseret

## 3. Dynasty 20

- a. Sethnakht
- b. Ramses III (1186–1154)
- c. After Ramses III

## J. Third Intermediate Period (Dynasties 21–25) (1086–661 bc)

- 1. Dynasty 25 (747–656 bc) or Nubian or Kushite Dynasty
  - a. Piy (Piankhi), ruler of Napata
  - b. Assyria
    - (1) Esarhaddon
    - (2) Ashurbanipal

## K. The Late Period (Dynasties 26–30) (661–332 bc)

1. Dynasty 26 (Saite kings)
  - a. Psamtek I
  - b. Nekau II
    - (1) Nebuchadnezzar
  - c. Psamtek II
2. Persians
  - a. Psamtek III

#### **L. Ptolemaic Period (332–30 bc)**

1. Alexander the Great
  - a. Oracle of Ammon at the Siwa oasis
2. Ptolemy I
3. Cleopatra VII (51–30 bc)
  - a. Caesar
  - b. Mark Anthony
4. Culture

#### **M. Roman and Byzantine Egypt (30 bc–ad 642)**

1. Octavian (Augustus)
2. After Augustus

#### **N. Pyramid Building**

1. Background
2. Importance of Pyramids
  - a. Horus & Osiris
3. History of Pyramid Building
  - a. Djoser (2630–2611 bc) 3rd Dynasty
  - b. Sneferu, Khufu, and Khafre
  - c. Nubia and Meroe
4. Purpose of Pyramids
  - a. Egyptian phases of life and death (*kheperu*)
    - (1) *ka*, *ba* and *akh*
    - (2) Osiris to Horus
5. The Sphinx, 2500 bc (Arabic: *Abu Hol* “Father of Terror”)
  - a. Abd al-Latif
  - b. Al-Maqrizi

#### **O. Egyptian Society and Culture**

1. Society
  - a. Marriage
  - b. Role of women

- c. Slavery
- 2. Food and Agriculture
  - a. Bread and beer
    - (1) Bouza
  - b. Crops
    - (1) Barley and emmer
- 3. Commerce
- 4. Literature
- 5. Art and Architecture
- 6. Achievements

## WOH 1012 LECTURE NOTES

### VI. The Hebrews

#### A. Origins

1. Came from Mesopotamia
  - a. Abraham
  - b. Yahweh
  - c. Moses
  - d. Canaanites
2. Unification
  - a. Saul (1020)
  - b. David (1000–960)
  - c. Solomon (922)
  - d. After Solomon, kingdom split into two parts. (Judah and Israel).
  - e. Great empires again reasserted themselves.
3. Babylonian Captivity (586–538 bc)
  - a. Monotheism
  - b. Messiah

#### B. Accomplishments.

1. Literature.
2. Law.
  - a. The Ten Commandments.
3. Religion.
  - a. Monotheism.
4. Historical sense

## WOH 1012 LECTURE NOTES

### VII. Ancient China

#### A. Background

1. Historical perspective
2. Geography
  - a. Pamir Mountains
  - b. Himalaya Mountains
  - c. Gobi Desert
  - d. Yellow River “China’s Sorrow”
  - e. Tsingling Mountains
  - f. Yangtze River

#### B. Prehistoric China

1. Mythical Origins
  - a. Fu Xi (Fu Hsi)
    - (1) “Ox Tamer”
  - b. Shen Nong (Shen Nung)
  - c. Huang Di (Huang Ti)
    - (1) “Yellow Emperor”
2. Early Neolithic Settlements
3. Xia (Hsia) Dynasty (2205–1766 bc)
  - a. Yu

#### C. Shang (or Yin) Dynasty (1766–1172 bc)

1. Characteristics
  - a. An Yang
  - b. Zhengzhou (Chengchow)
2. Social Structure
3. Religion
  - a. Veneration of Ancestors (Ancestor Worship)
4. Bronze Castings
5. Oracle Bones

#### D. Zhou (Chou) Dynasty (1172–221 bc)

1. Origins
  - a. King Wen
  - b. King Shou
2. “Mandate of Heaven”
  - a. Duke of Zhou
  - b. The Way (Dao)
3. Political Structure

4. Economy
  - a. Silk Trade
5. Social Structure
  - a. Family structure
  - b. Role of Women
    - (1) Ban Zhao

## E. Philosophy under the Zhou Dynasty

1. Hundred Schools of Philosophy
  - a. Yin and Yang
2. Confucianism
  - a. Confucius (K'ung Fu-tzu or Kung Fu Tzu) or Master Kung (551–479 bc)
    - (1) *Analects*
  - b. Concept of *Dao* (Way)
  - c. Five Great Relationships
  - d. Confucian Virtues
    - (1) *Li* “Duty” or “Courtesy”
    - (2) *Ren* “Humanity”
    - (3) *Yi* “uprightness” or “honesty”
    - (4) *Zhi* “Knowledge”
    - (5) *Xin* “faithfulness” or “integrity”
  - e. Political beliefs
3. Daoism
  - a. Lao Tzu (Lao Zi) “Old Master”
  - b. *Dao De Jing* or *The Way of the Tao*
    - (1) *yin-yang*
  - c. Political Views
4. Legalism
  - a. Shang Yang (d. 338 bc)
  - b. “School of Law”
  - c. Components of Law
    - (1) Fa (Law)
    - (2) Shi (Legitimacy)
    - (3) Shu (Arts of the Ruler)
5. Comparisons of the different Philosophies
  - a. Confucians
  - b. Daoists
  - c. Legalists

## F. Qin [Chin] Dynasty (221–206 bc)

1. Period of Warring States (403–221 bc)
  - a. States of Qu and Wu
2. Qin State

- a. Lord Shang (356–338)
- 3. Qin Shi Huang Di (246–210 bc)
  - a. Li Su
  - b. Reforms
  - c. Great Wall
  - d. Palace Eunuchs
  - e. Royal Tomb
- 4. Overthrow of Qin Dynasty
  - a. Shi Huang Di
  - b. Li Su and Zhao Gao

### **G. The Han Dynasty (202 bc–221 ad)**

- 1. Background
  - 2. Lui Bang (Lui Pang) (202–195 bc)
    - a. Han Gao Zu (Han Kao-Tzu) “High Ancestor of Han”
      - (1) King of Chu, Xaing Yu
    - b. Character
  - 3. Wu Di “Martial Emperor” (141–87 bc)
    - a. Xiung-nu (Huns)
  - 4. Wang Mang (9–23 ad)
    - a. Mother Lu
  - 5. Later Han Dynasty (23–220 ad)
    - a. Guang Wu Di “Shining Martial Emperor” (25–57 ad)
    - b. General Ban Chao (Pan Ch’ao)
      - (1) Caspian Sea, Persian Gulf, and Black Sea
      - (2) Tian Shan Mountains
        - (a) Parthia, Mesopotamia and Roman Empire
          - (i) Emperor Nerva
      - (3) Pax Sinica and Pax Romana
6. Han Government
  - a. Centralized government
  - b. Growth of professional civil service
  - c. National university was established in 124 bc
  - d. State Confucianism
    - (1) Tang Chung-Shu (179–104 bc)
7. Society
8. Cities and Commerce
  - a. Silk Road
9. Technology
  - a. Armillary sphere, 124 ad
  - b. Seismograph in 132 ad
    - (1) Zhang Heng