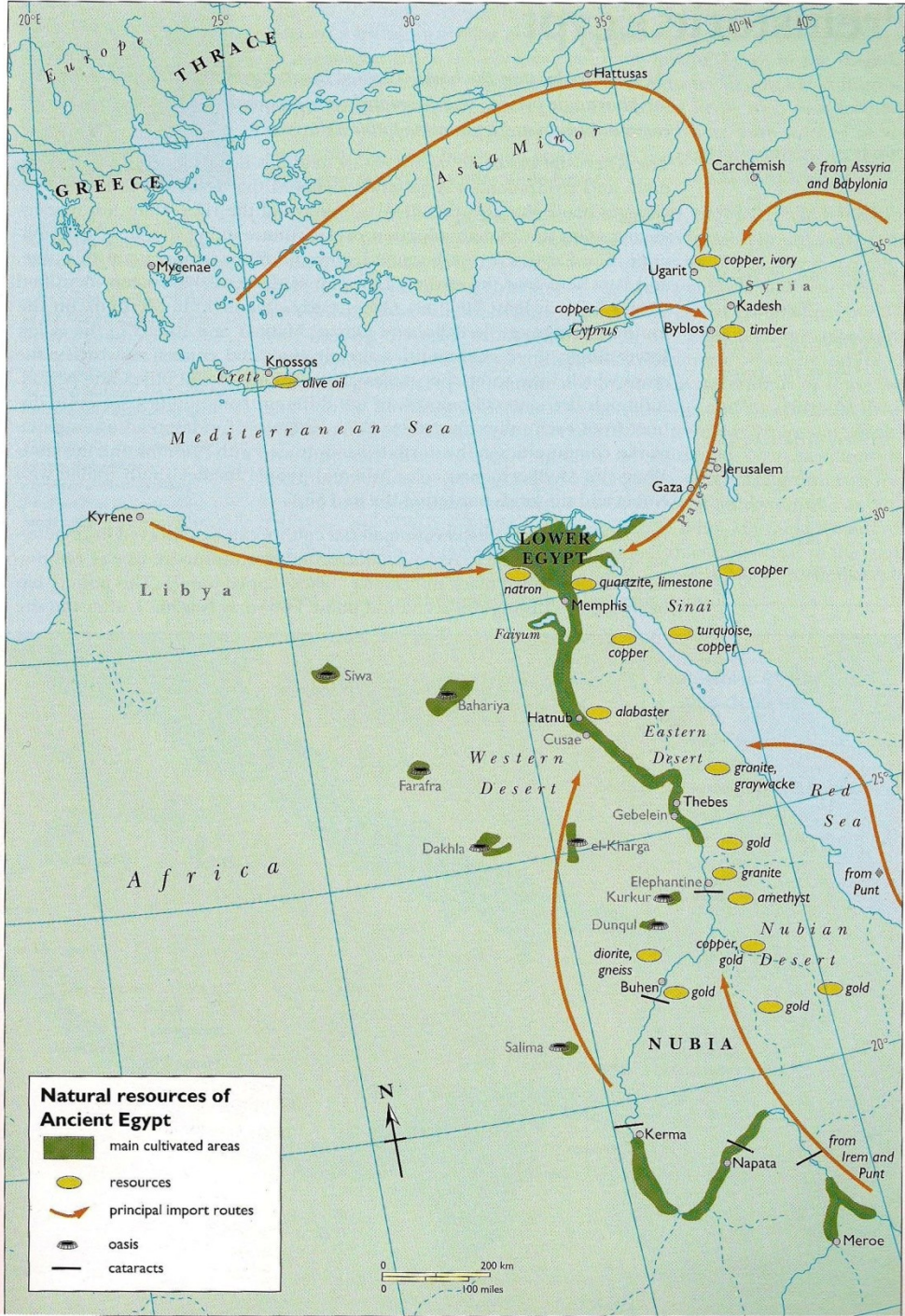


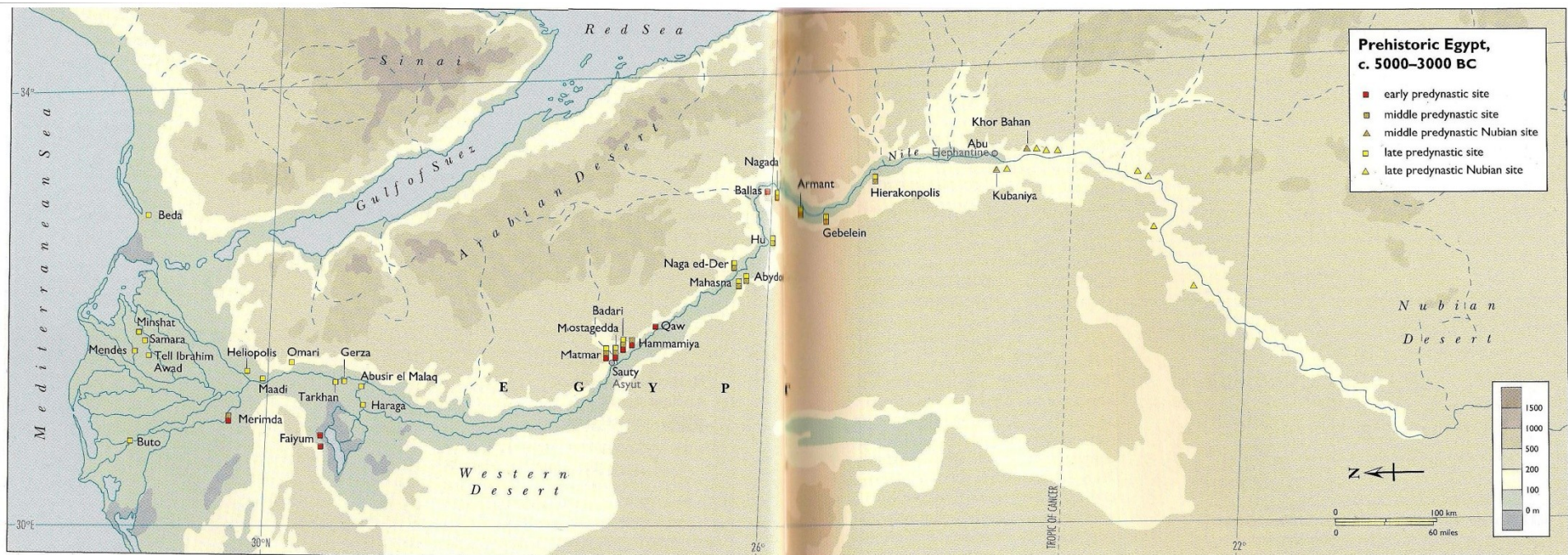
# Dějiny Předního Východu - seminář

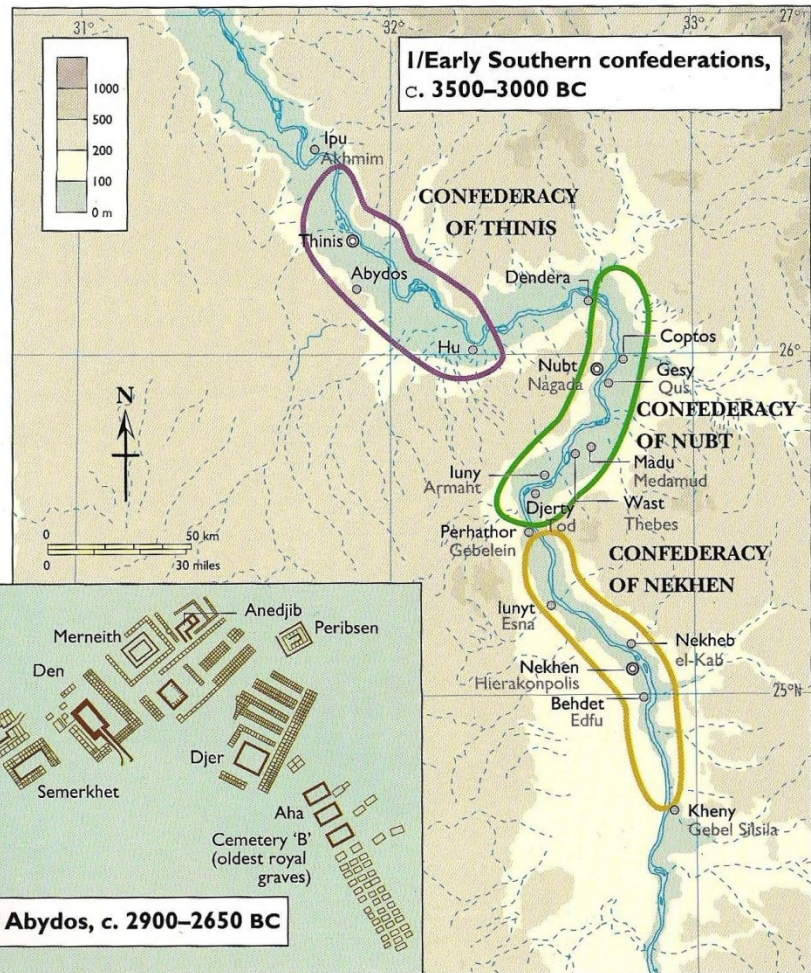
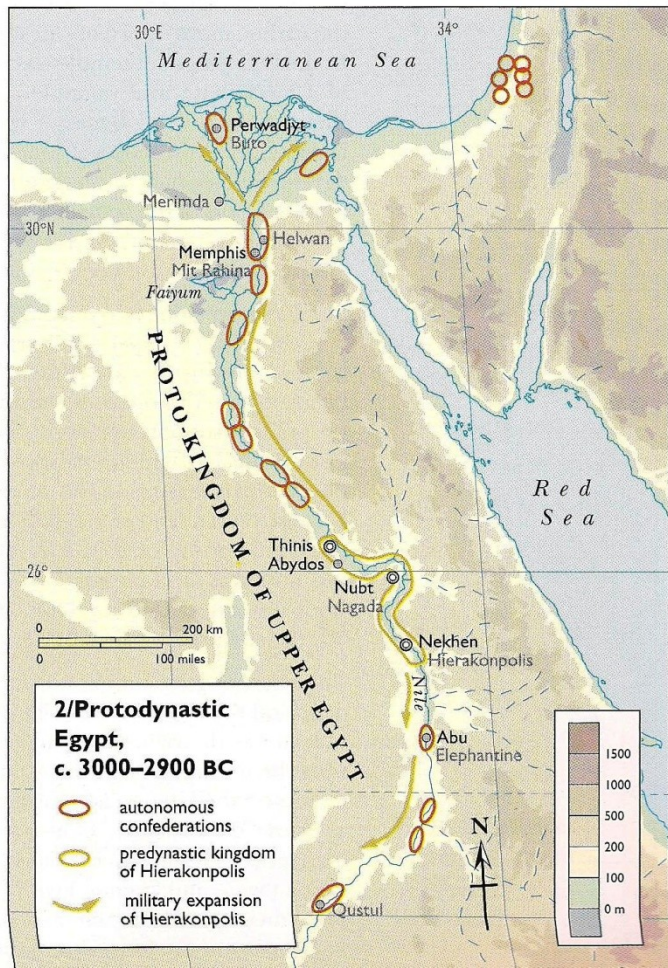
5. HODINA  
GEOGRAFIE EGYPTA

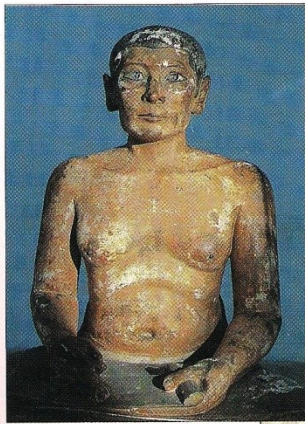




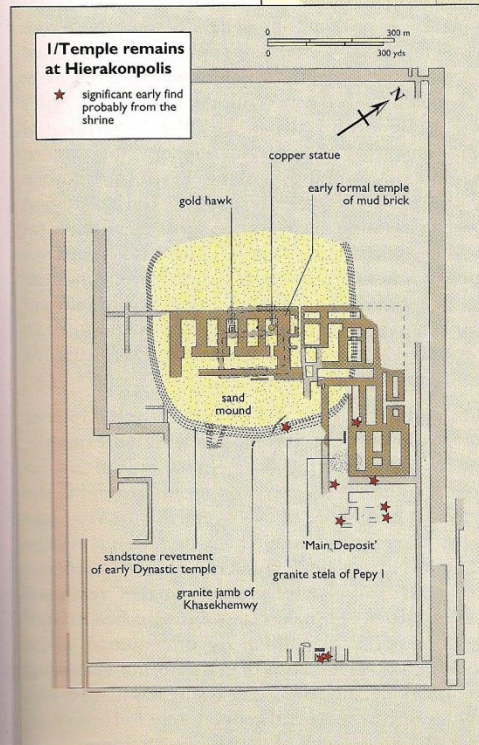
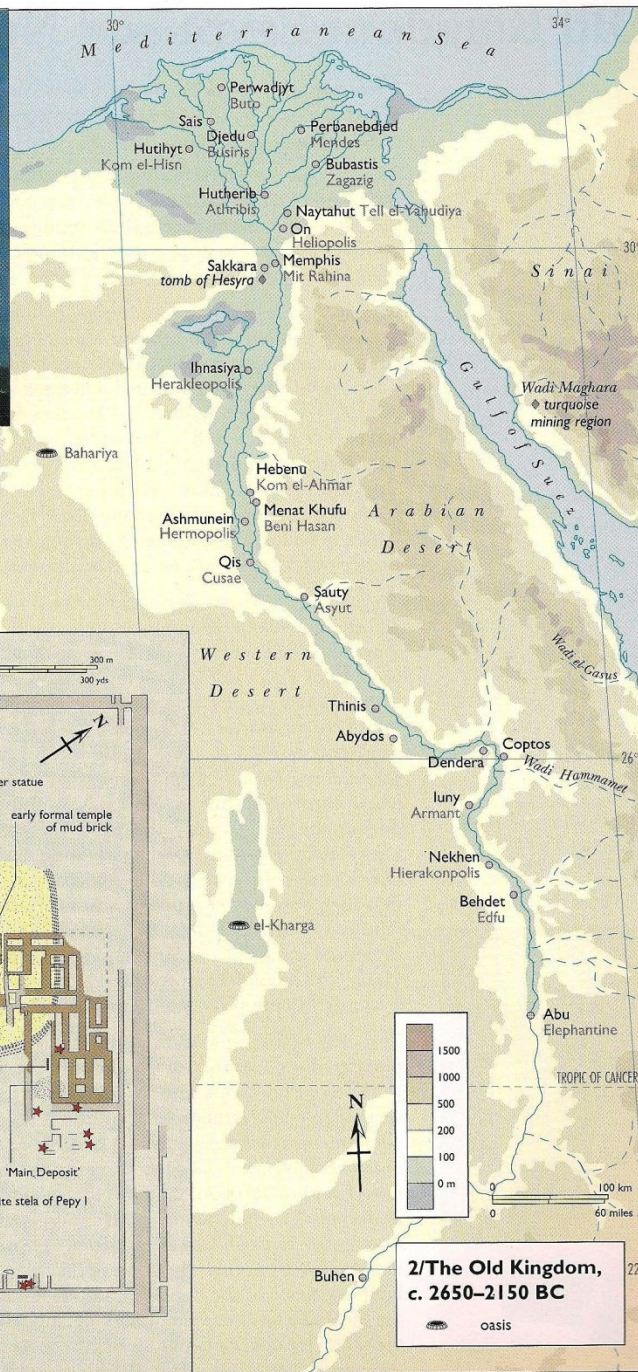


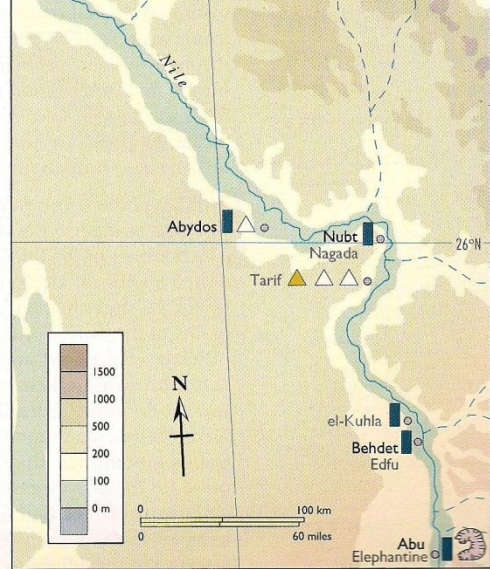
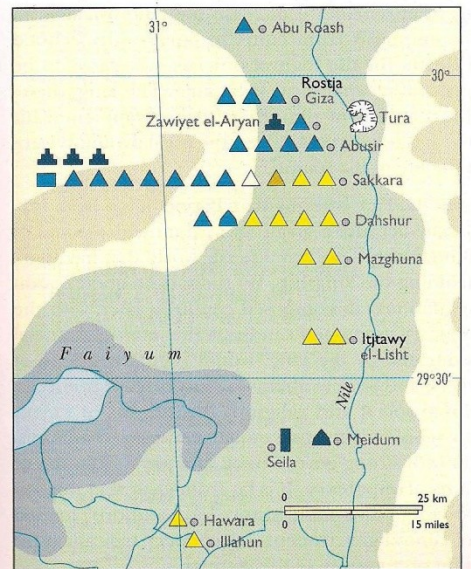
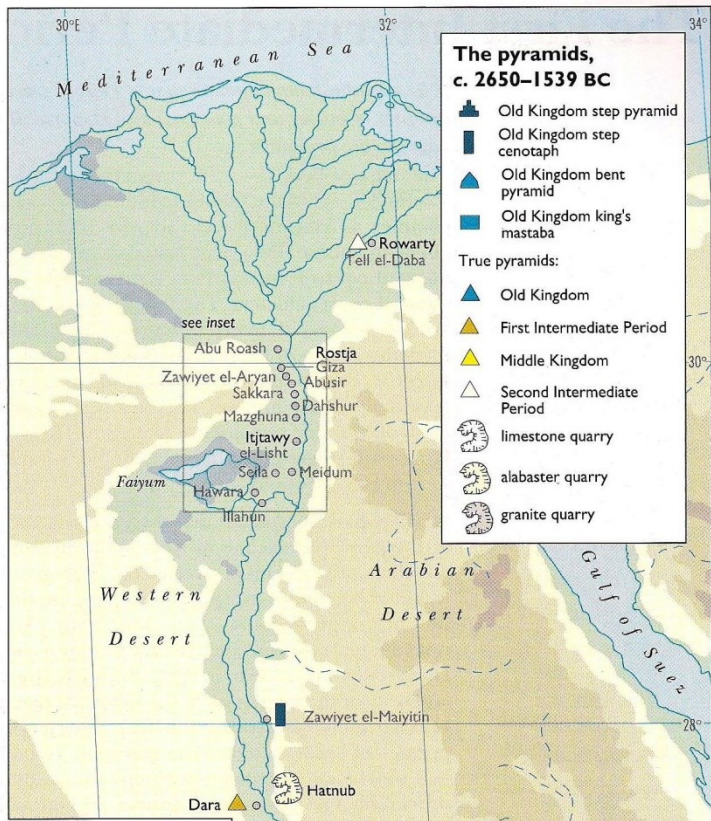




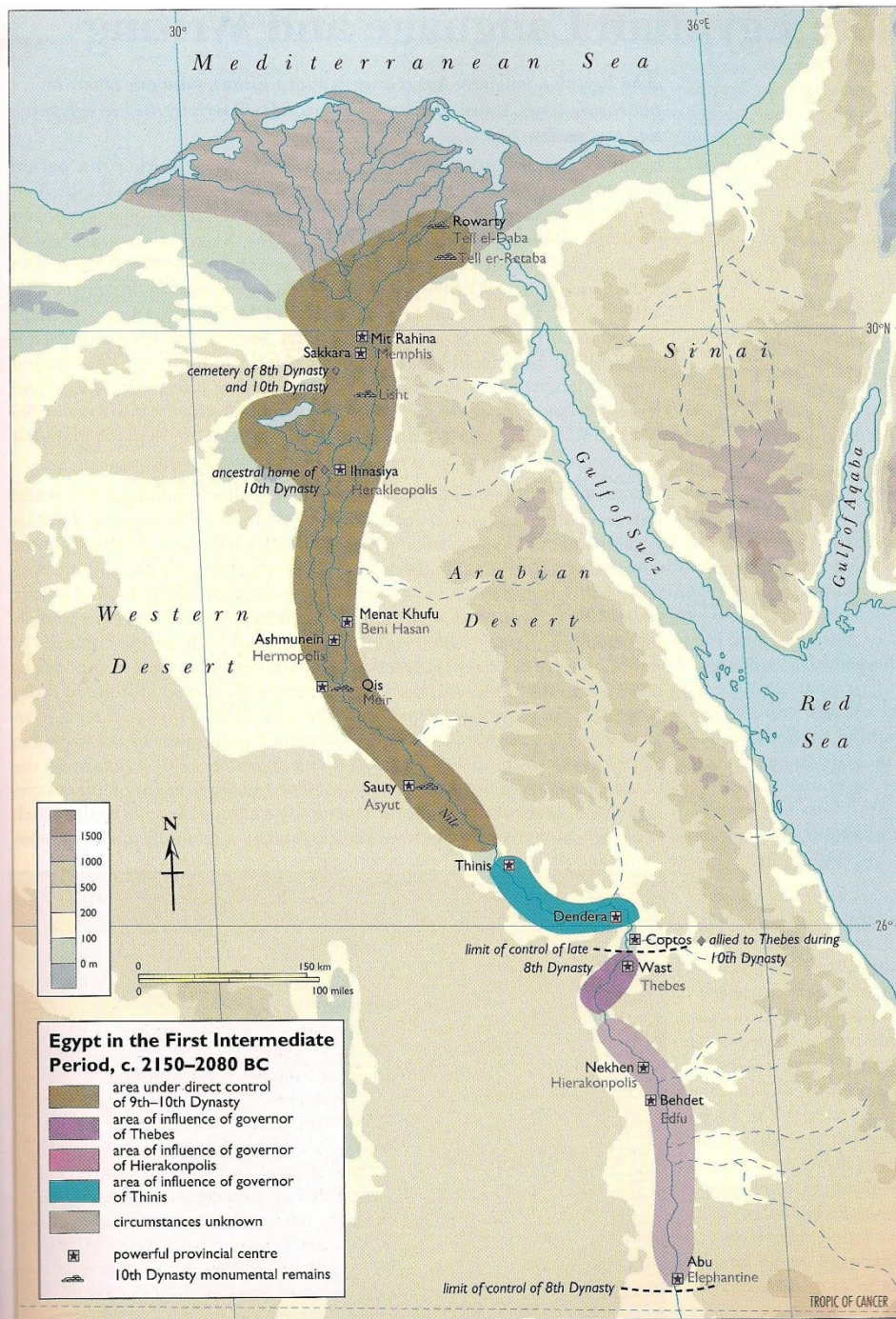


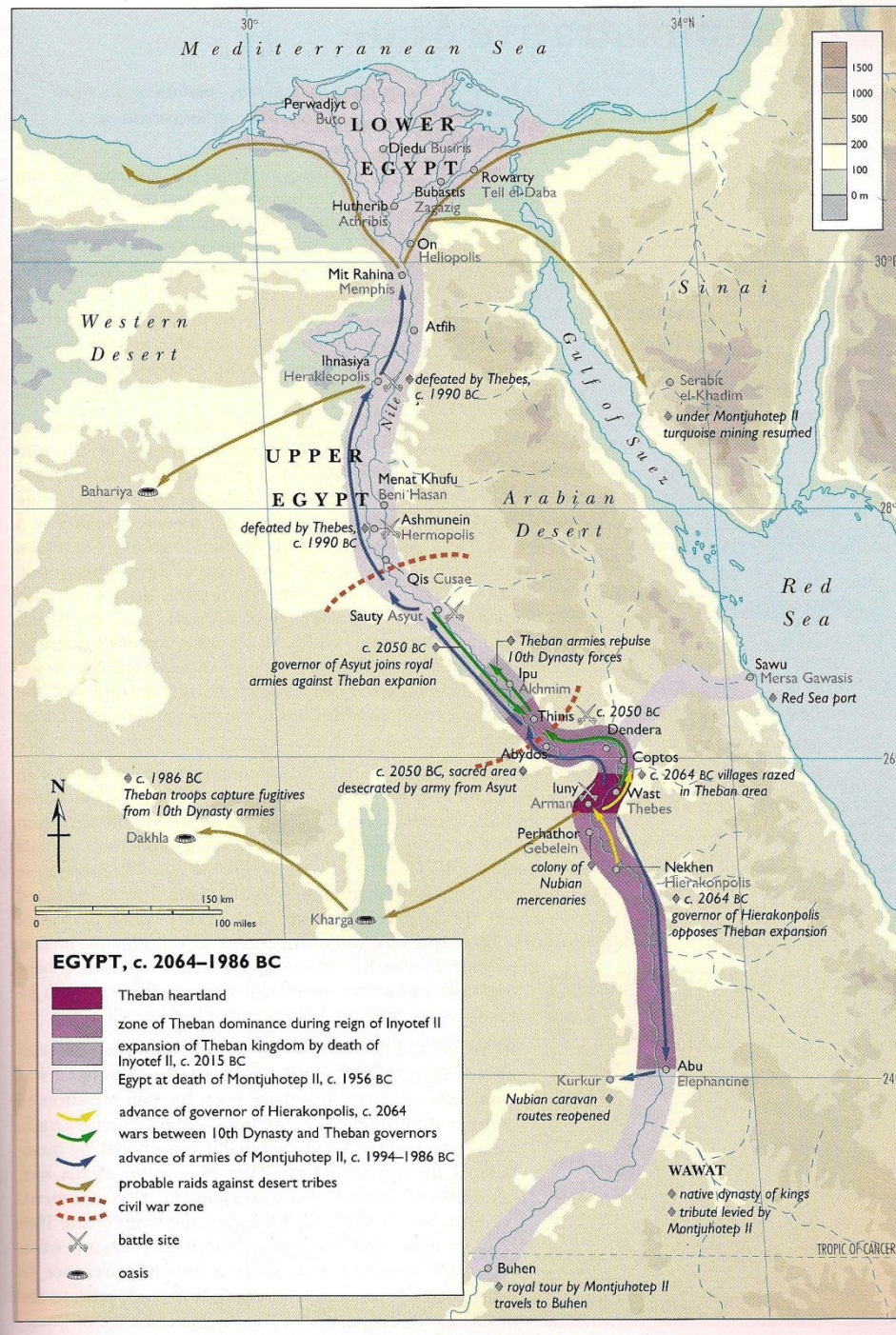
This sculpture of an anonymous Old Kingdom official shows him seated with a papyrus scroll stretched across his kilt: literacy was a skill reflecting not just education and wisdom, but also power and authority.

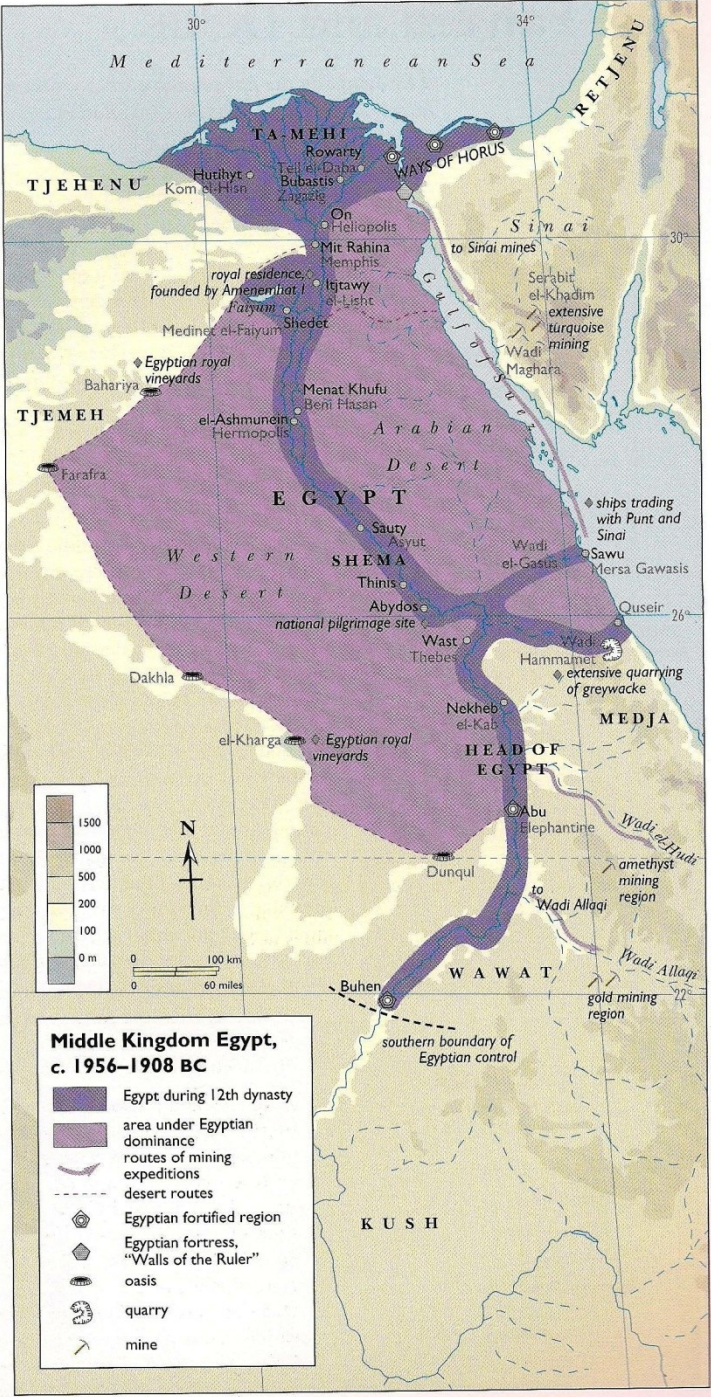






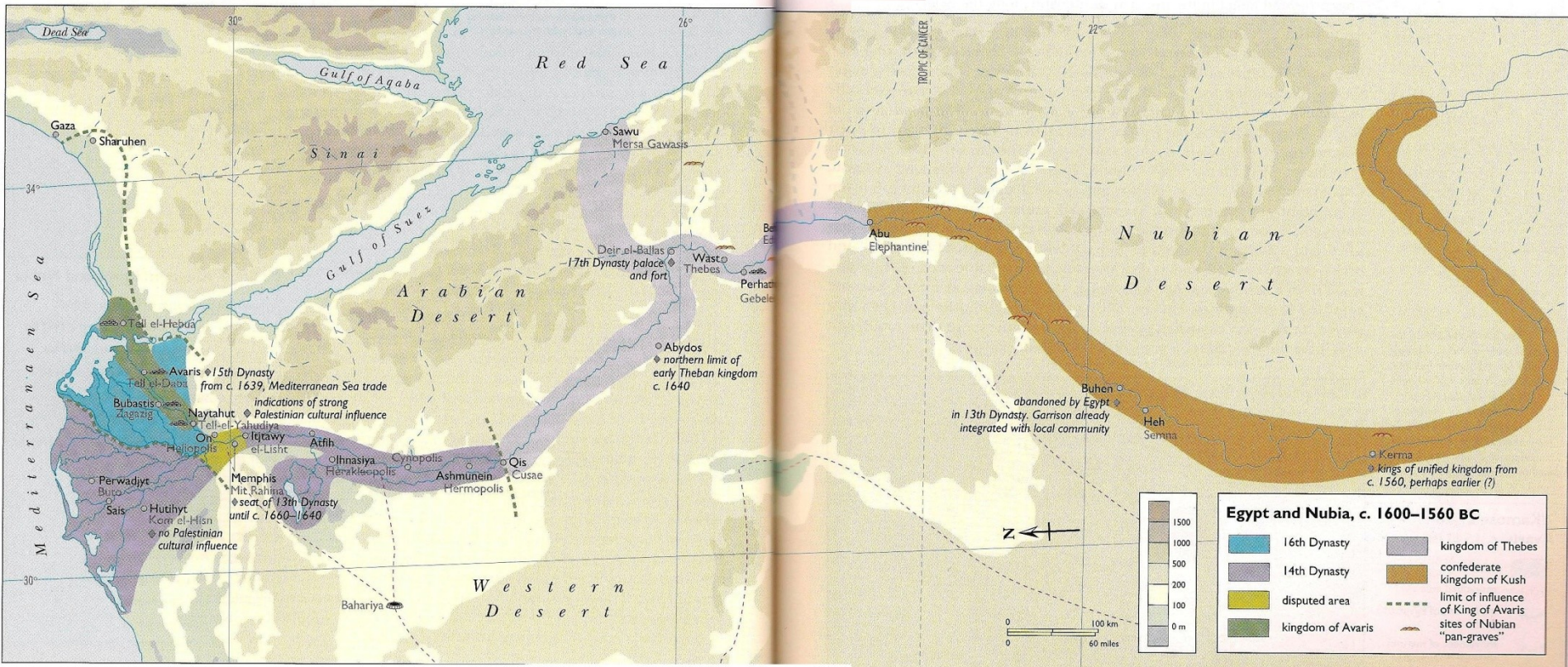


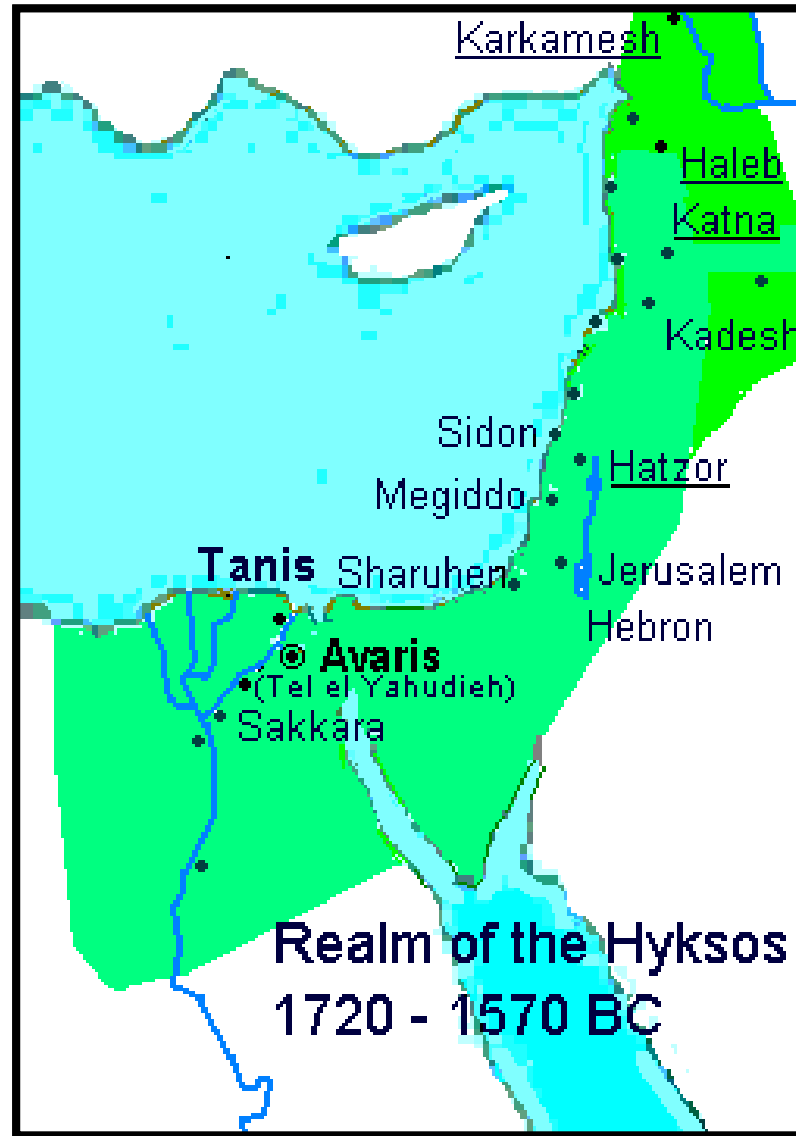
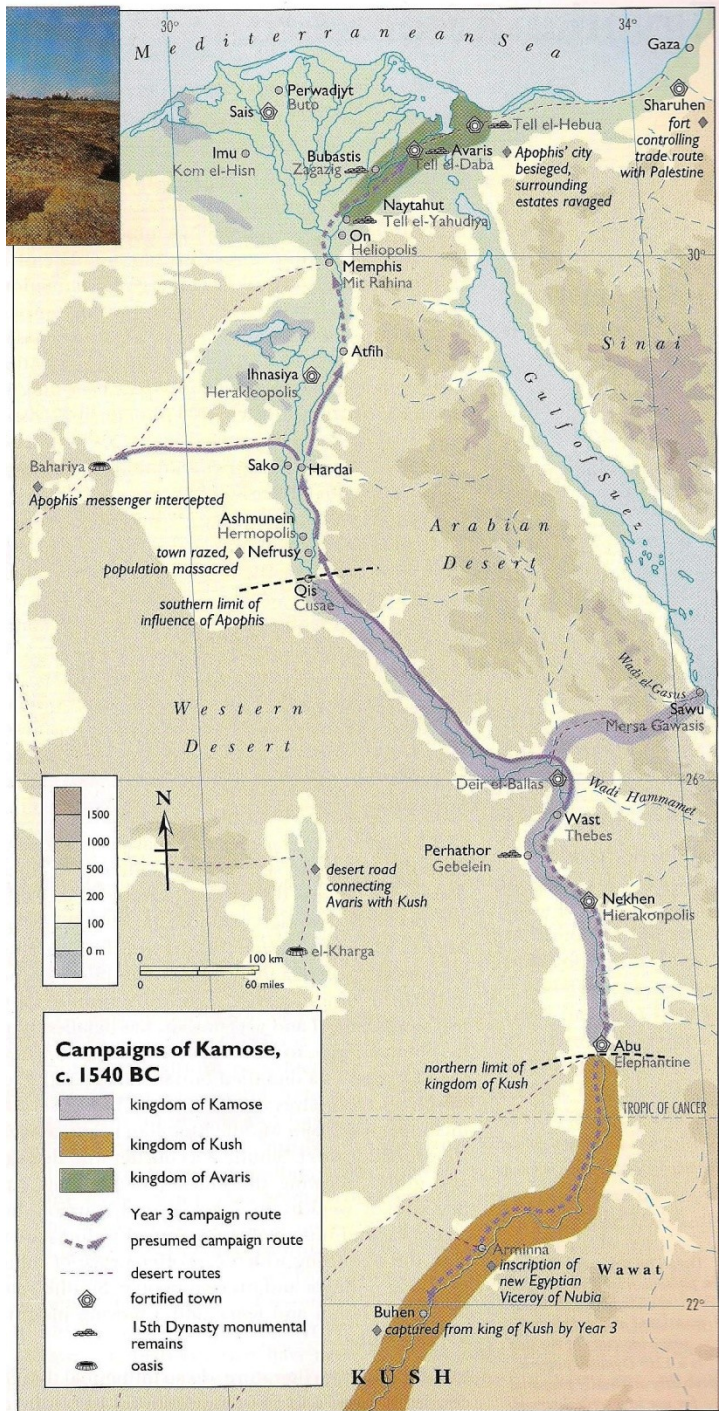


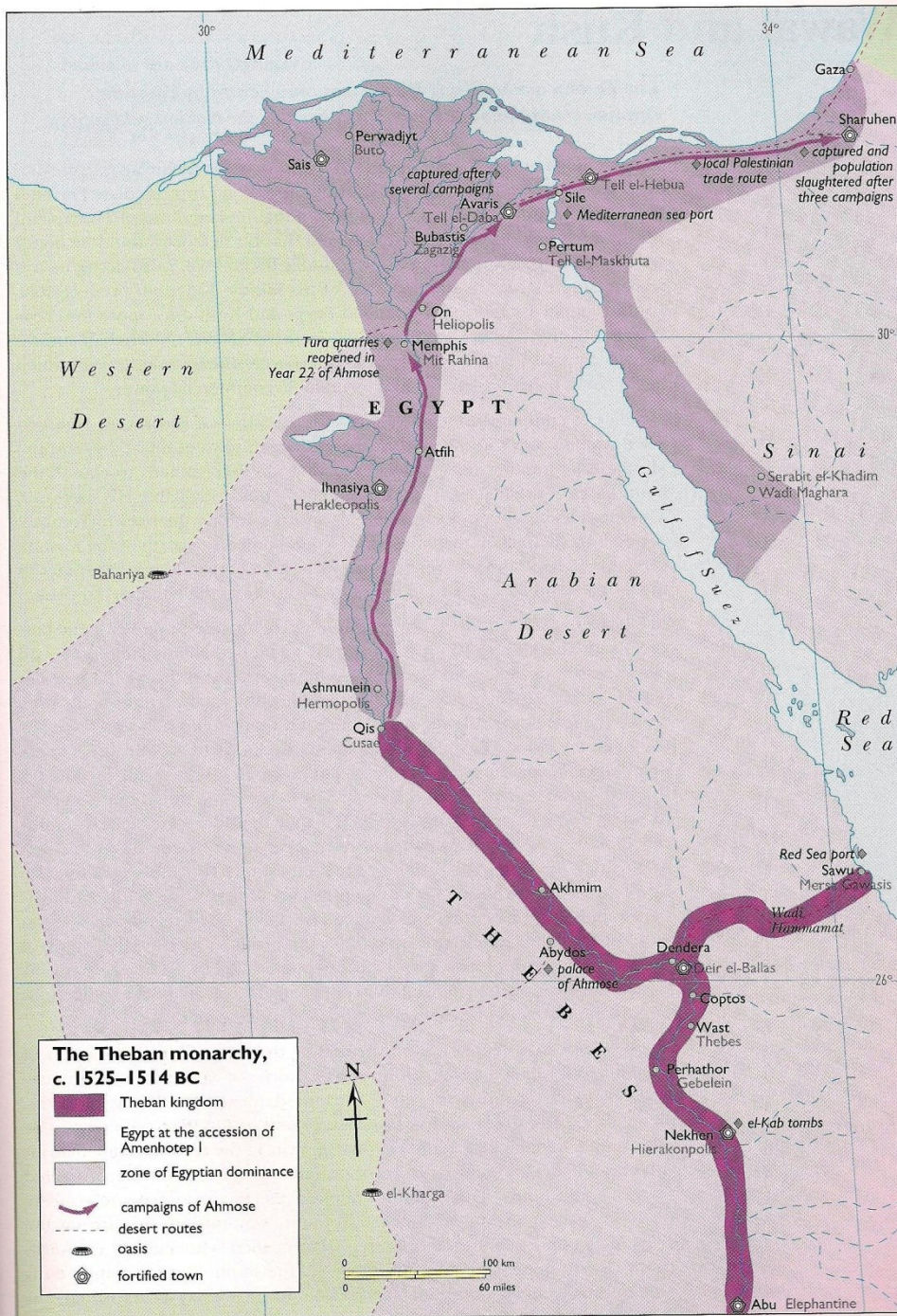


**Middle Kingdom Egypt, c. 1956-1908 BC**

- Egypt during 12th dynasty
- area under Egyptian dominance
- routes of mining expeditions
- desert routes
- Egyptian fortified region
- Egyptian fortress, "Walls of the Ruler"
- oasis
- quarry
- mine







Mediterranean Sea

Western Desert

EGYPT

Arabian Desert

THEBES

Sinai

Red Sea

**The Theban monarchy, c. 1525-1514 BC**

- Theban kingdom
- Egypt at the accession of Amenhotep I
- zone of Egyptian dominance
- campaigns of Ahmose
- desert routes
- oasis
- fortified town



el-Kharga

Abu Elephantine

30°

34°

30°

26°

captured after several campaigns

captured and population slaughtered after three campaigns

Tura quarries reopened in Year 22 of Ahmose

Ashmunein Hermopolis

Red Sea port

Abydos palace of Ahmose

Wadi Hamamat

Deir el-Ballas

Coptos

Wast Thebes

Perhathor Gebelein

Nekhen Hierakonpolis

el-Kab tombs

Bubastis Zagazig

On Heliopolis

Memphis Mit Rahina

Atfi

Ihnasiya Herakleopolis

Bahariya

Ashmunein Hermopolis

Qis Cusae

Akhmim

Dendera

Deir el-Ballas

Coptos

Wast Thebes

Perhathor Gebelein

Nekhen Hierakonpolis

el-Kab tombs

el-Kharga

Abu Elephantine

Sais

Perwadiyt Buto

Tell el-Daba

Avaris

Tell el-Hebua

Sile

Pertum

Tell el-Maskhuta

Gaza

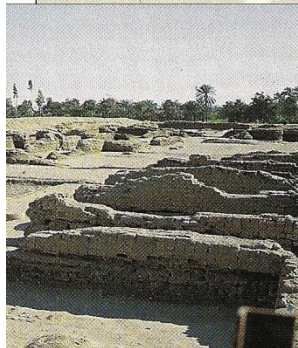
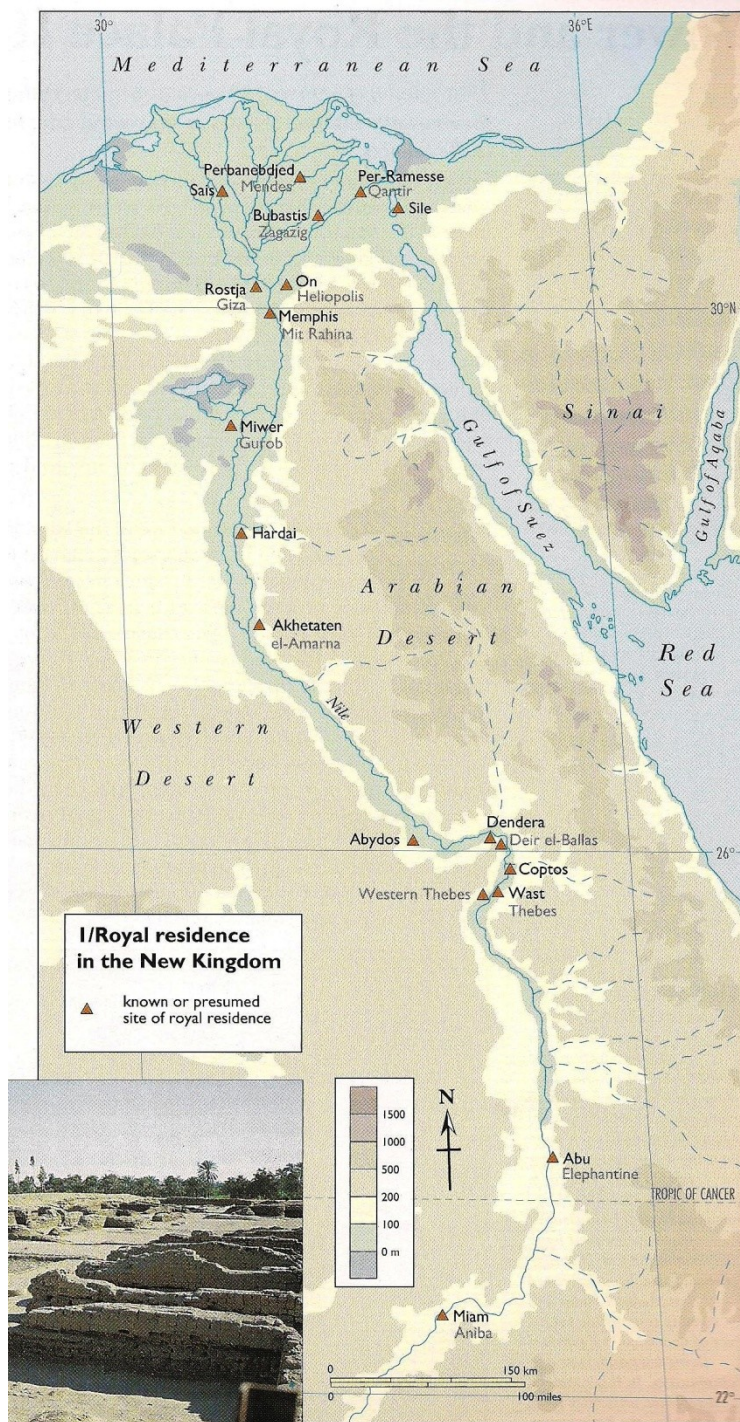
Sharuhen

local Palestinian trade route

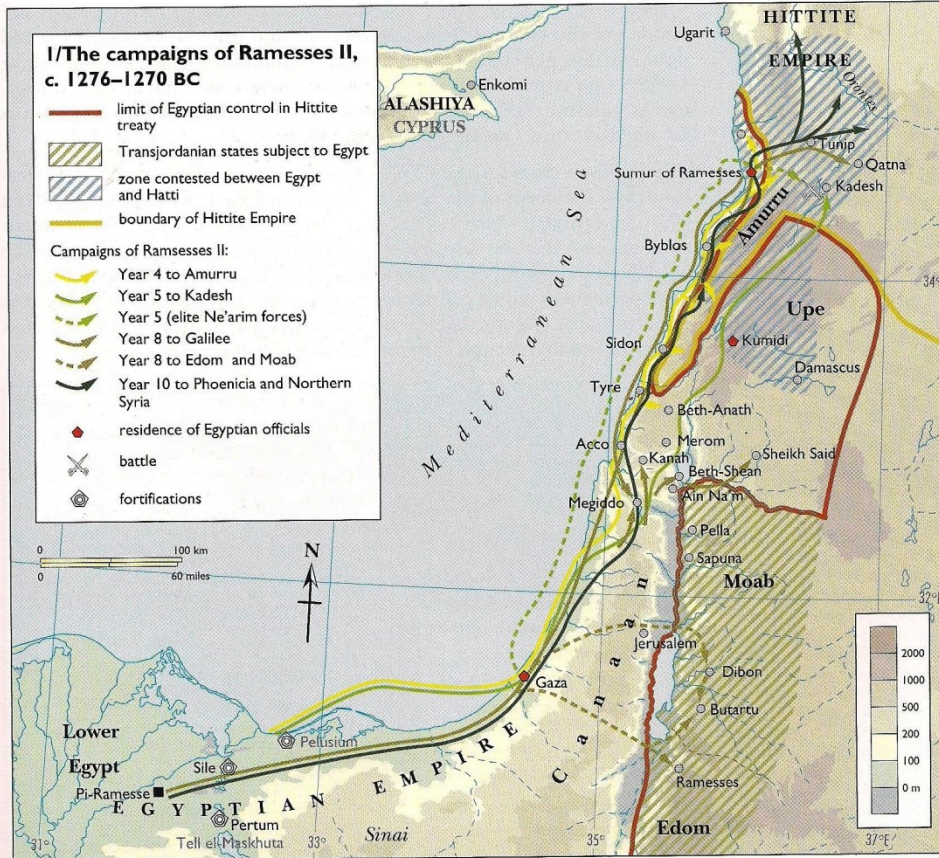
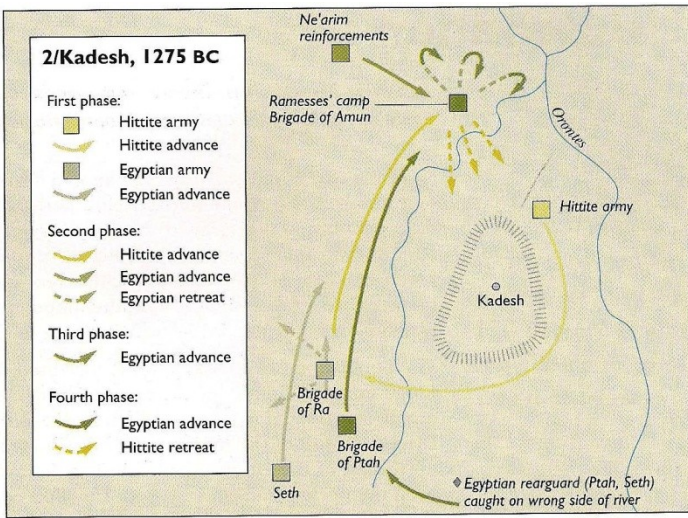
Mediterranean sea port

Serabit el-Khadim

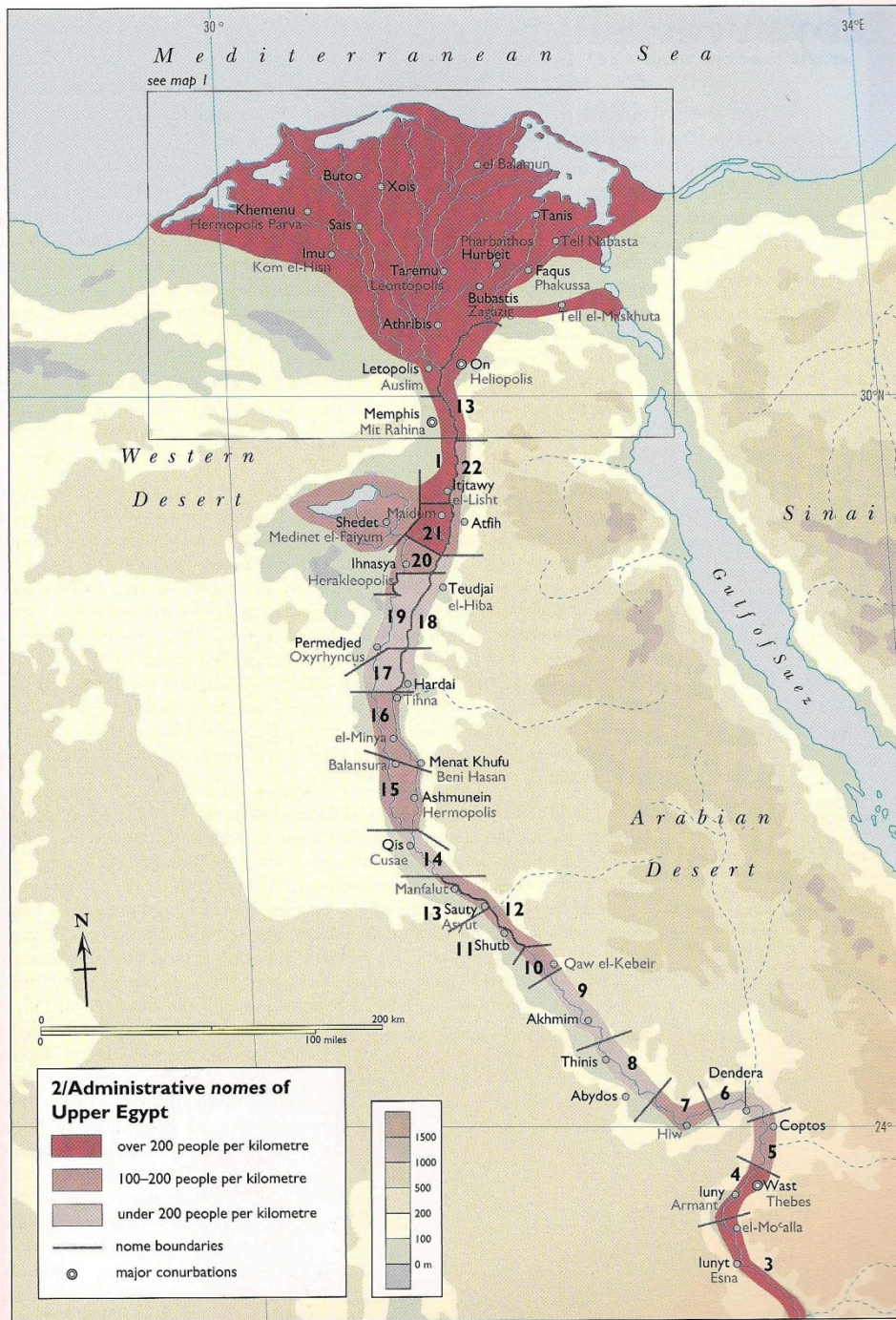
Wadi Maghara



Kadesh was the first battle in history of which a detailed account survived. Hittite spies convinced the Egyptian officers that their enemy, hidden on the blindside of Kadesh, had actually withdrawn. Ramesses and his forward brigade (Amun) therefore pressed ahead and camped near the city. When the surprise attack came, the Brigade of Ra was routed and fled towards the vanguard. The king rallied his two forward brigades, and the timely appearance of elite Ne'arim reinforcements allowed the Egyptians to survive until the arrival of the Brigades of Seth and Ptah forced the stalemate.







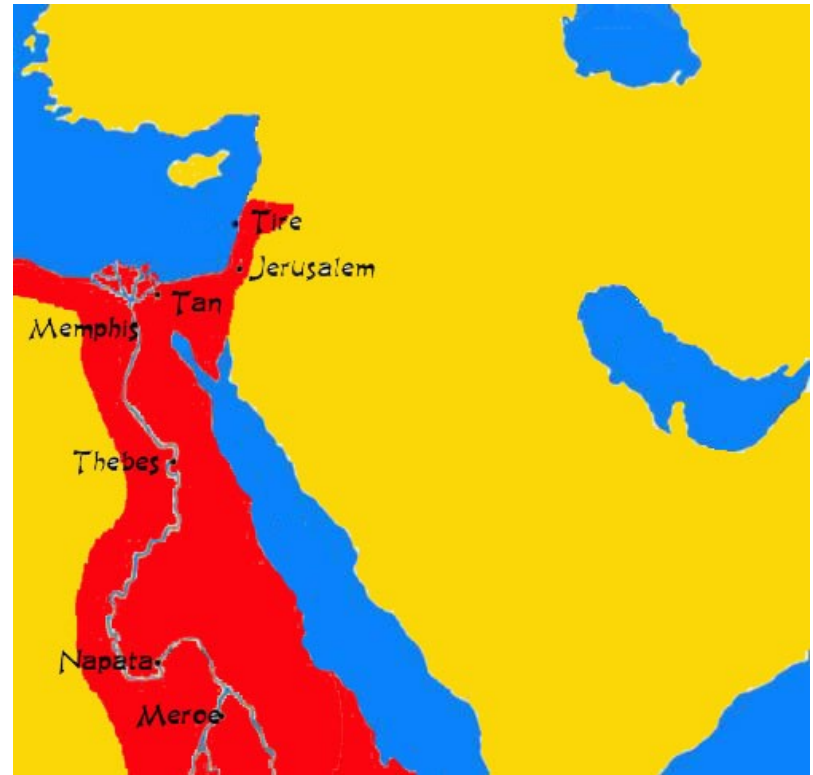
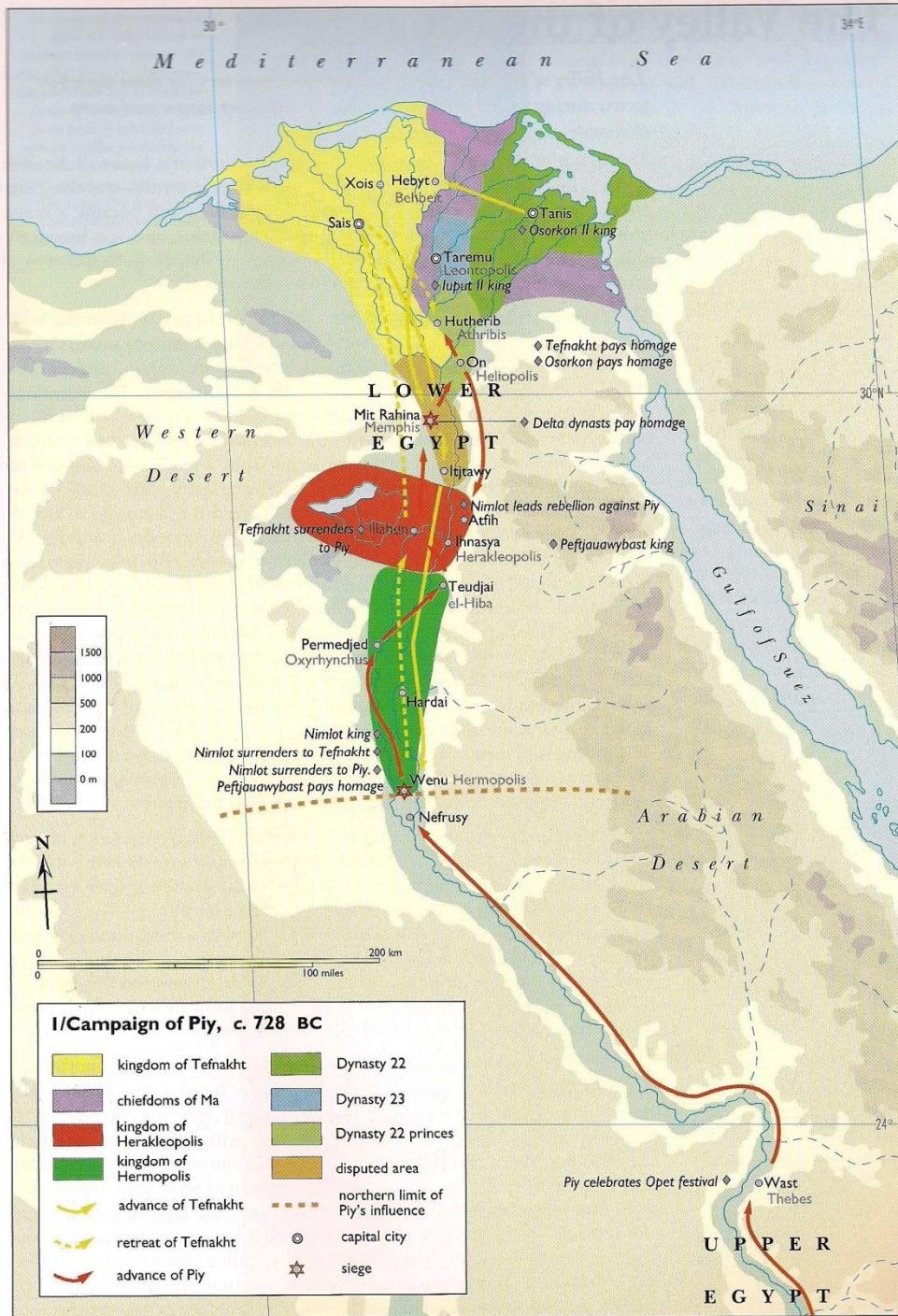
### The Libyans and Sea Peoples, c. 1180–1177 BC

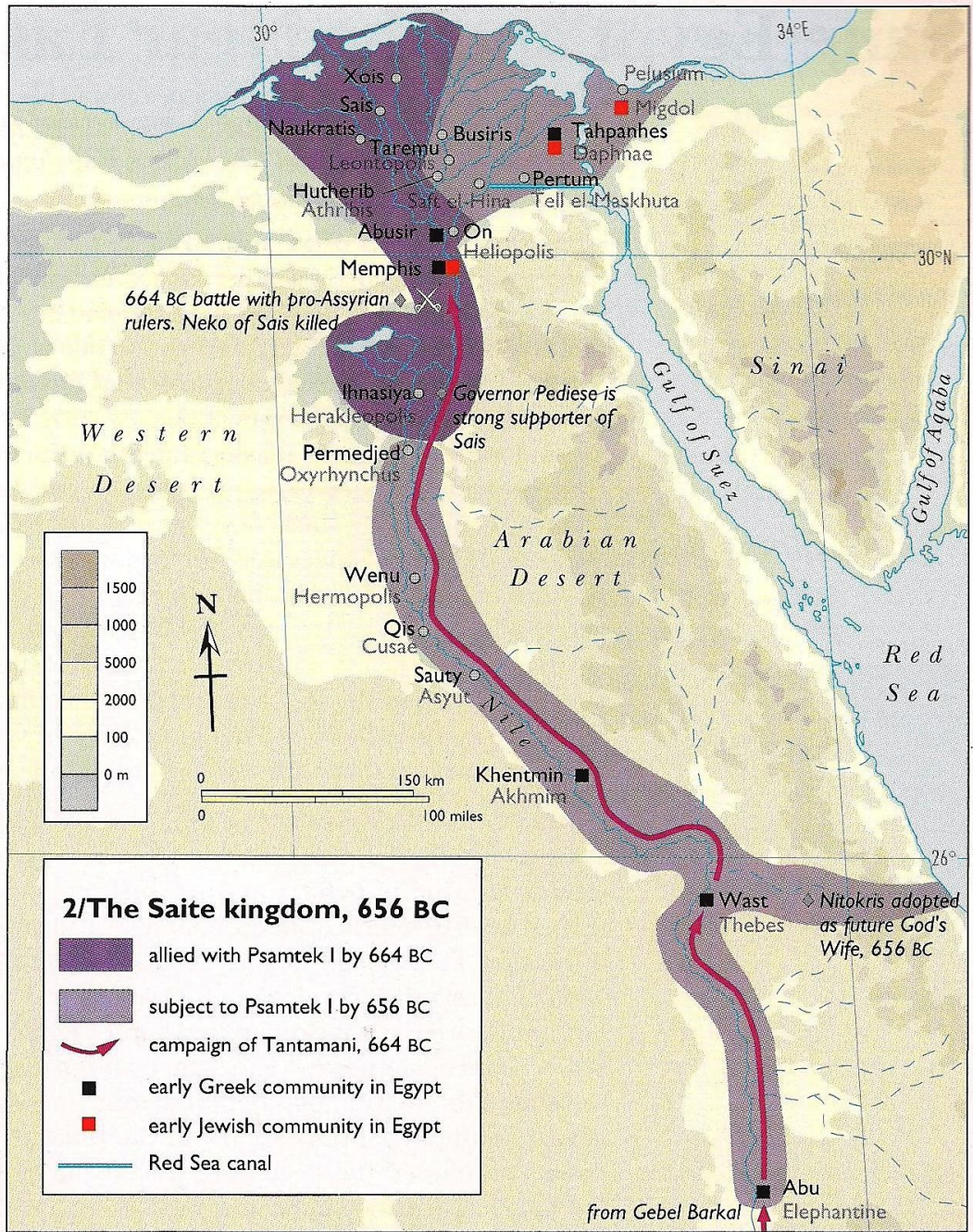
- kingdom of Egypt
- area of Egyptian influence
- Hittite Empire
- Mycenaean Greece
- area of Mycenaean influence
- area affected by Libyan settlement and raiding
- postulated routes of the Sea Peoples, Dorians and Phrygians
- routes of Libyan incursions
- ✶ sites destroyed, c. 1200 BC
- ◻ original fortified area
- ◻ area fortified by Ramesses II
- ⊙ oasis

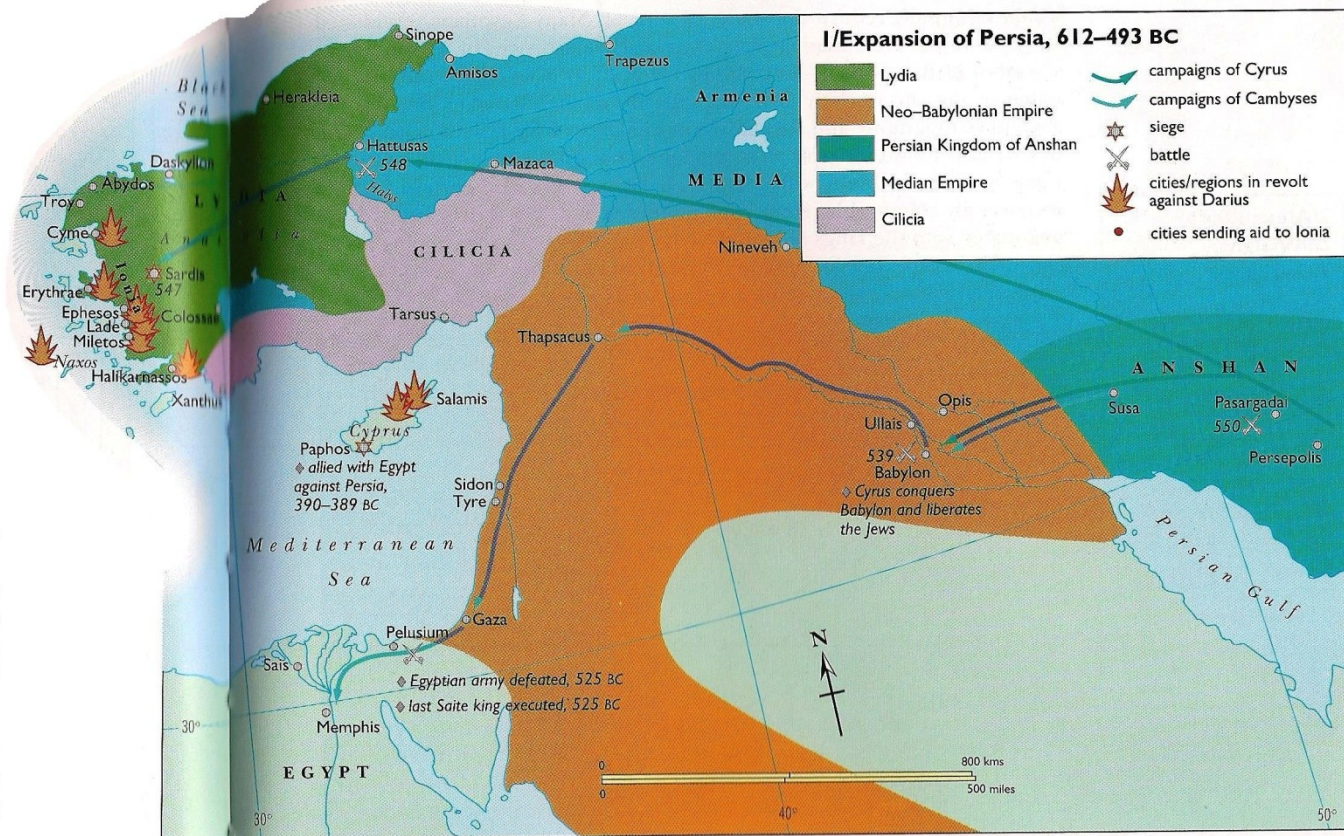
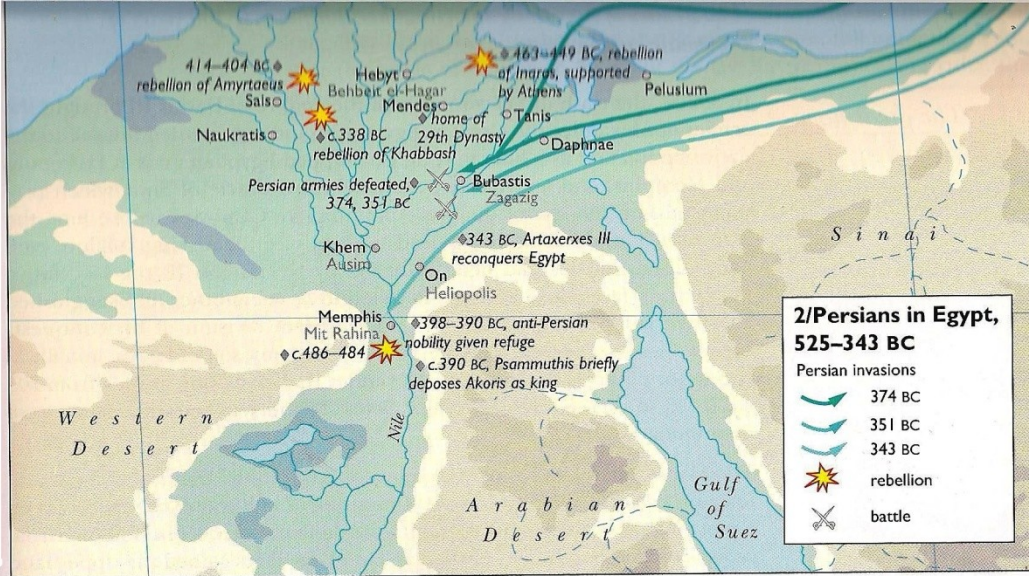


# Mediterranean Sea



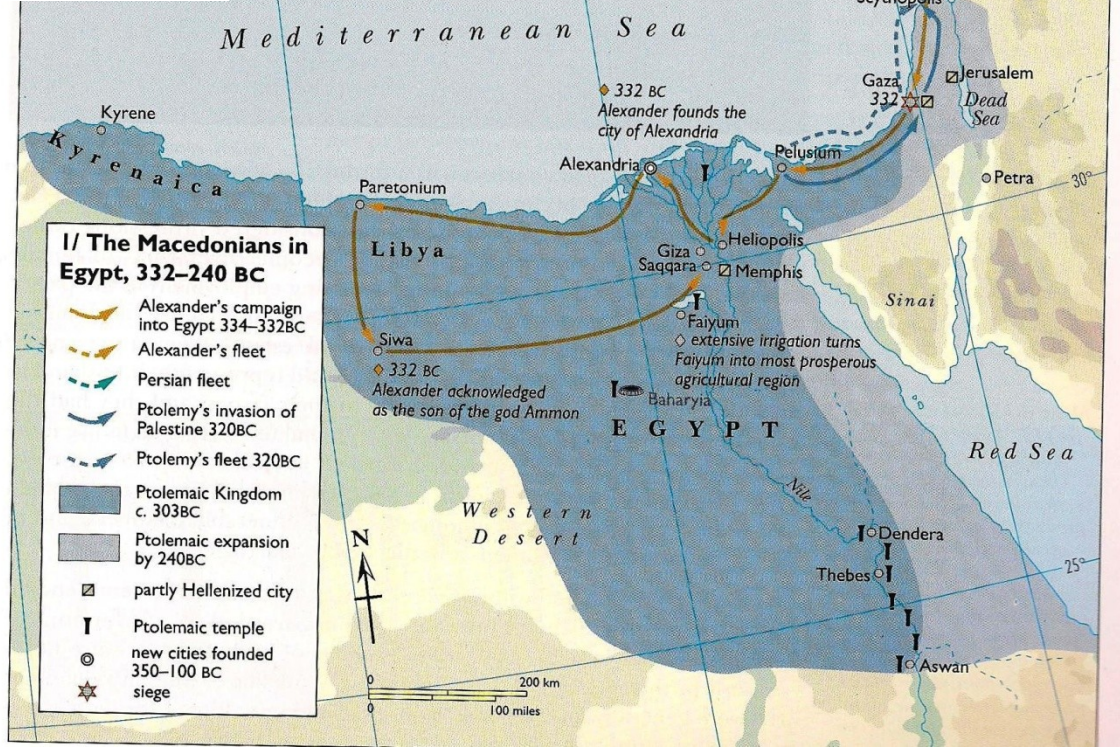
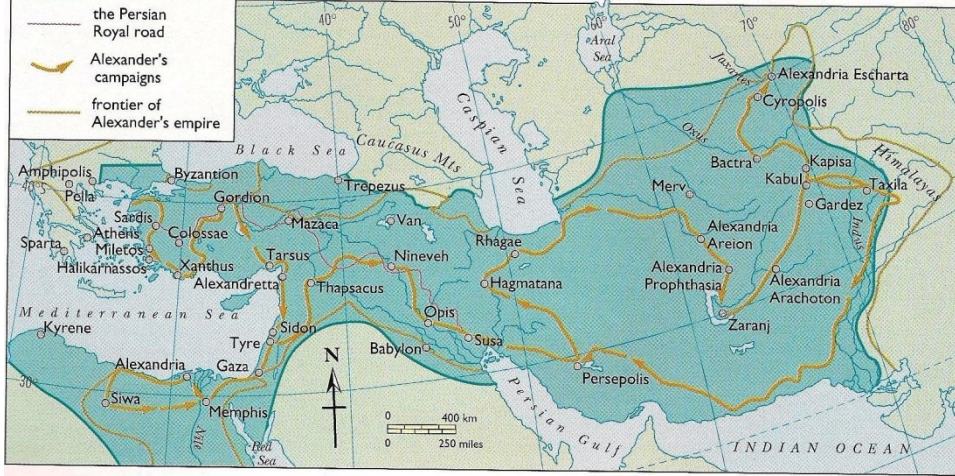






**2/Alexander's campaigns, 332-323 BC**

- Achaemenid empire
- the Persian Royal road
- Alexander's campaigns
- frontier of Alexander's empire



- I/ The Macedonians in Egypt, 332-240 BC**
- Alexander's campaign into Egypt 334-332BC
  - Alexander's fleet
  - Persian fleet
  - Ptolemy's invasion of Palestine 320BC
  - Ptolemy's fleet 320BC
  - Ptolemaic Kingdom c. 303BC
  - Ptolemaic expansion by 240BC
  - partly Hellenized city
  - Ptolemaic temple
  - new cities founded 350-100 BC
  - siege

